QATAR CHARITY (CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2024

Contents	**Page (s)**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF QATAR CHARITY (CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Qatar Charity (the "Charity") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Charity" and individually as the "Charity entities"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in reserve and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Charity as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' international Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Charity's consolidated financial statements in the State of Qatar, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

- We draw attention to Note 2 and 40 to the consolidated financial statements, which explains that these consolidated financial statements are the Charity's first financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and the comparative numbers have been Restated as at 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2023 based on initial application of (IFRS) Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of management for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Charity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

Forvis Mazars LLC - QFC No. 00634
Palm Tower B, 27th Floor, Majlis Al - Taawon St., West Bay, P.O Box 5583, Doha, State of Qatar
Tel: +974 4444 1132, Fax: +974 4444 7364, contact.qa@forvismazars.com, www.forvismazars.com/qa
Audit · Accounting · Tax · Corporate Services · Financial Advisory · Risk Advisory Services

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF QATAR CHARITY (CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION) (CONTINUED)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Charity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Charity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Charity to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the charity audit. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the management and those charged with governance, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on legal and other regulatory requirements

Further, as required by Regulation Charitable Activities Law and Qatar Commercial Companies Law, we report the following:

- The Charity has maintained proper books of account, and the consolidated financial statements are in agreement therewith;
- An inventory count has been conducted in accordance with established principles;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF QATAR CHARITY (CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION) (CONTINUED)

Report on legal and other regulatory requirements (continued)

- We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- We are not aware of any violations in terms of Article of association and Law No. 15 of 2014 on regulating charitable activities, and its amendments by law No. 4 of 2020, and Law No. 11 of 2015, whose certain provisions were subsequently amended by Law No 8 of 2021 and its executive decisions which might have had a material effect on the Charity's consolidated financial position or its consolidated performance as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Mohab Samy Misallam
Auditor's Registration No 349
1 September 2025
Doha, State of Qatar

FORVIS MAZARS LLC QFC NO. 000634 - P.O. BOX 5583, DOHA, QATAR

	Note	**31 December 2024**	31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	1 January 2023 *(Restated)*
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment	4	**180,100,533**	180,171,377	187,523,736
Investment properties at fair value	5	**608,039,577**	489,955,987	456,878,199
Endowment investment properties at fair value	5	**347,183,585**	367,412,033	379,455,510
Right-of-use assets	6	**1,900,794**	1,070,305	1,427,409
Intangible assets	7	**7,540,408**	7,013,939	7,618,180
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	**55,139,416**	11,415,039	53,234,739
Total non-current assets		**1,199,904,313**	1,057,038,680	1,086,137,773
Current assets				
Inventory of in kind donations	9	**2,955,208**	1,006,942	876,941
Accounts and other receivables	10	**143,614,677**	108,524,547	69,108,457
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**2,132,903,373**	2,023,175,204	1,639,859,421
Total current assets		**2,279,473,258**	2,132,706,693	1,709,844,819
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,479,377,571**	3,189,745,373	2,795,982,592
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES				
RESERVES				
Restricted reserve	13	**457,982,121**	473,976,754	480,189,382
Un-restricted reserve	14	**459,409,154**	442,951,289	456,441,760
Retained earnings of subsidiaries		**16,869,847**	2,874,220	(5,600,297)
Foreign currency translation reserve	16	**(117,252,494)**	(57,340,994)	(58,044,398)
Fair value reserve	15	**(8,554,236)**	(7,089,221)	(10,049,243)
TOTAL RESERVES		**808,454,392**	855,372,048	862,937,204
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Due to Islamic bank	17	**47,521,095**	60,683,985	72,989,041
Employees' end of service benefits	18	**44,867,977**	38,096,671	32,570,084
Lease liabilities	19	**895,652**	333,362	699,054
Total non-current liabilities		**93,284,724**	99,114,018	106,258,179

The consolidated statement of financial position continues on next page.

QATAR CHARITY (CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
(All amounts expressed in Qatari Riyal unless otherwise stated)

	Note	**31 December 2024**	31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	1 January 2023 *(Restated)*
Current liabilities				
Due to Islamic bank	17	**12,962,373**	12,303,128	11,669,584
Lease liabilities	19	**1,028,309**	812,027	810,283
Accounts and other payables	20	**121,536,581**	106,641,126	132,865,917
Deferred income	21	**2,442,111,192**	2,115,503,026	1,681,441,425
Total current liabilities		**2,577,638,455**	2,235,259,307	1,826,787,209
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,670,923,179**	2,334,373,325	1,933,045,388
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		**3,479,377,571**	3,189,745,373	2,795,982,592

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the management and authorised for issue on 1 September 2025.

Mr / Mohamed Abdulrahman Fakhroo	**Mr / Mohammed Rashid Al Kaabi**	**Mr / Yousuf Bin Ahmed Al Kuwari**	**Sheikh/ Hamad Bin Nasser Bin Jassim Al Thani**
Director of finance	*Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Sector of Support Affairs*	*Chief Executive Officer Treasurer*	*Chairman*

قطر الخيرية
Qatar Charity

forvis mazars
P.O. BOX: 5583, DOHA - QATAR
Stamped for Identification Purposes Only

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the management of the Charity and stamped by the auditor for verification purposes.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

QATAR CHARITY (CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(All amounts expressed in Qatari Riyal unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended 31 December 2024	Note	Restricted	Un-restricted	Unrealized losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and foreign currency translation differences	Total
OPERATING INCOME					
Donations, contributions and grants					
- amortization of restricted donations	22	1,090,235,694	-	-	1,090,235,694
- un-restricted donations	23	-	177,953,865	-	177,953,865
Total donations, contributions and grants		1,090,235,694	177,953,865	-	1,268,189,559
Rental income from investment properties	24	5,604,428	7,660,863	-	13,265,291
Revenues of subsidiaries	25	-	22,277,666	-	22,277,666
Net income from financial assets	26	-	3,817,860	-	3,817,860
Statutory contributions for administrative and fundraising activities	27	-	149,178,775	-	149,178,775
Finance income	12	-	32,332,884	-	32,332,884
Other income	28	-	31,458,344	-	31,458,344
Total operating income		1,095,840,122	424,680,257	-	1,520,520,379
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Operating expenses of activities and projects	29	(1,170,759,911)	(119,478,054)	-	(1,290,237,965)
Operating expenses of investment properties	30	(5,047,260)	(1,762,895)	-	(6,810,155)
Cost of revenue of subsidiaries	31	-	(3,903,074)	-	(3,903,074)
Expenses for administrative and fundraising activities	32	-	(138,256,310)	-	(138,256,310)
Other expenses	33	-	(29,561,564)	-	(29,561,564)
Total operating expenses		(1,175,807,171)	(292,961,897)	-	(1,468,769,068)
DEFICIT FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Loss from change in fair value of restricted investment properties- net	34	(21,807,004)	-	-	(21,807,004)
Loss from change in fair value of un-restricted investment properties- net	35	-	(2,637,890)	-	(2,637,890)
Foreign exchange loss		(65,983,781)	-	-	(65,983,781)
Financial assets expenses		-	(355,083)	-	(355,083)
Finance costs	36	(371,137)	(3,280,056)	-	(3,651,193)
(DEFICIT) /SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(168,128,971)	125,445,331	-	(42,683,640)

forv/s mazars
Stamped for Identification Purposes Only

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the management of the Charity and stamped by the auditor for verification purposes.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

QATAR CHARITY (CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(All amounts expressed in Qatari Riyal unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Continued)	Note	Restricted	Un-restricted	Unrealized losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and foreign currency translation differences	Total
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	(1,156,060)	(1,156,060)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign operations		-	-	(59,911,500)	(59,911,500)
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	(61,067,560)	(61,067,560)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(168,128,971)	125,445,331	(61,067,560)	(103,751,200)

QATAR CHARITY (CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(All amounts expressed in Qatari Riyal unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended 31 December 2023 (Restated)	Note	Restricted	Un-restricted	Unrealized losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and foreign currency translation differences	Total
OPERATING INCOME		*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*
Donations, contributions and grants					
- amortization of restricted donations	22	1,304,020,753	-	-	1,304,020,753
- un-restricted donations	23	-	67,516,694	-	67,516,694
Total donations, contributions and grants		1,304,020,753	67,516,694	-	1,371,537,447
Rental income from investment properties	24	5,415,318	5,870,078	-	11,285,396
Revenues of subsidiaries	25	-	17,922,596	-	17,922,596
Net income from financial assets	26	-	3,055,889	-	3,055,889
Statutory contributions for administrative and fundraising activities	27	-	143,082,884	-	143,082,884
Finance income	12	-	28,369,372	-	28,369,372
Other income	28	-	14,073,589	-	14,073,589
Total operating income		1,309,436,071	279,891,102	-	1,589,327,173
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Operating expenses of activities and projects	29	(1,316,932,490)	(101,109,202)	-	(1,418,041,692)
Operating expenses of investment properties	30	(4,672,418)	(935,787)	-	(5,608,205)
Cost of revenue of subsidiaries	31	-	(4,512,940)	-	(4,512,940)
Expenses for administrative and fundraising activities	32	-	(135,760,007)	-	(135,760,007)
Other expenses	33	-	(26,854,772)	-	(26,854,772)
Total operating expenses		(1,321,604,908)	(269,172,708)	-	(1,590,777,616)
DEFICIT FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Loss from change in fair value of restricted investment properties	34	(12,867,204)	-	-	(12,867,204)
Gain from change in fair value of un-restricted investment properties	35	-	13,719,668	-	13,719,668
Foreign exchange loss		-	(483,137)	-	(483,137)
Financial assets expenses		-	(6,478,876)	-	(6,478,876)
Finance costs	36	(471,759)	(3,812,310)	-	(4,284,069)
(DEFICIT) / SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(25,507,800)	13,663,739	-	(11,844,061)

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the management of the Charity and stamped by the auditor for verification purposes.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

For the year ended 31 December 2023 (Restated) (continued)	Note	Restricted	Un-restricted	Unrealized losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and foreign currency translation differences	Total
		(Restated)	*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	9,009,986	9,009,986
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign operations		-	-	703,404	703,404
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	9,713,390	9,713,390
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(25,507,800)	13,663,739	9,713,390	(2,130,671)

QATAR CHARITY (CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(All amounts expressed in Qatari Riyal unless otherwise stated)

	Restricted reserve (Note 13)	Un-restricted Reserve (i) (Note 14)	Retained earnings of subsidiaries (i)	Foreign currency translation reserve (Note 16)	Fair value reserve (Note 15)	Total
Balance at 1 January 2023 *(Restated)*	480,189,382	456,441,760	(5,600,297)	(58,044,398)	(10,049,243)	862,937,204
(Deficit) /surplus for the year *(Restated)*	(25,507,800)	5,189,222	8,474,517	-	-	(11,844,061)
Change in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	9,009,986	9,009,986
Translation difference during the year	-	-	-	703,404	-	703,404
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year *(Restated)*	(25,507,800)	5,189,222	8,474,517	703,404	9,009,986	(2,130,671)
Adjustments during the year	3,408,970	(2,285,525)	-	-	-	1,123,445
Transferred to deferred income (Note 21)	-	(6,807,930)	-	-	-	(6,807,930)
Transferred from unrestricted reserve	3,467,365	(3,467,365)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to unrestricted reserve resulting from the disposal of financial assets	-	6,049,964	-	-	(6,049,964)	-
Restricted grants during the year	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
Balance at 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	**473,976,754**	**442,951,289**	**2,874,220**	**(57,340,994)**	**(7,089,221)**	**855,372,048**
(Deficit) /surplus for the year	**(168,128,971)**	**111,449,704**	**13,995,627**	-	-	**(42,683,640)**
Translation differences during the year	-	-	-	**(59,911,500)**	-	**(59,911,500)**
Change in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	**(1,156,060)**	**(1,156,060)**
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	**(168,128,971)**	**111,449,704**	**13,995,627**	**(59,911,500)**	**(1,156,060)**	**(103,751,200)**
Addition to the restricted invested capital for the year	**204,118**	-	-	-	-	**204,118**
Transferred from unrestricted reserve	**5,608,253**	**(5,608,253)**	-	-	-	-
Restricted deficit transferred to un-restricted reserve	**80,338,186**	**(80,338,186)**	-	-	-	-
Transfer to unrestricted reserve resulting from the disposal of financial assets	-	**308,955**	-	-	**(308,955)**	-
Adjustments during the year	**65,983,781**	**(9,354,355)**	-	-	-	**56,629,426**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**457,982,121**	**459,409,154**	**16,869,847**	**(117,252,494)**	**(8,554,236)**	**808,454,392**

(i) Movement in unrestricted reserve and retained earnings of subsidiaries is presented within unrestricted revenues and expenses in the statement of other comprehensive income.

forv/s mazars
P.O. BOX: 5583, DOHA - QATAR
Stamped for Identification Purposes Only

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the management of the Charity and stamped by the auditor for verification purposes.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

QATAR CHARITY (CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(All amounts expressed in Qatari Riyal unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2024	2023
			(Restated)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Deficit for the year		**(42,683,640)**	(11,844,061)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	4	**13,157,829**	12,511,205
Gain from sale of property and equipment	4	**(905,976)**	-
Loss / (gain) from change in fair value of investment properties	5	**24,444,894**	(852,464)
Loss / (gain) from change in fair value of financial assets	8	**1,465,015**	(2,960,022)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	6	**1,027,995**	1,033,462
Amortization of intangible assets	7	**887,945**	779,946
Dividend income from equity investments	26	**(3,817,860)**	(3,055,889)
(Reversed) / provision made for impairment of financial assets	10	**(382,218)**	96,000
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	18	**9,734,896**	8,707,799
Finance cost		**3,651,193**	4,284,069
Gain on lease cancellation		**84,547**	-
Operating profit before changes in working capital		**6,664,620**	8,700,045
Working capital changes:			
Inventories		**(1,948,266)**	(1,006,942)
Accounts and other receivables		**(43,066,450)**	(23,809,336)
Deferred income		**326,608,166**	434,061,601
Accounts and other payables		**16,196,608**	(32,737,985)
Cash generated from operating activities		**304,454,678**	385,207,383
Finance cost paid		**(3,651,193)**	(4,284,069)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	18	**(2,963,590)**	(3,181,212)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**297,839,895**	377,742,102
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	4	**(10,123,754)**	(6,778,831)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	4	**905,976**	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets	5	**60,782,308**	111,857,498
Additions of financial assets	8	**(106,280,655)**	(61,027,812)
Additions of investment properties	5	**(122,300,037)**	(20,181,847)
Purchase of intangible assets		**(1,414,414)**	(175,705)
Dividends received	26	**3,817,860**	3,055,889
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		**(174,612,716)**	26,749,192

forv/s mazars
P.O. BOX: 5583, DOHA - QATAR
Stamped for Identification Purposes Only

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the management of the Charity and stamped by the auditor for verification purposes.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

	Note	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of principal of borrowings	17	**(12,503,645)**	(11,671,512)
Repayments of lease liabilities	19	**(995,365)**	(1,040,306)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(13,499,010)**	(12,711,818)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**109,728,169**	391,779,476
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**2,023,175,204**	1,631,395,728
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	12	**2,132,903,373**	2,023,175,204

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Qatar Charity (the "Charity") is a charity organization registered at the Regulatory Authority for Charitable Activities. It was established in 1992 under Ministerial Decree No. 5 of 1992. The Charity is under the supervision of the Authority for Charitable Activities under Emiri Decree No. 43 of 2014 on the Regulatory Authority of Charitable Activities (RACA). Law No. 15 of 2014 amended with law No. 4 of 2020 on regulating charitable activities and its implementing decisions.

The Charity's headquarter is domiciled in Doha - State of Qatar. The Charity has the following external field offices for project implementation and monitoring:

2024			2023		
1. Palestine	13. Niger	25. Senegal	1. Palestine	13. Niger	25. Senegal
2. Tunisia	14. Bosnia	26. Morocco	2. Tunisia	14. Bosnia	26. Morocco
3. Sudan	15. Turkey	27. Nigeria	3. Sudan	15. Turkey	27. Nigeria
4. Yemen	16. Mali	28. Tanzania	4. Yemen	16. Mali	28. Tanzania
5. Somalia	17. Kosovo	29. Gambia	5. Somalia	17. Kosovo	29. Gambia
6. Pakistan	18. Djibouti	30. Malaysia	6. Pakistan	18. Djibouti	30. Malaysia
7. Jordan	19. Kyrgyzstan	31. Ethiopia	7. Jordan	19. Kyrgyzstan	31. Ethiopia
8. Bangladesh	20. Kenya		8. Bangladesh	20. Kenya	
9. Burkina Faso	21. Sri Lanka		9. Burkina Faso	21. Sri Lanka	
10. Albania	22. Ghana		10. Albania	22. Ghana	
11. Comoros	23. Nepal		11. Comoros	23. Nepal	
12. Mauritania	24. Chad		12. Mauritania	24. Chad	

The accompanying consolidated financial statements comprise of assets, liabilities and results of business of above external field offices.

The Charity aims to support and encourage charitable and developmental and humanitarian work, enhance charitable work and strengthen the values of citizenship and human rights in the community, provide financial, in-kind and moral assistance to the needy, provide humanitarian, social, health, cultural and educational services to all communities and establish charitable projects of all kinds.

The consolidated financial statements comprise those of the Charity and the Charity entities. The details of the principal Charity entities are as follows:

Name of subsidiary (i)	Country of incorporation	Shareholding 2024	Shareholding 2023
Razvoj i Napredak d.o.o. Sarajevo	Bosnia	**100%**	100%
New Resources W.L.L.	Qatar	**100%**	100%
Taqat for Business Solutions W.L.L.	Qatar	**100%**	100%
Tawridat Haditha for Trade and Services W.L.L.	Qatar	**100%**	100%
Afriqat trade and investment limited (i)	Nairobi	**100%**	-
Avrasya international ticaret ve danismqnlik limited (i)	Turkey	**100%**	100%

(i) These entities are indirectly owned by Qatar Charity through it ownership in Tawridat Haditha for Trade and Services W.L.L.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Charity have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and applicable requirements of Law no 15 of 2014 regulating charitable activities.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

a) Statement of compliance (Continued)

IFRS do not contain specific guidance for non-profit organisations and non-governmental organisations concerning the accounting treatment and the presentation of financial statements. Where IFRS are silent or do not give guidance on how to treat transactions specific to the not-for-profit sector, accounting policies selected are based on the general principles of IFRS, as detailed in the IASB Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where otherwise indicated.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2023, the Charity prepared its financial statements in accordance with internal accounting policies. These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 are the first the Charity has prepared in accordance with IFRS. Refer to Note 40 for information on how the Charity adopted IFRS (Note 2 h).

b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for investment properties and endowment investments properties and equity securities at FVOCI which are measured at fair value, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and other investments, which are measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyals (QR), which is the Charity's functional and presentational currency.

The functional currency of each subsidiary is determined by the primary economic environment in which it operates. Subsidiaries in Qatar use the Qatari Riyal (QR), the subsidiary in Turkey uses the Turkish Lira (TRY), the subsidiary in Bosnia uses the Bosnian Convertible Mark (BAM), and the subsidiary in Nairobi uses the Kenyan Shilling (KES). For consolidation purposes, the assets and liabilities of subsidiaries with functional currencies other than Qatari Riyal are translated into Qatari Riyal at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date, while income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the year. Resulting translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

d) Use of estimates and judgments

The information about significant accounting judgments and estimates applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 39.

e) Newly effective amendments to standards

During the current year, the below amended to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs" or "standards") became effective for the first time for financial years beginning on 1 January 2024:

Effective for year beginning 1 January 2024	• *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)* • *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)* • *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)* • *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)*

The adoption of the above amendments to standards had no significant impact on the Charity's consolidated financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

f) New and amendments to standards not yet effective, but available for early adoption

The below new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs" or "standards") that are available for early adoption for financial years beginning after 1 January 2024 are not effective until a later period, and they have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Effective for year beginning 1 January 2025	• *Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)*
Effective for year beginning 1 January 2026	• *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)*
Effective for year beginning 1 January 2027	• *IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* • *IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosures*
Effective date deferred indefinitely / available for optional adoption	• *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)*

Management does not expect that the adoption in future years of the above new and amended standards will have a significant impact on the Charity's consolidated financial statements.

g) Climate-related matters

The Charity considers climate-related matters in accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the Charity due to both physical and transition risks. Most climate-related risks are expected to impact over a term that is generally longer than the contractual maturity of most exposures, nonetheless climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning certain items in the consolidated financial statements. Currently, climate-related risks do not have a significant impact on measurement, though the Charity is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments. The items and considerations that are most directly impacted by climate-related matters include useful life of property and equipment, impairment of non-financial assets, expected credit losses and fair value measurement, among others.

h) First time adoption of IFRS

These consolidated financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2024, are the first the Charity has prepared in accordance with IFRS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2023, the Charity prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with internal accounting policies.

Accordingly, the Charity has prepared consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS applicable as at 31 December 2024, together with the comparative period data for the year ended 31 December 2023, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Charity's opening consolidated statement of financial position was prepared as at 1 January 2023, the Charity's date of transition to IFRS.

a) Donation income and deferred income

Under the Charity's previous accounting policy, both restricted and unrestricted donations were recognized on a cash basis as income when received. In accordance with IFRS restricted donations that are subject to conditions on their use are not recognized immediately as income. Instead, such amounts are recorded as *deferred income* in the consolidated statement of financial position and recognized in income only when the conditions attached to the donations are satisfied. This change resulted in a reduction of reserves at the date of transition to IFRS, with a corresponding increase in deferred income, and has impacted the timing of recognition of restricted donation income in subsequent reporting periods.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

b) Investment properties and endowment investment properties

Under the Charity's previous accounting policies, investment properties and endowment investment properties were accounted for using a combination of the historical cost model and fair value remeasurement. Upon transition to IFRS, the Charity has elected to apply the fair value model in accordance with IAS 40 – *Investment Property*. Changes in fair value are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. This change resulted in the remeasurement of investment properties and endowment investment properties at the date of transition, with the corresponding adjustments recognised in equity, and has introduced fair value gains or losses in subsequent reporting periods.

c) Restricted and unrestricted reserves

Under the Charity's previous accounting policies, donation income was recognised as income on a cash basis. In accordance with IFRS, restricted donations that are subject to conditions are recorded as deferred income in the consolidated statement of financial position and are recognised in income only when the relevant conditions are fulfilled. As a result, amounts previously included in restricted reserves at the transition date were reclassified to deferred income. The release of restricted income to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under IFRS affects the timing of transfers between restricted and unrestricted reserves, leading to adjustments in both balances compared to the previous accounting framework.

d) In- Kind donations

Upon transition to IFRS, the Charity has elected to measure the donated goods for resale at fair value on initial recognition, which is the expected proceeds from sale less the expected costs of sale and recognized as a component of 'Income from social purpose trading activities' with the corresponding stock recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position.
The adjustments in the comparative statements for both the statement of financial position and the statement of comprehensive income were disclosed in Note No. (40) on the financial statement.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies of the Charity applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

Business combinations

The Charity accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Charity (see section on "Subsidiaries" below). The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognized and previously held interest measured at fair value is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly in the profit or loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Business combinations (continued)

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the CGUs or charity of CGUs that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Goodwill impairment testing is undertaken annually. Any impairment is recognized immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Charity. The Charity controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Loss of control

When the Charity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-charity balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-charity transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Charity's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a consolidated asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Charity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a consolidated asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profits or losses during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Charity will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Years
Buildings and lease hold improvements	5-20
Equipment	5
furniture and fixtures	5
Computers	3
Motor vehicles	5

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property and equipment (continued)

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress comprise constructions in progress of building. Capital work in progress is carried at cost less impairment, if any. Costs are those expenses incurred by the Charity that are directly attributable to the construction of properties.

Land and capital work in progress are not depreciated.

Capital work in progress comprises all direct and indirect expenses related to projects in progress, which are capitalized as property and equipment upon completion of these projects.

Donated property and equipment

Donated property and equipment are recognized at their fair value at the date of donation. The fair value is determined based on market prices for similar assets, as appropriate. Donated property and equipment are initially recognized as assets in the consolidated statement of financial position with the corresponding gain recognised as income from donations within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Donated property and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives using the straight-line method. The depreciation charge is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Investment properties

Investments property are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs and borrowing costs that are directly related to the construction of the asset. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing any part of the of an existing investments property at the date of incurring the cost provided that the recognition criteria are considered, and costs of investments property day-to-day services are disposed.

(i) Recognition and measurement

Investments property at fair value

After initial recognition, investments property is carried at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of investments property are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year in which they arise.

Investments property are derecognized when disposed or permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from disposal. Any profits or losses arising from the withdrawal or disposal of any investments property are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year they are withdrawn or disposed. Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income, including those under development, or for capital appreciation or for both and are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at fair value which reflects market condition at the reporting date.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investment properties (Continued)

(i) Recognition and measurement (Continued)

Investments property at fair value (Continued)

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment property are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Fair values are determined based on revaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when disposed all or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period of derecognition.

Property that is being constructed for future use as investment property is accounted for as investment property under the fair value model. Property under construction is designated as investment property only if there are unambiguous plans by management to subsequently utilise the property for rental activities upon completion of development, or if there is undetermined future use of the property and hence the property is held for long term capital appreciation.

Property under construction is carried at cost less impairment losses until its fair value can be reliably determined or until the construction is completed (whichever is earlier). Meanwhile, it is reclassified as investment property and the adjusted fair value is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The management of the Charity recognize the fair value of investments property, in accordance with the highest market value.

Donated investments in properties, including real estate and other property investments, are recognized as both revenue and investments properties on the date received at fair market value.

Subsequent to initial recognition, donated investment properties are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period in which they arise.

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liabilities *(see "Leases" accounting policy)* adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liabilities.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of right-of-use assets using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease term.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets

Software

Cost associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Charity are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software;
- It can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

	Years
Software	10

Financial instruments

Accounts receivable and debt securities are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. An accounts receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial assets: Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified at:

a) Amortised cost- if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL;

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) - if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets: Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) - All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above.

On initial recognition, the Charity may irrecoverably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Charity changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

The Charity has classified on initial recognition its receivables and cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost. The Charity does not hold any other financial assets.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Charity makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual cash flows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Charity's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Charity's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI)

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) (continued)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Charity considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Charity considers: contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows; terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features; prepayment and extension features; and terms that limit the Charity's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual paramount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

- Financial assets at amortised cost - These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

- Financial assets FVTPL -These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The Charity does not hold such assets.
- Debt instruments at FVTOCI - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The Charity does not hold such assets.
- Equity investments at FVTOCI - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never derecognised to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The Charity holds such assets.

Financial liabilities: Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets: Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a charity of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; and
- The Charity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Charity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Charity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Charity enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its consolidated statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities: Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Charity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

The Charity recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Charity does not hold debt investments measured at amortised cost.

The Charity measures loss allowance either at an amount equal to:

- lifetime ECLs, which are those ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instruments; or
- 12-month ECLs, which includes the portion of ECLs that results from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Charity is exposed to credit risk.

Loss allowances for accounts and other receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Loss allowances for due from related parties are measured either at an amount equal to 12-months or lifetime ECLs depending on the magnitude of increases in credit risk since the initial recognition of the assets.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

Loss allowances on cash and cash equivalents are always measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The Charity considers a financial asset to be in default when customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Charity in full, without recourse by the Charity to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

The Charity considers cash and cash equivalents to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Charity is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Charity expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Charity assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes a breach of contract such as a default.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Charity has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Charity individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Charity expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Charity's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Financial assets were assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there was objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets were impaired includes:

- default or delinquency by a debtor;
- restructuring of an amount due to the Charity on terms that the Charity would not consider otherwise;
- indications that a debtor will enter bankruptcy; or
- observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in expected cash flows from a Charity of financial assets.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Charity considered evidence of impairment for these assets (accounts and other receivables, due from related parties and cash at bank) at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets were individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired were then collectively assessed for any impairment that had been incurred but not yet individually identified. Assets that were not individually significant were collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment was carried out by companying together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Charity used historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and made an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions were such that the actual losses were likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss was calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses were recognised in the of comprehensive income and reflected in an allowance account.

When the Charity considered that there were no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts were written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreased and the decrease was related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss was reversed through the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

At each reporting date, the Charity reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (property and equipment, investment properties, endowments investments properties, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are charityed together into the smallest charity of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Units (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or a CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. They are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment (continued)

Inventories of In-Kind Donations
Inventory of in kind donations is recognised at fair value against Income from social purpose trading activities at the date of receiving the in kind donation. In kind donations inventory is derecognized upon sale to third party . any differences between the fair value and the proceeds from sales is adjusted in Income from social purpose trading activities.

Inventories of in-kind donations are measured at fair value on initial recognition, which is the expected proceeds from sale less the expected costs of sale. In-kind donations may include items such as clothing, mobile phones and accessories, laptops and other goods that are intended sale

Revenue from inventories of in-kind donations is recognized at the time of receipt, when the donation is received, and the fair value of the donation can be reliably measured. The corresponding revenue is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as donation income. In-kind donations are not amortized or depreciated, as they are considered to be sold.

The Charity regularly assesses the condition and marketability of inventory and, if necessary, provides for impairment in the event that the net realizable value of any donated items falls below their recognized fair value. As of the reporting date, no impairment has been recognized on inventory of in-kind donations.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash and bank balances and bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less, un-restricted balances held with banks, and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities ranging three to six months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Charity in the management of its short-term commitments.

Reserves

Reserves include restricted reserve, un-restricted reserve, and fair value reserve measured at fair value.

Restricted reserve

The cumulative excess of restricted contributions and donations over expenditure is recorded as fund held for operations within restricted reserve. In the event that it is determined that funds will not be spent as originally agreed, the Charity obtains agreement from donor for a reallocation of those funds for a difference use or reimburses them to the donor, in which case they are recognised as liabilities until the effective repayment takes a place.

Unrestricted reserve

Funds that are available for general use by the Charity and are not subject to any external restrictions or stipulations. These reserves are used to finance the ongoing activities and operational needs of the Charity.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Charity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed annually to reflect current best estimates of the expenditure required to settle the obligations.

Employees' end of service benefits

The Charity provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees in accordance with employment contracts and the Qatar Labor Law No. 14 of 2004. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Also, the Charity provides for its contribution to the State of Qatar administered retirement fund for Qatari employees in accordance with the Retirement Law. The resulting charge is included within the "Staff cost" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The Charity has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised when they are due. This has been presented as non - current liability in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Charity assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Charity assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Charity has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Charity has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Charity has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Charity has the right to direct the use of the asset if either the Charity has the right to operate the asset; or the Charity designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Charity allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their stand-alone price. However, for the lease of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Charity has elected not to consolidated non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (Continued)

The Charity as a lessee

The Charity recognises right-of-use assets (see "Right-of-use assets" accounting policy) and lease liabilities at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use assets is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payment made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct cost incurred and an estimate of cost to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentive received.

The right-to-use assets is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful life of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis of as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use assets is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain premeasurements of the lease liabilities.

The lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, and the Charity's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Charity uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Charity is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Charity is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Charity is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Charity's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Charity changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liabilities are remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets, or is recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero.

The Charity as a lessor

When the Charity acts as lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Charity makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying assets. If this is the case, then the lease is the finance lease; or if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of the assessment, the Charity considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Charity applies IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Charity recognises lease payments received under operating lease as rental income from investments properties on straight-line basis over the lease term as part of operating income.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurement

The Charity measures investment properties, endowment investment properties, financial assets and equity investments at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Charity.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The Charity uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categoriseded within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Charity determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Revenue recognition

Voluntary contributions and donations

Voluntary contributions received by the Charity from individuals, organizations, or other entities without a direct exchange of goods or services. This includes un-restricted donations, restricted donations, and gifts in kind. Donations received as un-restricted or restricted donations based on the presence or absence of restrictions by the donor and the nature of these restrictions. The services donated to the Charity are recognized at fair value as un-restricted donations when the fair value can be measured reliably.

Voluntary contributions and donations are recognised based on the level of restriction, as summarised in the below table:

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition (Continued)

Unrestricted	- Amounts are recognized as income in the current period and within unrestricted income. - Unspent amounts included within unrestricted reserves at the end of the accounting period.
Restricted	1. Fully under the control of the Charity. Can be restricted in term of nature, timeframe, or subject matter. - Amounts are recognized within deferred income. - Donation income is recognized within restricted income upon incurring of the relevant expenses.
	2. Not fully under the control of the Charity. Can be restricted in term of nature, timeframe, or subject matter. restricted for use in a future period - Amounts are recognized as deferred income in the current period. - Donation income is recognized within restricted income upon incurring of the relevant expenses

The Charity recognizes donations (receipts) of activities, projects and investments as follows:

- Cash donations, whether restricted or un-restricted, are recognized when a signed agreement (pledge) has been received from the donor, or upon receipt of cash in the absence of a signed agreement.
- Donations, where receipt of funding is conditional and contingent upon uncertain future events not wholly within the charity's control, are not accounted for but are disclosed as a contingent asset.
- Donors grants for specific projects and donations that are subject to specific contractual obligations, are reported as deferred income and recognized as income when expenditure is incurred, and contractual obligations are fulfilled. Donors grants that are neither for specific projects nor identifiable assets and are both restricted and managed at the appeal level, are recognized when a confirmed written pledge has been received from the donor and accepted by the charity.
- Contributions and deposits are recognized upon receipt of cash.
- Leases and returns from deposits are recognized on an accrual basis.
- Revenues from the sale of investments and property and equipment are recognized upon the transfer of ownership to the purchaser.
- Inventory of in- kind donations held by a charity for sale should be recognized as inventory, with the corresponding income recognized within donations and measured at its fair value.
- In valuing the donation's fair value, it is necessary to consider any restriction on the sale of the asset or the factors that may reduce its fair value, such as proximity to a product expiry date or the availability of lower-cost substitutes for the donated item: for example, a generic version of a drug.
- On the sale of donated goods for resale, the value of the stock is charged against 'Income from social purpose trading activities', and the sale proceeds are also recognized as 'Income from social purpose trading activities'.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition (Continued)

After initial recognition, subsequent changes to donations are recognized as additions to, or reductions of income, in the period in which the change is agreed.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Charity recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in IFRS 15:

Step 1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Charity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Charity will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Charity expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the Charity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Charity satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Charity's performance as the Charity performs; or

2. The Charity's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

3. The Charity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Charity and the Charity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Charity satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

The Charity assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Charity has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition (Continued)

Finance margin income

Finance margin income is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method, under which the rate used exactly discounts, estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Rental income

Rental income receivable from operating leases, less the Charity's initial direct costs of entering into the leases, is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, except for contingent rental income which is recognised when it arises.

Incentives for lessees to enter into lease agreements are spread evenly over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. The lease term is the non-cancellable period of the lease together with any further term for which the tenant has the option to continue the lease, where, at the inception of the lease, the lessors are reasonably certain that the tenant will exercise that option.

Amounts received from tenants to terminate leases or to compensate for dilapidations are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when they arise.

Dividend income from investments accounted for using the equity method

Dividend income is recognised when the Charity's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Other income

Revenue is recognised when earned.

Expenses recognition

Iinclude all direct and indirect operating expenses and all kinds of investment expenses as well as administrative and fundraising expenses of the Charity in carrying out its activities, fulfilling its mission, and ensuring operational sustainability. The Charity recognizes expenses as follows:

- Expenses of activities are recognized when incurred.
- Sponsorship expenses are recognised upon payment.
- In the case of payments for projects outside Qatar, expenses are recognized based on the actual payment.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are translated into the functional currency of the Charity at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the year are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Realised and unrealised foreign currency differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The Charity does not have non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of subsidiaries are translated into Qatari Riyal, the Charity's functional currency. Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated at the exchange rate at the reporting date, while income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a consolidated statement of changes in reserve "foreign currency translation reserve".

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Current versus non-current classification

The Charity presents assets and liabilities based on current / non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting.

The Charity classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements, but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements, but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings and lease hold improvement	Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Motor vehicles	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost								
At 1 January 2023 *(Restated)*	59,832,156	139,706,301	17,448,567	7,270,850	14,434,313	13,360,366	361,150	252,413,703
Additions	-	-	2,376,017	530,694	1,925,645	1,945,975	-	6,778,331
Foreign exchange translation differences	39,085	40,415	14,997	11,976	21,520	31,631	-	159,624
Disposals (i)	-	(660,634)	-	-	-	(728,300)	-	(1,388,934)
At 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	**59,871,241**	**139,086,082**	**19,839,581**	**7,813,520**	**16,381,478**	**14,609,672**	**361,150**	**257,962,724**
Additions	**4,411,308**	**198,821**	**1,839,285**	**912,952**	**1,579,964**	**1,181,424**	**-**	**10,123,754**
Foreign exchange translation differences	**2,425,292**	**-**	**126,584**	**115,964**	**220,242**	**75,149**		**2,963,231**
Disposals (i)	**-**	**(647,111)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(597,180)**	**-**	**(1,244,291)**
Transfers	**-**	**-**	**305,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(305,500)**	**-**
At 31 December 2024	**66,707,841**	**138,637,792**	**22,110,950**	**8,842,436**	**18,181,684**	**15,269,065**	**55,650**	**269,805,418**
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2023 *(Restated)*	-	27,031,311	13,893,632	5,489,003	11,364,753	8,890,377	-	66,669,076
Charge for the year (Note 33)	-	6,786,550	1,542,270	888,640	1,766,762	1,526,983	-	12,511,205
Disposal (i)	-	(660,634)	-	-	-	(728,300)	-	(1,388,934)
At 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	**-**	**33,157,227**	**15,435,902**	**6,377,643**	**13,131,515**	**9,689,060**	**-**	**77,791,347**
Charge for the year (Note 33)	**-**	**7,286,064**	**1,560,662**	**684,866**	**2,096,747**	**1,529,490**	**-**	**13,157,829**
Disposal (i)	**-**	**(647,111)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(597,180)**	**-**	**(1,244,291)**
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**39,796,180**	**16,996,564**	**7,062,509**	**15,228,262**	**10,621,370**	**-**	**89,704,885**
Net carrying amount								
At 31 December 2024	**66,707,841**	**98,841,612**	**5,114,386**	**1,779,927**	**2,953,422**	**4,647,695**	**55,650**	**180,100,533**
At 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	59,871,241	105,928,855	4,403,679	1,435,877	3,249,963	4,920,612	361,150	180,171,377

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) In the consolidated statement of cash flows, proceeds from sale of property, and equipment comprise:

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Carrying amount	-	-
Gain on sale of property and equipment (Note 28)	905,976	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	905,976	-

5. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AT FAIR VALUE

	Investment property			**Endowment investments properties (1)**
	Building	**Work in progress**	**Total investment property**	**Building**
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**392,583,625**	**97,372,362**	**489,955,987**	**367,412,033**
Additions	**-**	**122,289,285**	**122,289,285**	**10,751**
Loss from changes in fair value of investment properties	**(4,205,695)**	**-**	**(4,205,695)**	**(20,239,199)**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**388,377,930**	**219,661,647**	**608,039,577**	**347,183,585**

	Investment property			Endowment investments properties (1)
	Building	Work in progress	Total investment property	Building
Balance as at 1 January 2023 *(Restated)*	360,146,266	96,731,933	456,878,199	379,455,510
Additions	19,361,335	640,429	20,001,764	180,083
Gain/ (loss) from changes in fair value of investment properties	13,076,024	-	13,076,024	(12,223,560)
Balance as at 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	392,583,625	97,372,362	489,955,987	367,412,033

Investments property are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuation performed by accredited independent valuers as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

(1) The charity recorded the assets of the Waqf in its accounts based on official letter issued by the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs No. (A.A.Q. 6/7/1999) dated 6 January 2025 and based on the substantial control exercised by the charity over these assets, and its management for the benefit associated with them. It should be noted that the nature of these assets, in accordance with the relevant Sharia and legal provisions, requires them to be removed from the ownership of the donor and registered in the name of "Waqf for God Almighty" pursuant to the Waqf document or final provisions.

5. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AT FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

The valuer is an accredited independent valuer with a recognized and relevant professional qualification and with recent experience in the location and category of those investment property being valued. In arriving at estimated market values, the valuers have used their market knowledge and professional judgment and not only relied on previous transactions.

(i) The additions represent developments of new investments property, Lusail Marina property, Yasmine property, Old Airport compound and Industrial warehouse.

Valuation Process

The Charity's management determines the valuation policies and procedures for property valuations. Each year, the management, after approval of the management, appoints the external valuers responsible for the valuations of the Charity's investment property. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management engages independent and competent third-party valuation experts to countercheck the appropriateness of the methodologies used and appropriateness of the assumptions used; and to help them identify if there is any contradictory information and to reduce the estimation uncertainty involved in the estimation process.

The management decides after discussion with the external valuers:

The valuation method to be applied for each property (the methods that are applied for fair value measurements for fair value measurements in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the market comparison approach is used).

Description of valuation techniques used by the Charity and key inputs to valuation of the investment property are disclosed in Note 3.

Market approach

Market approach or direct comparison method is based on comparing the subject asset with identical or similar assets (or liabilities) for which price information is available, such as a comparison with market transactions in the same, or closely similar (i.e. similar properties that have actually been sold in arms'-length transactions or are offered for sale), type of asset (or liability) within an appropriate time horizon. This approach demonstrates what buyers have historically been willing to pay (and sellers willing to accept) for similar assets (or liabilities) in an open and competitive market. Generally, the opinion on value is based on evidence of open market transactions in similar property with adjustments of the comparable to differentiate the differences between the subject property and the comparable.

6. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Office space
Cost	
1 January 2023 *(Restated)*	1,748,739
Additions (i)	676,358
At 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	**2,425,097**
Additions	**2,138,618**
Disposal	**(844,507)**
At 31 December 2024	**3,719,208**
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2023 *(Restated)*	321,330
Charge for the year (Note 33)	1,033,462
At 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	**1,354,792**
Charge for the year (Note 33)	**1,027,995**
Disposal	**(564,373)**
At 31 December 2024	**1,818,414**
Net carrying amount	
At 31 December 2024	**1,900,794**
At 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	1,070,305

(i) During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Charity entered into a lease agreement for office space. The lease liability is being settled through monthly rental payments of QR 50,925, commencing on 1 July 2024 and continuing until 30 June 2027. The lease carries an incremental borrowing rate of 5% per annum.

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software	**Work in progress (i)**	**Total**
Cost			
At 1 January 2023 *(Restated)*	8,323,184	1,254,255	9,577,439
Additions	109,650	66,055	175,705
At 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	8,432,834	1,320,310	9,753,144
Additions	**1,414,414**	-	**1,414,414**
At 31 December 2024	**9,847,248**	**1,320,310**	**11,167,558**
Accumulated amortization			
At 1 January 2023 *(Restated)*	1,959,259	-	1,959,259
Amortization (Note 33)	779,946	-	779,946
At 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	2,739,205	-	2,739,205
Amortization (Note 33)	**887,945**	-	**887,945**
At 31 December 2024	**3,627,150**	-	**3,627,150**
Net carrying amount			
At 31 December 2024	**6,220,098**	**1,320,310**	**7,540,408**
At 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	5,693,629	1,320,310	7,013,939

(i) Pertains to the development of the Charity's communication and customer service center software, which is currently under installation and customization.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2024	2023
Quoted Shares:		*(Restated)*
As at 1 January	**10,983,039**	52,802,739
Additions	**106,280,655**	61,027,812
Disposals	**(61,091,263)**	(105,807,534)
Change in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	**(1,465,015)**	2,960,022
Quoted Shares as at 31 December	**54,707,416**	10,983,039
Unquoted shares:		
At 1 January	**16,955,901**	16,955,901
Provision for impairment of investments	**(16,523,901)**	(16,523,901)
Unquoted shares as at 31 December	**432,000**	432,000
Financial assets at FVTOCI as at 31 December	**55,139,416**	11,415,039

The charity has investments in listed shares amounting to QAR 54,707,416 as at 31 December 2024 (2023: QAR 10,983,039). The fair value of the listed shares is determined by reference to the prices published by the Qatar Central Securities Depository.

The shares listed below are pledged with local banks as security for loans to the charity:

	2024		2023 (Restated)	
	No. of shares	**Shares amount**	**No. of shares**	**Shares amount**
Qatar Electricity & Water Co.	**1,500,000**	**23,550,000**	-	-
Industries Qatar	**1,000,000**	**13,270,000**	-	-
Qatar Islamic Insurance Company	**617,963**	**5,360,829**	-	-
Qatar International Islamic Bank	**543,720**	**5,926,587**	350,000	3,741,500
Qatar Woqod	**440,000**	**6,600,000**	275,000	4,559,500
Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding	-	-	1,500,000	2,682,000
Qatar National Cement Company	-	-	10	39
	4,101,683	**54,707,416**	2,125,010	10,983,039

(i) Movement in reserve of re-evaluation of investments during the year was as follow:

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Balance as at 1 January	**(1,039,257)**	(10,049,243)
Disposals	**308,955**	6,049,964
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(1,465,015)**	2,960,022
Balance as at 31 December	**(2,195,317)**	(1,039,257)

Fair value of quoted equity shares are determined by reference to published price quotation in an active market.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

Investment portfolio concentration

Portfolio concentration arises when a number of investments are in companies with similar business activities or activities in the same geographic sector, or when activities with similar economic characteristics are affected by economic, political, or other conditions. The company manages this risk by diversifying its investments in terms of sector concentration.

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Industrials	**36,820,000**	2,682,039
Consumer Goods and Services	**6,600,000**	4,559,500
Banks and Financial Services	**5,926,587**	3,741,500
Insurance	**5,360,829**	-
	54,707,416	10,983,039

9. INVENTORY OF IN KIND DONATIONS

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Donations of in-kind inventory received	**1,854,511**	876,942
Materials	**1,100,697**	130,000
	2,955,208	1,006,942

10. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Accounts receivable, gross	**46,789,790**	41,601,886
Less: allowance for impairment of accounts receivable (1)	**(8,183,835)**	(8,566,053)
Accounts receivable, net	**38,605,955**	33,035,833
Prepayments	**70,604,170**	35,344,867
Staff receivables	**15,073,153**	13,593,732
Advances for activities	**8,628,938**	8,559,861
Accrued income (2)	**8,034,843**	14,073,326
Refundable deposits	**2,286,391**	2,823,835
Note receivables	**4,500**	27,000
Other receivables	**376,727**	1,066,093
	143,614,677	108,524,547

(1) The movements in the allowance for impairment of accounts receivable were as follows:

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
At 1 January	**8,566,053**	8,470,053
(Reversed) / provision made during the year	**(382,218)**	96,000
At 31 December	**8,183,835**	8,566,053

Information about the Charity's exposure to credit risk for accounts receivables is included in Note 37.

(2) Mainly pertains accrued finance margins income from short-term investments

11. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related parties represent major partners, directors and key management personnel of the Charity and companies in which they are major owners. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Charity's management.

Key management personnel compensation

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
Short-term employee benefits	**15,510,545**	17,384,753
Post-employment benefits	**4,338,088**	4,499,193
	19,848,633	21,883,946

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
Cash on hand	**663,615**	626,658
Cash at banks (1)	**1,843,232,067**	1,617,217,559
Cash at financial institutions	**10,607,691**	55,330,987
Short-term deposits (2)	**278,400,000**	350,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**2,132,903,373**	2,023,175,204

(1) Cash at banks earns finance margins at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

(2) Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Charity, and earn margins at the respective short-term deposit rates. Short-term deposits generated profits of QR 32,332,884 for the year ending 31 December 2024 (2023: QR 28,369,372).

13. RESTRICTED RESERVES

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
As at 1 January	**473,976,754**	480,189,382
Restricted deficit during the year	**(168,128,971)**	(25,507,800)
Addition to investment source of funds during the year	**204,118**	-
Adjustments during the year	**65,983,781**	3,408,970
Transferred from unrestricted reserve (Note 14)	**5,608,253**	3,467,365
Restricted grants received during the year	-	250,000
Restricted deficit transferred to unrestricted reserve	**80,338,186**	12,168,837
As at 31 December	**457,982,121**	473,976,754

14. UN-RESTRICTED RESERVES

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
As at 1 January	**442,951,289**	456,441,760
Unrestricted surplus/(deficit) during the year	**111,449,704**	5,189,222
Transferred to deferred income (Note 21) (1)	**-**	(6,807,930)
Transferred to restricted reserve (Note 13) (2)	**(5,608,253)**	(3,467,365)
Transferred from fair value reserve (Note 15) (3)	**308,955**	6,049,964
Adjustments during the year (2)	**(9,354,355)**	(2,285,525)
Restricted deficit during the year transferred to un-restricted reserve (4)	**(80,338,186)**	(12,168,837)
As at 31 December	**459,409,154**	442,951,289

Un-restricted reserves refer to funds retained by the Charity that are not earmarked for a specific purpose. These funds can be used at the discretion of the management of Charity to meet general operating expenses, respond to unexpected challenges, or invest in future opportunities.

(1) The charity's management transfers the surplus of the administrative percentage deducted into the unrestricted reserve account. When reallocating, the deducted percentage may decrease, thus reducing the unrestricted reserve account to show a balance in the project that appears within deferred revenues and restricted donations.

(2) The charity's management recognizes the field office balances as fixed assets within the income statement as unrestricted revenue. These balances are transferred to the restricted reserve and reduced annually by the annual depreciation value from direct depreciation. These balances in the field offices for previous years have been reviewed and adjusted to match the carrying amount of the offices' fixed assets.

(3) During the year, an amount of QR 308,955 (2023: QR 6,049,964) was transferred from the fair value reserve due to the disposal of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(4) The charity's management, through the executive committees and project allocation committees, covers the deficits that appear in restricted activities with unrestricted donations such as donations and general zakat. This is done through specialized committees that approve the reallocation or offset of these deficits.

15. FAIR VALUE RESERVE

The following table shows a movement of the fair value reserve during the year:

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
At 1 January	**(7,089,221)**	(10,049,243)
Revaluation impact	**(1,156,060)**	9,009,986
Transferred to unrestricted reserve (Note 14)	**(308,955)**	(6,049,964)
At 31 December	**(8,554,236)**	(7,089,221)

The Charity has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in OCI. These changes are accumulated within FVTOCI reserve within equity. The accumulated changes in fair value reserve are transferred to profit or loss when the investment is derecognised or impaired.

16. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE

The foreign currency translation reserve is included in consolidated statement of changes in reserve and represents the cumulative foreign currency translation differences arising from the translation of foreign operations. The movement in the reserve during the period is as follows:

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
At 1 January	**(57,340,994)**	(58,044,398)
Translation differences for the year	**(59,911,500)**	703,404
At 31 December	**(117,252,494)**	(57,340,994)

17. DUE TO ISLAMIC BANKS

	2024			2023		
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**	Current	Non-current	Total
				(Restated)	*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*
Islamic bank	**12,962,373**	**47,521,095**	**60,483,468**	12,303,128	60,683,985	72,987,113
	12,962,373	**47,521,095**	**60,483,468**	12,303,128	60,683,985	72,987,113

(1) The details of the bank loans are as follows:

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Islamic financing (Musawama) (i)	**4,146,860**	5,505,261
Islamic financing (Ijarah) (ii)	**2,587,547**	3,467,633
Islamic financing (rent in conjunction with the promise to sell) (iii)	**53,749,061**	64,014,219
	60,483,468	72,987,113

(i) During 2015, the Charity obtained Islamic financing (Musawama) amounting to QR 4,146,860 from the Qatar International Islamic Bank that includes financing profits of QR 2,330,894. The Charity paid the net amount of funding amounting to QR 8,080,000 as advance payment in Istisnaa contract amounting to QR 20,805,148 to build a property. The rest of the contract value amounting to QR 12,725,148 has been paid in one instalment on 4 October 2017. The profit rate on the Islamic financing (Musawama) is approximately 3.75% and is repayable in monthly instalments starting from 22 September 2017 until 22 August 2027.

(ii) During 2017, the Charity had agreement with Qatar International Islamic bank to settle the second payment of Istisnaa contract which is mentioned above by obtaining a finance lease agreement with a granting promise amounting of QR 12,725,148. The profit percentage of Islamic finance agreement (Ijarah) is 3.75% and the monthly premiums has been paid starting of 4 November 2017 and it will end on 4 November 2027.

(iii) During the year 2018, the charity obtained Islamic financing (rent in conjunction with the promise to sell) in the amount of 102,000,000 Qatari riyals, the amount includes financing profits in the amount of 29,059,560 Qatari riyals, and the percentage of profit on Islamic financing (rent) ranges from 4.95% and is paid in monthly installments starting from 29 August 2019 until 29 July 2029.

17. DUE TO ISLAMIC BANKS (CONTINUED)

The movements on amounts due Islamic bank loans were as follows:

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
At 1 January	**72,987,113**	84,658,625
Finance costs (Note 36)	**3,577,251**	4,203,113
Repayments of principal portion	**(12,503,608)**	(11,666,669)
Repayments of interest portion	**(3,577,288)**	(4,207,956)
At 31 December	**60,483,468**	72,987,113

18. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
At 1 January	**38,096,671**	32,570,084
Provision made during the year (1)	**9,734,896**	8,707,799
Payment during the year	**(2,963,590)**	(3,181,212)
At 31 December	**44,867,977**	38,096,671

(1) The provision made for the year is included within "Staff cost" in consolidated statement of comprehensive income (Note 32).

Management has classified the obligation within non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position as it does not expect that there will be significant payments towards its employees' end of service benefits obligation within 12 months from the reporting date.

19. LEASE LIABILITIES

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
As at 1 January	**1,145,389**	1,509,337
Additions (Note 6)	**2,138,618**	676,358
Termination of lease contract	**(364,681)**	-
Repayments of lease liabilities	**(995,365)**	(1,040,306)
Interest expense (Note 36)	**73,942**	80,956
Interest paid	**(73,942)**	(80,956)
At 31 December	**1,923,961**	1,145,389

The lease liabilities are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
Current	**1,028,309**	812,027
Non-current	**895,652**	333,362
	1,923,961	1,145,389

19. LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The maturity analysis of the contractual undiscounted cash flows of lease liabilities is as follows:

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
Less than one year	**1,197,900**	551,000
One to five years	**1,450,867**	618,902
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	**2,648,767**	1,169,902

The amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
Finance margin expense on lease liabilities (Note 36)	**73,942**	80,956
Depreciation expense (Note 33)	**1,027,995**	1,033,462
	1,101,937	1,114,418

The Charity recognised the following amounts in the consolidated statement of cash flows:

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
Cash flow from operating activity		
Finance cost expense (added back)	**73,942**	80,956
Depreciation of right-of-use of assets (added back)	**1,027,995**	1,033,462
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayments of lease liabilities	**(1,118,576)**	(985,318)
Interest paid	**(73,942)**	(80,956)

20. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
Accounts payable	**73,481,390**	54,430,036
Accruals	**13,925,229**	19,792,776
Retention payable	**13,023,203**	3,296,890
Staff provisions	**11,876,809**	10,422,674
Note payable	**5,934,561**	14,819,697
Accrued expenses	**672,408**	466,666
Advances from customers	-	964,824
Other payables	**2,622,981**	2,447,563
	121,536,581	106,641,126

21. DEFERRED INCOME

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
As at 1 January	**2,115,503,026**	1,681,441,425
Additions during the year	**1,376,895,663**	1,603,917,757
Reassigned from un-restricted reserve	**27,632,208**	116,385,919
Transferred from un-restricted reserve (Note 14)	-	6,807,930
Addition from investment and Endowment properties during the year	**17,920,417**	16,386,066
	3,537,951,314	3,424,939,097
Amortization during the year (Note 22)	**(1,090,235,694)**	(1,304,020,753)
Amortized against investment property, administrative expense, and charity Expense	**(5,604,428)**	(5,415,318)
As at 31 December	**2,442,111,192**	2,115,503,026

Deferred income refers to restricted funds received by the Charity for activities or services that are yet to be performed or delivered. These funds are recognized as a liability until the related obligations are fulfilled. Deferred income will be released to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as income, when the related activities are performed, or conditions are met.

22. AMORTIZATION OF RESTRICTED DONATIONS

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Social welfare projects	**531,388,691**	679,310,903
Relief projects	**212,400,791**	255,166,126
Social housing projects	**140,989,584**	135,056,428
Food security projects	**57,153,923**	73,584,525
Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) projects	**47,331,808**	71,715,002
Education and culture projects	**42,206,582**	51,888,649
Economic empowerment projects	**31,430,784**	11,943,470
Health and nutrition projects	**22,903,198**	25,321,651
General charitable donations	**2,787,195**	33,999
Zakat projects	**1,187,175**	-
Peace and social cohesion projects	**455,963**	-
	1,090,235,694	1,304,020,753

Collection of restricted donations are recognized as deferred income under liability and later Amortized to consolidated statement of comprehensive income on account of performance of obligation or satisfaction of conditions as set forth by the donor's agreement.

23. UN-RESTRICTED DONATIONS

Unrestricted donation income is recognized in full in the period in which it is received or when the Charity becomes entitled to the donation. This income is recognized as donation income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and is not deferred, as there are no conditions attached to the use of the funds.
The details of the un-restricted donations were as follows:

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Deducted for indirect operating expenses (Note 27)	**78,061,100**	70,934,084
Profits from selling and evaluating the stock of in-kind donations	**29,264,629**	29,593,839
Unrestricted public donations	**70,628,136**	-
Unrestricted zakat	-	21,688,246
Used from the balance of unrestricted donations for the first period	-	(54,699,475)
	177,953,865	67,516,694

24. RENTAL INCOME INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Al- Firdous properties	**3,223,787**	3,388,148
Industrial warehouse	**2,012,088**	891,900
Al Sadd property	**2,010,940**	1,717,561
Bin Dirham properties	**1,591,002**	1,742,591
Muaither property	**860,599**	729,758
Al Rayyan property	**835,818**	905,123
Elhitmi property	**789,146**	1,172,469
Muntazah property	**579,443**	510,165
Abu Sidra property	**126,875**	105,833
Umm Salal property	**52,333**	44,428
Al Thumamah property	**34,234**	35,490
Ain Khalid property	**31,545**	35,639
Al khor property	**26,249**	-
Others	**1,091,232**	6,291
	13,265,291	11,285,396

The charity recorded the assets of the Waqf in its accounts based on official letter issued by the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs No. (A.A.Q. 6/7/1999) dated 6 January 2025 and based on the substantial control exercised by the charity over these assets, and its management for the benefit associated with them. It should be noted that the nature of these assets, in accordance with the relevant Sharia and legal provisions, requires them to be removed from the ownership of the donor and registered in the name of "Waqf for God Almighty" pursuant to the Waqf document or final provisions.

25. REVENUES OF SUBSIDAIRIES

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Sales revenue	**13,276,444**	8,876,672
Service revenue	**9,001,222**	9,045,924
	22,277,666	17,922,596

Timing of revenue recognition are as follows:

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	**13,276,444**	8,876,672
Goods and services transferred over time	**9,001,222**	9,045,924
	22,277,666	17,922,596

26. NET INCOME FORM FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Dividends income (i)	**3,817,860**	3,055,889
	3,817,860	3,055,889

(i) The Charity generated dividend income from the equity investments, the quoted shares are the Charity equity investment that are designated by the Charity as FVOCI (Note 8).

27. STATUTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ADMINSTRATIVE AND FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Deducted for administrative and fundraising expenses	**149,178,775**	143,082,884
Deducted for indirect operating expenses (Note 23)	**78,061,100**	70,934,084
	227,239,875	214,016,968

Qatar Charity deducted a specific percentage from all revenues, to cover expenses necessary to ensure the association's continued operation. This includes expenses for fundraising financial resources to collect and receive donations and grants, with RACA approval to be not exceeding 10%, or an additional 2.5% with the donor's approval.

And a percentage is also deducted from all receipts and revenues to cover expenses for indirect charitable programs, projects, and activities that are borne by several charitable programs or projects and are necessary for the implementation of those programs and projects and cannot be allocated to a specific project.

28. OTHER INCOME

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Institutional support and in-kind asset donations	**21,316,877**	10,261,015
Un-Realized gain from foreign currency	**7,343,711**	622,705
Gain on disposal of property and equipment (Note 4)	**905,976**	-
Reserved provision of impairment of financial assets	**382,218**	-
Marketing sponsorship income	**69,491**	1,337,074
Other income	**1,440,071**	1,852,795
	31,458,344	14,073,589

29. OPERATING EXPENSES OF ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Social welfare projects	**609,387,258**	693,941,872
Relief projects	**213,510,415**	254,999,286
Social housing projects	**140,989,585**	135,056,532
Indirect operating expenses (i)	**107,659,485**	88,407,979
Food security projects	**60,457,869**	73,583,128
Education and culture projects	**56,542,559**	63,073,438
Economic empowerment projects	**31,430,784**	11,947,615
Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) project	**47,356,812**	71,715,000
Health and nutrition projects	**22,903,198**	25,316,842
	1,290,237,965	1,418,041,692

(i) Analysis of indirect operating expenses during the year based on the nature of expenses as follows:

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Staff cost	**71,851,204**	57,084,646
Indirect operating expenses in the field offices	**30,048,973**	27,194,457
Professional fees and indirect operating expenses	**5,759,308**	4,128,876
	107,659,485	88,407,979

30. OPERATING EXPENSES OF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Maintenance expense	**3,944,232**	2,288,168
Management and supervising expense	**2,168,874**	1,898,356
Insurance expense	**150,357**	104,683
Professional fees	**123,750**	125,000
Properties valuation expense	**68,745**	64,000
Others	**354,197**	1,127,998
	6,810,155	5,608,205

31. COST OF REVENUE OF SUBSIDIARIES

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Direct materials	**2,153,268**	3,081,228
Cost of raw materials and other materials	**1,652,596**	1,351,532
Energy and fuel costs	**97,210**	80,180
	3,903,074	4,512,940

32. EXPENSES FOR ADMINSTRATIVE AND FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Staff cost	**93,961,763**	89,663,452
Marketing and advertising expenses	**17,741,390**	13,409,727
Professional fees	**7,020,253**	14,766,367
Communication expenses	**3,302,768**	4,293,053
Rent expenses (i)	**2,833,917**	3,746,088
Official mission expenses	**1,937,168**	1,168,882
Maintenance expenses	**1,913,102**	4,380,525
Hospitality expenses	**725,751**	759,312
Miscellaneous expenses	**8,820,198**	3,572,601
	138,256,310	135,760,007

(i) Related to short-term rent contracts

33. OTHER EXPENSES

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 4)	**13,157,829**	12,511,205
Bank charges	**12,274,474**	10,344,260
Depreciation of right of use assets (Note 6)	**1,027,995**	1,033,462
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 7)	**887,945**	779,946
Commission	**183,770**	380,262
Allowance of impairment of financial assets	**-**	96,000
Others	**2,029,551**	1,709,637
	29,561,564	26,854,772

34. LOSS FROM CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF RESTRICTED INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Abu Sidra property	**100,675**	-
Al Muntazah property	**24,200**	(57,590)
Al Thumamah property	**(37,019)**	12,276
Al khor property	**(44,125)**	491,868
Um Salal property	**(46,129)**	(23,000)
Muaither property	**(62,814)**	(4,300)
Ain Khalid property	**(402,076)**	(76,857)
Elhitmi property	**(2,372,751)**	(1,399,702)
Bin Dirham properties	**(3,657,910)**	(1,350,504)
Al Sadd property	**(15,309,055)**	(10,459,395)
	(21,807,004)	(12,867,204)

35. (LOSS) / GAIN FROM CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF UN-RESTRICTED INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Alhilal property	**1,030,198**	6,288,394
Muaither School	**(273,416)**	(540,245)
lusauil land	**-**	1,066,827
Al firdous property	**(2,606,968)**	-
Alrayan property	**(715,454)**	467,004
Industrial warehouse	**(72,250)**	6,437,688
	(2,637,890)	13,719,668

36. FINANCE COSTS

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Financing cost on borrowings (Note 17)	**3,577,251**	4,203,113
Financing cost on lease liabilities (Note 19)	**73,942**	80,956
	3,651,193	4,284,069

37. FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Financial risks

The risk management function within the Charity is carried out in respect of financial risks.

Financial risks are risks arising from financial instruments to which the Charity is exposed during or at the end of the reporting period. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits.

a) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Charity's income or the value of its holdings of financial assets. The objective of market risks management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The Charity has a set of acceptable parameters, based on value at risk, that may be accepted and which is monitored on a regular basis.

(i) Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial assets will fluctuate due to a change in foreign exchange rates. The Charity is exposed to foreign currency risk on its imports. However, the outstanding payments are designated in US Dollar. As the Qatari Riyals is pegged to the US Dollar, balances in US Dollar are not considered to represent a significant currency risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk
At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Charity's interest-bearing financial instruments is:

	2024	2023
Floating interest rate instruments:		*(Restated)*
Lease liabilities	**1,923,961**	1,145,389
Due to Islamic Banks	**60,483,468**	72,987,113
	62,407,429	74,132,502

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income to reasonably possible changes in interest rates by 25 basis points, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates for one year, based on the floating rate financial liabilities held at the reporting date.

The effect of the decreases in interest rates is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown:

	Change in basis points	**Effect on profit**
2024		
Floating interest rate instruments	**+25**	**151,209**
	-25	**(151,209)**
2023		
Floating interest rate instruments	+25	182,468
	-25	(182,468)

37. FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Financial risks (continued)

a) Market risk

(iii) Equity price risk

At the reporting date, the exposure to equity investments at fair value listed on the QSE was QR 55,139,416. Given that the changes in fair values of the equity investments held are strongly positively correlated with changes of the QSE market index, the Charity has determined that an increase/(decrease) of 10% on the QSE market index could have an impact of approximately QR 5,513,942 increase/(decrease) on the income and equity attributable to the Charity.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Charity's exposure to credit risk is as indicated by the carrying amount of its assets which consist principally of accounts receivables, other receivables, due from related parties and bank balances. The Charity seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables.

Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit and are approved by the Charity's management. The Charity maintains a provision for doubtful accounts receivable; the estimation of such provision is reviewed periodically and established on a case by case basis.

Below table summarises the maximum exposure of the Charity equal to the carrying amounts of these financial assets are as follows:

	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
Cash at banks	**2,121,632,067**	1,967,217,559
Accounts and other receivables	**47,166,517**	42,667,979
	2,168,798,584	2,009,885,538

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Charity will not be able to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The Charity's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Charity's reputation and is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans.

The table summarises the maturity profile of the Charity's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 December based on contractual payment dates and current market profit.

	2024			
	Less than 1 year	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Accounts and other payables	**76,104,371**	-	-	**76,104,371**
Due to Islamic Banks	**15,717,132**	**51,576,425**	-	**67,293,557**
Lease liabilities	**1,197,900**	**927,350**	-	**2,125,250**
	93,019,403	**52,503,775**	-	**145,523,178**

37. FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Financial risks (continued)

c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

	2023			
	Less than 1 year	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	(Restated)	*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*
Accounts and other payables	56,877,599	-	-	56,877,599
Due to Islamic Banks	15,717,132	67,293,557	-	83,010,689
Lease liabilities	761,312	747,834	-	1,509,146
	73,356,043	68,041,391	-	141,397,434

38. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

A) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financials assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Carrying amount		***Fair Values***			
As at 31 December 2024	***FVOCI – Equity investment***	***Amortized cost***	***Level 1***	***Level 2***	***Level 3***	***Total***
Financial assets measured at fair value and amortized cost						
Equity investments	**55,139,416**		**55,139,416**	-	-	**55,139,416**
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Accounts and other receivable	-	**143,614,677**	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	-	**2,132,903,373**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost						
Amounts due to Islamic banks	-	**60,483,468**	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		**1,923,961**				
Accounts and other payables	-	**121,536,581**	-	-	-	-

	Carrying amount		*Fair Values*			
As at 31 December 2023	*FVOCI – Equity investment*	*Amortized cost*	*Level 1*	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Financial assets measured at fair value and amortized cost						
Equity investments	11,415,039		11,415,039	-	-	11,415,039
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Accounts and other receivable	-	108,524,547	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	-	2,023,175,204	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost						
Amounts due to Islamic banks	-	72,987,113	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	1,145,389				
Accounts and other payables	-	106,641,126	-	-	-	-

38. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

B) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The fair value hierarchy of the Charity's investment properties is as follows:

	Carrying amount	*Fair Values*			
	Investments property at fair value	*Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)*	*Significant observable inputs (Level 2)*	*Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)*	*Total*
As at 31 December 2024					
Investments property at fair value	**608,039,577**	**608,039,577**	**-**	**-**	**608,039,577**
Endowment investments property at fair value	**347,183,585**	**347,183,585**	**-**	**-**	**347,183,585**

	Carrying amount	*Fair Values*			
	Investments property at fair value	*Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)*	*Significant observable inputs (Level 2)*	*Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)*	*Total*
As at 31 December 2023	*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*
Investments property at fair value	489,955,987	489,955,987	-	-	489,955,987
Endowment investments property at fair value	367,412,033	367,412,033	-	-	367,412,033

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements.

38. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

B) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES *(continued)*

Valuation techniques

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values at 31 December 2024 and 2023: -

Type	*Valuation technique*	*Significant unobservable inputs*	*Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement*
Investment property – completed properties– State of Qatar	Market comparison technique: The fair values are calculated as derived from the current market prices available for the properties or nearby / adjacent properties adjusted for any differences with the comparable properties.	Not applicable	Not applicable

39. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Information about significant areas that involve higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions or estimates have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

The Charity's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets in order to calculate the depreciation and the amortisation. This estimate is determined after, considering the expected usage of the asset and intangibles, physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence. The Charity's management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortization charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Distinction between property and equipment and investment properties

The Charity determines whether a property qualifies as an investment property. In making its judgment, the Charity considers whether the property generates cash flows largely independent of the other assets held by an entity. Property and equipment or owner-occupied properties generate cash flows that are attributable not only to the property but also to the other assets used in the production or supply process.

Valuation of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets

The application of IFRS 16 requires the Company to make judgments and estimates that affect the valuation of the lease liabilities and right-of-use assets. These include determining the contracts in scope of IFRS 16, determining the contract term and the finance cost rate used for discounting of future cash flows.

The lease term determined by the Company comprises non-cancellable period of lease contracts, periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

For lease contracts with indefinite term, the Company estimates the length of the contract to be equal to the estimated useful life of non-current assets located in the leased physically connected with it or determines the length of the contract to be equal to the average or typical market contract term of particular type of lease. The same economic useful life is applied to determine the depreciation rate of right-of-use assets.

The present value of the lease payment is determined using the discount rate representing the rate of finance cost rate swap applicable for currency of the lease contract and for similar tenor, corrected by the average credit spread of entities with rating similar to the Company's rating, observed in the period when the lease contract commences or is modified.

39. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

Fair value of unquoted financial investments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flows model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Fair value measurement of investment properties

The Charity carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The fair value of investment properties is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and is therefore classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Charity's non-financial assets (property and equipment) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. The determination of what can be considered impaired requires significant judgement. As at the reporting date, management did not identify any evidence from internal reporting indicating impairment of an asset or class of assets.

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Charity determines the business model at a level that reflects how charitys of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This is assessment includes judgment reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Charity monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of Charity's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes required during the year.

Impairment of receivables

The expected credit loss (ECL) impairment model requires forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. It also requires management to assign probability of default to various categories of receivables. Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring an ECL and entails considerable judgement; it is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

39. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

Provision for employees' end of service benefits

Management has measured the Charity's obligation for the post-employment benefits of its employees based on the provisions of the Qatar Labour Law No. 14 of 2004. Management does not perform an actuarial valuation as required by International Accounting Standard 19 "Employee Benefits" as it estimates that such valuation does not result to a significantly different level of provision. The calculation of the provision is performed by management at the end of each year, and any change to the projected benefit obligation at the year-end is adjusted in the provision for employees' end of service benefits in the profit or loss.

Other provisions and liabilities

Other provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period only to the extent management considers it probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the actual cash outflows can take place in subsequent years, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances. A change in estimate of a recognized provision or liability would result in a charge or credit to profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs.

Going concern

The Charity's management has made an assessment of the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Charity has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

40. RESTATEMENT

During the current year, the Charity has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as its financial reporting framework, replacing the internal accounting policies applied in previous years. In accordance with IFRS 1 – *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, the Charity has restated its opening statement of financial position as at 1 January 2023, and the comparative information for the year ended 31 December 2023, to reflect the impact of transition to IFRS. The reconciliations below present the effect of the transition on the Charity's equity as at 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023, and on the total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023:

40. RESTATEMENT (CONTINUED)

Charity reconciliation of statement of consolidated financial positions as at 1 January 2023 (date of transition to IFRS):

	Internal accounting policies	Impact on modifications	IFRS as at 1 January 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	31,306,562	156,217,174	187,523,736
Investment properties at fair value	438,697,309	18,180,890	456,878,199
Investment properties at cost	65,777,734	(65,777,734)	-
Endowment investment properties at fair value	382,939,556	(3,484,046)	379,455,510
Endowment investments property at cost	2,782,196	(2,782,196)	-
Right-of-use assets	696,718	730,691	1,427,409
Intangible assets	203,151	7,415,029	7,618,180
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	53,377,161	(142,422)	53,234,739
Total non-current assets	975,780,387	110,357,386	1,086,137,773
Current assets			
Inventory of in- kind donations	-	876,941	876,941
Accounts and other receivables	43,877,936	25,230,521	69,108,457
Balance with external offices	406,436,579	(406,436,579)	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,262,720,525	377,138,896	1,639,859,421
Total current assets	1,713,035,040	(3,190,221)	1,709,844,819
TOTAL ASSETS	2,688,815,427	107,167,165	2,795,982,592
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
RESERVES			
Restricted reserve	2,150,670,963	(1,670,481,581)	480,189,382
Un-restricted reserve	59,188,236	397,253,524	456,441,760
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	(58,044,398)	(58,044,398)
Fair value reserve	(8,420,519)	(1,628,724)	(10,049,243)
Retained earnings for subsidiaries	(1,860,997)	(3,739,300)	(5,600,297)
TOTAL RESERVES	2,199,577,683	(1,336,640,479)	862,937,204
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Amounts due to Islamic bank	72,287,391	701,650	72,989,041
Employees' end of service benefits	31,882,004	688,080	32,570,084
Lease liabilities	504,302	194,752	699,054
Total non-current liabilities	104,673,697	1,584,482	106,258,179
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to Islamic bank	11,669,584	-	11,669,584
Lease liabilities	269,007	541,276	810,283
Accounts and other payables	372,625,456	(239,759,539)	132,865,917
Deferred income	-	1,681,441,425	1,681,441,425
Total current liabilities	384,564,047	1,442,223,162	1,826,787,209
TOTAL LIABILITIES	489,237,744	1,443,807,644	1,933,045,388
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES	2,688,815,427	107,167,165	2,795,982,592

40. RESTATEMENT (CONTINUED)

Charity reconciliation of statement of financial positions as at 31 December 2023:

	Internal accounting policies	Restatement and reclassification	IFRS as at 31 December 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	30,732,095	149,439,282	180,171,377
Investment properties at fair value	492,398,545	(2,442,558)	489,955,987
Investment properties at cost	65,668,834	(65,668,834)	-
Endowment investment properties at fair value	368,035,906	(623,873)	367,412,033
Endowment investments property at cost	2,682,691	(2,682,691)	-
Right-of-use assets	443,366	626,939	1,070,305
Intangible assets	314,647	6,699,292	7,013,939
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,557,461	(142,422)	11,415,039
Total non-current assets	971,833,545	85,205,135	1,057,038,680
Current assets			
Inventory of in- kind donations	130,000	876,942	1,006,942
Accounts and other receivables	69,100,140	39,424,407	108,524,547
Balance with external offices	324,247,231	(324,247,231)	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,693,857,662	329,317,542	2,023,175,204
Total current assets	2,087,335,033	45,371,660	2,132,706,693
TOTAL ASSETS	3,059,168,578	130,576,795	3,189,745,373
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
RESERVES			
Restricted reserve	2,589,792,340	(2,115,815,586)	473,976,754
Un-restricted reserve	106,803,690	336,147,599	442,951,289
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	(57,340,994)	(57,340,994)
Fair value reserve	(350,105)	(6,739,116)	(7,089,221)
Retained earnings for subsidiaries	7,689,926	(4,815,706)	2,874,220
TOTAL RESERVES	2,703,935,851	(1,848,563,803)	855,372,048
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Amounts due to Islamic bank	60,137,058	546,927	60,683,985
Employees' end of service benefits	36,496,522	1,600,149	38,096,671
Lease liabilities	221,532	111,830	333,362
Total non-current liabilities	96,855,112	2,258,906	99,114,018
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to Islamic bank	12,303,128	-	12,303,128
Lease liabilities	282,769	529,258	812,027
Accounts and other payables	245,791,718	(139,150,592)	106,641,126
Deferred income	-	2,115,503,026	2,115,503,026
Total current liabilities	258,377,615	1,976,881,692	2,235,259,307
TOTAL LIABILITIES	355,232,727	1,979,140,598	2,334,373,325
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES	3,059,168,578	130,576,795	3,189,745,373

40. RESTATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2023	Note	Restricted	Un-restricted	Total before restatement	Restatement	Restricted	Un-restricted	Total after restatement
OPERATING INCOME								
Donations, contributions and grants								
- amortization of restricted donations	22	1,668,213,993	-	1,668,213,993	(364,193,240)	1,304,020,753	-	1,304,020,753
- un-restricted donations	23	-	121,013,827	121,013,827	(53,497,133)	-	67,516,694	67,516,694
Total voluntary contributions and donations		1,668,213,993	121,013,827	1,789,227,820	(417,690,373)	1,304,020,753	67,516,694	1,371,537,447
Rental income from investment properties	24	12,351,050	891,900	13,242,950	(1,957,554)	5,415,318	5,870,078	11,285,396
Revenues of subsidiaries	25	-	17,922,596	17,922,596	-	-	17,922,596	17,922,596
Net income from financial assets	26	12,848,578	4,198,370	17,046,948	(13,991,059)	-	3,055,889	3,055,889
Statutory contributions for administrative and fundraising activities	27	-	143,082,884	143,082,884	-	-	143,082,884	143,082,884
Finance income		-	-	-	28,369,372	-	28,369,372	28,369,372
Other income	28	250,000	41,185,629	41,435,629	(27,360,040)	-	14,073,589	14,873,589
Total operating income		1,693,663,621	328,295,206	2,021,958,827	(432,631,654)	1,309,436,071	279,891,102	1,589,327,173
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Operating expenses of activities and projects	29	(1,212,705,293)	(117,639,867)	(1,330,345,160)	(87,696,532)	(1,316,932,490)	(101,109,202)	(1,418,041,692)
Operating expenses of investment properties	30	(3,352,390)	(272,779)	(3,625,169)	(1,983,036)	(4,672,418)	(935,787)	(5,608,205)
Cost of revenue	31		(4,512,940)	(4,512,940)	-	-	(4,512,940)	(4,512,940)
Expenses for administrative and fundraising activities	32	-	(123,718,914)	(123,718,914)	(12,041,093)	-	(135,760,007)	(135,760,007)
Other expenses	33	(17,379,433)	(24,779,932)	(42,159,365)	15,304,593	-	(26,854,772)	(26,854,772)
Total operating expenses		(1,233,437,116)	(270,924,432)	(1,504,361,548)	(86,416,068)	(1,321,604,908)	(269,172,708)	(1,590,777,616)
DEFICIT FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Loss from change in fair value of restricted investment properties	34	(15,041,878)	-	(15,041,878)	2,174,674	(12,867,204)	-	(12,867,204)
loss from change in fair value of un-restricted investment properties- net	35	-	(28,844)	(28,844)	13,748,512	-	13,719,668	13,719,668
Foreign exchange loss		-	-	-	(483,137)	-	(483,137)	(483,137)
Financial assets expenses		(6,063,248)	(566,388)	(6,629,636)	150,760	-	(6,478,876)	(6,478,876)
Finance costs	36	-	(31,305)	(31,305)	(4,252,764)	(471,759)	(3,812,310)	(4,284,069)
(DEFICIT) /SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		439,121,379	56,744,237	495,865,616	(507,709,677)	(25,507,800)	13,663,739	(11,844,061)

41. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant subsequent events which have a bearing on the understanding of these consolidated financial statements.