ALBARAKA BANK LIMITED

(Registration No. 1989/003295/06)

Bi-annual disclosures in terms of Banks' Act

Regulation 43

June 2022

Contents

1. Scope of application

Albaraka Bank Limited is a registered bank domiciled in South Africa and is subject to regulatory disclosure requirements under Basel III in terms of the Banks Act No. 94 of 1990 as amended.

The Bank has a wholly-owned subsidiary which is a property holding company and a trust which administers the issuance and management of the Albaraka Sukuk product. The subsidiary and trust are consolidated for accounting purposes and Group annual financial statements are prepared annually. The subsidiary and trust are consolidated for regulatory purposes in accordance with Regulation 36(2) of the Banks Act and Regulations.

2. Basis of compilation

The following disclosures have been compiled in line with Regulation 43 of the Banks' Act No. 94 of 1990 (as amended) which incorporates Basel pillar III requirements. All disclosures are consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

3. Financial Results

ALBARAKA BANK LIMITED

Group Unaudited results for the period ended 30 June 2022

	Six months ended 30-Jun	
	2022	**2021**
Statement of comprehensive income	**R'000**	**R'000**
Income earned from advances	**212 285**	191 508
Income earned from equity finance	**18 518**	32 600
Income earned from mudaraba deposits	**14 369**	15 239
Gross income earned	**245 172**	239 347
Income paid to depositors	**(102 205)**	(112 891)
Income paid to sukuk holders	**(10 000)**	(10 000)
Net income before impairment for credit losses	**132 967**	116 456
Impairment for credit losses	**(9 299)**	10 166
Net income after impairment for credit losses	**123 668**	126 622
Net non-Islamic income	**-**	-
Fee and commission income	**26 044**	19 731
Other operating income	**1 542**	904
Net income from operations	**151 254**	147 256
Operating expenditure	**(123 107)**	(115 883)
Finance costs	**(269)**	(428)
Profit before taxation	**27 878**	30 946
Taxation	**(6 415)**	(9 021)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**21 463**	21 925
Weighted average number of shares in issue ('000)	**32 240**	32 240
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	**66.6**	68.0

Statement of financial position	Six months ended 30-Jun 2022 R'000	2021 R'000
Assets		
Property and equipment	**91 392**	99 287
Right of use asset	**5 796**	8 432
Investment property	**10 339**	10 339
Intangible assets	**75 605**	75 337
Investment securities	**17 123**	27 393
Advances and other receivables	**6 603 444**	5 180 304
Equity finance and mudaraba deposits	**1 223 238**	2 710 765
South African Revenue Service receivable	**-**	-
Regulatory balances	**463 492**	384 108
Cash and cash equivalents	**80 187**	142 238
Total assets	**8 570 616**	8 638 202
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Share capital	**322 403**	322 403
Share premium	**82 196**	82 196
Other reserves	**2 031**	1 446
Retained income	**459 928**	422 269
Shareholders' interests	**866 558**	828 314
Liabilities		
Welfare and charitable funds	**37 786**	25 090
Deferred tax liability	**2 389**	12 234
Accounts payable	**47 597**	34 379
Lease liabilities	**6 394**	9 825
South African Revenue Service payable	**4 828**	580
Provision for leave pay	**6 938**	8 275
Deposits from customers	**7 288 759**	7 410 138
Sukuk	**309 367**	309 367
Total liabilities	**7 704 058**	7 809 888
Total equity and liabilities	**8 570 616**	8 638 202

4. Regulatory Capital Adequacy

Capital structure

The capital base of the bank provides the foundation for financing off-balance sheet transactions and other activities. The capital adequacy of the bank is measured in terms of the Banks Act which dictates the requirements on how the bank must maintain a minimum level of capital based on its risk adjusted assets and off-balance sheet exposures as determined by the provisions of Basel III.

The capital structure of the Bank is as follows:

Regulatory capital	***June 2022***	*June 2021*
Tier 1	***R'000***	*R'000*
Share capital	**322 403**	322 403
Share premium	**82 196**	82 196
Retained income	**449 884**	406 192
Less: Unappropriated Profits	**(12 367)**	(25 806)
Unrealised gains and losses on available for sale items net of tax	**2 031**	1 446
Total capital & reserves	**844 147**	786 431
Less: Prescribed deductions against capital and reserve funds	**(60 919)**	(65 753)
Total Tier 1 capital	**783 228**	720 678
Tier 2		
Portfolio impairment	**25 809**	10 837
Sukuk	**299 740**	307 700
Total eligible capital	**1 108 777**	1 039 215
Capital adequacy ratios (Tier 1 %)	**11.55%**	12.72%
Capital adequacy ratios (Total %)	**16.35%**	18.35%
Minimum regulatory requirement ratios (Total %)	**8.00%**	8.00%

The bank's capital strategy plays an important role in growing shareholder value and has contributed significantly to growth in the current year. The objective of active capital management is to:

- Enable growth in shareholder value; and
- Protect the capital base.

The bank's risk and capital management committee is responsible for the formulation, implementation and maintenance of the bank's capital management framework in order to achieve the above objectives and operates in terms of a board-approved capital management framework. It assists the board in reviewing the Bank's capital requirements and management thereof.

The bank is committed to maintaining sound capital and strong liquidity ratios. The overall capital needs are continually reviewed to ensure that its capital base appropriately supports current and planned business and regulatory capital requirements.

In assessing the adequacy of the bank's capital to support current and future activities the group considers a number of factors including:

- An assessment of growth prospects;
- Current and potential risk exposures across all the major risk types;
- Sensitivity analysis of growth assumptions;
- The ability of the Bank to raise capital; and
- Peer group analysis.

At 30 June 2022 the minimum capital requirements and risk-weighted assets of the bank for credit risk, equity risk, market risk and other risks as calculated under the standardised approach and for operational risk as calculated under the basic indicator approach in terms of the Banks Act and Regulations were as follows:

	Capital requirements		*Risk-weighted assets*	
	2022	*2021*	***2022***	*2021*
	R'000	*R'000*	***R'000***	*R'000*
Credit risk	**532 160**	382 605	**5 912 885**	4 782 562
Operational risk	**56 973**	51 820	**633 034**	647 745
Equity risk	**1 541**	2 191	**17 123**	27 393
Market risk	**1 425**	902	**15 832**	11 273
Other risk	**18 409**	15 601	**204 546**	195 015
	610 508	453 119	**6 783 420**	5 663 988

5. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the potential loss that the bank could sustain as a result of counter-party default and arises principally from advances to customers and other banks.
The bank manages its credit risk within a governance structure supported by delegated powers of authority as approved by the board. The credit approval process is graduated whereby increasingly higher levels of authorisation are required depending on the type and value of the transactions concerned. Applications for credit may therefore be considered progressively by line management, senior and executive management, the management credit committee, the executive credit committee, the board credit committee and the board itself.

A separate credit division reporting to the regulatory executive and the credit committee of the board is responsible for the oversight of the Bank's credit risk including:

- Formulating credit policies covering collateral requirements credit assessment, risk grading and reporting documentary and legal procedures and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements;
- Establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities;
- Reviewing and assessing credit risk;
- Limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties and by product; and
- Developing and maintaining risk gradings in order to categorise exposures to the degree of risk of financial loss faced and to focus management on the relevant risks. The risk grading system is used in determining where impairment provisions may be required against specific credit exposures. The current risk grading framework is described under the section dealing with portfolio measures of risk.

Credit exposures are monitored primarily on performance. Defaulting accounts receive prompt attention. Initially they are dealt with by line management and in instances where further degeneration occurs they are handed over to the bank's collections and legal specialists.

Depending on the type of credit exposure account reviews which include the re-performance of qualitative and quantitative assessments are performed annually.

The credit risk management process needs to identify all risk factors to enable such risks to be quantified and their impact on the pricing or credit risk to be taken into account. Pricing for credit risk is therefore a critical component of the risk management process. The main risk of default by the counterparty is mitigated by means of collateral security obtained from the debtor concerned.

For internal risk management and risk control purposes credit risk is measured in terms of potential loss that could be suffered taking into account the quantum of the exposures, the realisable value of the collateral security and the value, if any that could be placed on the sureties.

The executive and board credit committees constantly monitor the credit quality of counterparties and the exposure to them. Detailed risk reports are submitted to the committees and also to the management credit committee on a regular basis.

Portfolio measures of credit risk

Credit loss expense is reported in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Under these rules losses are recognised and charged to the profit for the year in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

The occurrence of actual credit losses is erratic in both timing and amount and those that arise usually relate to transactions entered into in previous accounting periods. In order to make the business accountable for any credit losses suffered in a portfolio of advances that have not yet been individually identified as impaired a credit impairment for incurred but not reported losses is created based on historic loss and estimated emergence patterns. Based on the performance of individual customers and the results of assessments performed credit exposures are classified under five main categories or risk gradings which are Standard, Special Mention, Sub-standard, Doubtful and Loss. Credit exposures are now in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 on stage credit risk allocation basis which are Stages 1, 2 and 3.

- Exposures that are current and where full repayment of the principal and profit is expected are classified under the Standard category;
- Exposures where evidence exists that the debtor is experiencing some difficulties that may threaten the bank's position but where ultimate loss is not expected - but could occur if adverse conditions continue are classified under the Special Mention category;
- Exposures that show underlying well-defined weaknesses that could lead to probable loss if not corrected are classified under the Sub-standard category. The risk that such exposures may become impaired is probable and the bank relies to a large extent on available security;
- Exposures that are considered to be impaired but are not yet considered total losses because of some pending factors that may strengthen the quality of such exposures are classified under the Doubtful category;
- Exposures that are considered to be uncollectable and where the realisation of collateral and institution of legal proceedings have been unsuccessful are classified under the Loss category. These exposures are considered to be of such little value that they should no longer be included in the net assets of the bank; and
- Exposures that are classified under the Sub-standard Doubtful and Loss categories are regarded as non-performing.
- Exposures that have not met their individual repayment terms are classified as past due exposures.

A default is considered to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor when either of the following events have taken place:

- The bank considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the bank without recourse by the bank to actions such as realising security (if held); and
- The obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the bank.

There was an improvement in 2021 with provisions applicable to clients for whom a deferment was granted due to Covid 19 reducing.

Credit exposures

	Group and Company **2022**	*2021*
	R'000	*R'000*
Advances to customers	**6 610 321**	5 169 729
Advances and balances with banks	**1 260 150**	2 739 198
Advances, treasury bills and balances with central bank	**495 537**	488 088
Letters of credit, guarantees and confirmations	**465 864**	562 370
Total exposure	**8 831 872**	8 959 385
Impairment of advances	**(43 797)**	(28 148)
Net exposure	**8 788 075**	8 931 237

The Group monitors concentrations of credit risk by geographical location, industry and product distribution.

Geographical distribution of exposures		
Customer exposure		
KwaZulu-Natal	**3 656 701**	2 632 099
Gauteng	**2 209 746**	1 564 040
Western Cape	**1 209 738**	973 590
Total customer exposure	**7 076 185**	5 169 729
Bank exposure		
KwaZulu-Natal	**13 749**	6 417
Gauteng	**1 731 817**	3 214 051
Western Cape	**-**	-
United States of America	**10 121**	6 818
Total Bank exposure	**1 755 687**	3 227 286
Total exposure	**8 831 872**	8 959 385

	Group and Company **2022**	*2021*
	R'000	*R'000*
Industry distribution of exposures		
Banks and financial institutions	**1 755 687**	3 227 286
Individuals	**1 451 552**	1 431 357
Business and trusts	**5 624 633**	4 300 742
Total exposure	**8 831 872**	8 959 385
Product distribution analysis		
Property (Musharaka and Murabaha)	**5 063 799**	4 074 066
Equity finance	**1 223 238**	2 710 765
Instalment sales	**890 108**	634 894
Trade	**652 868**	457 206

Balances with local and central banks	**532 449**	516 521
Letters of credit	**2 326**	1 631
Guarantees and confirmations	**463 538**	560 739
Other	**3 546**	3 563
Total exposure	**8 831 872**	8 959 385

Residual contractual maturity of book

Within 1 month	- equity finance	**225 571**	785 375
	- other	**773 326**	842 939
From 1 to 3 months	- equity finance	**838 112**	1 804 573
	- other	**347 506**	428 250
From 3 months to 1 year	- equity finance	**125 428**	120 817
	- other	**133 919**	858 171
From 1 year to 5 years	- equity finance	**409 428**	-
	- other	**1 384 727**	2 108 859
More than 5 years		**4 593 855**	2 010 401
Total exposure		**8 831 872**	8 959 385

The bank holds collateral against advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property or other registered securities over assets and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at time of the advance and are updated for commercial property and residential property supporting a revolving facility which are assessed on a three-year interval based on independent valuations. In other instances, collateral is re-assessed when an advance is individually assessed as impaired. Collateral is generally not held over advances to banks.

Financial assets classified as neither past due nor impaired are well diversified with 76% invested in property transactions 14% in instalment sale transactions (equipment and motor vehicle) and 10% in trade finance transactions. All of the above exposures are collateralized in the form of property assets, personal sureties and company guarantees.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is calculated as being the maximum amount payable by customers, banks and other financial institutions.

Restructured advances are exposures which have been refinanced by the bank due to the client experiencing financial distress on an existing exposure and where it has been ascertained that the client will be able to meet the amended modified repayment terms after the restructure. Restructured advances are classified as non-performing for the first six months after a restructure has occurred and are thereafter classified according to the bank's normal classification policies.

Collateral is held specifically in respect of advances and these predominantly comprise of mortgage bonds over fixed property, notarial bonds over movable property cessions over cash deposits, insurance policies, book debts and unit trusts as well as personal sureties and company guarantees.

Collateral is allocated per asset class as follows:	*Group and Company*	
	Credit Exposure	**Collateral cover**
	2022	
	R'000	***R'000***
Standard Asset	**5 739 885**	**4 667 651**
Special Mention Asset	**721 362**	**688 562**
Substandard Asset	**41 636**	**37 920**
Doubtful Asset	**48 058**	**41 702**
Loss Asset	**59 380**	**53 083**
	6 610 321	**5 488 918**

IFRS 9 Classifications	**Credit Exposure**	**ECL**
Stage 1	**6 013 174**	**19 396**
Stage 2	**448 073**	**6 413**
Stage 3	**149 074**	**17 988**
	6 610 321	**43 797**

A distribution analysis of past due advances impaired and past due and not impaired is disclosed below:	*Group and Company*	
	2022	*2021*
	R'000	*R'000*
Past due and individually impaired		
- Individuals	**8 125**	8 691
- Business and trusts	**60 568**	44 563
	68 693	53 254
Past due but not impaired		
- Individuals	**188 063**	319 783
- Business and trusts	**569 508**	783 314
	757 571	1 103 097

An aging analysis of past due advances which have not been impaired is disclosed below:

	Group and Company									
	Less than 30 days		*30 to 60 days*		*60 to 180 days*		*Greater than 180 days*		*Total*	
	2022	*2021*	***2022***	*2021*	***2022***	*2021*	***2022***	*2021*	***2022***	*2021*
	R'000	*R'000*	***R'000***	*R'000*	***R'000***	*R'000*	***R'000***	*R'000*	***R'000***	*R'000*
Individuals	**148 388**	248,504	**19 018**	34,913	**11 597**	20,697	**9 060**	15,669	**188 063**	319 783
Business and trusts	**443 746**	627,612	**39 307**	94,443	**53 095**	32,333	**33 360**	28,926	**569 508**	783 314
	592 134	876,116	**58 325**	129,356	**64 692**	53,030	**42 420**	44,595	**757 571**	1 103 097

6. Liquidity Risk

The table below shows an analysis of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. The fair value of assets in the Group and Company are not materially different and thus only Group disclosures have been presented.

	Carrying Amount R'000	*Within 1 month R'000*	*1 to 3 months R'000*	*3 months to 1 year R'000*	*1 to 5 Years R'000*	*More than 5 years R'000*
Group						
2022						
Assets						
Advances	**7 826 682**	**414 342**	**1 015 359**	**1 012 905**	**2 968 519**	**2 415 557**
Investment securities	**17 123**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17 123**
Cash and cash equivalents and regulatory balances	**543 679**	**96 178**	**164 926**	**125 428**	**-**	**157 147**
	8 387 484	**510 520**	**1 180 285**	**1 138 333**	**2 968 519**	**2 589 827**

	Carrying Amount R'000	Within 1 month R'000	1 to 3 months R'000	3 months to 1 year R'000	1 to 5 Years R'000	More than 5 years R'000
Group						
2022						
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers	7 288 759	2 677 082	1 148 008	3 109 501	58 965	295 203
Sukuk	309 367	-	-	-	309 367	-
Accounts payable	47 597	42 795	1 699	3 103	-	-
Letters of credit, guarantees and confirmations	465 864	465 864	-	-	-	-
	8 111 587	3 185 741	1 149 707	3 112 604	368 332	295 203
Net liquidity gap	275 897	(2 675 221)	30 578	(1 974 271)	2 600 187	2 294 624

	Carrying Amount R'000	*Within 1 month R'000*	*1 to 3 months R'000*	*3 months to 1 year R'000*	*1 to 5 Years R'000*	*More than 5 years R'000*
Group						
2021						
Assets						
Advances	7 891 068	931 850	2 100 075	889 231	2 113 934	1 855 978
Investment securities	27 394	-	-	-	1	27 393
Cash and cash equivalents and regulatory balances	526 346	142 238	144 833	108 665	-	130 610
	8 444 808	1 074 088	2 244 908	997 896	2 113 935	2 013 981

	Carrying Amount R'000	*Within 1 month R'000*	*1 to 3 months R'000*	*3 months to 1 year R'000*	*1 to 5 Years R'000*	*More than 5 years R'000*
Group						
2021						
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers	7 410 138	2 891 935	1 131 540	3 241 276	126 481	18 906
Sukuk	309 367	-	-	-	309 367	-
Accounts payable	34 379	22 658	6 274	5 447	-	-
Letters of credit, guarantees and confirmations	562 370	562 370	-	-	-	-
	8 316 254	3 476 963	1 137 814	3 246 723	435 848	18 906
Net liquidity gap	128 554	(2 402 875)	1 107 094	(2 248 827)	1 678 087	1 995 075

7. Profit rate risk

In keeping with Islamic banking principles, the Bank does not levy interest on finance provided to debtors but instead earns income either by means of buying the item to be financed from the supplier and on-selling the item to the Bank's clients at an agreed mark-up or by entering into arrangements with the debtor in terms of which the Bank shares in the profit generated by the debtor at an agreed profit-sharing ratio. In a similar fashion the Bank's depositors do not earn interest on deposits placed with the Bank but instead earn income on their deposits based on their proportionate share of the profits earned from customers by the Bank. There is thus no mismatch in terms of the earning profile of depositors and that of the Bank as the Bank will only be able to share profits which are earned. As the bank shares profits earned in a predetermined ratio to the depositors the bank is not at risk of earning less from advances than it would be required to pay to its depositors.

With the resultant impact on reduced market rates the bank has also reduced its profit mark-ups in line with industry which has affected the expected inflows from the advances business. This in turn has impacted the profits that are shared with our deposit customers.

8. Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to those risks that do not have a direct financial impact as opposed to the pure financial risks such as credit risk, liquidity risk and profit rate risk. Operational risk is the risk of loss that could arise as a result of breakdowns in internal controls and processes, system inefficiencies, theft and fraud.

The Bank seeks to minimise its exposure to operational risk by various means including the following:

- The establishment of an independent compliance function to monitor compliance with relevant laws and regulations and to facilitate compliance awareness within the Bank;
- The establishment of board and management risk committees;
- The establishment of an independent internal audit function;
- The compilation of board-approved delegated powers of authority;
- The compilation of policies and procedures manual;
- The provision of staff training (including fraud awareness programmes) and ensuring that staff are well versed with the Bank's policies and procedures;
- Implementing comprehensive security measures to protect the

Bank’s staff and to safeguard the Bank’s assets; and

- The establishment of a comprehensive insurance programme to protect the Bank against material losses that may arise.

9. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate resulting in losses due to movements in observable market variables such as profit rates exchange rates and equity markets. In addition to these and other general market risk factors the risk of price movements specific to individual issuers of securities is considered market risk. Albaraka Bank’s exposure to market risk is limited in that the Bank does not trade in marketable securities other than those that it is required to hold for liquid asset purposes which are usually held to maturity and foreign currency held in terms of its foreign exchange license.

The Bank’s exposure to market risk at
30 June is tabled below:

		Group and company	
		2022	*2021*
		R’000	*R’000*
Assets held under interest rate risk	- Treasury bills	**306 345**	253 498
Assets held under exchange rate risk	- Foreign currency held	**15 832**	11 273
		322 177	264 771

In accordance with Islamic banking principles the bank does not levy interest on finance provided hence is not exposed to interest rate risk but rather profit rate risk. The treasury bills disclosed above are held for statutory liquidity requirements and thus interest earned on these bills are donated.

10. Equity Risk

Equity risk relates to the risk of loss that the bank would suffer due to material fluctuations in the fair values of equity investments. Equity risk in the case of Albaraka Bank relates to its 100% investment in Albaraka Properties Proprietary Limited a property-owning subsidiary whose sole assets are properties held in Athlone (Cape Town) and Kingsmead (Durban). In addition the bank owns 52 000 shares in Kiliminjaro Investments Proprietary Limited a property holding company as well as 1 000 shares in Earthstone Investments (Pty) Ltd also a property holding company and 160 000 shares in Ahmed Al Kadi Private Hospital Limited a hospital development that will provide healthcare services to the general public. Both investment companies hold property in Durban as well as the private hospital being situated in Durban. The fair values of the underlying properties are obtained by an independent valuation on a periodic basis and compared to the cost of these investments to identify any need for impairment. The bank has disposed of its investment in unit trusts which was classified as fair-value through-profit-and-loss.

11. Other Risk

Shariah risk

Shariah risk relates to the possibility that the Bank may enter into or conclude transactions that may not be compliant with Islamic banking principles. It also relates to the risk of non-compliance with the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) Standards to which the bank subscribes. In this regard Shariah risk is closely linked to and embraces the following risks:

- Reputational risk;
- Profit rate risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

Shariah risk is managed by monitoring, reviewing and supervising the activities of the bank to ensure that Shariah procedures as prescribed by the Shariah Supervisory Board are implemented and adhered to. The bank seeks to manage and minimise its exposure to Shariah risk by ensuring that the following measures are effectively implemented:

- The employment of adequate resources to manage and effectively mitigate to the fullest possible extent risk which could compromise Shariah compliance;
- Shariah reviews are carried out appropriately and in a timely manner in accordance with Shariah Supervisory Board policies and plans;
- Confirmation that profits earned from clients and profits paid to depositors are strictly in accordance with Shariah principles;
- Profit distribution is managed by the Bank in accordance with Shariah guidelines as defined by the Shariah Supervisory board;
- Obtaining written Shariah Supervisory Board approval prior to the implementation of any new product or service and any proposed amendment to an existing Bank product;
- The disposal of non-permissible income in terms of Shariah Supervisory Board rulings;
- The effective management and/or investment in a Shariah-compliant manner of excess liquidity; and
- The employment of a programme of continuous update by the Bank of new developments changes and amendments with regards to AAOIFI Shariah standards.

Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is a risk of loss resulting from damages to a firm's reputation in lost revenue; increased operating capital or regulatory costs; or destruction of shareholder value. The bank manages this risk by employing adequately trained staff to ensure any risk of exposure to reputational risk is managed proactively.

12. Qualitative disclosures and accounting policies

Regulation 43 of the Banks Act requires certain qualitative disclosures and statements on accounting policy to be made. These accounting policy disclosures were made in the Banks 31 December 2021 Annual report and have remained unchanged. These disclosures should be read with reference to the accounting policy note included on the annual report which can be accessed via www.albaraka.co.za