

**Sudanese American Physicians Association
Independent Auditor's Report and
Financial Statements
For the period from Jan 1, 2023, to Dec 31, 2023**

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Nov 21, 2024

To the board of directors

Sudanese American Physicians Association

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sudanese American Physicians Association (a nonprofit organization), which comprise the statements of financial position as of Dec 31, 2023, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting:

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the organization's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization's internal control over financial reporting.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given this limitation, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the

reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sudanese American Physicians Association. as of December 31, 2023, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Signature,



George Basily, CPA

Sudanese American Physicians Association
Statement of Financial Position
As of Dec 31st, 2023

ASSETS LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:

	2023	2022
	Amount	Amount
Cash and cash equivalents	933,535	59,698
Security deposit		
Investments		
Grants and accounts receivable		
Accrued Irreceivable		
Prepaid expenses		
Total Current(Assets	933,535	59,698

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:

Property and equipment	-	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Total Property and Equipment - Net	\$ -	\$ -

OTHER ASSETS:

Debt service reserve fund		
Cost of bond issuance, net		
Total Other Assets	\$ -	\$ -

TOTAL ASSETS

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Direct Deposit Liability		-
Short Term Loan		
Accrued Expenses		-
Accounts Payable	749	5,161
Unearned revenue		-
Deferred revenue/Accruals		-
Federal Taxes 941/940		-
NJ Income Tax/Payroll Tax		-
Withholding		-
Total Current Liabilities	\$749	\$5,161

OTHER LIABILITIES:

Long Term Loan		
Capital lease obligation - Long term		-
Total Other Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -

NET ASSETS:

Net assets - previous year	54,538	151,471
Net assets	878,249	(96,933)
Total Net Assets	932,787	54,538
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$933,536	\$59,699

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Sudanese American Physicians Association
STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE PERIOD
Jan 1st, 2023 to Dec 31st, 2023

	2023	2022
INCOME:		
	Total	Total
Contributions		
Governmental Grants		
Public Donations	3,502,228	442,259
Private/Foundation Grants		
Total Income	\$3,502,228	\$442,259
FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES:		
Program	2,016,231	412,885
Fundraising	357,885	98,616
Management and General	249,863	27,691
Total	\$2,623,979	\$539,192
Excess Revenue	878,249	(96,933)
Change in Net Assets		
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	54,538	151,471
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$932,787	\$54,538

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Sudanese American Physicians Association
STATEMENTS OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
FOR THE PERIOD
Jan 1st, 2023 to Dec 31st, 2023

	Program	Fundraising	Management	Total Expenses
Business Expenses	50			\$50
Business Registration Fees	1,600			\$1,600
Program Expenses	52,204			\$52,204
Al Maygoma Orphanage	7,300			\$7,300
Al Nada Hospital	197,506			\$197,506
Halfa Hospital	40,535			\$40,535
JIA HOSPITAL REHABILITATION	35,429			\$35,429
Kassala Vector Control Project	9,142			\$9,142
NAYALA HOSPITAL-OXYGEN FACTORY	102,765			\$102,765
SAPA Chad	7,802			\$7,802
SAPA Sudan -CIVIC ENG. Releif	229,407			\$229,407
Saudi Hospital	32,815			\$32,815
Shipping Expense	97,054			\$97,054
Sinja Hospital	52,720			\$52,720
Sudan Hospital	443,921			\$443,921
SUDAN OPS AND PROGRAMS COSTS	705,980			\$705,980
Rent, Parking, Utilities		1,970		\$1,970
Fund Raising Expenses		51,594		\$51,594
Advertising /Brranding Expenses		169,731		\$169,731
Venue & Dining		35,495		\$35,495
Accounting Fees			21,300	\$21,300
Office Expense			3,587	\$3,587
Outside Services			12,743	\$12,743
Bank Fees			735	\$735
Legal Fees			2,427	\$2,427
Postage, Mailing Service			5,661	\$5,661
Printing and Copying			1,640	\$1,640
Supplies			1,145	\$1,145
Telephone, Telecommunications			4,956	\$4,956
Travel Expenses			21,798	\$21,798
Other Types of Expenses			127	\$127
Payroll Expenses			4,000	\$4,000
Conference, Convention, Meeting		88,675		\$88,675
Booth Rent		10,421		\$10,421
Indepenednt Contractor			4,000	\$4,000
Merchant Fees			4,100	\$4,100
Parking and Tolls			30	\$30
Professional Expenses			153,188	\$153,188
Service Fee			127	\$127
Software Expense			8,034	\$8,034
Wire Transfer Fee			266	\$266
	2,016,231	357,885	249,863	2,623,979

Please see Independant Accountant's Report

Sudanese American Physicians Association
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD from JAN 1st, 2023 to DEC 31st, 2023

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	\$878,249	\$-96,933
Change in net assets		
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating		
Realized and unrealized gains on investment securities	-	
Loss on disposition of assets	-	
Depreciation expense	-	
Amortization expense		
(Increase) decrease in grants and accounts receivable	-	
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		
Increase in accrued interest receivable		
Increase in pledges receivable		
Investment		
Account Payable	\$-4,412	\$2,217
Federal Tax	-	
NJ Income Tax	-	
Parroll tax withholding		
NJ Quartly Tax	-	
Increase in Loan		
Decrease in Loan		
Increase in deferred revenue		
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) In Operating Activities	\$-4,412	\$2,217
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	\$873,837	\$-94,717
Purchase of property and equipment		
Proceeds from sale of equipment		
Proceeds from bond fund		
Security Deposit		-
Net change in short term investments		
Net change in debt service reserve fund		
Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Investing Activities	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Opening Balance Equity/Members Draw		-
Advances on line of credit		
Increase in capital lease payable		
Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Financing Activities	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$873,837	\$-94,717
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	\$59,698	\$154,415
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$933,535	\$59,699

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Sudanese American Physicians Association
Notes to Financial Statements
For year ended Dec 31st, 2023

1. OPERATIONS AND NONPROFIT STATUS

Operations

Sudanese American Physicians Association (SAPA) is a not-for-profit, scientific professional, non-partisan, and humanitarian membership-based organization established in January 2019, for physicians of Sudanese descent living and working within the United States to provide support networking, education among physicians within the United States as well as collaboration with and emergency aid to physicians and healthcare organizations in Sudan and abroad

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies which affect significant elements of the Organization's financial statements are described below to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements to the reader. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates; however, adherence to generally accepted accounting principles has, in management's opinion, resulted in reliable and consistent financial reporting by the Organization.

Basis of Accounting

The Organization's policy is to maintain its books and prepare its financial statements on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Consequently, revenues and gains are recognized when earned and expenses and losses are recognized when a liability has been incurred.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid financial instruments with original maturities of three months or less, which are neither held for nor restricted by donors for long-term purposes.

Financial Statement Presentation

As required by the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Organization classifies its net assets based on the existence or absence of donor or grantor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets and changes in net assets therein are classified and reported as follows:

Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions - consist of assets, public support and program revenues which are available and used for activities and programs. Net assets without donor restrictions represent the portion of net assets of the Organization that is not restricted by donor-imposed stipulations. Contributions are considered without restriction unless specifically restricted by the donor. In addition, net assets without donor restrictions may include funds which represent unrestricted resources designated by the Board of Directors for specific purposes.

Net Assets with Donor Restrictions - include funds with donor-imposed restrictions which permit the organization to expend the assets as specified and are satisfied either by the passage of time or

Sudanese American Physicians Association
Notes to Financial Statements
For year ended Dec 31st, 2023

by actions of the

Organization. Resources of this nature originate from gifts, grants, bequests, and contracts, and may include investment income earned on restricted funds.

These may also include resources which have a permanent donor-imposed restriction which stipulates that the assets are to be maintained permanently but permits the Organization to expend part or all the income derived from the donated assets. The entity did not have any restricted net assets as of Dec 31, 2023.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment purchased, costing in excess of \$1,000, is capitalized as assets and recorded at cost, except for donated items, which are recorded at the fair value on the date of donation. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method as follows:

Furniture and miscellaneous equipment	5 years
Computer and IT equipment	3 years
Computer software	3 years
Building	35 years

Contributions Receivable

Contributions Receivables are classified as current if they are scheduled for receipt within one year, and non-current when the expected date of receipt exceeds one year. Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected within one year are reported at a net realizable value. Unconditional promises to give due in future years are initially valued at a discounted rate when such amounts are considered material. Management believes that these receivables are collectible, and therefore, no allowance for doubtful amounts has been established. If a receivable is determined to be uncollectible in subsequent periods, a provision will be established at that time. The Organization did not experience any loss on uncollectible receivables for the years presented.

Contributions, Gifts and Grants

As required by the FASB Accounting Standards Codification™, contributions are required to be recorded as receivables and revenues and the Organization is required to distinguish between contributions received for each net asset category in accordance with donor-imposed restrictions. Contributions may include gifts of cash, securities, collection items or promises to give.

Contributions, including unconditional promises to give, are recognized as revenues in the period received. Conditional promises to give - that is, those with a measurable performance or other barrier and right of return - are not recognized until the conditions on which they depend have been met. Contributions of assets other than cash are reported at their estimated fair value. Contributions to be received after one year are discounted at an appropriate discount rate commensurate with the risk involved, when such amounts are considered material.

Support that is restricted by the donor is reported as an increase in net assets with donor restrictions until the restriction expires, at which time the assets are reclassified to net assets without donor

Sudanese American Physicians Association
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restrictions. Contributions are considered available for unrestricted use unless specifically restricted by the donor.

Fair value measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing an asset. US GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes investments based on those assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets (observable inputs) and the lowest priority to an entity's assumptions (unobservable inputs). The company groups assets at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets are traded, and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. These levels are:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets in active markets as of the measurement date. Level 2 - Other observable inputs, either directly or indirectly, including:

- Quoted prices for similar assets in active markets.
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets in non-active markets.
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset; and,

Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by other observable market data. Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that cannot be corroborated by observable market data.

Equity funds, stock index funds, bond funds, and bond index funds are valued at the closing quoted price in an active market.

Cash and cash equivalents held within the investment portfolio are carried at cost.

Advertising

The Organization expenses the costs of general advertising, promotion, and marketing programs at the time the costs are incurred.

Functional Expenses

The costs of providing program and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statements of activities. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among program services and supporting services benefited. Such allocations are determined by management on an equitable basis.

Donated Services

A number of the Organization's functions are conducted by unpaid volunteers. The value of such services is not reflected in the financial statements.

Income Taxes

Sudanese American Physicians Association is organized as a nonprofit corporation and has been recognized by the IRS as exempt from federal income taxes under IRC Section 501(a) as organizations described in IRC Section 501(c)(3), qualify for the charitable contribution deduction under IRC Sections 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) and (viii), and has been determined not to be a private foundation under IRC Sections 509(a)(1) and (3), respectively. The company is annually required to file a Return

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Notes to Financial Statements
For year ended Dec 31st, 2023

of Organization Exempt from Income Tax (Form 990) with the IRS. In addition, it is subject to income tax on net income that is derived from business activities that are unrelated to its exempt purposes. We have determined that the Organization is not subject to unrelated business income tax and has not filed an Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return (Form 990-T) with the IRS.

Net Assets

Net assets, revenues, gains, and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor- or grantor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets and changes therein are classified and reported as follows: Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions – Net assets available for use in general operations and not subject to donor- (or certain grantor-) imposed restrictions. The governing board has designated, from net assets without donor restrictions, net assets for an operating reserve and board-designated endowment. Net Assets with Donor Restrictions – Net assets subject to donor- (or certain grantor-) imposed restrictions. Some donor-imposed restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor. Other donor-imposed restrictions are perpetual in nature, where the donor stipulates those resources be maintained in perpetuity. The company reports contributions restricted by donors as increases in net assets with donor restrictions if they are received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated assets. When a donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends, or purpose restriction is accomplished, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the consolidated statements of activities as net assets released from restrictions donor-imposed restrictions.

Recent Accounting Guidance

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2014-09, (Topic 606) Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This ASU is a comprehensive new revenue recognition model that requires an organization to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. This updated guidance impacts not-for-profit entities that have revenue transactions other than contributions. In August 2015, the FASB deferred the effective date of ASC Update No. 2014-09 by one year when it issued ASC Update No. 2015- 14, (Topic 606) Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This standard was adopted by the Organization effective January 1, 2019. The adoption of this standard did not result in a material change to the Organization's revenue balances.

On August 18, 2016 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016- 14(Topic 958), Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities. ASU No. 2016-14 reduces the number of net asset classes from three to two, those with donor restrictions and those without, requires all nonprofits to report expenses by nature and function and improves information presented in financial statements and notes that is useful in assessing a not-for-profit's liquidity, financial performance, and cash flows. The amendments in ASU No. 2016-14 are effective for annual financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early application of the amendments in ASU No. 2016-14 is permitted. The Organization has implemented these amendments in the financial statements as required. The adoption of this standard did not result in a material change to the Organization's revenue balances.

On June 20, 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-08, Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made. The amendments in ASU No. 2018-08 will assist entities in evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as contributions (nonreciprocal transactions) or as exchange (reciprocal)

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Notes to Financial Statements
For year ended Dec 31st, 2023

transactions and determining whether a transaction is conditional. The amendments in ASU No. 2018-08 are effective for annual financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, for transactions in which the entity serves as the resource recipient. The Organization has implemented these amendments in the financial statements as required. The adoption of this standard did not result in a material change to the Organization's revenue balances.

3. CASH

Cash of the Organization consisted of the following on Dec 31, 2023.:

	2023	2022
Checking account	933,536	59,699

4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The Accounts Payable represent amounts due credit card as of Dec 31 2023, as the follows: -

	2023	2022
Account payable	749	5,161

5. DESIGNATION AND RESTRICTIONS OF NET ASSETS

As of Dec 31, 2023.net assets consisted of the following balances:

	2023	2022
Net Assets with Donor Restrictions	--	--
Net Assets Temporary Restricted	--	--
Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions	878,249	(96,933)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	878,249	(96,933)

6. CONCENTRATIONS

Approximately 4% of the Organization's contributions in 2023 were made by UNICEF.

The majority of these contributions go to support the Organization's program.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management is required to consider events subsequent to the financial statement date for potential adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements. Therefore, management has evaluated subsequent events through the auditor's report date, the date which the financial statements were available for issue, and noted the following events which met the criteria: