





NAME OF TRUSTEES:

- 1. Mr Khalid Nazir Mirza
- 2. Mr Muhammad Jamil
- 3. Mr Hassan Ali Safdar
- 4. Mr Basharat Mohammad

SECRETARY:

Mr Khalid Nazir Mirza

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

Maudsley Street Bradford, BD3 9LE

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER:

05441337

BANKERS:

Lloyds Bank

REGISTERED OFFICE:

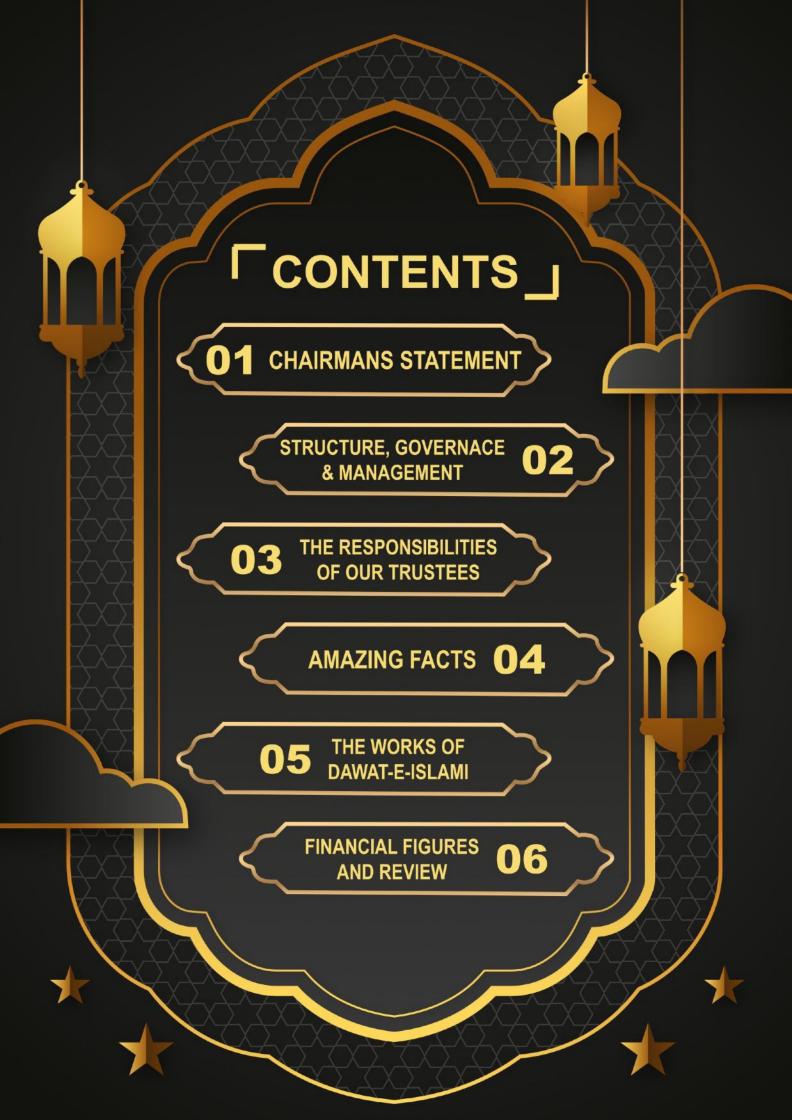
Maudsley Street Bradford, BD3 9LE

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER:

1110114

AUDITOR:

Riaz Ahmad & Co Limited Registered Auditors Lord House 51 Lord Street, Manchester, M3 1HE



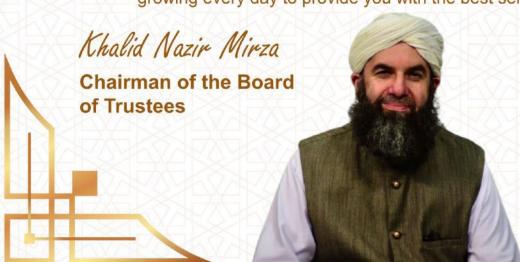
CHAIRMANS STATEMENT

It is with great pride and pleasure that I once again present Dawat-E-Islami's Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year of 2019 to 2020. It has been a challenging year for all with the covid-19 pandemic, However, Alhamdulillah by the great efforts of our volunteers and employees of Dawat-E-Islami we still managed to make it a success. Together we managed to support thousands of people across the UK through this struggling time by offering our coronavirus relief work. Through this and many other projects Dawat-E-Islami's income in 2019/20 exceeded £12 million, showing the steady growth of our charity and the support of all those who donated generously.

Furthermore, this was a year of struggle for many families who had lost great loved ones due to this virus outbreak. As such, Dawat-E-Islami UK's Funeral Service department had taken the necessary precautions to offer a Covid-19 secure facility and service to the people of the local communities to help during these difficult times.

However, it was not all despair, our local branches across the UK organised a range of programmes and events to continue the outreach work which is the core of our charity. Offering weekly gatherings through the use of social media as well as promoting the continuous welfare projects, being carried out across the world. I am pleased to say that it has once again been a very successful year for Dawat-E-Islami UK and a lot of progress has been made from the previous.

This annual trustee report will highlight all the works of Dawat-E-Islami UK that have been carried during the year 2019 to 2020 as well as the figures for this financial year. Once again, we would like to thank each one of you who have given their continued support, everyone from our employees and volunteers to all of our generous donors. Thanks to your efforts, your Dawat-E-Islami is growing every day to provide you with the best service possible.



STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

The Board of Trustees directs and oversees the organisation under its statutory obligations. The Trustees of Dawat-E-Islami UK are committed and act accordingly as individuals and collectively, to promote the success of the charity in meeting its aims and objectives as set out in its governing documents and in ensuring its long-term security. The Board works hard and sets out the priorities and objectives, of the charity by focusing on strategic planning and governance. Through this, we can evaluate our performance and the progress of our work to providing educational and other services to the local communities. The board approves relevant new policies and procedures, as well as appraising the executive management team. They are also involved in making appointments to and dismissals from this team. Furthermore, The Board of Trustees works with its key stakeholders and makes sure that we satisfy our regulatory requirements as a charity.

RECRUITING AND APPOINTING TRUSTEES:

Each member of our Board of Trustees is a volunteer, chosen because they have the range of skills, knowledge, and experience that is needed to respond to key challenges the charity faces. Trustees are appointed from within the charity and may be nominated by partners and stakeholders.

WELCOMING AND TRAINING TRUSTEES:

We provide a comprehensive induction process and give ongoing training in new or emerging areas of responsibility. This enables us to ensure we benefit from a professional and appropriate Board. All new trustees receive a full overview of the strategic and operational functions, as well as a welcome pack, which includes a copy of the financial statements, Board minutes, the Charity Commission guidance 'The Essential Trustee and any recent publications. Further to this we also assign a mentor to help them settle into their new role. Dawat-E-Islami UK actively encourages all trustees to identify any training they may need, and our director keeps the trustees up to date with such training opportunities and changes in regulatory standards. Finally, Dawat-E-Islami UK continually evaluates the board's effectiveness by receiving regular performance reports, annual financial reports, plans, and budgets.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

GOVERNING DOCUMENT:

The name Dawat-E-Islami UK which is used refers to the charity which incorporated as a company limited by guarantee in England and Wales, with the governing document known as Memorandum and Articles originally dated 3rd May 2005. Dawat-E-Islami UK is also registered with the Charity Commission of England and Wales.

PUBLIC BENEFIT:

Dawat-E-Islami UK is committed to developing strategic plans to make certain that we as an organisation provide maximum public benefit and achieve our strategic objectives, which fall under purposes defined by the Charities Act 2006.

The trustees along with the members have drawn up a 1 year, 2 years, 5 years and 10-year plan of what they want to achieve. The main aim is to fully utilise the facilities and buildings we already have and provide more public benefit in those areas as well as expand further in the UK to provide more facilities that will meet the objectives of the organisation and provide benefit to the local communities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CHARITY:

The aim and objectives of the organisation are to advance the Islamic faith for the benefit of the public per the teachings of Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat. Namely Dawat-E-Islami UK, through the Brelwi school of thought by following the doctrines of Shah Ahmed Raza Khan, Sheikh Abdul Haq Muhadith Dehlvi, Hazrat Syed Pir Mehr Ali Shah Golarvi and Hazrat Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadri. May the blessing of Allah be upon them all.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE:

From the previous financial year, we have managed to open a few more education centres in some major cities in the UK, which is part of our 10-year plan. Further to this, our Islamic colleges needed trained teachers, and we are now in a position to say that as the graduates start to leave our jamias most graduates are now working hard to fill the needs of the local communities.



FINANCIAL REVIEW:

Policy on reserves: The Charity has strong, unrestricted and restricted, reserves and this will ensure long time sustainability.

Funds in deficit: There is no funds in deficit. The policy of the organisation, is not to fund any activity on deficit basis as funds are raised before the activity is commenced.

Principal funding sources: Public donations are the main source of funding. We run special events as well as regular collections after Fridays prayer times. We do not receive any grants or political donations.

Investment policy and objectives: We only invest in the opening of new centres and increasing our footprint throughout the United Kingdom.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES:

Safeguarding: Our centres provides religious education to children. As such all our staff regardless of duties are DBS checked. Staff are also given safeguarding training.

Fire Safety: Large congregations take place in our buildings. Therefore, regular fire, electricity and gas inspections take place and certifications are provided. Our building are also kept in good state of repair. Emergency lighting is installed, and all of our exits are fully signposted.

Radicalisation: Students are constantly being preached against extremism and prevent training is provided. Furthermore, all documentation is checked and vetted by management. Finally, the aims and objectives of the organisation do not lend themselves to extremism.

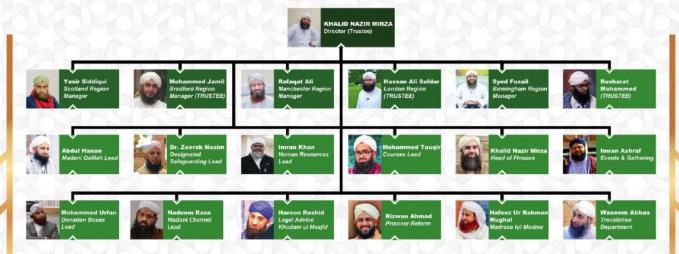
Health & Safety: Physical Wellbeing of all attendees at the Centres. Risk assessment are carried out on all buildings. First Aid Training is provided to key personnel and First Aid Kits are placed in every building. Also, paediatric training is provided in all our centres.

Relationships with related parties: Dawat-E-Islami in other countries. Relationship by association. Loose Confederate.

The strategic report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 28 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

MR KHALID NAZIR MIRZA (CHAIRMAN OF TRUSTEES BOARD)

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF OUR TRUSTEES & MANAGERS



DAWAT-E -ISLAMI UK EXECUTIVE TEAM:

The Executive Board is made up of all trustees and managers, who have been delegated responsibilities in their respective departments. Their role is to direct and oversees their respective department within the organisation and carry out activities and achieve the goals of the wider organisation as a whole. The Executive Board works hard and sets out the priorities and objectives, of the charity by focusing on strategic planning and governance. Regular meetings take place, through which we can evaluate our overall performance and the progress of our work to providing educational and other services to the local communities.

As an organisation, we promote our leadership program i.e. The Executive Team as an incentive to attract and retain talent, as these people will help carry the organisation forward. Through this, our ambitious employees see that they have career development opportunities before taking a position. Furthermore, this helps us build up the overall level of leadership abilities in our organisation and train future managers and team leaders internally. Our company-developed leaders combine their talents with internal familiarity and our company systems and processes. By employing leadership training it has shown intangible benefits within our organisation, such as creating a positive organisational culture, a collaborative work environment, and employee commitment.

AMAZING FACTS OF DAWAT-E-ISLAMI

107
DEPARTMENTS
IN TOTAL OF
DAWAT-E-ISLAMI

391 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 2019 - 2020 BRANCHES OF ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

MEMBERS OF STAFF IN OUR ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES 555

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN OUR ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES

35
BRANCHES OF MADRASSA TUL MADINA

250

MEMBERS OF STAFF IN OUR MADRASSA TUL MADINA

4,120

NUMBER OF
STUDENTS IN
OUR MADRASSA
TUL MADINA

Main Centres in UK

Manchester M13 0YW Rochdale OL12 0ED Rochdale OL11 1NX Bolton BL3 5AP Bury BL9 6EB Sheffield S5 6WW Rotherham S60 2HY Bradford BD3 9LE West Yorkshire BD1 5HW West Yorkshire BD6 3ET Newcastle NE4 8TP ■ Stockton-on-Tees TS18 3ET Halifax HX1 4LR
Middlesbrough TS1 3HU Preston PR1 4NN
Blackburn BB2 6H Blackburn BB2 6HD Accrington BB5 0JB

Burnley BB10 1XA

Birmingham B9 4TA
Birmingham B33 8TN
Birmingham B11 4NP Birmingham B33 8TN
Birmingham B11 4NF
Birmingham B19 3TO
Birmingham B6 7EF
Birmingham B6 6NX
Coventry CV6 5N
Dudley DY1 2DH
Walsall WS1 3NX
Stoke-on-Trent ST1 4
Bristol BS16 3AF Birmingham B19 3TG Stoke-on-Trent ST1 4JR Bristol BS16 3AF

Scotland

Glasgow G42 8PR East Kilbride G74 3HW



Luton LU4 9JZ Aylesbury HP19 8DY

London Shepherds Bush W12 8LH



WORKS OF DAWAT-E-ISLAMI



DARUL IFTA



QURBANI



SELF REFLECTION (MADANI INAMAT)



JAMIA TUL MADINA





MADANI QAFILAH



MADANI CHANNEL



FAIZAN WEEKEND SCHOOL (FWS)



MADRASSA TUL MADINA



I.T DEPARTMENT



PRISONER REFORM



COURSES



WEEKLY GATHERINGS



FUNERAL DEPARTMENT



WELFARE PROJECTS



SPIRITUAL CURES

TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT



HR DEPARTMENT







Dawat-E-Islami UK is not only committed to following all UK Legal requirements when it comes to the running of the charity but also follows Islamic Sharia Law. As such, all-important decisions to be taken are reviewed and approved by "Dar-ul-Ifta" which is a department consisting of the highest learned scholars. The job of this department is to make sure all decisions and actions of the charity are not only under the UK Law but also, with the Islamic Jurisprudence.

Furthermore, the process of Shariah guidance continues beyond the scope of internal affairs as Dar-ul-Ifta 'Ahl-e-Sunnah also provides Islamic rulings and guidance to the general public. Efforts are continuously being made to help come up with solutions to problems the general public may be facing.

Therefore to make this department easily accessible to the people of the whole UK, this service can be accessed through letters, e-mail and WhatsApp, as well as visiting in person to our UK Dar-ul-Iftah Head Office in Bradford, UK. The chain of Shariah guidance through national as well as international phone numbers continues at regular intervals. Praise be to Allah. Dar-ul- Ifta 'Ahl al-Sunnah is a fully functioning department.



Qurbani means sacrifice and every year during the Holy Islamic month of Dhul Hijjah, all Muslims around the world slaughter an animal – a goat, sheep, cow or camel – to reflect the Prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son, Ismail, for the sake of Allah. Performing Qurbani during this holy month is obligatory for all Muslims. As such, Dawat-E-Islami UK has been able to provide this service for thousands of people across the UK, every year.

We have been carrying out Qurbani projects since 2005, and in the year 2019/2020 we performed 18,363 Qurbanis, benefitting over two million people. The animals were all sacrificed in Pakistan where we have a good relationship, and the meat was distributed amongst the poor and needy in the country. The chairman has visited Pakistan twice during the year to ensure that the Qurbani meat has been distributed correctly.

Those who receive the Qurbani meat include widowed women, orphaned children, refugees and poor, elderly or disabled people. For the majority of these people, meat is not part of their regular diet. The Qurbani meat allows some families to eat meat after a whole year. Further to this, when underprivileged families receive Qurbani meat, it fosters a real sense of hope for them and allows them to celebrate this important occasion along with millions of other Muslims across the world.

The chairman, Khalid Nazir Mirza, has visited Pakistan twice during this financial year to make sure the funds and paperwork are all correct as well as making sure the meat has all been distributed correctly.









KHUDDAM UL MASAJID (BUILD A MASJID)

Dawat-E-Islami UK is a "Movement for enlivening Masajids" As such the Khuddam-ul-Masajid Department of Dawat-E-Islami UK is working hard to help build Masajids in areas where they are most required. The department has been assigned the task of shortlisting all the areas where the Masajids are most required. After which they then coordinate with the internal construction department to prioritise and build the Masajids in those areas. Over the years Khuddam-ul-Masajid has built many Masajids in those areas where it is needed the most. Such as areas where there is no Masajid or the Masajid is too far away to access for the local community or even the current Masajid built is inadequate in size. In recent years, Dawat-E-Islami UK has recognised opportunities where we can build purpose-built mosques in order to meet the needs of the local community.



Madani Qafilah Outreach Work

Madani Qafila is a frontline department of Dawat-E-Islami UK that persuades Islamic brothers to travel away from their homes to learn the fundamental knowledge of Islam and impart it to others.

If anyone wishes to see the mission of Dawat-E-Islami UK in action they should participate in the Madani Qafilah. The average number of participants is at least 7 people usually staying in a Masjid for at least 3 days. In this duration, they have the opportunity to pray five times a day with Jama'at (congregational prayer), learn a great deal of obligatory Islamic Knowledge as well as invite locals to join and learn the teachings of Islam.



LEARNING TOGETHER

Learning the general knowledge of Islam together to better the minds and hearts personally and of others.



LEARNING THE SUNNAH

Learning many different sunnahs of our beloved prophet which we can add to our everyday lives.



CORRECTING THE SALAH

Learning the correct actions to do before, during and after Salah. Which will help us to feel a stronger connection.







Madani Channel is a 24-hoursatellite and internet TV Channel (Sky 746) which provides educational and social guidance for humanity based on Islamic principles. Its programmes are broadcasted in mainly English however, other languages such as Urdu, Arabic and Bangla is available for those who are not literate in English.

Madani Channel transmits across six satellites which cover several continents. Also, live internet streaming is also available from Dawat-E-Islami'swebsite and social media platforms. As well as this, Dawat-E-Islami'sITdepartment has also developed both desktop and mobile applications to enable streaming of Madani Channel from anywhere in the world with access to the internet.

Programmes in Madani Channel are based on religious, ethical, and social reformation of the human character. They focus on the Islamic belief system and jurisprudence, harmonising worldly affairs with religion, socio-economic reforms, and healthy lifestyle.

Madani Channel is completely free of commercial advertisements and is funded by the generous donations of Muslims across the UK and internationally.













FAIZAN WEEKND ISLAMIC SCHOOL (FWIS)



Dawat-E-Islami UK has opened a new department Faizan Weekend Islamic School (FWIS), which was created to enable children to gain basic Islamic knowledge, something that may be missing from their general weekday school environment. These classes run over the weekend for two and a half hours. As such, the target audience is children aged between 6-14 years.

The Syllabus created focuses upon the following areas: Fundamentals of Islam, Seerah, Sunnah and Dua, Good manners and Character building.

Furthermore, the structure of this educational service is split into different levels helping cover relevant knowledge based on age groups, which is as follows:

LEVEL 1: 6 to 7 Years Old

LEVEL 3: 9 Years Old

11 Years Old

LEVEL 5:

LEVEL 2: 8 Years Old LEVEL 4: 10 Years Old

LEVEL 6: 12 to 14 Years Old











I.T. DEPARTMENT

Dawat-E-Islami UK has always looked for opportunities for any available media that could be utilised to spread the message of the Quran and Sunnah. From radio and internet streaming to satellite broadcasting, Dawat-E-Islami UK has deployed and utilised technology to benefit Islam and Muslims across the UK.

Our I.T. department has advanced system infrastructures and qualified professionals leaving no stone unturned in the field of Information and Technology to deliver the message of Islam to every corner of the world. Over the years the department has developed user-friendly mobile and desktop apps such as; Hajj & Umrah, Islamic Books Library, Al Quran-Ul-Kareem, Madani Channel, Dar-Ul-Iftah Ahl-E-Sunnat, Rohani Ilaj (Spiritual Cures) and Prayer Times app.

All official Dawat-E-Islami UK social media accounts are managed by the I.T. department, which helps to not only provide an excellent service where live programmes are streamed on social media sites such as Facebook and YouTube. But also gives the general public to interact and engage with Dawat-E-Islami UK and any leading personalities.









@DAWATEISLMAIENGLISH @UKDAWATEISLMAIOFFICIAL @MADANICHANNELENG









FUNERAL SERVICES

COLLECTION | COLD STORAGE | GHUSL | SHROUD COFFIN | JANAZAH | TRANSPORT | BURIAL | SUPPORT

Dawat E Islami UK is proud to now offer a 24-hour funeral service, to the local Muslim community free of charge providing a range of services, we offer Janazah Salaah Service at any of our mosques, Full Administrative Service, Collection of the deceased in our purpose-built chiller, Liason with the doctor and coroner's office as well as the cemetery. Furthermore, we offer a full Ghusl service and transport in our official Dawat E Islami funeral hearse from/to home, hospital, coroner's, cemetery and Dawat E Islami Funeral Service building. We also offer accommodation for both ladies and gents on the day of the funeral, and lastly offer after support, such as completion of documents and emotional support for the bereaved family.









Over the years, Dawat-E-Islami UK has been working hard to make this organisation as transparent as possible. As such our donors have placed great trust in us, and their generous donations are used in the areas where they are specified by them under the light of Islamic laws.

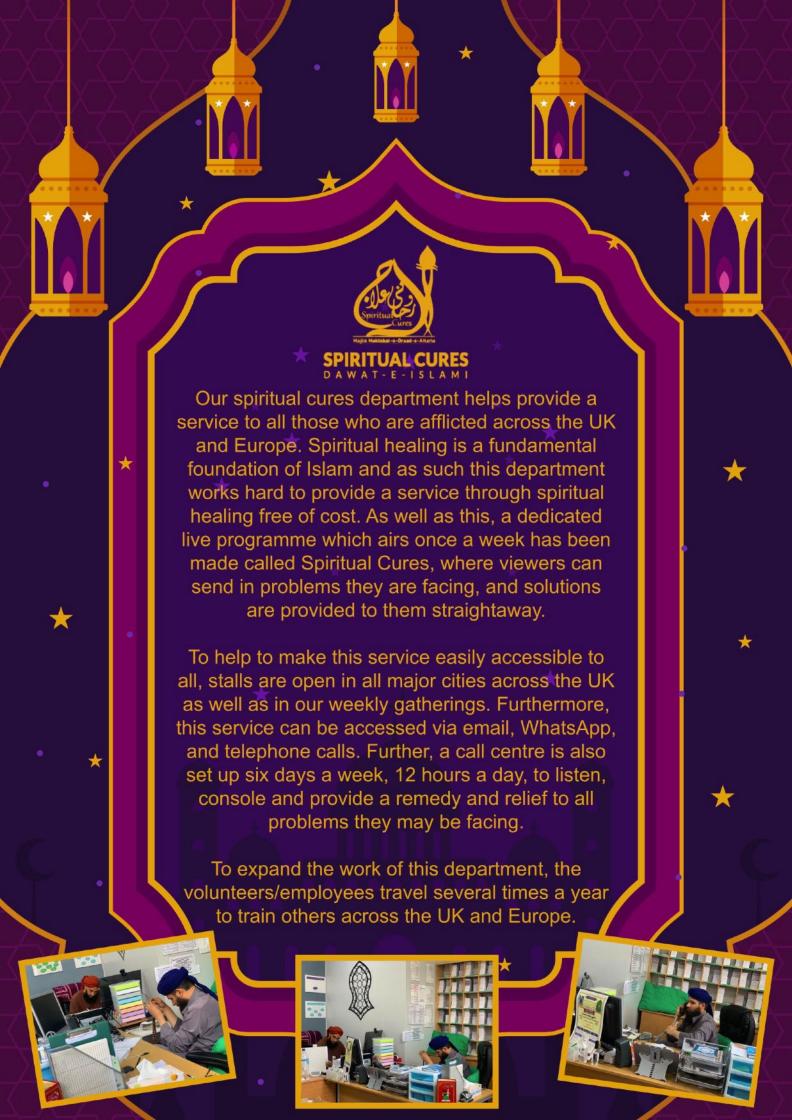
Apart from religious and educational services, Dawat-E-Islami UK has always been at the forefront to help and support in the field of welfare. Our workers and volunteers reach the needy in case of natural disasters like floods or earthquakes, as well as any humanitarian crisis.

The most recent and large scale welfare project Dawat-E-Islami UK has worked on was during the Coronavirus Pandemic. Covid-19 has caused many Muslims within the local communities across the whole UK to struggle financially. As such, Dawat-E-Islami UK had responded swiftly by starting an appeal called "Covid-19 Food Packs" which provided aid by opening Food banks across the UK. During this financial year, we managed to receive £389,111.12 in total to help fund this welfare project.

Furthermore, Dawat-E-Islami UK also opened temporary Covid-19 Funeral Facilities, through which services were provided under Islamic Sharia Law and current UK Laws, specifically for those who passed away due to Covid-19. For such welfare services to be provided, both volunteers and employees stepped up to help with the distribution of food packs. As well as attending training to be certified to carry out funerals for those who passed away with Covid-19.









This valuable department consists of Ulama (Scholars) of Dawat-E-Islami UK who are responsible for providing authentic Islamic literature on a wide range of topics accessible to people across the UK by translating Authentic Islamic literature from other languages to English. This Department has translated Islamic books written in Arabic, Persian, Urdu etc. for English readers to help make it easy for them to understand. To organise and carry out work effectively, this department is further broken down into 16 sub-departments, these are:

Ala Hazarat Department | Department for Critical Review Books | Translation Department | Faizan-e-Quran Department | Faizan-e-Sahaba and Ahl-e-Bait | Ameet-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat Department | Faizan-e-Auliya and Ulama | Booklets Department | Reforming Books Department | Analysis Department | Arabic Translation Department | Faizan-e-Hadith Department | Faizan-e-Sahabiaat and Saalihaat | Faizan-e-Madani Muzakarah | Speeches Department | Department for Coaching and Teaching Books.

Through the tireless efforts, of these learned scholars, the department has successfully translated hundreds of books, not only on the fundamental knowledge of Islam but also excellent research books. In total, the department has translated books in approximately 35 languages including French, German, Spanish, Chinese, Turkish, Bangla, Indonesian, Hindi and many more.





Dawat-E-Islami UK is committed to support and develop the skills of our employees. We encourage all of our colleagues to engage with the strategy and objectives and to give their suggestions and views on performance and strategy. We are an equal opportunities employer and are proud to recruit and promote our staff based on their aptitude and ability, without discrimination. The majority of staff benefit from policies focussing on training and career development as well as regular supervision. Also, all our staff irrespective of their duty are DBS checked.

In house Safeguarding training has also been provided to all employees and volunteers at Level 1 & Level 2 safeguarding courses are provided for all staff online. Prevent courses are also provided for all, as well as FGM courses for all-female staff. Dawat-E-Islami UK has also taken on the services of MeLearning, an e-learning facility providing the courses mentioned above and more. All employees now have to take the recommended courses. The trustees are now in the process of rolling this out to all appropriate volunteers.

Help from volunteers' in-kind gifts:

Our dedicated volunteers are the heart and soul of our operations, and we rely on them to be able to deliver our services. We have a system in place where we manage all of our volunteers. During this financial year, volunteers in the UK alone contributed substantial hours of work by donating their time in fulfilling the objectives of the charity, through administration, and by being involved in fundraising activities. Details totalling volunteer hours have been collated during this period and we have recorded approximately 1400 hours per week given by non-aid volunteers, this includes both brothers and sisters. It is also felt that the actual figure could be much higher this time as many volunteers have given time and it has not been recorded. Furthermore, this figure does not include our trustees time.



The Finance Department is the key part of the organisation and is responsible for acquiring funds for the charity, managing those funds and planning for the expenditure on various assets and activities. They ensure efficient financial management and financial control which is necessary to support all the activities that take place. Further to this, the Finance Department is also responsible for creating financial reports and end of year accounts to meet all internal and external rules and regulations.

In order to make sure the organisation has enough liquidity to continue its activities, the Finance Department uses a key resource known as donation boxes. These have continued to be a very good source of our donations, as through this not only regular funding is collected but outreach work is also conducted as local donation box collectors drop off and collect these boxes from private residences and local businesses.

This helps spread the message and gives a chance to update our donors on the works being carried out in their local community by Dawat-E-Islami UK.

To maximise the use of our donation boxes, this has now become a separate department within the organisation, through which the responsible employees have found innovative ways to manage this department. To help the management of all the boxes placed across the UK a purpose-built software has been developed to monitor our boxes. For example, when was the last time a box was collected, as soon as 30 days have passed, this is put on a pickup list, how much has been raised from each box. ID system of each box etc, as well as creating automatic receipts for the donor and collating this into banking forms.

Furthermore, the trustees worked alongside the finance department and Madani Channel department to make use of the satellite channel to raise further funds to help pay the wages of the madrassah staff. As well as this, the finance department has sourced and implemented new ways to help raise funds through the use of services like; Worldpay, PayPal, donate by text, standing orders etc. The main purpose of this is to make donating to the charity easy and accessible as possible while reducing our banking costs. In addition, we are continuing to use the Carnet machines to enable us to raise funds local via card. We have currently got over 60 machines in use, an increase of 20 from last year.





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A BREIF OVERVIEW:

GOING CONCERN:

The trustees believe that the Charity does not have any Going Concern issues and considering its charitable work, organisational reputation, growing membership and audience, it has a bright future. The growth is happening in a controlled and a measured way and fully planned as per management capacity. The charity has strong reserves and a healthy Balance Sheet.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

Objectives and Policies: The charity's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the charity's policies approved by the board of trustees, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The charity does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Cash flow risk: The charity's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The charity uses foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swap contracts to hedge these exposures. Interest bearing assets and liabilities are held at fixed rate to ensure certainty of cash flows.*

Credit risk: The charity's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables, and investments. The charity's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counter-parties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The charity has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counter-parties and customers.

Liquidity risk: In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the charity uses a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance. Further details regarding liquidity risk can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

A BREIF OVERVIEW:

Endowment fund is invested on a total return basis: None

On the initial value of the trust for investment was established and on the initial value of the unapplied total return was established.

The policy used to identify the initial amounts of the trust for investment is . An analysis was performed on to identify the initial amounts of the trust for investment.

Advised the charity on a total return approach to investments.

Funds held as custodian trustee on behalf of others:

No funds or assets are held by trustees on behalf of the Charity. All the Charity funds and assets are held in the Charity name.

Creditor payment policy:

Payments are made on receipt of the goods/invoice.

Disclosure of information to auditor:

Each trustee has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information. The trustees confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 28 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

MR KHALID NAZIR MIRZA

(CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAWAT-E-ISLAMI UK

REAPPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR:

The auditors Riaz Ahmad & Co Limited are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

OPINION:

We have audited the financial statements of DAWAT-E-ISLAMI UK (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 May 2020, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). In our opinion the financial statements: Give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 May 2020 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended; Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

BASIS FOR OPINION:

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAWAT-E-ISLAMI UK

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN:

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where: the trustees use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

OTHER INFORMATION:

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAWAT-E-ISLAMI UK

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006:

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit: the information given in the Strategic Report and Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and the Strategic Report and Trustees' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION:

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Trustees' Report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion: Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or certain disclosures of trustees remuneration specified by law are not made; or we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEES:

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are 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 the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAWAT-E-ISLAMI UK

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 (UK) 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 financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 the trustees.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DAWAT-E-ISLAMI UK

Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the charity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with 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.

USE OF OUR REPORT: This report is made solely to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and its trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Riaz Ahmad & Co

Riaz Ahmad (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Riaz Ahmad & Co Limited, Statutory Auditor

Lord House, 51 Lord Street, Manchester, M3 1HE

30 September 2021

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 May 2020 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2020 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies		9,611,670	2,761,434	12,373,104
Investment income	5	2,362		2,362
Total income		9,614,032	2,761,434	12,375,466
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	6	(52,855)		(52,855)
Charitable activities	7	(6,461,042)	(2,453,639)	(8,914,681)
Total expenditure		(6,513,897)	(2,453,639)	(8,967,536)
Net income		3,100,135	307,795	3,407,930
Net movement in funds		3,100,135	307,795	3,407,930
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		8,347,691	5,786,397	14,134,088
Total funds carried forward	21	11,447,826	6,094,192	17,542,018
	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2019 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	5,645,228	1,245,662	6,890,890
Other trading activities	4	437,219		437,219
Investment income	5	2,537		2,537
Total income		6,084,984	1,245,662	7,330,646
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	6	(213,955)		(213,955)
Charitable activities	7	(5,211,169)	(651,501)	(5,862,670)
Total expenditure		(5,425,124)	(651,501)	(6,076,625)
Net income		659,860	594,161	1,254,021
Net movement in funds		659,860	594,161	1,254,021
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		7,687,831	5,192,236	12,880,067
Total funds carried forward	21	8,347,691	5,786,397	14,134,088

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods. The funds breakdown for 2019 is shown in note 21.

DAWAT-E-ISLAMI UK (Registration number: 05441337) Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	14	46,900	50,250
Tangible assets	15	12,765,588	11,259,423
		12,812,488	11,309,673
Current assets			
Debtors	16	382,969	402,000
Cash at bank and in hand	17	4,528,429	2,552,504
		4,911,398	2,954,504
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	18	(181,868)	(51,260)
Net current assets		4,729,530	2,903,244
Total assets less current liabilities		17,542,018	14,212,917
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(78,829)
Net assets		17,542,018	14,134,088
Funds of the charity:			
Restricted income funds			
Restricted funds		6,094,192	5,786,397
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		11,447,826	8,347,691
Total funds	21	17,542,018	14,134,088

The financial statements on pages 18 to 35 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 28 September 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

MR KHALID NAZIR MIRZA

(CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES)

DAWAT-E-ISLAMI UK Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 May 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash income		3,407,930	1,254,021
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	6	120,918	118,149
Amortisation	6	3,350	3,350
Investment income	5	(2,362)	(2,537)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets held for the charity's own use	9	1,000 3,530,836	- 1,372,983
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease in stocks			134,966
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	16	19,031	(402,000)
Increase in creditors	18	130,608	18,111
Net cash flows from operating activities		3,680,475	1,124,060
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income	5	2,362	2,537
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	15	(1,627,083)	(894,040)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(1,624,721)	(891,503)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of loans and borrowings	18	(78,829)	78,829
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,976,925	311,386
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 June		2,552,504	2,241,119
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 May		4,529,429	2,552,505

All of the cash flows are derived from continuing operations during the above two periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1. CHARITY STATUS:

The charity is limited by guarantee, incorporated in , and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the trustees is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the charity in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is: Maudsley Street, Bradford, BD3 9LE

The principal place of business is: Maudsley Street, Bradford, BD3 9LE

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the trustees on 28 September 2021.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates: The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance: The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). They also comply with the Companies Act 2006 and Charities Act 2011.

Basis of preparation: DAWAT-E-ISLAMI UK meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

Going concern: The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor any significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity.

Exemption from preparing a cash flow statement: The charity opted to early adopt Bulletin 1 published on 2 February 2016 and have therefore not included a cash flow statement in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

Income and endowments: All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of the income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations and legacies: Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Grants receivable: Grants are recognised when the charity has an entitlement to the funds and any conditions linked to the grants have been met. Where performance conditions are attached to the grant and are yet to be met, the income is recognised as a liability and included on the balance sheet as deferred income to be released.

Investment income: Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

Expenditure: All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

Raising funds: These are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, the management of investments and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Grant provisions: Provisions for grants are made when the intention to make a grant has been communicated to the recipient but there is uncertainty about either the timing of the grant or the amount of grant payable.

Governance costs: These include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and trustees's meetings and reimbursed expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

Government grants: Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Taxation: The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Goodwill: Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Tangible fixed assets: Individual fixed assets costing £0.00 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation: Amortisation is provided on intangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class Goodwill Amortisation method and rate 5% straight line basis

Depreciation and amortisation: Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Stock: Stock is valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

Trade debtors: Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Borrowings: Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Statement of Financial Activities over the period of the relevant borrowing. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the charity has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Fund structure: Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees's discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity. Designated funds are unrestricted funds set aside for specific purposes at the discretion of the trustees. Restricted income funds are those donated for use in a particular area or for specific purposes, the use of which is restricted to that area or purpose.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

Foreign exchange: Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. The results of overseas operations are translated at the average rates of exchange during the period and their balance sheets at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on translation of the opening net assets and results of overseas operations are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

Other exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities in the period in which they arise except for all of the following:

- 1) Exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see above);
- 2) Exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income; and
- 3) In the case of the consolidated financial statements, exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised in other comprehensive income and reported under equity.

Pensions and other post retirement obligations: The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the charity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

Classification: Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the charity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Recognition and measurement: All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are de-recognised when and only when;

- a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled,
- b) the charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or
- c) the charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party. Financial liabilities are de-recognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

Debt instruments: Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the un-discounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment. With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

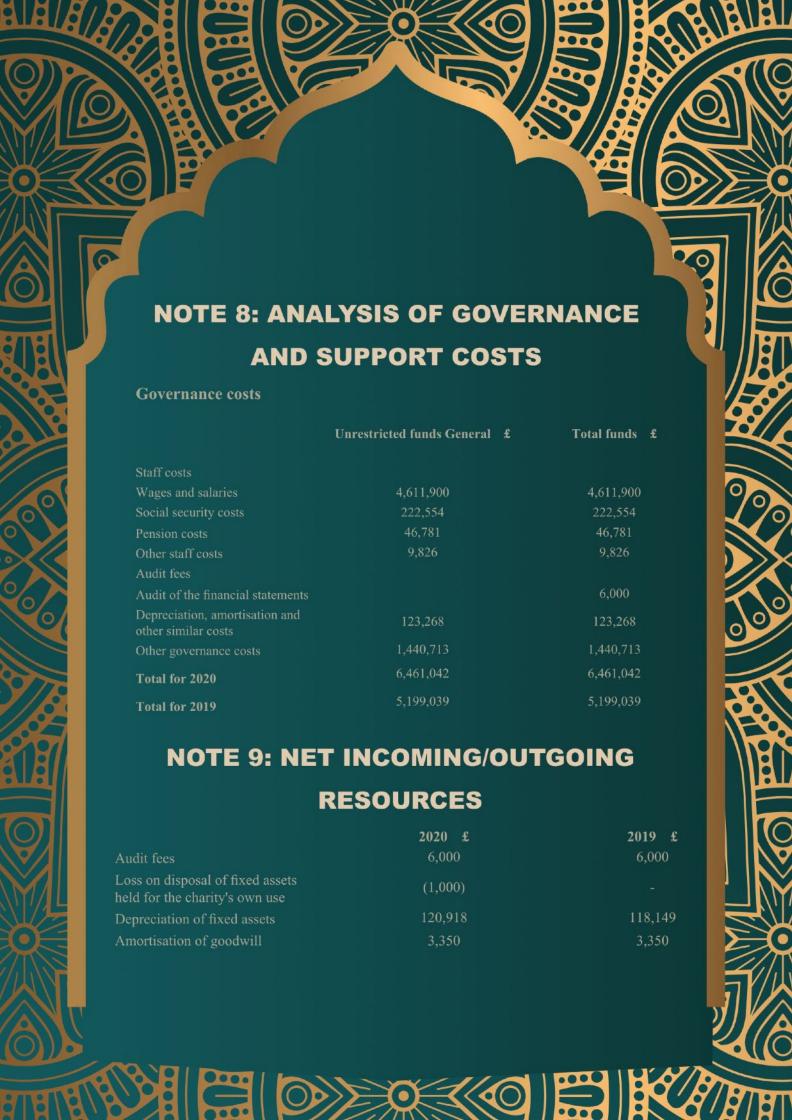
Investments: Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment. Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less impairment. For investments in subsidiaries acquired for consideration including the issue of shares qualifying for merger relief, cost is measured by reference to the nominal value of the shares issued plus fair value of other consideration. Any premium is ignored.

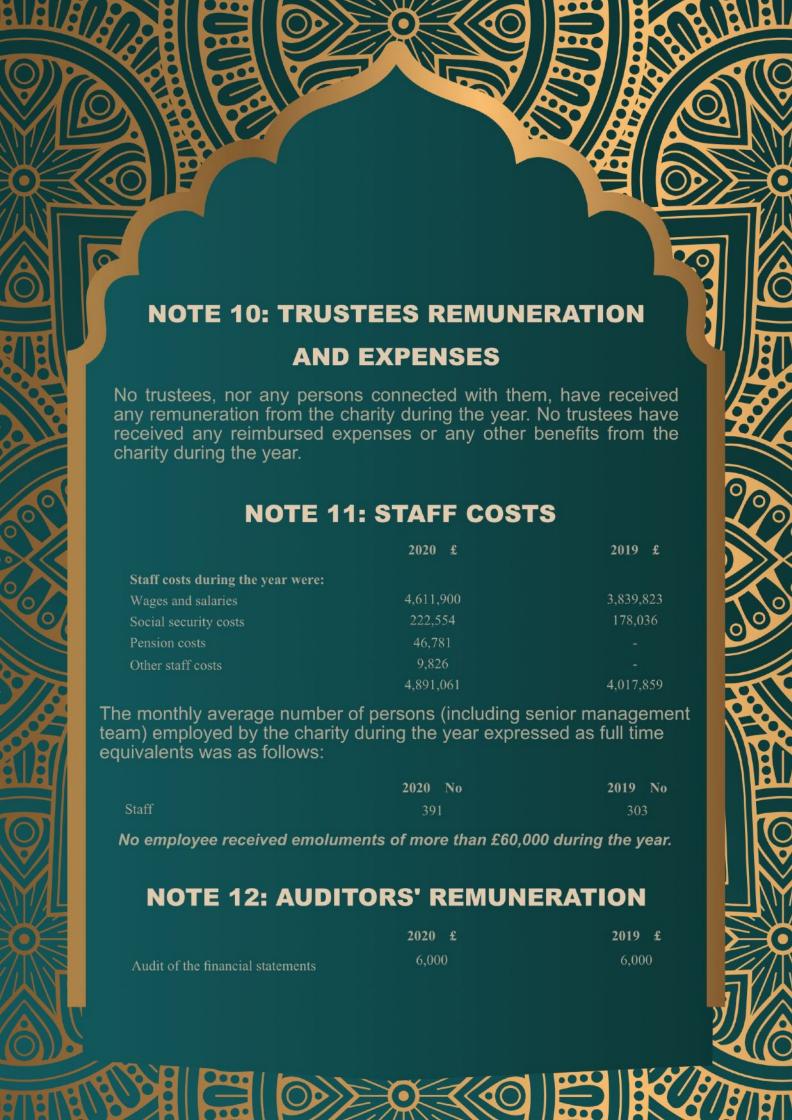
Derivative financial instruments: The charity uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk and interest rate movements. The charity does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement of financial activities immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in statement of financial activities depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

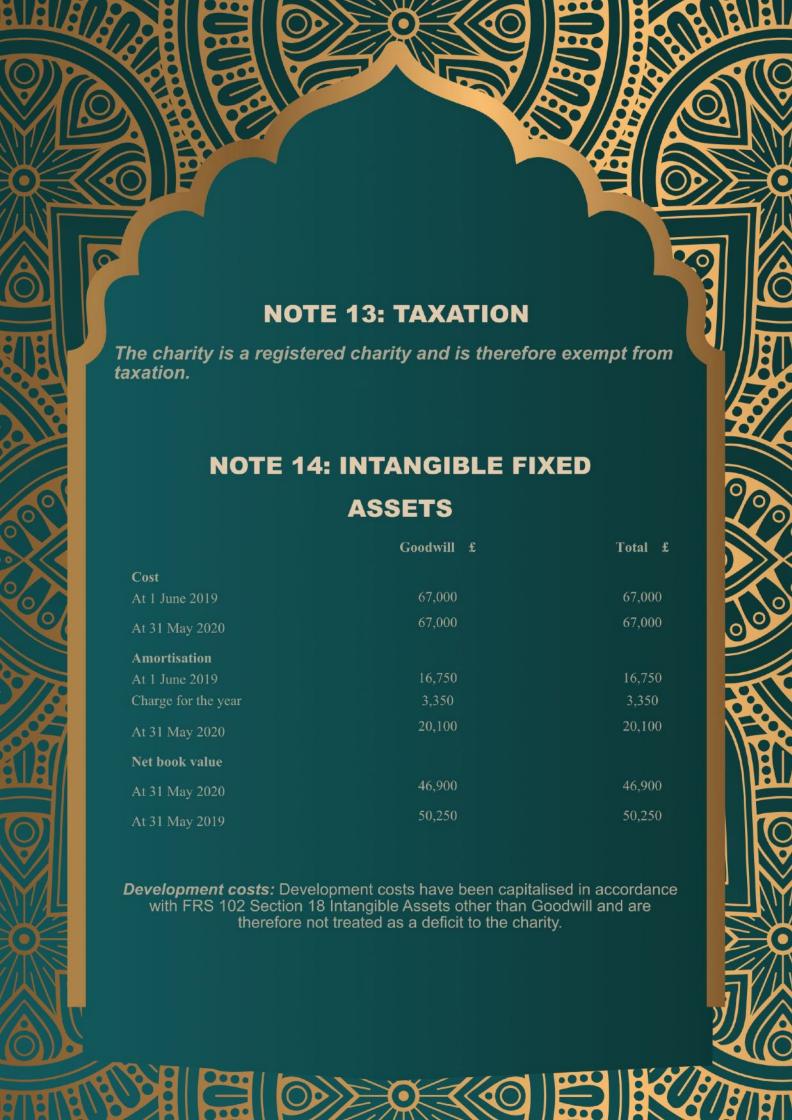
Fair value measurement: The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

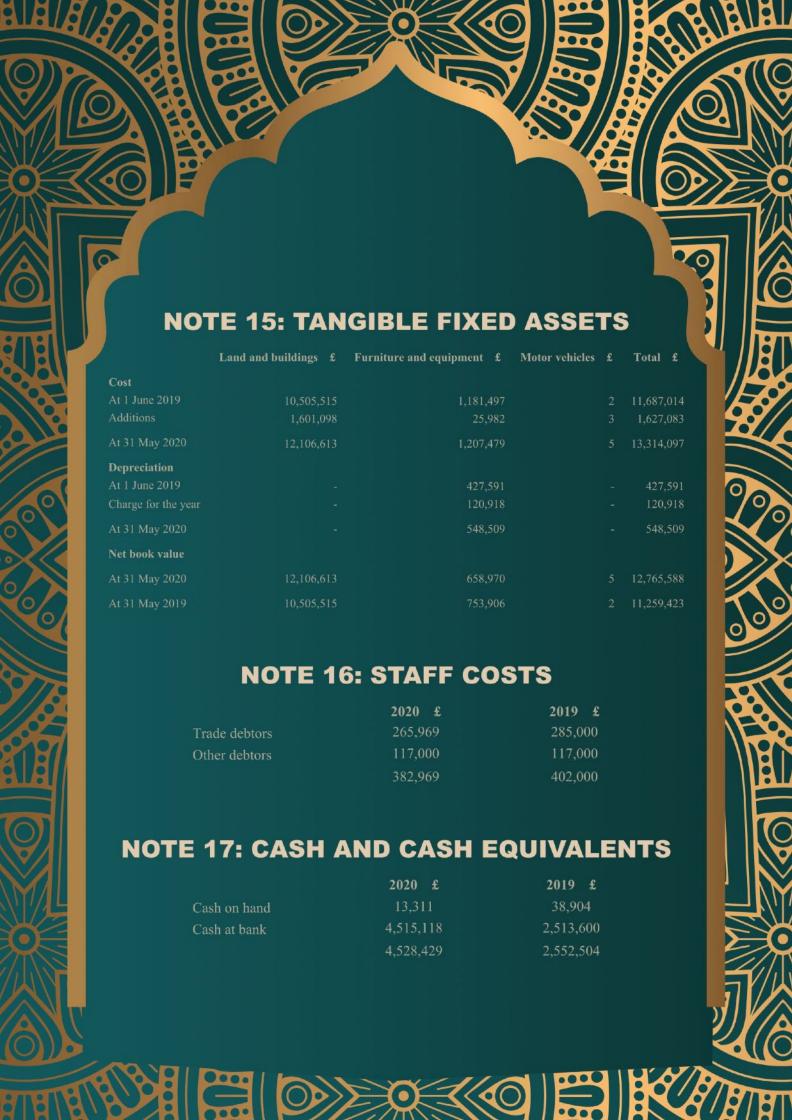




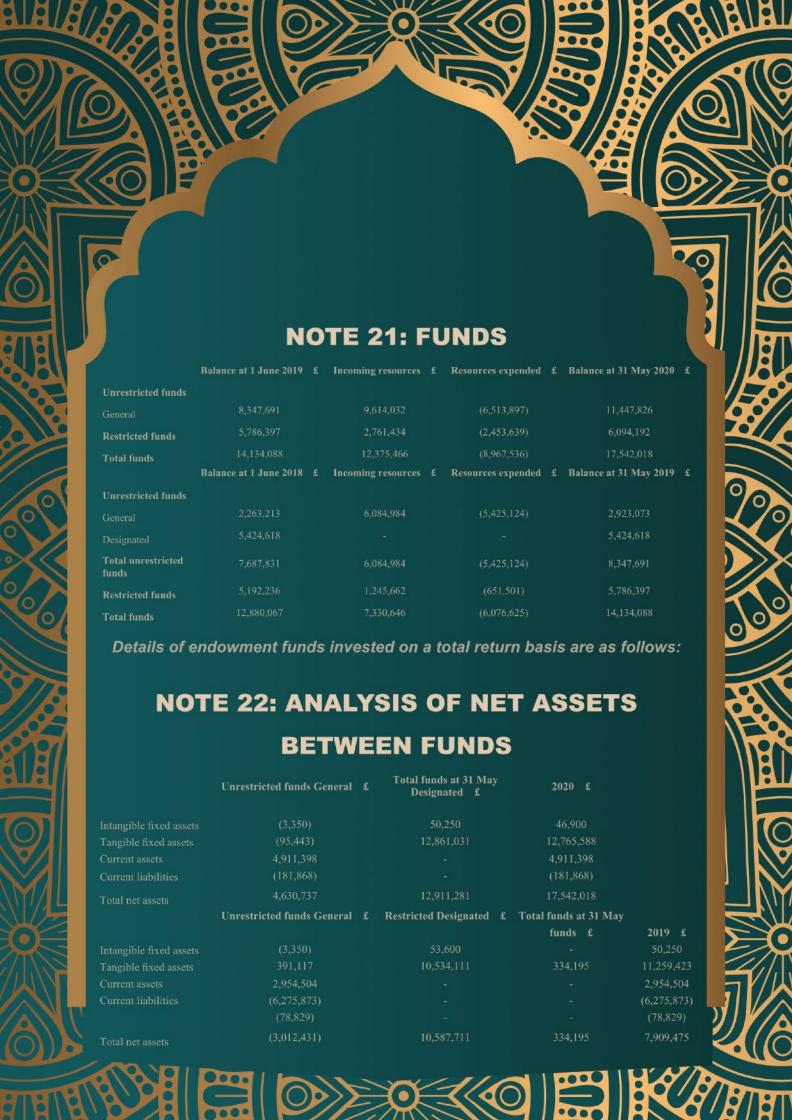


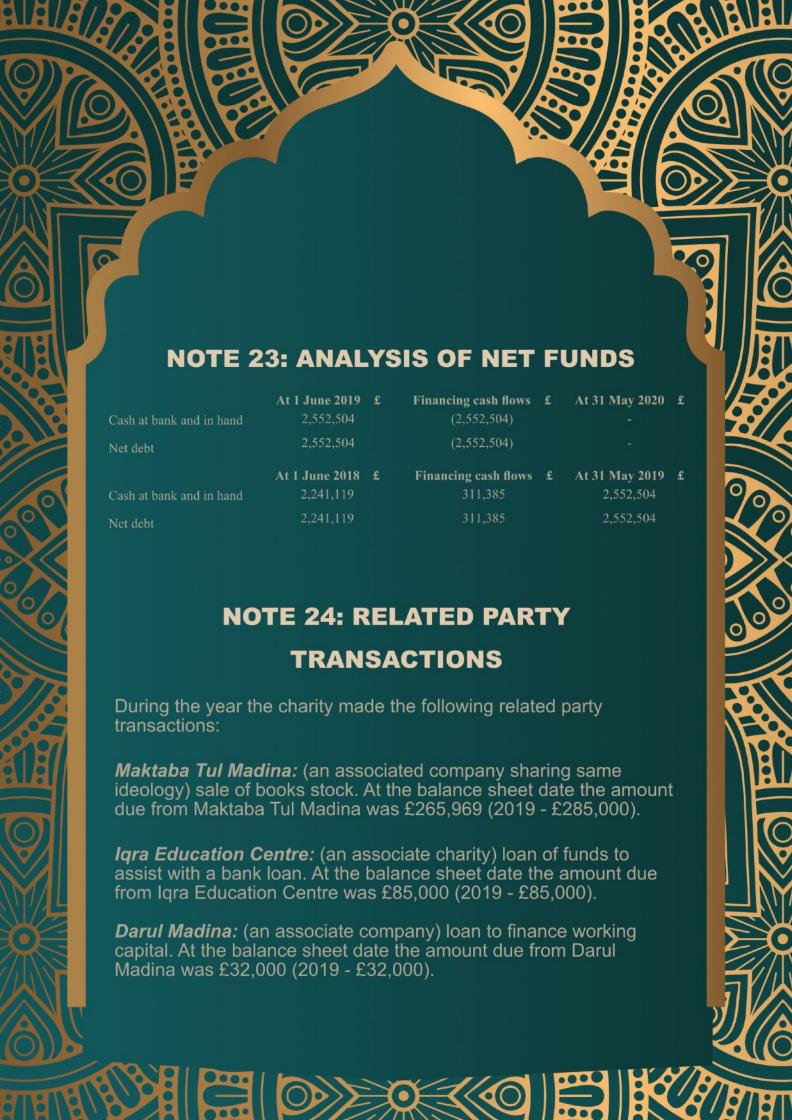














Statement of Financial Activities by fund for the Year Ended 31 May 2020

Unrestricted Funds

	Total Unrestricted Funds 2020 £	Total Unrestricted Funds 2019 £
Income and Endowments from:		
Donations and legacies	9,611,670	5,645,228
Other trading activities		437,219
Investment income	2,362	2,537
Total income	9,614,032	6,084,984
Expenditure on:		
Raising funds	(52,855)	(213,955)
Charitable activities	(6,461,042)	(5,211,169)
Total expenditure	(6,513,897)	(5,425,124)
Net income	3,100,135	659,860
Net movement in funds	3,100,135	659,860
Reconciliation of funds		
Total funds brought forward	8,347,691	7,687,831
Total funds carried forward	11,447,826	8,347,691
		ALA TO ALA TO ALA



Statement of Financial Activities by fund for the Year Ended 31 May 2020

Restricted Funds

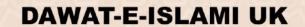
	Total Restricted Funds 2020 £	Total Restricted Funds 2019 £
Income and Endowments from:		
Donations and legacies	2,761,434	1,245,662
Total income	2,761,434	1,245,662
Expenditure on:		
Charitable activities	(2,453,639)	(651,501)
Total expenditure	(2,453,639)	(651,501)
Net income	307,795	594,161
Net movement in funds	307,795	594,161
Reconciliation of funds		
Total funds brought forward	5,786,397	5,192,236
Total funds carried forward	6,094,192	5,786,397

Detailed Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 May 2020

	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Income and Endowments from:		
Donations and legacies (analysed below)	12,373,104	6,890,890
Other trading activities (analysed below)		437,219
Investment income (analysed	2,362	2,537
below)	2,302	2,337
Total income	12,375,466	7,330,646
Expenditure on:		
Raising funds (analysed below)	(52,855)	(213,955)
Charitable activities (analysed below)	(8,914,681)	(5,862,670)
Total expenditure	(8,967,536)	(6,076,625)
Net income	3,407,930	1,254,021
Net movement in funds	3,407,930	1,254,021
Reconciliation of funds		
Total funds brought forward	14,134,088	12,880,067
Total funds carried forward	17,542,018	14,134,088

Detailed Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 May 2020

	Total	2020	£	Total	2019	£	
Donations and legacies							
Appeals and donations	2,7	61,434		1,2	45,662		
Appeals and donations	9,0	14,120		5,6	5,626,283		
Gift Aid tax reclaimed	12	2,719		18,945			
UK Government grants	47	4,831			_		
	12,3	73,104		6,8	90,890		
Out time timid							
Other trading activities		-		43	7,219		
Sales of purchased goods		100			7,219		
				43	1,217		
Investment income							
Interest on cash deposits	2	,362		2	,537		
	2	,362		2	,537		
Raising funds							
Opening stock		2		(13	4,966)		
Purchases		. /		(6	,736)		
Consumable tools	(52	2,855)			2,253)		
		2,855)			3,955)		
Charitable activities	(2.4)	52 (20)		165	1 501)		
Charitable donations	(2,4.	53,639)			1,501)		
Charitable donations		11.000			2,130)		
Wages and salaries		11,900)		*********	39,823)	l.	
Staff NIC (Employers)	(22	2,554)		(17	8,036)		
Staff pensions (Defined contribution) - pension scheme 1	(46	5,781)			-		
Staff training	(9	,826)			_		
Rent		1,823)		(12	2,362)		
Rates		3,313)			5,636)		
Water rates		2,530)			-		
Light, heat and power		4,145)		(17	8,345)		
Insurance		1,017)			7,269)		
		4,065)			5,150)		
Repairs and renewals		-			1,234)		
Telephone and fax	(27	7,245)			3,249)		
Computer software and maintenance costs	a	,391)),391)		
Printing, postage and stationery		7,454)		11.50	,719)		
Trade subscriptions		,004)			3,742)		
Hire of other assets (Operating leases)		-		100),832)		
Sundry expenses	(7)	7,678)			4,814)		
Cleaning		,471)			0,395)		
					100		



Detailed Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 May 2020

	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Motor expenses	(374)	(2,525)
Travel and subsistence	(138,511)	(146,153)
Advertising		(42,807)
Accountancy fees	(6,300)	(12,930)
The audit of the charity's annual accounts	(6,000)	(6,000)
Legal and professional fees	(65,011)	(83,973)
Bank charges	(72,722)	(46,958)
Credit card charges	(25,659)	(5,197)
Amortisation of goodwill	(3,350)	(3,350)
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings	(120,918)	(118,149)
(Profit)/loss on sale of tangible fixed assets held for charity's own use	1,000	
X 6 X 6 X 6	(8,914,681)	(5,862,670)

