

## **Euro Charity Trust**

### **Annual Report and Financial Statements**

*For the year ended 31 December 2020*



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**Trustees' report***For the year ended 31 December 2020***Introduction**

This is the 2020 annual report of the trustees of the Euro Charity Trust (ECT). It is presented together with a trustees' responsibilities statement on page 8, the independent auditor's report on pages 9 to 11 and the ECT financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 on pages 12 to 19.

The ECT financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charity's trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities (SORP) 2016, and applicable UK accounting standards FRS 102.

The trustees' annual report complies with the requirements of 2016 Charities' SORP, and in addition the Charity Commission's Public Benefit Reporting Requirements and the Charities Act 2011.

The Board of Trustees are satisfied with the performance of ECT during the year and the position at 31 December 2020. The Board consider that ECT is in a strong position to continue its activities during the coming year, and that the ECT's assets are adequate to fulfil its obligations.

**Who we are****Name of organisation**

Full name: Euro Charity Trust

Acronym: ECT

**Charity number**

1058460

**Governance*****Decision making***

In 2020, all substantive decisions were made by the trustees. The trustees do not consider there to be any key management personnel.

***Trust deed***

ECT is an unincorporated trust, constituted under a trust deed dated 1 July 1996.

***Trustees in the reporting period and at the time of report sign-off***

Mr. Abdul S Malik

Mr. Ahmed Jamal Nasir Awan

Mr. Abdul Majid Alimahomed

Resigned 22 July 2020

Mr. Abdul Rashid Ibrahim Geloo

Appointed 22 July 2020

***Staffing***

In 2020, the trustees received support from, and much work was done by, the following:

Mr Ikram Ahmed

Mrs Leela Jackson

Mr Shabir Majid Alimahomed

Ms Cheryl Cawood

Mr Abdul Rehman Varachhia

Mr Abvul Vhaid

Ms Caroline Atkinson

**Trustees' report***For the year ended 31 December 2020***Source of income**

ECT does not undertake any fundraising activity or solicit donations. ECT is a donation-based Trust receiving all its income from various related companies and individuals, and does not hold fixed investments. ECT reserves generate relatively insignificant investment income. As ECT does not undertake any fundraising activity, it is not registered with the Fundraising Regulator and does not subscribe to any codes of practise relating to fundraising. The Trustees are not aware of it having failed to comply with any fundraising standards and it has not received any complaints relating to its funds. ECT does not make any approaches to vulnerable people in respect of any fundraising matters and does not use professional fundraisers or involve commercial participators.

**Registered office and professional advisers****Registered office**

20 Brickfield Road  
Birmingham  
B25 8HE

**Bankers**

HSBC Bank PLC  
PO Box 360  
100 King Street  
Manchester  
M60 2HD

**Solicitors**

The Wilkes Partnership  
41 Church Street  
Birmingham  
B3 2RT

**Auditor**

Cowgill Holloway LLP  
Statutory Auditor  
Regency House,  
45-53 Chorley New Road,  
Bolton,  
BL1 4QR

**What we stand for****Objectives**

ECT objectives are:

- (a) The relief of poverty;
- (b) The relief of the elderly, the vulnerable (such as young children or anyone with special needs or hardship, including orphans and widows);
- (c) The provision of basic necessities and amenities to those in need wheresoever such as water, electricity and medical facilities;
- (d) The advancement of education; and
- (e) To assist in any purpose which would be considered to be charitable by the Charity Commissioners which the Trustees may from time to time decide that may warrant assistance.

**Mission**

ECT's vision is to assist the underprivileged to improve their lives, in turn, can assist their families and communities and live a healthy and dignified way of life.

**Values**

Our principal objective is to provide assistance and support to underprivileged people and communities. In doing so, ECT will:

- communicate respectfully and diligently with institutions and individuals;
- abide by the laws and customs of the communities with which we are working;

**Trustees' report***For the year ended 31 December 2020*

- show compassion and due consideration for the difficulties that people may be facing;
- place special emphasis on locations which are difficult to reach and overlooked by most service providers;
- act with sincerity, truthfulness and openness;
- work to ensure that the highest moral and social values are achieved; and
- be independent when taking decisions in the best interests of the people we aim to support and work with.

**Public benefit statement**

ECT provides donations to support under-privileged individuals and communities. When setting its objectives and planning its donations, ECT gives due careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit. The Trustees also ensure that the programmes we undertake are in line with our charitable objects and aims.

**What we do, how we do it and how we will strengthen it**

ECT's activities can be summarised as including the following:

1. Grants
2. Education Support for deserving students
3. Loans to Educational and Religious establishments

**1. ECT's grants**

ECT does not undertake direct project implementation. ECT makes grants in the form of donations primarily to non-governmental organisations (NGOs) who work to further objectives and undertake activities which are in line with those of ECT. In 2020, ECT continued to support projects in India through its long term partners, Nathani Charitable Trust, Al Hamd Hospital, Hussain Ahmed Madani Charitable Trust and Madani Charitable Society. In addition, ECT supported the Anfar Foundation and The Memon Educational and Welfare Society in India. ECT also undertook work in Malawi with Mehboob Memorial Centre, a charitable organisation registered in Malawi, to deliver projects which are in line with ECT'S objectives.

ECT has also continued its partnership with a UK registered charity, Imdadul Muslimeen, who distributed 439 grants to organisations, the majority of which were based in India and Bangladesh, and to charitable organisations in other countries including Nepal, UK, Myanmar, Mozambique, South America, Mauritius, South Africa, Kenya, Malawi The Gambia and Congo. Imdadul Muslimeen were selected as partners due to their substantial experience of supporting hundreds of small organisations in South Asia and other parts of the world and it shares similar objectives to ECT.

**Selection of partners and projects**

ECT's Trustees review incoming requests on a case-by-case basis, using their knowledge of the requesting organisations and ECT's objectives and values as the bases for assessment.

**Monitoring and evaluation**

ECT provides grants on the condition that progress and end-of-project reports are submitted on a (generally pre-set) timely basis. In addition ECT's Trustees may conduct verification visits to verify that the utilisation of funds and the impact of programmes has worked well. The Trustees also have in place a parallel system of formal evaluations of ECT's largest partners as well. Furthermore, and in relation to the distribution of small grants to charitable institutions, ECT relies on Imdadul Muslimeen's substantial knowledge and experience of dealing with hundreds of charitable organisations all over South Asia and beyond.

**Trustees' report***For the year ended 31 December 2020***What we do, how we do it and how we will strengthen it (continued)****1. ECT's grants (continued)****Support in 2020**

ECT's foremost aim as a charity is to support human kind and one of its major focus countries has been India. ECT first became involved in India from 1996 onwards and resolved to increase its support in India following the publication of the Sachar committee report in 2006. The report revealed the condition of India's minority communities and followed by many other reports, the state of India's minority still remains the same and in some instances has worsened with an increase in population and rise in illiteracy, child labour, nutrition and dietary issues leading to disease and deaths, poor living / housing conditions, unemployment, hygiene and sanitation, feminisation of poverty and social tensions. In addition, during 2020, the coronavirus pandemic has had a significant impact on India's population.

The government role has not had the desired impact in the community development sector whether being health, education, job placements or housing for the poor. Hence, ECT Trustees have resolved to provide relief in India thus driving the change which is the need of the developing nation, as ECT management strongly believes that a rise in the community standard may lead to rise in nation's standards.

Similarly in Malawi being amongst the world's least-developed countries and completely reliant on overseas aid, ECT has many intervention programmes like education Aid/Bursary, providing water through bore wells, constructing schools, mosques and planning for a medical clinic for the betterment of the focal communities.

The following table includes ECT's major partnerships ('major' defined as ECT having donated more than £100,000 in the course of 2020).

	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Contribution in £'000s</b>	<b>Focus organisation</b>	<b>Focus ECT contribution</b>
1.	Mehboob Memorial Centre	Malawi	534	Education and Welfare	Construction and running costs of educational facilities and Bore Wells
2.	Imdadul Muslimeen	UK Charity supporting projects in India	660	Education, Welfare, and Relief Work	Education and welfare
3.	Nathani Charitable Trust	India	258	Education, Medical Aid, and Housing Aid	Scholarships, Women Empowerment, and Social Welfare
4.	Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madani Charitable Society and Charitable Trust	India	403	Education	Construction and running costs of educational facilities
5.	Al Hamd Hospital	India	536	Medical Aid	Medical Aid
6.	Anfar Foundation	India	135	Education, Welfare, and Relief Work	Scholarships, food and livelihood support
7.	The Memon Educational and Welfare Society	India	110	Education	Scholarships to students and upgrade educational institutions
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,636</b>		

**Trustees' report***For the year ended 31 December 2020***What we do, how we do it and how we will strengthen it (continued)**

ECT focused the majority of its major funding to the following well established institutions, further details are as follows:-

- a) The Mehboob Memorial Centre is non-political, non-governmental and non-profit making Malawian charitable organisation which was originally established in 1989 and is based 19 Km from the town of Mangochi, off the Lake Shore Road towards Monkey Bay. The Mehboob Memorial Centre is a boys and girls Educational Institute and a Welfare Organisation.
- b) Imdadul Muslimeen is a UK registered Charity that began in the early 80s and registered with the Charity Commission on 5 October 1989. The Charity donates to educational institutions, orphanages, victims of natural disasters in India, Bangladesh and other poor countries. Imdadul Muslimeen's expertise lies in the area of dealing with small institutions and as such has an administrative structure in place to process and make donations directly to small organisations. As ECT does not have the resources to manage such donations, a process has been put into place whereby Imdadul Muslimeen donates to these small institutions on ECT's behalf.
- c) Nathani Charitable Trust (NCT) established in 2003 has been operating in the field of Education since its inception. NCT supports the most downtrodden & financially deprived students in the process of acquiring elementary education thus breaking all barriers towards acquisition of quality education. NCT is not only supporting schools and professional courses but it also takes care of the school dropouts and young widows and destitute by providing them scholarships for vocational (skilled) & ITI courses. Among its core value the organisation aims to increase the independence of the target population so that they become self-reliant socially, economically and contributes in the development of community, society and nation.
- d) Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madani Charitable Society and Charitable Trust were incorporated in 2000 with a mission to catalyse socio economic change in India through education of the marginalised sections of society. The Charity work involves the maintenance, construction and management of educational establishments.
- e) Al Hamd Hospitals & Medical Research Foundation has been registered in India since 1995. The charity set up a hospital at Kausa – Mumbra, Thane called the Kalsekar Hospital. The Kalsekar Hospital helps poor patients and provides medical help in one of the most deprived areas in Maharashtra. The Hospital provides diagnostics of poor patients, provision of medicines, treatment of poor patients, training of medical professionals and preparation of hygienic and nutritional food.
- f) Anfar Foundation is a registered Social Welfare Voluntary Organisation at Hojai in the district of Nagaon, Assam, India with a aim to serve for the all-round development of weaker section of the society. The organisation was established in the year 2005 with dedicated to Public Welfare activities depending upon Public donation and contribution, Govt. grants and others agencies for solution of various problem of the weaker section of the society.
- g) The Memon Educational and Welfare Society purpose is to advance education in the community, provide housing to the poor and needy throughout India and to carry out philanthropic acts to uplift the community. Activities include student scholarships and medical assistance.

**Long term perspective**

The trustees are committed to continuing the charity's substantial work in India and carrying out projects in Africa and, in particular, Malawi. The Trustees will consider projects in other countries on a case by case basis. In terms of focus areas, ECT will continue to focus on:

- education;
- providing housing and accommodation for the poor;
- providing health and water facilities; and



**Trustees' report***For the year ended 31 December 2020*

- care for orphans and children in need.

In 2020, ECT will continue the system of trustee verification visits with a system of formal evaluations of partners who carry out projects on ECT's behalf and will consider funding in other areas as and when felt appropriate.

**2. Education support for deserved students**

One of the ECT charitable objectives is the advancement of education and to assist in any purpose which would be considered to be charitable by the Charity Commissioners which the Trustees of ECT may from time to time, decide that may be in need of assistance.

**What we do, how we do it and how we will strengthen it (continued)**

In furtherance of the above objectives and in recognising that those from less well-off backgrounds may not have access to funds in order to meet fees and expenses, ECT provides financial assistance to students undertaking a course of study. The principal aim is to widen access to education for those who could not otherwise afford the fees and who demonstrate a potential to benefit from the education provided.

ECT assists individual students in enabling them to enhance their education and to encourage students to continue the development of skills, knowledge and ability in order to further their career development which will in turn help them find a job. ECT assists with primary and secondary schooling and University education up to the end of the academic year in which a student takes GCSE, A levels or a degree/equivalent. In 2020 ECT supported 14 students with grants totalling £21,243.

**3. Loans for educational and religious establishments**

The Trustees of ECT recognise that there is a need for religious institutions and therefore provides financial assistance for establishing places of worship.

In the UK and abroad, the support is usually in the form of a grant or loan. At the start of 2020, a total sum of £670,228 was outstanding from 7 different organisations in the United Kingdom. During the year, 1 additional loan was made totalling £40,000, £26,789 had been re-paid and the amount outstanding, which included the additional loan, was £683,439 by the end of 2020.

**Risks, uncertainties and risk management and mitigation**

The ECT trustees periodically assess the organisation's risks. In 2020, the trustees identified the following continuing risks that will require ongoing attention:

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk management and mitigation plan</b>
ECT's projects or services need continuing development and review to ensure compatibility and maximum impact.	a) partners/applicants will be expected to provide more information and documentation reporting on progress of projects b) Information received will be reviewed and assessed by specialist strategic advisors. c) 2 in country Programmes Managers appointed to cover India and Malawi which is where key interventions are taking place.
The Charity needs to review the direction and strategy on an ongoing basis on the needs of the beneficiaries who are supported.	a) The 2020 giving strategy has been developed allocating budgets into categories with identified partners who will deliver in those categories. And trustees will decide on grants based on that strategy.

**Financial review**

For the year ended 31 December 2020, there was a deficit of £497,796 (2019: deficit £2,412,179). As at 31 December 2020, total income was £2,439,057 (2019: £33,712) and the balance carried forward, all of which are unrestricted funds as at 31 December 2020, was £3,835,124 (2019: £4,332,920).

The principal funding sources were donations from the Alimahomed family, and via companies controlled by them, and it is intended that for the foreseeable future, subject to receipt of funds, ECT will continue its charitable activities along the lines of its current activities as detailed in this report.



**Trustees' report***For the year ended 31 December 2020*

There were no fund raising activities in the year.

**Reserves policies**

It is the policy of the charity to maximise unrestricted funds, which are the free reserves of the charity, to ensure sufficient funds are available to cover the following:

- donations payable and approved; and
- annual administrative costs.

The board of trustees are satisfied that the charity's assets are available and adequate to fulfil its obligations in respect of the total funds. In 2020 total funds carried forward at the year-end were £3,835,124 (2019: £4,332,920).

**Appointment of trustees**

Thus far, trustees, other than the originating trustees, have been appointed on the basis of a long-standing knowledge, shared by the existing trustees, of the appointee in relation to their integrity and probity and proven record in their chosen professional career. It is expected that the policy attaching to appointments will continue in that vein. The background of each appointee, all of whom have significant charity Trustee experience with other charities, is such that formal training was not required on appointment.

At any one time in the past there have been at least three trustees. A new trustee is appointed by a resolution of the trustees passed at a special meeting, which can be called at any time by the chairman or any two trustees, with not less than 21 days notice being given to the other trustees. During 2020, ECT's main benefactor Mr Abdul Majid Alimahomed stood down as trustee due to ill health and the trustees would like to thank him for his long term and tireless support to ECT and the many thousands of beneficiaries the Charity has supported over the years. The trustees appointed Mr. Abdul Rashid Ibrahim Geloo who has substantial experience and vast knowledge of charity work in all of ECT's target countries and will be able to contribute much to ECT's work.

**Going concern**

After making enquiries, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt a going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 1 "Accounting Policies" in the financial statements.

Approved by the trustees and signed on their behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  


Dr Nasir Awan, MBE DL Deputy Lieutenant West Midlands  
Trustee of Euro Charity Trust

Date:

# **Euro Charity Trust**

## **Trustees' responsibilities statement**

*For the year ended 31 December 2020*

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

# Euro Charity Trust

## Independent auditor's report to the trustees of Euro Charity Trust

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Euro Charity Trust (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102; The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (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 December 2020 and of its incoming resources and application of resources 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 Charities Act 2011.

### Basis for opinion

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act. 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.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Annual Report, set out on pages 1 to 7 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.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the charity has not kept sufficient accounting records; or

## Euro Charity Trust

- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### **Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 9, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which 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.

### **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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussions with the directors (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation and taxation legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the company's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: laws related to the regulation and operation of charities.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Through these procedures we did not become aware of any actual or suspected non-compliance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

## Euro Charity Trust

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Section 154 of the Charities Act 2011. 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 charity and its trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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### **Cowgill Holloway LLP**

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Regency House, 45-53 Chorley New Road, Bolton, BL1 4QR

Cowgill Holloway LLP is eligible to act as an auditor by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as an auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Date:

## Euro Charity Trust

### Statement of financial activities incorporating an income and expenditure account

*For the year ended 31 December 2020*

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Income</b>			
Donations	3	2,432,000	26,000
Investment income	3	7,057	3,492
Profit on foreign exchange		-	2,965
Other Income		-	1,254
<b>Total income</b>		<u>2,439,057</u>	<u>33,711</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Charitable activities	4	(2,936,508)	(2,445,890)
Loss on foreign exchange		(345)	-
<b>Net (deficit)/income for the year</b>		<u>(497,796)</u>	<u>(2,412,179)</u>
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>			
Total funds brought forward		4,332,920	6,745,099
Net movement in funds for the year		<u>(497,796)</u>	<u>(2,412,179)</u>
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<u><u>3,835,124</u></u>	<u><u>4,332,920</u></u>

There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those listed above and the net income for the year. All income and expenditure derives from continuing activities and all funds are unrestricted in both current and prior years.

# Euro Charity Trust

## Balance sheet

At 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	8	690,095	673,481
Cash at bank and in hand		3,149,229	3,679,105
		<u>3,839,324</u>	<u>4,352,586</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(4,200)	(19,666)
		<u>3,835,124</u>	<u>4,332,920</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			
		<u>3,835,124</u>	<u>4,332,920</u>
<b>Funds</b>			
Unrestricted funds		3,835,124	4,332,920
<b>Total funds</b>		<u>3,835,124</u>	<u>4,333,920</u>

These financial statements of Euro Charity Trust registered number 1058460 were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorised for issue its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
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Dr Nasir Awan, MBE DL Deputy Lieutenant West Midlands  
Trustee of Euro Charity Trust  
Date:



# Euro Charity Trust

## Cash flow statement

*For the year ended 31 December 2020*

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>£</b>
Net cash flows from operating activities	12	(536,933)	(2,700,673)
Net cash flows from investing activities	13	<u>7,057</u>	<u>3,492</u>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>(529,876)</u>	<u>(2,697,181)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,679,105	6,376,286
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(529,876)</u>	<u>(2,697,181)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<u><u>3,149,229</u></u>	<u><u>3,679,105</u></u>

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash at bank and in hand.

# Euro Charity Trust

## Notes to the financial statements

*For the year ended 31 December 2020*

### 1. Accounting policies

#### **Charitable status**

Euro Charity Trust is a public benefit unincorporated entity which currently has three trustees. The charity is a registered charity, its registered office noted on page 2.

#### **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice “Accounting and Reporting by Charities (SORP 2015)” 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; and the Charities Act 2011.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

#### **Preparation of financial statements - going concern basis**

The charity’s activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Trustees’ Report, which also describes the financial position of the charity including its cash and reserves policy. The charity forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in donations and investment income and other uncertainties, show that the charity should be able to operate with its current level of reserves. The trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### **Income**

Income comprises donations and investment income and is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

#### **Expenditure**

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure on charitable activities relates to donations made to individuals, organisations and institutions in line with the objects of the charity.

Support costs relate to the charity’s charitable activity of providing donations and loans to individuals, organisations and institutions.

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the Charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to statutory audit and legal fees.

#### **Fund accounting**

All funds are unrestricted.

# **Euro Charity Trust**

## **Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

*For the year ended 31 December 2020*

### **1. Accounting policies (continued)**

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### **Taxation**

The charity is regarded as a charity by HMRC and its income is not subject to taxation on its charitable activities.

#### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

#### **Charitable loans**

Charitable loans are made to organisations with aims in line with the charity's objectives. The loans, which are interest free, are for capital projects and repayment is expected from income generated by these projects in the future. Provision is made against charitable loans for amounts that have not been received between the balance sheet date and the date that the accounts are signed. All balances included in debtors are therefore measured at their settlement value.

### **2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the charity's accounting policies which are described in note 1, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant; actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The trustees do not consider there are any critical judgements or sources of estimation uncertainty requiring disclosure beyond the accounting policies listed above.

### **3. Income**

The charity received donations of £2,432,000 (2019: £26,000).

Investment income of £7,057 (2019: £3,492) relates to interest received on bank deposit accounts held in the United Kingdom.

# Euro Charity Trust

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 4. Charitable activities

Donations were made to institutions and individuals for the following charitable activities:

	Grants to institutions £	Grant to individuals £	Support cost £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Construction of education and training establishments	39,000	-	342	39,342	88,472
Education and sponsorship	267,329	22,899	2,543	292,771	1,230,367
Medical provision	565,705	1,147	4,968	571,820	407,655
Welfare including the provision of food, water, clothing and healthcare	1,756,917	-	15,397	1,772,314	719,396
Other activities	258,000	-	2,261	260,261	-
	<u>2,886,951</u>	<u>24,046</u>	<u>25,511</u>	<u>2,936,508</u>	<u>2,445,890</u>

All grants approved in the year were paid before the year end and there were no grant creditors carried forward at the balance sheet date (2019: £Nil).

The charity meets its objectives by making donations and loans to individuals and other charitable organisations whose aims match those of the charity. Donations have been made to various individuals, organisations and institutions worldwide. Donations representing more than 5% of the total expended for the year were:

	2020 £	2019 £
Nathani Charitable Trust	258,000	256,000
Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madani Charitable Trust and Charitable Society	402,868	371,000
Imdadul Muslimeen	660,000	691,000
Mehboob Memorial Centre	534,049	461,000
Al Hamd Hospital	<u>535,705</u>	<u>351,000</u>

# Euro Charity Trust

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 4. Charitable activities (continued)

Support costs have been allocated to expenditure on charitable activities as follows:

2020	Construction £	Education £	Medical £	Welfare £	Other £	Total £
Governance	66	489	954	2,957	434	4,900
Human resources	266	1,981	3,868	11,989	1,761	19,865
General expenses	10	74	145	451	66	746
	<u>342</u>	<u>2,544</u>	<u>4,967</u>	<u>15,397</u>	<u>2,261</u>	<u>25,511</u>
	<u><u>342</u></u>	<u><u>2,544</u></u>	<u><u>4,967</u></u>	<u><u>15,397</u></u>	<u><u>2,261</u></u>	<u><u>25,511</u></u>
2019	Construction £	Education £	Medical £	Welfare £	Other £	Total £
Governance	269	3,738	1,238	2,185	-	7,430
Human resources	417	5,794	1,920	3,388	-	11,517
General expenses	2,786	38,750	12,839	22,657	-	77,032
	<u>3,472</u>	<u>48,281</u>	<u>15,997</u>	<u>28,230</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>95,980</u>
	<u><u>3,472</u></u>	<u><u>48,281</u></u>	<u><u>15,997</u></u>	<u><u>28,230</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>95,980</u></u>

Support costs are allocated across the charity's activities based on the proportion of total grant expenditure within each activity.

### 5. Auditor's remuneration

Support costs include auditor's remuneration of £4,200 (2019: £7,430). Amounts payable in respect of non-audit services were £Nil (2019: £Nil).

### 6. Trustees' remuneration and expenses

No remuneration or other benefits or expenses has been paid to the charity's trustees or people connected with them from the charity or any company connected with it in the current or prior year.

### 7. Employees

The charity had no employees in 2020 (2019: 1). In addition, administration and bookkeeping costs are provided by Euro Packaging UK Limited (and recharged to ECT) as well as the support of 3 part time consultants. The trustees do not consider there to be any key management personnel other than the trustees. No employees were paid in excess of £60,000.

# Euro Charity Trust

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 8. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Loans	683,439	670,228
Other debtors	6,656	3,253
	<u>690,095</u>	<u>673,481</u>

Loans are loans made for charitable purposes (see Trustee's report note 3).

### 9. Creditors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Accruals	<u>4,200</u>	<u>19,666</u>

### 10. Related party transactions

During the year the charity received donations of £32,000 (2019: £26,000) from relatives of one of the trustees and received donations of £2,400,000 (2019: £Nil) from companies controlled by relatives of one of the trustees.

### 11. Commitments and contingencies

The charity has no commitments that required provision in the financial statements. The charity has not given any guarantees. The charity did not have any contingent liabilities.

### 12. Net cash flows from operating activities

	2020 £	2019 £
Net income	(497,796)	(2,412,179)
Interest income	(7,057)	(3,492)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(16,614)	(300,622)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(15,466)	15,620
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<u>(536,933)</u>	<u>(2,700,673)</u>

### 13. Cash flows from investing activities

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Returns on investments</b>		
Bank interest received	7,057	3,492