

ISLAMIC HELP

England & Wales · Charity number 1160490

Details

Other names	NOT APPLICABLE
Status	Registered
Legal form	Charitable company
Company number	09382127
Registered	2015-02-13
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	19 Ombersley Road Birmingham B12 8UR
Phone	01214465682
Email	info@islamichelp.org.uk
Website	www.islamichelp.org.uk

Activities

Objects: 3 1 THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF POVERTY AND SICKNESS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD AND IN PARTICULAR AMONGST THOSE AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, WARS, CONFLICTS, FINANCIALHARDSHIP AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES, BY THE PROVISION OF MONETARY OROther ASSISTANCE INCLUDING MEDICINES, HOSPITALS, SHELTER AND FOOD,3 2 TO ADVANCE EDUCATION BY MEANS OF, BUT NOT EXCLUSIVELY, THROUGH THE PROVISION ANDSUPPORT TO ORGANISE MAINSTREAM AND SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION AND FACILITATING BASICLITERACY AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT, WITH THE OVERALL AIM TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE,ENHANCE LIFE SKILLS, IMPROVE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES AND ENGAGE THE GENERAL PUBLICAND OTHER COMMUNITIES THROUGH LEARNING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR THEPUBLIC BENEFIT WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION WITH PARTICULAR REGARD TO ORPHANS, REFUGEES,DISABLED AND DISPLACED PEOPLE,3 3 THE PROMOTION OF RELIGIOUS HARMONY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC BY PROMOTINGKNOWLEDGE AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT OF THE BELIEFS AND PRACTICES OFDIFFERENT RELIGIOUS FAITHS TO THE PUBLIC HIGHLIGHTING SHARED VALUES AND COMMONINTERESTS TO HELP PROMOTE GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN PERSONS OF FAITHS,AND (SAVE FOR PURPOSES INCIDENTAL AND ANCILLARY TO THOSE OBJECTS), NO OTHER PURPOSES

Activities: 1. PROVISION OF EMERGENCY AID TO THOSE AFFECTED BY NATURAL & MAN-MADE DISASTERS2. ESTABLISHING LONG TERM SUSTAINABILITY & LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES3. CARING FOR ORPHANS & VULNERABLE CHILDREN4. PROVIDING ACCESS TO CLEAN & SAFE WATER 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMMES6. PROVISION OF HEALTHCARE FOR PEOPLE IN NEED7. SUPPORTING EDUCATION

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Individuals, Makes Grants To Organisations, Provides Other Finance, Provides Human Resources, Provides Buildings/facilities/open Space, Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research, Acts As An Umbrella Or Resource Body
- **What:** Education/training, The Prevention Or Relief Of Poverty, Overseas Aid/famine Relief, Religious Activities
- **Who:** Children/young People, Elderly/old People, People With Disabilities, Other Charities Or Voluntary Bodies, The General Public/mankind

Geography

- Bangladesh
- Burkina Faso
- Cambodia
- India
- Indonesia
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Mali
- Nepal
- Niger
- Occupied Palestinian Territories
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Somalia
- Syria
- Tanzania
- Turkey
- Uganda
- Yemen
- Throughout England And Wales

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-03-31	£10,954,701	£10,354,217	£2,382,264	55
2024-03-31	£11,389,221	£10,514,297	£2,006,283	65
2023-03-31	£8,544,051	£9,906,452	£849,119	51
2022-03-31	£10,966,334	£11,187,040	£2,084,400	56
2021-03-31	£11,342,126	£9,134,852	£2,625,986	38

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Qari Muhammad Asim	Chair	2022-07-15
FAISAL KHAN		2023-08-03
Nabeela Naheed Rana		2022-07-05

Accounts

Company registration number: 09382127
Charity registration number: 1160490

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(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

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Contents

Reference and Administrative Details	1
Strategic Report	2 to 9
Trustees' Report	10 to 13
Independent Auditor's Report	14 to 15
Statement of Financial Activities	16
Balance Sheet	17
Statement of Cash Flows	18
Notes to the Financial Statements	19 to 31

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Reference and Administrative Details

Chairman	Qari Muhammad Asim
Trustees	Qari Muhammad Asim Nabeela Naheed Rana Faisal Ayaz Jaan Mohammad Mia Khan
Registered Office	19 Ombersley Road Birmingham Birmingham West Midlands B12 8UR
Company Registration Number	09382127
Charity Registration Number	1160490
Bankers	HSBC 34 Poplar Road, Solihull Birmingham B91 3AF
Auditor	Shareef & Co Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 4 Highlands Court Cranmore Avenue Solihull B90 4LE

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Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2025, in compliance with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Achievements and performance

During that period, our teams across the world – with the backing and assistance of our donors, supporters, volunteers and partners - delivered aid and support to improve the quality of life directly for more than **1.4 million people** in the UK, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

- Food security and clean water provisions were the main areas of work for the Yemen office especially after unprecedented major floods displaced tens of thousands of families. Combined with the traditional seasonal and year-round aid programmes, the team's work supported 86,591 of the most vulnerable people.
- The work of our Pakistan office, our oldest established outside the UK, reached 73,920 individuals, while seasonal food programmes in Malawi benefited 26,600 individuals and 2,665 beneficiaries were the recipients of aid and support in Egypt.
- Ramadan and Qurbani, our two major food security programmes and the busiest times of year for our teams, benefited more than 463,000 people across the globe.
- Just over 132,000 people were the beneficiaries of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) programmes which included the installation of water hand pumps and wells, and delivery of clean water through water trucks in areas enduring emergencies.
- More than 1,300 orphans received regular sponsorship support from our donors, including 50 in Gaza, while 195 Palestinian orphans and widowed mothers took part in our annual Umrah for Orphans pilgrimage from Jordan to the Holy Lands of Saudi Arabia.
- A series of projects to support children and adults with education and vocational skills training were undertaken in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Syria, Tanzania and Yemen. The support included providing children with school kits and access to vocational training for adults to gain skills so they could pursue livelihoods and secure financial stability for their families.
- The provision of livelihoods was a major element of the work in Tanzania, with 950 poor and vulnerable beneficiaries – especially women and the disabled – receiving sewing machines, small shops, livestock and motorbike taxis to establish income-generating opportunities.
- Major community development programmes included the construction of more than 3 dozen new mosques serving more than 28,000 worshippers in Pakistan and Tanzania, while an Integrated Community Development in District Muzaffargarh in Pakistan included the construction of 25 community water wells, refurbishment of a government school, and construction of a functional health unit to serve 1,600 households, or approximately 12,000 individuals.
- As well as stand-alone projects such as our Surgeons for Gaza programme, the provision of health and medical aid services were critical components in many of our humanitarian activities. These ranged from supporting 7,000 patients in Gaza's hospitals to mobile clinics in flood-hit Yemen, health insurance for children in Tanzania, cataract surgeries for 100 visually impaired people in Syria, and our long-standing partnership with the Humanity Rises clinic in Bangladesh which saw more than 35,000 Rohingya refugees during the year.
- The effects of climate change continued to be felt disproportionately by the most vulnerable across the world. We continued a series of initiatives to mitigate the impact on communities in Bangladesh, Tanzania and Pakistan. These include tree planting, maximising the use of natural resources, training and raising awareness. We also continued to participate as an accredited observer to the Governing Body of UNEP (the United Nations Environment Programme).
- Volunteers remained at the forefront of many of our campaigns in the UK and overseas to raise funds for humanitarian projects and help improve conditions for local communities. Under the banner of Mission Possible, our flagship volunteering programme, a series of deployments to Jordan delivered aid – raised and directly delivered by the volunteers – to benefit more than 21,000 individuals. The Mission Possible deployment to Tanzania in October 2024 delivered similar support to 504 beneficiaries and their families in some of the nation's poorest rural areas.

1. PALESTINE

The catastrophic humanitarian disaster in Gaza dominated the world's attention. Our emergency appeal was launched at the beginning of 2024 and continued throughout the year and into the next.

The effects of the suffering and hardships endured by the Occupied Territory's population also hit us hard with the devastating news that 2 brothers and their cousin who had been feeding people on our behalf were killed in an airstrike in May 2024.

The trio of Hazam Darwich, Tariq Darwich and Abdulrahman Darwich had been helping run our kitchen, distributing hot meals for the displaced, in the Nuseirat refugee camp in the middle of the Gaza Strip. They were on their way to the kitchen when their car was hit in an airstrike.

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Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Islamic Help pledged to provide support to the families of the 3 and honour them by continuing the humanitarian work in Gaza that they selflessly sacrificed themselves for.

AID

During the year, the immense generosity of our donors, supporters and partners allowed us to deliver a series of projects, achieving significant humanitarian outcomes across all intervention sectors, and directly supporting hundreds of thousands of displaced and affected individuals throughout the Gaza Strip.

The aid and support were delivered on the ground on our behalf by government-backed and registered partner organisations in Egypt that were permitted to operate in the Occupied Territories. The projects, which benefited nearly 600,000 people, included:

- More than 20,000 families – approx. 100,000 individuals - received food parcels, hot meals, and bread.
- More than 65,000 hot meals and thousands of food parcels were distributed during seasonal projects such as Ramadan, Qurbani, and at Eid, with more than 70,000 families benefiting.
- Medical supplies and equipment to hospitals and clinics benefited tens of thousands of patients, and there was also considerable support for families with the provision of shelters, NFI (non-food items); orphan sponsorships, children's psycho-social support; WASH and infrastructure to provide clean water.
- Medical interventions were prioritised to sustain health facilities and provide mobile medical services to the wounded and displaced. These interventions resulted in the treatment of more than 7,000 patients and over 100 amputees and wounded receiving prosthetic and orthotic support.
- Against the background of the devastating psychological and social effect on Gaza's children, we implemented child protection and welfare programmes to deliver care, emotional support, and educational assistance. This included regular monthly cash support for 50 orphans; formula milk for 200 malnourished babies; 500 children participating in psycho-social and recreational events; the distribution of nearly 350 items of clothing and toys.
- Emergency shelters and NFI provided safety and dignity for displaced families. It included 300 tents distributed to displaced families; 5 public toilets rehabilitated in shelters; more than 3,000 displaced individuals benefiting from improved shelter conditions, and the distribution of hygiene kits, mattresses and blankets.
- With water networks and sanitation systems heavily damaged, leading to severe shortages of clean drinking water and increased risk of disease, we carried out major WASH projects in Rafah, Gaza City, and North Gaza to benefit 10,000 individuals. These included clean water provided daily through tankers and the rehabilitation of two major wells serving local communities.
- Total number of beneficiaries: 598,000

SURGEONS FOR GAZA

In conjunction with the medical charity IDEALS, we launched our Surgeons for Gaza deployment programme in December 2023. Consultants and surgeons from the UK, specialising mainly in trauma and orthopaedics, volunteered to work in Gaza's hospitals during the crisis, often at risk to their own safety.

During the 2024-25 financial year, there were 4 medical deployments involving six volunteers. The consultant trauma & orthopaedic surgeons included Dr Graeme Groom, Dr Yousufuddin Shaik, Dr Mohammed Abdus-Samee and Dr Basil Budair, along with consultant plastic/reconstructive surgeon Dr Victoria Rose and consultant anaesthetist Dr Mohamed Dorgham.

Despite a lack of equipment – the teams took with them as much as they possibly could from the UK - extremely high workloads and a situation compounded by a lack of local medical professionals, they carried out a series of medical procedures and life-saving surgeries, many of them impromptu due to the severe conditions. That work was supported by local medical students and included phone consultations with the Royal London Hospital for step-by-step guides on some of the surgeries.

During the course of their deployments, the teams carried out 563 consultations and 444 surgeries. Their dedication and commitment, and the impact of their work in beleaguered conditions, was featured by national and international media outlets. Beneficiaries: 1,007

2. EMERGENCIES

Alleviating suffering and hardship in emergencies caused by natural disasters or man-made interventions has been a defining feature of our work since our establishment as a registered charity in 2003. The last year was no different with our teams fulfilling their obligations across the world. In addition to the work in Gaza, other examples of our emergency projects included:

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

- **Afghanistan:** The Winter Warmth and Relief Initiative implemented in Wardag Province supported vulnerable families and IDPs through the distribution of 200 winter kits. Beneficiaries: 1,000
- **Bangladesh:** In Cumilla District, 460 families received food and hygiene packs, and hot meals were served to 2,000 individuals left displaced by catastrophic floods. Beneficiaries: 4,300.
- **Jordan:** Winter aid to Syrian and Palestinian refugee camps ensured the displaced populations received essential support including bread, hot meals, food packs, winter blankets, drinking water, gas cylinders for fuel, and firewood. *(Based on 5 members per family)* Beneficiaries: 15,585
A further 1,728 refugee families in Jordan Valley, Gaza Camp, and Mafraq were the beneficiaries of multi-aid distributions which, as well as food parcels, included children's clothing, toys, bread and kitchen tools. Additionally, 1,230 households featuring Jordanian families and refugees benefited from similar initiatives. Beneficiaries: 10,378
- **Libya:** Communities ravaged by conflict and natural disasters received emergency food, hygiene, and cash support. Beneficiaries: 10,770
- **Pakistan:** Winter Emergency Support provided essential winter items such as warm clothing, blankets, and heating materials to help 100 families. Beneficiaries: 640
- **Syria:** A series of winter projects through our Türkiye office saw the delivery of warm clothing, food, and fuel to meet seasonal needs. Beneficiaries: 10,643
- **Türkiye:** Coal and shopping cards were handed to vulnerable families to ease their struggles during winter. Beneficiaries: 510
- **Yemen:** After disastrous floods hit parts of the country, our teams concentrated on helping IDPs with the distribution of family food packs and hygiene kits; hot meals; water provisions for nearly 20,000 people, and a mobile clinic. Beneficiaries: 23,680

3. FOOD SECURITY

One of our main year-round activities is the provision of food security for communities struggling to meet their nutritional needs. The two focal points of the year are the periods of Ramadan and Qurbani when our teams across the world are at their busiest delivering family food packs or/and hot meals on behalf of our donors.

Countries and number of beneficiaries

COUNTRY RAMADAN (March 2025) QURBANI (June 2024)

Afghanistan 5,600 -

Bangladesh 19,110 700

Egypt 1,665 -

India - 23,725

Malawi 840 23,100

Pakistan 6,900 3,800

Tanzania 31,190 138,000

Türkiye* 111,992 54,039

Yemen 17,390 25,352

TOTALS 194,687 268,716

Total number of beneficiaries Ramadan & Qurbani: 463,403

** Includes distributions organised or/and co-ordinated by IH Türkiye in Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, Tanzania, Türkiye and Yemen.*

As well as the Ramadan and Qurbani programmes, our teams delivered food programmes throughout the year to the most vulnerable. Examples included:

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

- **Egypt:** Multi-sector aid packages including food and cash assistance for 1,000 people, plus food trucks to Gaza to meet the needs of 3,000-plus individuals. Beneficiaries: 4,335
- **Jordan:** In co-ordination with the country's Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, more than 3,400 family food parcels sent to Gaza as part of a series of aid initiatives. Beneficiaries: 17,000
- **Malawi:** Family-sized bags of maize, each weighting 50kg, distributed to 180 households in Machinga district to alleviate the effects of a food crisis. Beneficiaries: 1,260
- **Pakistan:** 100 poor and vulnerable families received free vegetables and fruit daily.
- **Tanzania:** In Handeni district and Tanga town, families of orphans were the recipients of food packs to address their nutritional needs. Beneficiaries: 450
- **Sudan:** Emergency food assistance via our Türkiye office was given to people facing acute food insecurity due to the ongoing conflict. Beneficiaries: 3,000
- **Somalia:** Vulnerable individuals received food parcels to meet their basic nutritional needs. Beneficiaries: 700
- **Yemen:** Bread factory in the Mudaffar district in Taiz governate supplied 3,000 loaves of freshly baked bread to 300 families every day. Beneficiaries: Daily 2,220.
- **Birmingham, UK:** Daily iftar meals during the holy month of Ramadan which served 150 people each night – equivalent to 4,500 individuals in the month. Additionally, a food bank throughout the year that provided essential food items to 289 households.
- In the UK, our partnership work with the Bahu Trust charity supported thousands of vulnerable individuals and households not only in our local community of Balsall Heath but across the city of Birmingham. The work focused on those most in need – low-income families, single parent households, children, the elderly and disabled, and those with limited access to support services. The projects delivered during the year included:
 - The distribution of 50 winter warm packs containing energy-saving products and warm clothing to elderly and vulnerable households.
 - Daily iftar meals during the holy month of Ramadan which served 150 people each night – equivalent to 4,500 individuals in the month.
 - A food bank that provided essential nutritious ingredients and products to 289 households.
 - A regular community surgery which included occupational therapy for local residents.
 - A weekly police surgery with neighbourhood police officers at which locals discussed issues of concern and well-being.
 - Health and safety workshops two or three times a month.
 - Outings to leisure attractions and venues for the elderly to boost social interaction and psycho-social engagement.
 - The provision of 115 data sims with 6 months free data to benefit claimants allowing them to meet online requirements relating to their claims.
 - A women's hub which included maternity workshops plus a women's sports project culminating in a women-only cricket match.
 - £45,000 distributed in Zakat funds to households based on needs and eligibility assessment.
 - £15,000 distributed through public household support funds.
 - Referrals from the city council to assist households across Birmingham.
 - Hosting special Eid gatherings and prayers for children with limited mobility and their families.

4. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

A central theme of empowering communities was to give individuals and families, who needed the most help, the means and opportunities to establish livelihoods and achieve self-sufficiency. This 'hands up' approach meant they could throw off their reliance on aid handouts and instead earn for themselves and their families, helping maintain their dignity and respect. Examples of these livelihood projects included:

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

- **Tanzania:** The distribution of 870 goats to 87 households; 56 sewing machines for women; 14 small shops, and 8 motorcycle taxis. In all, these projects benefited 190 families. Beneficiaries: 950
- **Pakistan:** More than 400 young people enrolled in a technology-based vocation skills training programme to enhance their prospects of employment, and 90 women trained in clothes-making. Beneficiaries: 490
- **Bangladesh:** The continued employment of qualified Rohingya refugee teachers at the Humanity Rises Rehma Child Life Centre, implemented on behalf of an American humanitarian partner to provide education for Rohingya refugee children.
Also in Bangladesh, the employment of local qualified medical staff at the Humanity Rises Clinic which treated more than 35,000 patients, and on the Women in Cox's Bazar Project which supported more than 10,600 Rohingya refugee women.
- The employment of local labourers and companies on our major WASH and community development constructions.

5. EDUCATION

The key to unlocking the potential, skills and talents of children and adults, education is a cornerstone of establishing social and economic stability and prosperity. It gives the most vulnerable the opportunities to not only succeed in life but to develop into role models and invaluable members of their communities. Our education programmes included:

- **Bangladesh:** The ongoing implementation of the Humanity Rises Rehma Child Life Center on behalf of an American partner for 200 Rohingya refugee children. The youngsters receive education from qualified teachers plus free stationery, uniforms, regular nutritious meals, and structured medical check-ups. The facility emphasises psycho-social support, providing mentorship, counselling, and safe spaces to foster emotional well-being. It is the only complex in the Cox's Bazar Rohingya camps offering education-based pediatric mental health services, with full-time onsite psychologists working side-by-side with teachers to support traumatised children. Beneficiaries: 200
- **Pakistan:** In Gujrat and Vehari in the Punjab province, a project titled Empowering Youth Through Technology-Driven Skills helped young people improve their chances of employment and job security by delivering training in technology-based marketable skills. Beneficiaries: 400
- The Pakistan team also continued the provision of free higher education at Al-Hira Community College in Mirpur, which delivers 4-year courses in religious and modern education, for the benefit 200-plus women and 100-plus male students. Beneficiaries: 300
- **Tanzania:** Classroom facilities were provided for 800 pupils at a secondary school in Tekwa village, Lushoto district, while the generosity of a Turkish donor allowed 370 vulnerable orphans from poverty-stricken families to access high quality education at one of the best English medium schools in Tanga town, and 14 students to benefit from college and university courses. Beneficiaries: 1,184
- **Syria:** Essential school supplies were given to children in conflict-affected areas. Beneficiaries: 175
- **Yemen:** Back-to-school kits were distributed to pupils at 3 schools in Aden governate. Beneficiaries: 500
- Orphan Sponsorship: Our global orphan sponsorship programme allows families of orphans and disabled children to access and receive regular education and learning services. During the year, we had 1,314 orphans and disabled children in the sponsorship programme.
- **UK:** We continued to engage and build relationships with volunteers and students at educational institutions, to raise awareness of our humanitarian projects and engage students in volunteering activities.

As well as the empowering youth project, a vocational training centre in Karachi continued to provide training for vulnerable women in sewing, knitting, and cutting, enabling them to generate sustainable income and achieve financial independence and security for their families. Beneficiaries: 90

6. MEDICAL & HEALTHCARE

Another component in our emergency and longer-term projects was the delivery of medical aid and healthcare to improve the quality of health and life for those unable to afford or access treatments.

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

- **Bangladesh:** Women in Cox's Bazar Project: It delivered 10,532 medical consultations and provided free medicines and prescriptions to Rohingya refugees and local host communities, with the focus on pregnancy, maternal health & newborn child health, along with livelihood support for 20 local families. **Beneficiaries: 10,632**
- **Gaza:** Medical interventions to sustain health facilities and provide mobile medical services to the wounded and displaced were prioritised. This included mobile clinics, medical supplies, and prosthetic and orthotic devices for amputees. **Beneficiaries: 7,100**
- **Jordan:** 150 hygiene kits distributed as part of a multi-aid deployment by volunteers.
- **Tanzania:** A dispensary in Kilapula in Muheza district, provided health facilities in the rural area for 600 households, while 750 children in Tanga and Handeni districts received health insurance so they could access medical services. **Beneficiaries: 3,750**
- **Türkiye:** Rapid cash-based assistance for urgent medical cases was distributed from a Health Needs Special Fund.
- **Syria:** Vulnerable patients underwent cataract surgeries to restore their sight. **Beneficiaries: 100**
- **Somalia:** Under-served populations benefited from surgical and medical services in general, ENT, and plastic surgery, along with training for healthcare staff to strengthen local capacity. **Beneficiaries: 335**
- **Yemen:** A two-day mobile clinic was set up in flood-hit regions to provide care and treatment at IDP camps in Taiz governorate. **Beneficiaries: 1,480**

Also, our long-standing partnership with the Humanity Rises Clinic provided a range of health services in the Cox's Bazar district for Rohingya refugees. **Beneficiaries: 35,193**

7. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The construction of infrastructure empowers communities and opens the potential for social and economic development. Our work in this field during the year ranged from rehabilitating shelters damaged in the Gaza bombardments to the distribution of emergency shelters for the displaced and new mosques that are educational hubs and serve as focal points of their communities. It included:

- **Gaza:** Rehabilitating damaged public facilities in shelters to provide dignified and safe living spaces. **Beneficiaries: 3,000**
- **Pakistan:** The development of a community project in district Muzaffargarh to serve 1,600 homes (12,000 beneficiaries) with 25 community water wells, a health unit, mosque and Islamic Centre, helping foster community unit and moral development. Additionally, 34 mosques were constructed in various parts of the country. **Beneficiaries: 42,400**
- **Tanzania:** The completion of 3 large mosques – two in Tanga and another in Tekwa village. As well as congregational prayers, the facilities also function as a communal hub and include Islamic education for children and adults. **Beneficiaries: 800**
- **Malawi:** The construction of an eco-friendly mosque serving 200 families in Kantande Village, Mangochi District, with features including two toilets, solar-powered lights, and an ablution area, plus a classroom block with two rooms for the local community to pursue Islamic studies. **Beneficiaries: 1,400**

8. ORPHANS

The support and care received by youngsters in our orphan sponsorship programme gives them the security of meeting their essential needs along with psycho-social support for their personal development. Examples of how our sponsors provided support:

- **Gaza:** Monthly sponsorships supported over 50 orphans regularly, while Eid and holiday events reached hundreds of children across Gaza.
- **Umrah for Orphans:** Orphans aged 12-14, including girls with their widowed mothers, from vulnerable and refugee families were part of our Umrah for Orphans pilgrimage, our pioneering project which is now an established fixture. **Beneficiaries: 195**
- **Jordan:** The sponsorship of 150 orphans funded by Zakat House, Kuwait, and implemented by Islamic Help, provided monthly financial support of approximately £35 per orphan. This was in addition to 260 orphans and 45 disabled children sponsored through our UK headquarters.
- **Tanzania:** In Handeni district, 222 orphans received financial support through sponsorships which were paid into their bank accounts to support their daily needs. **Beneficiaries: 222**

Average number of orphans sponsorships during the year

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Country	Orphans	Disabled
Afghanistan	10	-
Bangladesh	150	2
Cameroon/CAR	22	-
Jordan Orphan	410	45
Pakistan	305	-
Palestine Orphan	50	2
Tanzania	222	-
Yemen Orphan	67	29
TOTALS	1,236	78

9. WATER

While the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 6 states "clean water and sanitation for all", water scarcity and the lack of sanitation facilities are major problems in many parts of the world. The implementation of our WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) programmes deliver improvements in the quality of life through better health, and opportunities for social and economic development. Examples of programmes during the year:

- **Tanzania:** During the year, our Tanzania office completed 135 water projects, including tower wells, hand pumps, and dug wells, benefiting 11,664 families. Beneficiaries: 58,320
- **Pakistan:** 2,770 hand pumps for 19,390 beneficiaries; 16 wells for 560 families in rural and poor regions (4,200 beneficiaries); 25 community wells serving 12,000 people in the community development scheme at Budh, Muzaffargarh. Beneficiaries: 35,590
- **Yemen:** The rehabilitation of 2 large wells and 12 small wells in Makbanah district, Taiz governate, ensured clean water supplies for 2,146 households (15,880 individuals). There were also 7 water tanks and 15 trucks of water to support 19,240 IDPs hit by floods. Beneficiaries: 35,120
- **Somalia:** A community water well was installed via our Türkiye office and its donors, providing more than 2,500 people with clean and safe drinking water. Beneficiaries: 2,650
- **Bangladesh:** Similar to the provision in Somalia, our Türkiye office was responsible for the installation of 2 community wells in Bangladesh. Beneficiaries: 360

10. MISSION POSSIBLE

Mission Possible, our flagship volunteering programme, carried out a series of deployments to Jordan and Tanzania, delivering aid and assistance – raised directly by the volunteers through their fundraising efforts - to vulnerable communities.

Jordan: There were 3 separate deployments that supported host and refugee communities. Their activities included: maintenance of a school; delivery of 1,560 food parcels; 1,500 iftar meals; renovation of three homes; bread for 100 families; clothing for 350 families; 150 hygiene kits; toys for 200 children; distribution of firewood and kitchen tools. Beneficiaries: 21,840

Tanzania: A team of volunteers conducted a series of distributions in remote villages in the Pangani District during their October 2024 deployment. The aid and support ranged from livelihood projects – sewing machines, goats and small shops – to 18 families; 19 bicycles for schoolchildren; a rainwater harvesting system for a school of 213 pupils; dry food items for 3 families; the renovation of two primary school classrooms for 100 pupils and 50 new desks for 150 children. Beneficiaries: 504

11. UK

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Financial review

During the year, the charity income was £9.2m (2024: £11.4m), and total spending was £10.5m (2024: £10.4m). The in-year net movement was a deficit of £1.2m (2024: surplus £0.8m).

The charity spent £2.9m (2024: £2.4m) on emergency, £1.7m (2024: £1.9m) on food & social, £1.2m on internal relief, and £900k (2024: £1.4m) on establishment and rehabilitation.

Total support cost was £470k (2024: £1m) and governance cost £198k (2024: £445k)

Reserves:

The charity's overall reserves are £894k (2024: £2m), which includes general reserves of £882k (2024: £2m). The trustees consider the general reserves at adequate levels in the context of the agreed budget.

Covid-19 Impact

As a result of the Covid-19 lockdowns, the charity had to temporarily close its office in the UK in accordance with the Govt regulations. Staff started to work from home with little disruption. As a result of the lockdown measures and travel restrictions, it became difficult to travel between countries for management and work was conducted via online calls and meetings. The charity has implemented safety measures for staff in its offices where they are required to use office facilities. The charity has not experienced a drop in income as a result of the pandemic. On the contrary, the charity's income increased during Ramadan 2020. The charity has adjusted its community fundraising to focus on online donations.

Policy on reserves

It is the Charity's policy to hold general reserves that represent at least three months of core spend and an amount to cover unforeseen eventualities. Core spend is defined as fundraising costs and 20% of charitable spend - this covers the supports and an adequate amount to cover unforeseen eventualities.

The Trustees have deemed that the charity has sufficient reserves to meet its needs for the next year. There are no reserves in deficit.

Principal risks and uncertainties

General reserves

Low general reserves can limit the ability of the charity to make funds available to plug short falls in fund raising and to develop back office functions.

The Charity has embarked on a cost reduction programme. Staff costs have been reduced and the organisational structure streamlined.

Reputation

Negative PR around project delivery can damage reputation and result in losing donor confidence.

The Trustees take active interest to ensure that Islamic Help commits to projects that it can deliver. Trustees visit projects personally and make management accountable.

Islamic Help ensures that all Partners are vetted before funds are transferred to ensure they are not involved or perceived to be involved in illegal activities.

The strategic report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 30/01/2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Qari Muhammad Asim
Chairman and Trustee

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditors' report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Objectives and activities

Objects and aims

In furtherance of its aims and objectives, Islamic Help's main work is:

- responding to natural and man-made disasters and providing emergency relief
- providing communities with long term support that ultimately leads to improvements in the quality of their life, and to self-sufficiency to overcome poverty and hardship

Our Vision - To create a world free from poverty, based on the principles of justice and equality

The principal objective of Islamic Help is the alleviation of hardship and suffering caused by poverty and natural and man-made disasters

Our Mission - To help and empower the poor and needy through building their confidence and independence

Our Values - Our values are ethical and based on the principles of fairness and quality, and the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah

Islamic Help is committed to the reduction of poverty and its effects on individuals, communities and Societies

Transparency - We must be open in our work and actions, and take our duties to account very seriously

Islamic Help has experienced substantial growth in response to the challenges placed before it since its establishment as a UK-registered NGO & charity in 2003

Integrity - Each person has the right to live and be treated with dignity and integrity

Empowerment - Through empowerment, people are able to make a difference in their lives and to their societies

Understanding - By understanding the needs of the different people we serve, we are able to provide the best services they can require

Having worked in more than 20 countries since 2003, Islamic Help now has offices in the UK (Birmingham); Australia; Bangladesh; Gaza (Palestine); Pakistan; Jordan; Tanzania and Yemen

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Fundraising disclosures

Islamic Help strives to adhere to relevant statutory regulations including the Data Protection Act (2018) and the Charities Act (2011). We are continually revising our policies and procedures as we grow and to keep up to date with changes in legislation and regulations.

We are registered with the Fundraising Regulator and have developed our procedures to comply with the Code of Fundraising Practice. Islamic Help is also a member of the Institute of Fundraising and our fundraising activities are legal, transparent, honest and respectful.

Our fundraising teams utilise a number of different approaches, which include the following:

- Individual donor giving
- Major donor giving
- Corporate or/and institutional giving
- Community fundraising
- Challenges
- Live TV appeals
- Events
- Volunteers
- Direct mail
- Online giving
- Call Centres

Fundraising activities are carried out by our own staff, volunteers, partners and professional fundraisers.

Code of Fundraising Practice

During the year we reviewed our compliance with the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice. We plan to subject ourselves to an internal audit of compliance. We have internal policies which staff must adhere to with regards to due diligence and speaker checks for fundraising events.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

From September 2017 we have provided training to all staff and GDPR training is ongoing for new staff and volunteers. We have a Data Protection policy and privacy statements.

Protection of vulnerable people

Islamic Help abides by the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice and ensures our staff and volunteers are fully briefed about the code on conduct with regard to the protection of vulnerable people. Before any external facing fundraising activity is undertaken, we brief staff and volunteers on best practice and make them aware of the need to identify, respect, support and protect vulnerable people.

Complaints handling

For instances where we do not meet the high standards, we set ourselves, we have a complaints policy in place. A complaint can be submitted to us either in person, by telephone, email or online via our website contact form. Complaints are dealt with in accordance with the process laid down in the policy and reported to the Fundraising Regulator through the annual return. We are also obliged to abide with requests submitted weekly via the Fundraising Preference Service from donors who no longer wish to receive communications from us.

Public benefit

The Strategic report refers to the work undertaken to further public benefit.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Grant making policies

During the year, the charity made grants of £6.8m towards its charitable objectives. These grants were paid to Islamic Help's International Delivery Partners based in countries where the beneficiaries reside. These Partners are subject to a vetting exercise by the Programmes department to determine their suitability for programme delivery. Grants are made against proposals received from these Partners.

Once the grants are made and the project is delivered, project and programme reports are sought to confirm the spend. Trustees and Management make visits to Field office to confirm programme spend and beneficiary feedback.

Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

Islamic Help is a UK-based Non-Governmental Organisation established as an incorporated Charity limited by guarantee. The Memorandum and Articles incorporated on the 09 Jan 2015. The Company registered with the Charity Commission on the 13 Feb 2015.

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The constitution requires a minimum of three Trustees and allows for a maximum of six Trustees. There are four founding Trustees that will hold office indefinitely.

Induction and training of trustees

The founding Trustees have received the necessary training and advice. Any new Trustees will receive a training pack and a one to one session with a governance expert on appointment.

Arrangements for setting key management personnel remuneration

The Trustees review & set the remuneration of key management each year as part of the budget setting process. The charity no longer has an Executive Chairman and both positions, the chairman and CEO are held by different people.

Organisational structure

The Chairman of Islamic Help is a paid employee of Islamic Help and responsible for the overall running of the organisation. The Chairman in consultation with the Trustees appoints a CEO for the day to day running of the charity.

Major risks and management of those risks

General reserves

Low general reserves can limit the ability of the charity to make funds available to plug short falls in fund raising and to develop back office functions.

The Charity has embarked on a cost reduction programme. Staff costs have been reduced and the organisational structure streamlined.

Reputation

Negative PR around project delivery can damage reputation and result in losing donor confidence.

The Trustees take active interest to ensure that Islamic Help commits to projects that it can deliver. Trustees visit projects personally and make management accountable.

Islamic Help ensures that all Partners are vetted before funds are transferred to ensure they are not involved or perceived to be involved in illegal activities.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Islamic Help for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Statement of Responsibilities

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company 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 corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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.

Reappointment of auditor

Shareef & Co have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 30/01/2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Qari Muhammad Asim
Chairman and Trustee

Islamic Help

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Islamic Help

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Islamic Help (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2024 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company 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 trustees' 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 charitable 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 trustees 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 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Report of the Independent Auditors 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Report of the Trustees is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the charitable company has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- 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

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 charitable company'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 charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under Section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Islamic Help

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Islamic Help

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 a Report of the Independent Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the Charity and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to employment laws and taxes, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102, Charity SORP. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to achieve desired financial results and the manipulation of exceptional items and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included, but were not limited to: - enquiries with management, and the Company's legal counsel (internal and, where relevant, external), including consideration of known or suspected instances of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations and examining supporting calculations where a provision has been made in respect of these; reading key correspondence with regulatory authorities in relation to compliance with certain employment laws and indirect tax matters; - understanding and evaluating the design and implementation of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities; - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular, in relation to restricted funds; - identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations and postings by unusual users; There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 Report of the Independent Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Shareef

Statutory Auditors

Eligible to act as an auditor in terms of Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

18 - 22 Stoney Lane

Yardley

Birmingham

West Midlands

B25 8YP

Islamic Help

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2025 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2025 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	3,831,040	6,930,579	10,761,619
Other trading activities	3	<u>193,082</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>193,082</u>
Total income		<u>4,024,122</u>	<u>6,930,579</u>	<u>10,954,701</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	(625,870)	(1,245,515)	(1,871,385)
Charitable activities	6	<u>(1,374,682)</u>	<u>(7,108,150)</u>	<u>(8,482,832)</u>
Total expenditure		<u>(2,000,552)</u>	<u>(8,353,665)</u>	<u>(10,354,217)</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		2,023,570	(1,423,086)	600,484
Transfers between funds		<u>(1,525,714)</u>	<u>1,525,714</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		497,856	102,628	600,484
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>2,090,283</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,090,283</u>
Total funds carried forward	21	<u><u>2,588,139</u></u>	<u><u>102,628</u></u>	<u><u>2,690,767</u></u>

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2024 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	2,995,468	8,254,832	11,250,300
Other trading activities	3	138,883	-	138,883
Investment income	4	<u>38</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38</u>
Total income		<u>3,134,389</u>	<u>8,254,832</u>	<u>11,389,221</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	(526,511)	(902,383)	(1,428,894)
Charitable activities	6	<u>(1,419,496)</u>	<u>(7,665,907)</u>	<u>(9,085,403)</u>
Total expenditure		<u>(1,946,007)</u>	<u>(8,568,290)</u>	<u>(10,514,297)</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		1,188,382	(313,458)	874,924
Transfers between funds		<u>(313,458)</u>	<u>313,458</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		874,924	-	874,924
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>1,215,359</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,215,359</u>
Total funds carried forward	21	<u><u>2,090,283</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>2,090,283</u></u>

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The funds breakdown for 2024 is shown in note 21.

Islamic Help

(Registration number: 09382127)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	14	122,577	146,022
Current assets			
Stocks	15	113,353	40,858
Debtors	16	1,747,366	1,298,941
Cash at bank and in hand	17	<u>1,188,322</u>	<u>1,406,197</u>
		3,049,041	2,745,996
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	18	<u>(480,851)</u>	<u>(801,735)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,568,190</u>	<u>1,944,261</u>
Net assets		<u>2,690,767</u>	<u>2,090,283</u>
Funds of the charity:			
Restricted income funds			
Restricted funds		102,628	-
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		<u>2,588,139</u>	<u>2,090,283</u>
Total funds	21	<u>2,690,767</u>	<u>2,090,283</u>

The financial statements on pages 16 to 31 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 30/01/2026 and signed on their behalf by:



.....
Qari Muhammad Asim
Chairman and Trustee

Islamic Help

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash income		600,484	874,924
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	5	23,445	16,588
Investment income	4	<u>-</u>	<u>(38)</u>
		623,929	891,474
Working capital adjustments			
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	15	(72,495)	54,848
Increase in debtors	16	(448,425)	(131,843)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	18	<u>(320,884)</u>	<u>552,394</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>(217,875)</u>	<u>1,366,873</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income	4	-	38
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	14	-	(2,200)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		<u>-</u>	<u>15,093</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>12,931</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(217,875)	1,379,804
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		<u>1,406,197</u>	<u>26,393</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		<u><u>1,188,322</u></u>	<u><u>1,406,197</u></u>

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

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

1 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 2019) - (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

Islamic Help 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.

Islamic Help is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the company information. The members of the company are the trustees named on page 1.

The principal activity of Islamic Help is to provide communities with relief and support that ultimately leads to improvements in the quality of their life, and to overcome poverty and hardship.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling and this is the functional currency of Islamic Help and the accounts are rounded to the nearest £1.

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. The annual financial statements have therefore been prepared on the basis that the charity is a going concern.

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

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.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

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.

Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, for example, allocating property costs by floor areas, or per capita, staff costs by the time spent and other costs by their usage.

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.

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.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £1,000 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

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:

Asset class

Motor vehicles
Fixtures and Fittings

Depreciation method and rate

Residual over a period of 5 years
Residual over a period of 15 years

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the charity does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

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 derecognised 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 derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
	General £	£		
Donations and legacies;				
Donations to major appeals	620,709	6,930,579	7,551,288	8,745,448
Gift aid reclaimed	962,774	-	962,774	485,427
Grants, including capital grants;				
Grants from other charities	2,247,557	-	2,247,557	2,019,425
	<u>3,831,040</u>	<u>6,930,579</u>	<u>10,761,619</u>	<u>11,250,300</u>

3 Income from other trading activities

	Unrestricted funds	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
	General £		
Trading income;			
Sales of goods and services	193,082	193,082	138,883
	<u>193,082</u>	<u>193,082</u>	<u>138,883</u>

4 Investment income

	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Interest receivable and similar income;		
Interest receivable on bank deposits	-	38

5 Expenditure on raising funds

	Direct costs £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Costs of generating donations and legacies	1,871,385	1,871,385	1,428,894

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

6 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Activity undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activity £	Activity support costs £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
International Relief	935,195	-	188,762	1,123,957	1,419,496
Emergency	853,690	1,987,972	103,601	2,945,263	2,373,753
Food & Social	540,884	1,080,520	65,313	1,686,717	1,953,760
Water & Sanitation	186,873	375,181	22,678	584,732	516,866
Orphan care	198,474	398,471	24,086	621,031	825,871
Medical & Healthcare	14,130	61,761	3,733	79,624	324,326
Education	145,312	290,289	17,547	453,148	359,870
Community Establishment and Rehabilitation	226,928	543,437	32,849	803,214	1,185,864
Economic Empowerment	59,170	118,795	7,181	185,146	125,597
	<u>3,160,656</u>	<u>4,856,426</u>	<u>465,750</u>	<u>8,482,832</u>	<u>9,085,403</u>

In addition to the expenditure analysed above, there are also governance costs of £173,479 (2024 - £445,013) which relate directly to charitable activities. See note 7 for further details.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

7 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds		
	General £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Audit fees			
Audit of the financial statements	12,500	12,500	12,500
Legal & professional fees	160,979	160,979	417,420
Depreciation, amortisation and other similar costs	-	-	15,093
	<u>173,479</u>	<u>173,479</u>	<u>445,013</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

8 Grant-making

Analysis of grants

Name of institution	2025 £	2024 £
Turkey	398,506	1,415,543
Bangladesh	317,038	382,292
Cameroon	175,713	54,760
Malawi	51,970	23,271
UK	-	576,618
Jordan	568,200	534,808
Lebanon	231,000	96,100
Pakistan	784,849	647,616
Ugenda	61,483	147,504
Tanzania Tanga Dar es Salam	1,100,041	1,333,694
Yemen	212,711	237,941
Afghanistan	77,244	-
Egypt	2,765	-
India	145,425	-
Kenya	26,367	-
Libya	41,790	-
Palestine	585,950	-
Somalia	63,620	-
Sudan	11,754	-
	<u>4,856,426</u>	<u>5,450,147</u>

9 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming resources for the year include:

	2025 £	2024 £
Audit fees	12,500	12,500
Loss on disposal of fixed assets held for the charity's own use	-	15,093
Depreciation of fixed assets	<u>23,445</u>	<u>16,588</u>

10 Trustees remuneration and expenses

During the year Trustees/Directors incurred travelling and accommodation expenses of £1,314 (2023: £4,289).

11 Staff costs

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	1,319,923	988,295
Social security costs	127,029	83,366
Pension costs	<u>23,865</u>	<u>17,451</u>
	<u>1,470,817</u>	<u>1,089,112</u>

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows:

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	2025 No	2024 No
Total employed	<u>55</u>	<u>65</u>

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

The total employee benefits of the key management personnel of the charity were £Nil (2024 - £77,643).

12 Auditors' remuneration

	2025 £	2024 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

13 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

14 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2024	222,402	24,000	246,402
At 31 March 2025	222,402	24,000	246,402
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2024	90,838	9,542	100,380
Charge for the year	10,905	12,540	23,445
At 31 March 2025	101,743	22,082	123,825
Net book value			
At 31 March 2025	120,659	1,918	122,577
At 31 March 2024	131,564	14,458	146,022

15 Stock

	2025 £	2024 £
Finished goods	113,353	40,858

16 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	314,376	209,458
Prepayments	1,500	14,608
Accrued income	-	50
Other debtors	1,431,490	1,074,825
	1,747,366	1,298,941

17 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash on hand	30,475	21,520
Cash at bank	1,157,847	1,384,677
	1,188,322	1,406,197

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade creditors	251,319	607,521
Other creditors	93,844	4,100
Accruals	135,688	190,114
	<u>480,851</u>	<u>801,735</u>

19 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating lease commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Land and buildings		
Within one year	142,900	126,340
Between one and five years	145,600	84,000
	<u>288,500</u>	<u>210,340</u>

20 Charity status

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

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

21 Funds

	Balance at 1 April 2024 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2025 £
Unrestricted funds					
General					
General	2,090,283	4,024,122	(2,000,552)	(1,525,714)	2,588,139
Restricted funds					
Community Establishment & Rehabilitation	-	767,897	(929,911)	252,146	90,132
Emergency Relief	-	1,126,044	(2,861,220)	-	(1,735,176)
Education	-	155,248	(478,755)	323,507	-
Medical & Healthcare	-	1,851,583	(401,812)	-	1,449,771
Food & Social	-	1,282,270	(1,898,216)	615,946	-
Water & Sanitation	-	645,907	(692,203)	46,296	-
Orphan care	-	1,101,630	(803,727)	(2)	297,901
Economic Empowerment	-	-	(287,821)	287,821	-
Total restricted funds	-	6,930,579	(8,353,665)	1,525,714	102,628
Total funds	<u>2,090,283</u>	<u>10,954,701</u>	<u>(10,354,217)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,690,767</u>

	Balance at 1 April 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2024 £
Unrestricted funds					
General					
General	1,215,359	3,134,389	(1,946,007)	(313,458)	2,090,283
Restricted funds					
Community Establishment & Rehabilitation	-	1,169,192	(1,303,173)	133,981	-
Emergency Relief	-	2,103,482	(2,581,300)	477,818	-
Education	-	363,472	(395,965)	32,493	-
Medical & Healthcare	-	799,241	(405,541)	(393,700)	-
Food & Social	-	1,885,582	(2,143,260)	257,678	-
Water & Sanitation	-	789,893	(598,080)	(191,813)	-
Orphan care	-	1,143,970	(943,182)	(200,788)	-
Economic Empowerment	-	-	(197,789)	197,789	-
Total restricted funds	-	8,254,832	(8,568,290)	313,458	-
Total funds	<u>1,215,359</u>	<u>11,389,221</u>	<u>(10,514,297)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,090,283</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

Community Establishments and Rehabilitation

Over the last year Islamic Help has continued its commitment to providing shelter in emergency situations, addressing housing shortages in the areas in which it works and working on other construction projects including schools, medical centres, mosques and other community facilities. Islamic Help is committed to supporting and setting up community establishments as they often provide a much needed and stabilising influence in fragmented and fractured communities.

Education

Islamic Help has been able to continue its provision of education and training to those in need. The charity supports schools in Darfur, Tanzania, Palestine, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Islamic Help also supports the provision of education to orphans in Darfur, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Palestine, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan and Kashmir.

Emergency Relief

Emergency projects saved lives in Pakistan, Gaza, and Syria. In all places we provided people with shelter, food, winter kits and medical treatment and provided for orphans.

Food & Social

Ramadan Food Packs in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Tanzania, South Darfur, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Niger and Mali.

Medical and Healthcare

Medical projects provided urgent live saving medical services around the world and helped build capacity of local medical staff by providing mentoring and training programmes. Islamic Help provides specialist healthcare through various projects.

Orphans

Orphan sponsorship has helped some of the most vulnerable children stay in education and have access to clean water, food and health services. We were also able to carry out special projects providing support to hard to reach orphans in Pakistan and Syria. We also have a reasonably large orphan care programme running in Pakistan.

Qurbani / Aqeeqa

Qurbani distribution in Tanzania, Bangladesh, Sudan, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen, India, Iraq and Somalia. Food Aid in Gaza and Syria. Aqeeqa, performed on the birth of a child, is a celebratory offering of meat which is distributed amongst the family and friends of the new-born and the poor and needy. This is a service offered to donors so that they can perform the aqeeqa to benefit the poor and needy. Donors have the option of performing aqeeqa in several countries.

Water and Sanitation

We provide solutions to water scarcity to communities affected by floods in Pakistan over the last few years. Islamic Help is also committed to longer term solutions to water scarcity and has built water sources for communities that have no easily accessible source of water. Our emergency response during the crisis includes the distribution of clean water to affected families.

22 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds at 31 March 2025
	General £	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	122,577	-	122,577
Current assets	2,946,413	102,628	3,049,041
Current liabilities	(480,851)	-	(480,851)
Total net assets	2,588,139	102,628	2,690,767
		Unrestricted funds	
		General £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets		(15,093)	(15,093)

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Unrestricted funds	Total funds at 31 March 2024
	General £	£
Tangible fixed assets	146,022	146,022
Current assets	2,745,996	2,745,996
Current liabilities	(801,735)	(801,735)
Total net assets	<u>2,090,283</u>	<u>2,090,283</u>

23 Analysis of net funds

	At 1 April 2024 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 March 2025 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,406,197	(217,875)	1,188,322
Net debt	<u>1,406,197</u>	<u>(217,875)</u>	<u>1,188,322</u>
	At 1 April 2023 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 March 2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	26,393	(26,393)	-
Net debt	<u>26,393</u>	<u>(26,393)</u>	<u>-</u>

Accounts

Company registration number: 09382127
Charity registration number: 1160490

Islamic Help

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

Islamic Help

Contents

Reference and Administrative Details	1
Strategic Report	2 to 8
Trustees' Report	9 to 12
Independent Auditor's Report	13 to 14
Statement of Financial Activities	15
Balance Sheet	16
Statement of Cash Flows	17
Notes to the Financial Statements	18 to 29

Islamic Help

Reference and Administrative Details

Chairman

Qari Muhammad Asim

Trustees

Tanvir Ahmed Choudhary (resigned 3 August 2023)

Qari Muhammad Asim

Nabeela Naheed Rana

Faisal Ayaz Jaan Mohammad Mia Khan (appointed 3 August 2023)

Registered Office

19 Ombersley Road
Birmingham
Birmingham
West Midlands
B12 8UR

Company Registration Number

09382127

Charity Registration Number

1160490

Bankers

HSBC
34 Poplar Road, Solihull
Birmingham
B91 3AF

Auditor

Shareef
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
4 Highlands Court
Cranmore Avenue
Solihull
B90 4LE

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2024, in compliance with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Achievements and performance

Review of charitable activities undertaken

This section of the report covers the calendar year 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023, as this is the feedback reporting mechanism for project and programme delivery. During the year, our supporters, donors, and partners helped us to deliver aid and support to improve the quality of life, directly and indirectly, for the equivalent of more than 4.1 million people in the UK, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

Some of our main highlights

-Our teams in the UK and overseas delivered emergency and long-term aid on behalf of our donors and supporters to benefit the equivalent of (an estimated) 4,102,052 beneficiaries.

-Emergency programmes delivered critical aid for beleaguered and vulnerable communities in Gaza, Turkey, Syria and Morocco.

-In Palestine, more than 163,000 individuals benefited from emergency aid that was delivered with support from government-backed partners in Egypt and other humanitarian organisations. As well as the emergency aid, we launched a deployment programme for UK surgeons to work in Gaza's hospitals, with these medical professionals voluntarily and selflessly risking their own lives to help the injured and vulnerable. That medical work, under the banner of Surgeons for Gaza, started in December 2023 and continued throughout 2024.

-Emergency aid and longer-term support was delivered for more than 140,000 individuals who suffered in two massive earthquakes that struck Türkiye, Syria, and other neighbouring countries in February 2023. The aid programmes included food packs and hot meals; hygiene kits; container showers and toilets; container houses, and medical provisions.

-As with the Türkiye earthquake, a similar disaster in Morocco in September 2023 saw our teams deliver a series of emergency aid projects for 20,000 beneficiaries and establish medium term support solutions by providing families with tents, furniture and NFI (non-food items).

-Winter emergency provisions ranging from food and fuel to blankets, clothing, and baby milk to support more than 18,000 beneficiaries were distributed in Jordan, Yemen, and Pakistan.

-Our Jordan office, our major hub in the Middle East, delivered a range of diverse programmes for local host communities and Syrian and Palestinian refugees in the country, as well as Syrian refugees in Lebanon. During the year, their work helped approx. 35,500 people in need.

-Despite the ongoing uncertainty in Yemen, our team in the country delivered core programmes for struggling communities. This ranged from food security and water provisions to winter aid and support for orphans and disabled children. Overall, the work benefited the equivalent of 1.4 million people.

-Tanzania continued to enhance its work as our main centre of operations in Africa, with its emphasis on food security, clean water provisions, and medical support serving nearly 685,000 of the country's poorest individuals.

-In Pakistan, our oldest established office outside the UK, the continued delivery of core programmes such as food, WASH, and community infrastructure benefited more than 157,000 people in poorer and vulnerable communities across the country.

-Ramadan and Qurbani, our two major food security programmes and the busiest times of year for our teams, benefited more than 742,000 people across the globe.

-The installation and provision of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities to deliver clean and safe drinking water sources reached 1.4 million people and improved the quality of life immeasurably for numerous communities.

-Support for orphans and disabled children meant 1,452 children in 5 countries were provided for throughout the year thanks to our orphan sponsorship donors, while a party of 339 Palestinian orphans, disabled children and widows took part in our eighth annual Umrah for Orphans pilgrimage from Jordan to the Holy Lands of Saudi Arabia.

-As well as regular support for orphans and disabled children, a series of programmes in Cameroon, Jordan, Pakistan, and Tanzania ensured that not only youngsters but adults had opportunities to take advantage of free education and training, enabling them to learn new skills and qualifications for their future security and prosperity.

-With the impact of climate change being felt disproportionately in poorer countries, a series of initiatives were carried out in Bangladesh, Tanzania and Pakistan to mitigate the effects on poorer communities. These include tree planting, maximising the use of natural resources, and training. We also continued to participate as an accredited observer to the Governing Body of UNEP (the United Nations Environment Programme).

-Helping the poor and vulnerable to get out of poverty and establish the means for self-sufficiency through livelihood projects included the establishment of small shops, taxi services, livestock rearing, and sewing machines for women in several countries. Our teams also provided livelihoods to local workers and staff to deliver our programmes.

-Major community development programmes continued in strength in Asia and Africa, with projects ranging from several new village complexes on behalf of Middle East donors; housing for flood-affected families in Pakistan; emergency housing for families displaced by earthquakes in Turkey, and 88 new mosques and Islamic centres in Cameroon, Pakistan and Tanzania.

-As well as stand-alone projects, the provision of medical aid and services is integrated into our emergency aid programmes. These components came to the fore in the later part of the year when we responded to the humanitarian tragedy in Gaza and the devastating earthquake in Turkey. In total, our medical programmes delivered aid and support for more than 62,000 beneficiaries across the world.

-In the UK, our staff and volunteers worked tirelessly throughout the year to not only raise funds for humanitarian projects but to help our local community through several initiatives with partners. These included a food bank, welfare support surgery, and occupational therapy; street cleaning; community meetings, and working with local police to improve community relations and the quality of life for residents. Volunteers on Mission Possible, our flagship volunteering programme, were part of a deployment to Turkey in August following the devastating earthquake that struck the country.

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

Country	Ramadan (April 2022)	Qurbani (July 2022)
Afghanistan	2,500	1,000
Bangladesh	3,350	3,400
Rohingya Refugees	1,500	12,415
Cameroon & CAR*	2,688	61,104
India	-	364,950
Jordan*	13,400	5,948
Pakistan	3,000	10,075
Tanzania	21,018	113,643
Turkey	11,056	922
Yemen	29,119	31,176
Others**	5,400	138,875
TOTAL	93,031	743,508

Total No. of Beneficiaries Ramadan & Qurbani: 836,525

* Palestinian and Syrian refugees

** Cambodia, Chad, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Sri, Lanka, Somalia, Sudan

In addition to the Ramadan and Qurbani programmes, our teams delivered food programmes throughout the year to communities suffering in emergencies or mired in poverty.

Examples included:

- Two bakeries in Yemen that provided bread for the equivalent of 1.6 million people during the year
- Cooked meals at various times of the year for 33,000 Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh
- In Tanzania, cooked meals (different times of the year) to 12,253 beneficiaries
- Meat resulting from Sadaqah (charitable) animal sacrifices to 36,000 individuals in Tanzania
- The Dastarkhawan project in 4 areas of Pakistan providing 1,000 cooked meals per day to poor labourers
- The delivery of 168 food packs to refugees and needy people living in Istanbul, Turkey, for the benefit of 1,000 beneficiaries
- Winter food packs and Ramadan packs for dozens of elderly and vulnerable families in Birmingham in the UK
- A food bank in partnership with the Bahu Trust as part of a community support programme helping the poor and vulnerable and poor in Birmingham.

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

3. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

A 'hands up' rather than a handouts approach involves providing families and communities with the means and tools to establish livelihoods and become self-sustainable. This empowerment allows them to shed their reliance on continuous aid handouts and instead earn their own incomes with dignity and respect. Examples of our livelihood projects during the year included:

- The distribution of sewing machines to 6 vulnerable or women-headed households (approx. 30 people), allowing them to earn an income from sewing, in Bangladesh
- The provision of livestock (goats) and small stores for (directly and indirectly) 72 beneficiaries in Cameroon
- The provision of a shop and thyme-growing tent for orphan families in Jordan
- Vocational training for 58 boys and small business grants for 42 girls as part of a programme to support adolescents in Yemen
- Bangladesh: The continued employment of qualified Rohingya refugee teachers at the Humanity Rises Rehma Child Life Centre, implemented on behalf of an American humanitarian partner to educate Rohingya refugee children
- Also in Bangladesh, the employment of Rohingya refugee labourers and craftsmen to help construct shelter homes for refugee families at Cox's Bazar, and a soap factory employing 500 refugees
- Jordan: The employment of fully qualified medical staff at our Birth Clinic for pregnant Syrian refugees and their new-borns
- The employment of local labourers and companies for our major WASH and community development constructions.

4. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Our teams continue to be entrusted by our donors and partners with the provision of infrastructure to empower communities and improve their quality of life. This has included constructing shelter homes for refugees and the displaced to the building of mosques and centres that can hold thousands of worshippers and are focal points of their communities.

Examples during the year included:

Bangladesh

- Another 10 homes to house 50 individuals were constructed as part of the ongoing support for Rohingya refugees. Dozens of Rohingya refugee families are now in shelter homes constructed by refugee labourers and skilled craft workers who have benefited from the livelihoods it has provided them
- 9 new mosques in several districts for 1,650 worshippers

Cameroon

- 100 new homes for poor and needy families in the north (Pitoa-Garoua) along with a Quran school, mosque, administrative block and water well
- 45 new mosques for 15,520 worshippers, and Islamic centres in several areas to cater for 798 families (approx. 4,788 people)
- The construction of Quranic school and madrassas in Tihomo, Morgoy, Soa, to serve 90 families (approx. 540 people)

Jordan

- Maintenance projects at Al Bayt University including planting 87 palm trees, making ramps and bathrooms and health facilities for people with special needs

Pakistan

- A total of 66 new one-room houses for families displaced during the floods emergency in the Mirpurkhas district
- 22 new mosques in Sindh and Baluchistan for 2,750 worshippers.

5. EDUCATION

Education is the key to providing children and adults with the opportunities to fulfil their potential and establish the foundations for social and economic stability and prosperity. As education is a human right, we continue to provide services that allow the poorest and most vulnerable to learning and development.

Our work included:

Orphan Sponsorship

- Our global orphan sponsorship programme allows families of orphans and disabled children to access and receive regular education and learning services. During the year, we had 1,736 orphans and 256 disabled children in the sponsorship programme Bangladesh

- The continued implementation of the Humanity Rises Rehma Child Life Center on behalf of an American partner for 200 Rohingya refugee children who received education from qualified teachers plus free stationery, uniforms and daily meals
- A mix of education and sport for 50 youngsters at our Cricket Academy for street and under-privileged children, giving them opportunities to pursue the sport they love

Jordan

- Sponsorship of 369 university students plus maintenance projects at Al Bayt University
Pakistan

- Continued provision of free higher education at Al-Hira Community College in Mirpur, which delivers 4-year courses in religious and modern education, for the benefit of 300 students.

Tanzania

- The distribution of 25,000 Qurans during the year, plus the payment of education fees for 229 orphans
- Twenty orphans at our Children's Eco Village receiving formal and regular education as part of our ongoing commitment to the project

UK

- Engagement and relationship-building with volunteers and students at educational institutions, especially to raise awareness of our humanitarian projects and engage students in volunteering activities, and ongoing support for education programmes carried out by one of our UK partners, the Bahu Trust.

6. WATER and SANITATION

The provision of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities is one of our longest-established core programmes, and part of our commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 6 which states "clean water and sanitation for all".

By giving communities access to clean and safe water, along with sanitation and hygiene services, we are not only helping to improve the quality of life through better health but providing opportunities for social and economic development.

Our teams across the world installed water hand pumps and wells, distributed water provisions in emergencies and facilitated the running of water tankers. Overall, the projects benefitted the equivalent of 2.6 million people last year.

Projects included (no. of beneficiaries):

Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh

- Water tankers delivering clean water to stations at refugee camps in Cox's Bazar served
- 6,000 refugees per day (annual equivalent of 2.19 million people)

Bangladesh

- 1,517 hand pumps and 48 wells (55,495)
- 2 Water Purification Plants (5,600)

Cameroon

- 550 wells in 17 locations (119,000)

Pakistan

- 1,474 hand pumps and 21 wells (21,444)
- Mineral Water to flood-affected families (2,000)

Tanzania

53 hand pumps and 104 other wells (221,600)

Yemen

- Water tankers distributing clean water on a monthly basis to 75 families in Aden governate plus schools (1,500 pupils) in two districts in Taiz governate (23,064).

7. ORPHANS & CHILDCARE

Our donors and supporters allow us to provide support and care to orphans across the world, ensuring their essential needs are met and they receive psycho-social support. During the year, the orphan sponsorship programme supported (average per month, number of orphans & disabled children):

Bangladesh: 162 & 24 disabled

Rohingya Refugees: 88

Cameroon: 54

Jordan: 460 & 130 disabled

Pakistan: 355

Palestine: 85 & 39 disabled
Tanzania: 380
Yemen: 152 & 63 disabled

TOTAL: 1,736 orphans and 256 disabled; total **1,992**

8. ENVIRONMENT

With the effects of the climate crisis being felt acutely and disproportionately in poorer countries, especially in Asia and Africa, there remains a need for environmental projects to help communities cope. Our continuing work in this field included:

- Trees: A long-term environmental strategy which started by planting tens of thousands of trees and saplings, and creating a plant nursery, in Tanzania
- The theme of planting trees to help communities has continued with projects in Jordan including the planting of 87 palm trees at Al Bayt University
- In Bangladesh, a plantation is taking root in a village in Kishorgonj District. It aims to raise awareness of environmental issues among the local population, address nutritional shortages through the fruits it produces and provide economic opportunities for the 450 families (2,250 people) that it will benefit
- Our Children's Eco Village was built and is run on principles of environmental awareness and practices, maximising the use of natural resources through sustainability and recycling. It presently cares for 20 orphans and their guardians in Eco Homes.
- United Nations: Islamic Help was granted accreditation as an observer to the Governing Body of UNEP - the United Nations Environment Programme - in the previous year (July 2021), allowing it to participate in all public meetings and sessions of UNEP and its subsidiary bodies. Islamic Help is one of only four Muslim organisations in the UK to have UNEP observer status.

9. MEDICAL & HEALTHCARE

Providing medical care and assistance has become a major component of our work in supporting Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Jordan. Additionally, communities in Cameroon and Tanzania have benefited with eye cataract surgeries courtesy of partner organisations. Examples included:

Bangladesh

Two medical clinics on behalf of partners at Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar provided treatment and care for approx. 8,000 patients every month - the equivalent of 96,000 individuals during the year. A mobile eye clinic was provided for 37 patients per day, equating to 1,065 individuals over the course of the year.

Jordan

Our Jordan office facilitated the provision of medicines and operations for 95 patients and a further 460 people from refugee communities in the country including Syrians, Iraqis, Palestinians and Sudanese. Additionally, our Birth Clinic for pregnant Syrian refugees saw 4,550 patients at the centre in Irbid, with the medical care and support it provided leading to 931 safe and healthy births.

Cameroon & Tanzania

A series of eye camps in the two countries saw the completion of cataract surgeries on 163 patients in Cameroon and 2,725 beneficiaries in Tanzania

Yemen

As part of its work in helping malnourished children, including a specialist clinic on behalf of a partner, the Yemen office provided baby milk for 465 infants among other services.

10. VOLUNTEERS

As limitations posed by the Covid pandemic effectively disappeared, our UK volunteers resumed their fundraising activities, with sponsored treks and events, participation in webinars and seminars, and support for projects helping local communities. The highlight of the year was the resumption of Mission Possible, our flagship volunteer programme which had been suspended during the pandemic. In May half-a-dozen volunteers - who had raised £5,000 each for the deployment - delivered a series of projects to benefit more than 1,500 villagers in Kigongomawe in the Tanga region of Tanzania. The work ranged from constructing toilets and renovating classrooms at a local school to distributing maize flour and livestock for livelihoods.

11. UK

In the UK, staff and volunteers participated in or supported a series of activities to help local communities, especially vulnerable households in Balsall Heath, Birmingham, where the charity's headquarters are based. Much of the work was in partnership with the Bahu Trust, and included hosting a local jobs fair; distributing winter food packs to the elderly and vulnerable families; seasonal food and iftars during Ramadan, and the delivery of a food bank and community surgery.

We also supported the Bahu Trust in providing education programmes for youngsters, and in partnership with another local charity hosted special Eid gathering and prayers for children with limited mobility and their families.

Financial review

During the year the charity raised £11.4m (2023: £8.5m), this included £0.1m (2023: £0.4m) to trading income. The charity spent £1.4m (2023: £1.2m) on fundraising activities and £9.1m (2023: £8.7m) on charitable activities.

The charity made a net gain of £0.8m (2023: net loss of £1.4m). The year end reserves stood at £2m (2023: £1.2m), representing general reserves.

Covid-19 Impact

As a result of the Covid-19 lockdowns, the charity had to temporarily close its office in the UK in accordance with the Govt regulations. Staff started to work from home with little disruption. As a result of the lockdown measures and travel restrictions, it became difficult to travel between countries for management and work was conducted via online calls and meetings. The charity has implemented safety measures for staff in its offices where they are required to use office facilities. The charity has not experienced a drop in income as a result of the pandemic. On the contrary, the charity's income increased during Ramadan 2020. The charity has adjusted its community fundraising to focus on online donations.

Policy on reserves

It is the Charity's policy to hold general reserves that represent at least three months of core spend and an amount to cover unforeseen eventualities. Core spend is defined as fundraising costs and 20% of charitable spend - this covers the supports and an adequate amount to cover unforeseen eventualities.

The Trustees have deemed that the charity has sufficient reserves to meet its needs for the next year. There are no reserves in deficit.

Principal risks and uncertainties

General reserves

Low general reserves can limit the ability of the charity to make funds available to plug short falls in fund raising and to develop back office functions.

The Charity has embarked on a cost reduction programme. Staff costs have been reduced and the organisational structure streamlined.

Reputation

Negative PR around project delivery can damage reputation and result in losing donor confidence.

The Trustees take active interest to ensure that Islamic Help commits to projects that it can deliver. Trustees visit projects personally and make management accountable.

Islamic Help ensures that all Partners are vetted before funds are transferred to ensure they are not involved or perceived to be involved in illegal activities.

The strategic report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 27/01/2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Qari Muhammad Asim
Chairman and Trustee

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditors' report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Objectives and activities

Objects and aims

In furtherance of its aims and objectives, Islamic Help's main work is:

- responding to natural and man-made disasters and providing emergency relief
- providing communities with long term support that ultimately leads to improvements in the quality of their life, and to self-sufficiency to overcome poverty and hardship

Our Vision - To create a world free from poverty, based on the principles of justice and equality

The principal objective of Islamic Help is the alleviation of hardship and suffering caused by poverty and natural and man-made disasters

Our Mission - To help and empower the poor and needy through building their confidence and independence

Our Values - Our values are ethical and based on the principles of fairness and quality, and the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah

Islamic Help is committed to the reduction of poverty and its effects on individuals, communities and Societies

Transparency - We must be open in our work and actions, and take our duties to account very seriously

Islamic Help has experienced substantial growth in response to the challenges placed before it since its establishment as a UK-registered NGO & charity in 2003

Integrity - Each person has the right to live and be treated with dignity and integrity

Empowerment - Through empowerment, people are able to make a difference in their lives and to their societies

Understanding - By understanding the needs of the different people we serve, we are able to provide the best services they can require

Having worked in more than 20 countries since 2003, Islamic Help now has offices in the UK (Birmingham); Australia; Bangladesh; Gaza (Palestine); Pakistan; Jordan; Tanzania and Yemen

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Fundraising disclosures

Islamic Help strives to adhere to relevant statutory regulations including the Data Protection Act (2018) and the Charities Act (2011). We are continually revising our policies and procedures as we grow and to keep up to date with changes in legislation and regulations.

We are registered with the Fundraising Regulator and have developed our procedures to comply with the Code of Fundraising Practice. Islamic Help is also a member of the Institute of Fundraising and our fundraising activities are legal, transparent, honest and respectful.

Our fundraising teams utilise a number of different approaches, which include the following:

- Individual donor giving
- Major donor giving
- Corporate or/and institutional giving
- Community fundraising
- Challenges
- Live TV appeals
- Events
- Volunteers
- Direct mail
- Online giving
- Call Centres

Fundraising activities are carried out by our own staff, volunteers, partners and professional fundraisers.

Code of Fundraising Practice

During the year we reviewed our compliance with the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice. We plan to subject ourselves to an internal audit of compliance. We have internal policies which staff must adhere to with regards to due diligence and speaker checks for fundraising events.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

From September 2017 we have provided training to all staff and GDPR training is ongoing for new staff and volunteers. We have a Data Protection policy and privacy statements.

Protection of vulnerable people

Islamic Help abides by the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice and ensures our staff and volunteers are fully briefed about the code on conduct with regard to the protection of vulnerable people. Before any external facing fundraising activity is undertaken, we brief staff and volunteers on best practice and make them aware of the need to identify, respect, support and protect vulnerable people.

Complaints handling

For instances where we do not meet the high standards, we set ourselves, we have a complaints policy in place. A complaint can be submitted to us either in person, by telephone, email or online via our website contact form. Complaints are dealt with in accordance with the process laid down in the policy and reported to the Fundraising Regulator through the annual return. We are also obliged to abide with requests submitted weekly via the Fundraising Preference Service from donors who no longer wish to receive communications from us.

Public benefit

The Strategic report refers to the work undertaken to further public benefit.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Grant making policies

During the year, the charity made grants of £6.8m towards its charitable objectives. These grants were paid to Islamic Help's International Delivery Partners based in countries where the beneficiaries reside. These Partners are subject to a vetting exercise by the Programmes department to determine their suitability for programme delivery. Grants are made against proposals received from these Partners.

Once the grants are made and the project is delivered, project and programme reports are sought to confirm the spend. Trustees and Management make visits to Field office to confirm programme spend and beneficiary feedback.

Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

Islamic Help is a UK-based Non-Governmental Organisation established as an incorporated Charity. The Memorandum and Articles incorporated on the 09 Jan 2015. The Company registered with the Charity Commission on the 13 Feb 2015.

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The constitution requires a minimum of three Trustees and allows for a maximum of six. Currently, three trustees have been appointed for an indefinite period.

Induction and training of trustees

The founding Trustees have received the necessary training and advice. Any new Trustees will receive a training pack and a one to one session with a governance expert on appointment.

Arrangements for setting key management personnel remuneration

The Trustees review & set the remuneration of key management each year as part of the budget setting process. The charity no longer has an Executive Chairman and both positions, the chairman and CEO are held by different people.

Organisational structure

The Chairman of Islamic Help is a paid employee of Islamic Help and responsible for the overall running of the organisation. The Chairman in consultation with the Trustees appoints a CEO for the day to day running of the charity.

Major risks and management of those risks

General reserves

Low general reserves can limit the ability of the charity to make funds available to plug short falls in fund raising and to develop back office functions.

The Charity has embarked on a cost reduction programme. Staff costs have been reduced and the organisational structure streamlined.

Reputation

Negative PR around project delivery can damage reputation and result in losing donor confidence.

The Trustees take active interest to ensure that Islamic Help commits to projects that it can deliver. Trustees visit projects personally and make management accountable.

Islamic Help ensures that all Partners are vetted before funds are transferred to ensure they are not involved or perceived to be involved in illegal activities.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Islamic Help for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Statement of Responsibilities

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company 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 corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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.

Reappointment of auditor

Shareef & Co have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 27/01/2025 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Qari Muhammad Asim
Chairman and Trustee

Islamic Help

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Islamic Help

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Islamic Help (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2024 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company 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 trustees' 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 charitable 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 trustees 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 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Report of the Independent Auditors 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Report of the Trustees is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the charitable company has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- 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

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 charitable company'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 charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under Section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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 a Report of the Independent Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the Charity and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to employment laws and taxes, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102, Charity SORP. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to achieve desired financial results and the manipulation of exceptional items and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included, but were not limited to: - enquiries with management, and the Company's legal counsel (internal and, where relevant, external), including consideration of known or suspected instances of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations and examining supporting calculations where a provision has been made in respect of these; reading key correspondence with regulatory authorities in relation to compliance with certain employment laws and indirect tax matters; - understanding and evaluating the design and implementation of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities; - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular, in relation to restricted funds; - identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations and postings by unusual users; There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 Report of the Independent Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Shareef
Statutory Auditors
Eligible to act as an auditor in terms of Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006
4 Highlands Court
Cranmore Avenue
Solihull
B90 4LE

Date : 27 January 2025.

Islamic Help

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2024 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2024 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	2,995,468	8,254,832	11,250,300
Other trading activities	3	138,883	-	138,883
Investment income	4	38	-	38
Total income		3,134,389	8,254,832	11,389,221
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	6	(526,511)	(902,383)	(1,428,894)
Charitable activities	7	(1,419,496)	(7,665,907)	(9,085,403)
Total expenditure		(1,946,007)	(8,568,290)	(10,514,297)
Net income/(expenditure)		1,188,382	(313,458)	874,924
Transfers between funds		(313,458)	313,458	-
Net movement in funds		874,924	-	874,924
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		1,215,359	-	1,215,359
Total funds carried forward	22	2,090,283	-	2,090,283

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	6,824,889	1,302,279	8,127,168
Other trading activities	3	343,334	52,561	395,895
Investment income	4	57	-	57
Other income	5	20,931	-	20,931
Total income		7,189,211	1,354,840	8,544,051
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	6	(17,174)	(1,214,418)	(1,231,592)
Charitable activities	7	(1,798,628)	(6,876,232)	(8,674,860)
Total expenditure		(1,815,802)	(8,090,650)	(9,906,452)
Net income/(expenditure)		5,373,409	(6,735,810)	(1,362,401)
Transfers between funds		(6,735,810)	6,735,810	-
Net movement in funds		(1,362,401)	-	(1,362,401)
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		2,577,760	-	2,577,760
Total funds carried forward	22	1,215,359	-	1,215,359

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The funds breakdown for 2023 is shown in note 22.

Islamic Help

(Registration number: 09382127) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	15	146,022	175,503
Current assets			
Stocks	16	40,858	95,706
Debtors	17	1,298,941	1,167,098
Cash at bank and in hand	18	1,406,197	26,393
		2,745,996	1,289,197
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	19	(801,735)	(249,341)
Net current assets		1,944,261	1,039,856
Net assets		2,090,283	1,215,359
Funds of the charity:			
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		2,090,283	1,215,359
Total funds	22	2,090,283	1,215,359

The financial statements on pages 15 to 29 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 27/01/2025 and signed on their behalf by:



.....
Qari Muhammad Asim
Chairman and Trustee

Islamic Help

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash income/(expenditure)		874,924	(1,362,401)
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	6	16,588	10,507
Investment income	4	(38)	(57)
		891,474	(1,351,951)
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	16	54,848	(54,307)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	17	(131,843)	348,405
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	19	552,394	(19,990)
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,366,873	(1,077,843)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income	4	38	57
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	15	(2,200)	(12,000)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		15,093	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		12,931	(11,943)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,379,804	(1,089,786)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		26,393	1,116,179
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		1,406,197	26,393

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

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

1 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 2019) - (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

Islamic Help 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.

Islamic Help is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the company information. The members of the company are the trustees named on page 1.

The principal activity of Islamic Help is to provide communities with relief and support that ultimately leads to improvements in the quality of their life, and to overcome poverty and hardship.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling and this is the functional currency of Islamic Help and the accounts are rounded to the nearest £1.

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. The annual financial statements have therefore been prepared on the basis that the charity is a going concern.

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

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.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

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.

Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, for example, allocating property costs by floor areas, or per capita, staff costs by the time spent and other costs by their usage.

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.

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.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £1,000 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

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:

Asset class

Motor vehicles
Fixtures and Fittings

Depreciation method and rate

Residual over a period of 5 years
Residual over a period of 15 years

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the charity does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

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 derecognised 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 derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds		Total 2024	Total 2023
	General £	Restricted funds £	£	£
Donations and legacies;				
Donations to major appeals	490,616	8,254,832	8,745,448	6,382,807
Gift aid reclaimed	485,427	-	485,427	671,481
Grants, including capital grants;				
Grants from other charities	2,019,425	-	2,019,425	1,072,880
	<u>2,995,468</u>	<u>8,254,832</u>	<u>11,250,300</u>	<u>8,127,168</u>

3 Income from other trading activities

	Unrestricted funds		Total 2024	Total 2023
	General £		£	£
Trading income;				
Sales of goods and services		138,883	138,883	395,895
		<u>138,883</u>	<u>138,883</u>	<u>395,895</u>

4 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds		Total 2024	Total 2023
	General £		£	£
Interest receivable and similar income;				
Interest receivable on bank deposits		38	38	57
		<u>38</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>57</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

5 Other income

	Total 2024 £	Total 2023 £
Government grants	-	20,931

6 Expenditure on raising funds

	Allocated support costs £	Total 2024 £	Total 2023 £
Costs of generating donations and legacies	1,428,894	1,428,894	1,224,662
Costs of trading activities	-	-	6,930
	1,428,894	1,428,894	1,231,592

7 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Activity undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activity £	Activity support costs £	Total 2024 £	Total 2023 £
International Relief	566,859	197,653	654,984	1,419,496	1,798,628
Emergency	635,167	1,474,072	264,514	2,373,753	2,078,342
Food	522,786	1,394,919	36,055	1,953,760	1,683,492
Water	138,303	369,025	9,538	516,866	368,209
Orphans	220,985	589,645	15,241	825,871	997,116
Medical & Healthcare	86,783	231,558	5,985	324,326	238,282
Education	96,294	256,935	6,641	359,870	186,625
Community Establishment and Rehabilitation	317,313	846,667	21,884	1,185,864	1,241,742
Economic Empowerment	33,606	89,673	2,318	125,597	82,424
	2,618,096	5,450,147	1,017,160	9,085,403	8,674,860

In addition to the expenditure analysed above, there are also governance costs of £445,013 (2023 - £407,303) which relate directly to charitable activities. See note 8 for further details.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

8 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds		
	General	Total	Total
	£	2024	2023
		£	£
Audit fees			
Audit of the financial statements	12,500	12,500	12,500
Trustees remuneration and expenses	-	-	18,390
Legal fees	417,420	417,420	376,413
Depreciation, amortisation and other similar costs	15,093	15,093	-
	<u>445,013</u>	<u>445,013</u>	<u>407,303</u>

9 Grant-making

Analysis of grants

	2024	2023
Name of institution	£	£
Turkey	1,415,543	3,126
Bangladesh	382,292	515,678
Burman Refugees	-	228,523
Cameroon	54,760	506,540
Malawi	23,271	-
Central African Republic	-	725
UK	576,618	775,302
India	-	127,500
Jordan	534,808	752,527
Lebanon	96,100	79,338
Mali	-	36,765
Pakistan	647,616	1,080,882
Palestine	-	28,450
Syrian Refugees	-	50,000
Ugenda	147,504	1,153,238
Tanzania Tanga Dar es Salam	1,333,694	405,883
Yemen	<u>237,941</u>	<u>342,481</u>
	<u>5,450,147</u>	<u>6,086,958</u>

The charity works with International Partners to deliver aid in countries. The charity has taken the exemption available for not disclosing the names of these International Delivery Partners as such disclosure may be deemed to be prejudicial to charities working on the ground. Note 7 shows grant funding activity split across project activity with support costs.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

10 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming/(outgoing) resources for the year include:

	2024 £	2023 £
Audit fees	12,500	12,500
Loss on disposal of fixed assets held for the charity's own use	15,093	-
Depreciation of fixed assets	16,588	10,507

11 Trustees remuneration and expenses

During the year Trustees/Directors incurred travelling and accommodation expenses of £1,314 (2023: £4,289).

12 Staff costs

	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	1,274,857	988,295
Social security costs	121,017	83,366
Pension costs	21,180	17,451
	1,417,054	1,089,112

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows:

	2024 No	2023 No
Total employed	65	51

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

The total employee benefits of the key management personnel of the charity were £77,643 (2023 - £49,608).

13 Auditors' remuneration

	2024 £	2023 £
Audit of the financial statements	12,500	12,500

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

14 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

15 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2023	222,402	72,797	295,199
Additions	-	2,200	2,200
Disposals	-	(50,997)	(50,997)
At 31 March 2024	222,402	24,000	246,402
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2023	81,408	38,288	119,696
Charge for the year	9,430	7,158	16,588
Eliminated on disposals	-	(35,904)	(35,904)
At 31 March 2024	90,838	9,542	100,380
Net book value			
At 31 March 2024	131,564	14,458	146,022
At 31 March 2023	140,994	34,509	175,503

16 Stock

	2024 £	2023 £
Finished goods	40,858	95,706

17 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	209,458	71,931
Prepayments	14,608	16,342
Accrued income	50	-
Other debtors	1,074,825	1,078,825
	1,298,941	1,167,098

18 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash on hand	21,520	19,799
Cash at bank	1,384,677	6,594
	1,406,197	26,393

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

19 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	607,521	232,957
Other creditors	4,100	14,301
Accruals	190,114	2,083
	<u>801,735</u>	<u>249,341</u>

20 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating lease commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Land and buildings		
Within one year	126,340	160,996
Between one and five years	84,000	366,240
	<u>210,340</u>	<u>527,236</u>

21 Charity status

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

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

22 Funds

	Balance at 1 April 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2024 £
Unrestricted funds					
General					
General	1,215,359	3,134,389	(1,946,007)	(313,458)	2,090,283
Restricted funds					
Community Establishment & Rehabilitation	-	1,169,192	(1,303,173)	133,981	-
Emergency Relief	-	2,103,482	(2,581,300)	477,818	-
Education	-	363,472	(395,965)	32,493	-
Medical & Healthcare	-	799,241	(405,541)	(393,700)	-
Food & Social	-	1,885,582	(2,143,260)	257,678	-
Water & Sanitation	-	789,893	(598,080)	(191,813)	-
Orphan care	-	1,143,970	(943,182)	(200,788)	-
Economic Empowerment	-	-	(197,789)	197,789	-
Total restricted funds	-	8,254,832	(8,568,290)	313,458	-
Total funds	1,215,359	11,389,221	(10,514,297)	-	2,090,283

	Balance at 1 April 2022 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2023 £
Unrestricted funds					
General					
General	2,577,760	7,189,210	(1,815,801)	(6,735,810)	1,215,359
Restricted funds					
Community Establishment & Rehabilitation	-	34,069	(1,286,112)	1,252,043	-
Emergency Relief	-	184,566	(2,248,112)	2,063,546	-
Education	-	25,473	(213,323)	187,850	-
Medical & Healthcare	-	-	(242,974)	242,974	-
Food & Social	-	282,288	(1,908,743)	1,626,455	-
Water & Sanitation	-	81,617	(421,976)	340,359	-
Orphan care	-	734,348	(1,674,079)	939,731	-
Economic Empowerment	-	12,480	(95,332)	82,852	-
Total restricted funds	-	1,354,841	(8,090,651)	6,735,810	-
Total funds	2,577,760	8,544,051	(9,906,452)	-	1,215,359

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

Community Establishments and Rehabilitation

Over the last year Islamic Help has continued its commitment to providing shelter in emergency situations, addressing housing shortages in the areas in which it works and working on other construction projects including schools, medical centres, mosques and other community facilities. Islamic Help is committed to supporting and setting up community establishments as they often provide a much needed and stabilising influence in fragmented and fractured communities.

Education

Islamic Help has been able to continue its provision of education and training to those in need. The charity supports schools in Darfur, Tanzania, Palestine, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Islamic Help also supports the provision of education to orphans in Darfur, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Palestine, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan and Kashmir.

Emergency Relief

Emergency projects saved lives in Pakistan, Gaza, and Syria. In all places we provided people with shelter, food, winter kits and medical treatment and provided for orphans.

Food & Social

Ramadan Food Packs in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Tanzania, South Darfur, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Niger and Mali.

Medical and Healthcare

Medical projects provided urgent live saving medical services around the world and helped build capacity of local medical staff by providing mentoring and training programmes. Islamic Help provides specialist healthcare through various projects.

Orphans

Orphan sponsorship has helped some of the most vulnerable children stay in education and have access to clean water, food and health services. We were also able to carry out special projects providing support to hard to reach orphans in Pakistan and Syria. We also have a reasonably large orphan care programme running in Pakistan.

Qurbani / Aqeeqa

Qurbani distribution in Tanzania, Bangladesh, Sudan, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen, India, Iraq and Somalia. Food Aid in Gaza and Syria. Aqeeqa, performed on the birth of a child, is a celebratory offering of meat which is distributed amongst the family and friends of the new-born and the poor and needy. This is a service offered to donors so that they can perform the aqeeqa to benefit the poor and needy. Donors have the option of performing aqeeqa in several countries.

Water and Sanitation

We provide solutions to water scarcity to communities affected by floods in Pakistan over the last few years. Islamic Help is also committed to longer term solutions to water scarcity and has built water sources for communities that have no easily accessible source of water. Our emergency response during the crisis includes the distribution of clean water to affected families.

23 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	
	General	Total funds at
	£	31 March 2024
		£
Tangible fixed assets	146,022	146,022
Current assets	2,745,996	2,745,996
Current liabilities	(801,735)	(801,735)
Total net assets	2,090,283	2,090,283

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Unrestricted funds	
	General	Total funds at 31
	£	March 2023
		£
Tangible fixed assets	175,503	175,503
Current assets	1,289,197	1,289,197
Current liabilities	(249,341)	(249,341)
Total net assets	1,215,359	1,215,359

Accounts

Company registration number: 09382127

Charity registration number: 1160490

Islamic Help

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Islamic Help

Contents

Reference and Administrative Details	1
Strategic Report	2 to 9
Trustees' Report	10 to 14
Independent Auditor's Report	15 to 16
Statement of Financial Activities	17
Balance Sheet	18
Statement of Cash Flows	19
Notes to the Financial Statements	20 to 31

Islamic Help

Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees	Mr Sultan Niaz ul-Hassan (resigned 14 July 2022)
	Mr Rafaqat Hussain (resigned 24 July 2022)
	Mr Mohammad Masood Alam Khan (resigned 5 July 2022)
	Mr Sultan Fiaz-UI Hassan (resigned 14 July 2022)
	Tanvir Ahmed Choudhary (appointed 5 July 2022)
	Qari Muhammad Asim (appointed 15 July 2022)
	Nabeela Naheed Rana (appointed 5 July 2022)
Registered Office	19 OMBERSLEY ROAD BIRMINGHAM B12 8UR
Company Registration Number	09382127
Charity Registration Number	1160490
Auditor	Shareef & Co Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 18-22 Stoney Lane Yardley Birmingham B25 8YP

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023, in compliance with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Achievements and performance

Review of charitable activities undertaken

This section of the report covers the calendar year 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022, as this is the feedback reporting mechanism for project and programme delivery. During the year, our supporters, donors and partners helped us to deliver aid and support to improve the quality of life, directly and indirectly, for the equivalent of just under 6 million people in the UK, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Some of our main highlights

- Our teams in the UK and overseas delivered emergency and long term aid on behalf of our donors and supporters to benefit the equivalent of (an estimated) 5,973,488 beneficiaries
- Emergency programmes for tens of thousands of families affected by a massive earthquake that struck Afghanistan in June and major floods in Pakistan and Bangladesh, the latter phenomena being attributed to the increasingly devastating effects of the global climate emergency.
- Winter emergency provisions ranging from food and fuel to blankets, clothing and baby milk to support 60,000 beneficiaries in Bangladesh, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen.
- The ongoing provision and consolidation of emergency and long-term aid and support for Rohingya refugee communities in Bangladesh. These projects included food, water, shelter, education and medical centres, benefitting the equivalent of 2.3 million refugees.
- As well as the Rohingya refugee community, our Bangladesh team delivered programmes serving native Bangladeshis struggling against poverty and adversity. That work supported more than 86,000 people and part of it included emergency provisions after the country's Sylhet region experienced the country's worst flooding in more than a century.
- The impact of climate change was also felt dramatically in Pakistan where the worst flooding in a decade affected more than 33 million people. Our Pakistan office, the longest-established outside the UK, delivered a series of emergency aid projects and longer term support in the form of new homes for families whose homes had been destroyed. Combined with the continuation of core programmes, including 1,000 meals per day for poor workers, the team provided aid and support for the equivalent of more than 430,000 individuals.
- Our Jordan office is our major hub in the Middle East, delivering a range of diverse programmes for local host communities and Syrian and Palestinian refugees in the country, as well as Syrian refugees in Lebanon and beneficiaries in Iraq. During the year, their work helped approx 40,000 people in need.
- Against a backdrop of civil and political instability, Islamic Help Yemen maintained their delivery of core programmes for communities struggling in the world's worst humanitarian disaster. From the provision of major food security and water programmes throughout the year, the team also focused on support for malnourished children and mothers, and a major child protection programme involving other health and public agencies. Overall, the work benefited the equivalent of nearly 1.7 million people.
- In Africa, the support of individual and institutional donors and partners allowed our teams in Cameroon and Tanzania to deliver projects for more than 700,000 beneficiaries. In Cameroon, a series of major community infrastructure programmes involved the delivery of a community of 100 social homes with associated facilities, plus the building of Islamic centres and mosques. Combined with the core programmes of food security and water, more than 230,000 beneficiaries received aid and support.
- Tanzania continued to enhance its work as our main centre of operations in Africa, with its emphasis on food security, clean water provisions and medical support serving nearly 500,000 of the country's poorest individuals.
- Addressing food poverty across the globe continues to be one of our main objectives. While Ramadan and Qurbani remain our busiest times of year for the delivery of seasonal food programmes - in 2022, they served an estimated 830,000 beneficiaries - our teams also deliver projects on behalf of donors, partners and institutional supporters throughout the year. That work includes, for example, the provision freshly baked bread to 600 families daily in Yemen and 1,000 cooked meals per day for labourers in Pakistan.
- Our team in Turkey delivered 2,325 Ramadan family food packs to benefit 11,056 individuals and were involved in the provision and distribution of Qurbani meat in Turkey, Cameroon and Somalia to 20,946 beneficiaries

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

- The installation and provision of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities remains a core aspect of our work, especially helping improve the quality of life for communities through the provision of clean and safe drinking water with water hand pumps and community wells. Additionally, our teams in Bangladesh and Yemen distribute clean water through tankers to serve the immediate needs of refugee and vulnerable communities.
- As well as providing education as part of our global orphan sponsorship programme, several initiatives were undertaken by our country offices to help children and students establish the foundations for life-changing opportunities. Our Jordan team sponsored 369 university students and provided facilities at Al Bayt University; in Bangladesh, our cricket academy continued giving children a mix of education and sport, and delivering education for disabled and Rohingya refugee children.
- Improving the life prospects of vulnerable children was the central theme of a Child Protection project carried out by our Yemen office which included training 900 adolescent children in life skills, training managers of related programmes, supporting 3 vocational institutions and carrying out education and awareness campaigns. More than 10,000 children, teenagers and adults were the beneficiaries.
- Helping the poor and vulnerable to get out of poverty and establish the means for self-sufficiency through livelihood projects included the distribution of sewing machines in Bangladesh, a soap factory for 500 Rohingya refugees, shops and livestock distributions in Cameroon and Jordan.
- While our teams in Bangladesh and Pakistan aided communities affected by floods attributed to the effects of the climate crisis, we also showed our continuing commitment to environmental causes with longer term projects. In Bangladesh, we installed a plantation to raise environmental awareness and provide livelihood opportunities for more than 2,000 people; in Tanzania, we continued support to our Children's Eco Village, and remained as an accredited observer to the Governing Body of UNEP - the United Nations Environment Programme - allowing us to participate in all public meetings and sessions of UNEP and its subsidiary.
- Community development programmes continued in force in Asia and Africa, with major projects ranging from a 100-homes social village complex in Cameroon to the construction of homes for more than 60 flood-affected families in Pakistan, and over 80 mosques and Islamic centres across several countries.
- More than 100,000 people received medical support and treatments through our work with partners and health providers. In Bangladesh, our team continued to deliver two medical clinics and a mobile eye clinic for Rohingya refugees; Cameroon and Tanzania benefitted from cataract surgery clinics, and our Birth Clinic for Syrian refugees saw more than 4,500 patients and the safe and healthy delivery of 931 babies during the year.
- After the restrictions of the Covid pandemic, our UK teams renewed their activities to raise funds, engage volunteers and supporters, and provide support to local neighbourhood and community services. Events ranged from sponsored treks to webinars and seminars in various cities; engagement with our partners to deliver, among other things, a food bank and community surgery for our neighbours in Balsall Heath, Birmingham; winter and Ramadan food packs for the vulnerable in our neighbourhood; special Eid gatherings for the families of children with disabilities, and support for our partner, the Bahu Trust, in providing education programmes.

1. DISASTER & EMERGENCY RELIEF

Emergency Floods Programmes: Bangladesh and Pakistan

- Massive floods devastated large parts of Bangladesh and Pakistan in the summer of 2022 as monsoon rains caused havoc throughout the two countries. In Bangladesh, there were dozens of deaths, and more than 4 million people were reported displaced in the worst flooding for more than a century, with the Sylhet region especially affected.

As part of our emergency response, our team in Bangladesh arranged for the distribution of 2,700 family food packs, ensuring that 13,500 beneficiaries had enough to sustain them after having lost their homes, crops and livelihoods.

In Pakistan, an extreme heatwave was followed by 60% of the total monsoon rainfall that would normally be expected in a year falling in just three weeks. More than 33 million were affected in the worst floods in over a decade.

Our team's work as part of the emergency response included:

- Cooked Hot Meals for 15,200 individuals
- The distribution of 2,405 family food packs, for 14,430 beneficiaries
- Distributing 715 hygiene and NFI (non-food item) packs for 4,290 people
- Unconditional cash assistance to 40 flood-affected female-headed households to benefit 240 individuals
- The construction of 66 houses in MirpurKhas district for displaced families.

Rohingya refugees, Bangladesh

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

More than 5 years after the start of the exodus of Rohingya refugees to Bangladesh, our office maintained a highly visible and active humanitarian presence in the refugee community. The aid and support benefited the equivalent of more than 2.3 million refugees and included (projects & no. of beneficiaries):

- Water provided through 3 water tankers and 5 water stations, serving 6,000 refugees every day - equivalent to 2.19 million people per year
- Delivering two medical clinics throughout the year for partners: 96,000
- Delivering (for partner) a school for refugee children: 200
- Qurbani meat parcels: 12,415
- Iftar and Cooked meals: 39,500
- Ramadan food parcels: 1,500
- Soap factory providing livelihoods for refugees: 500
- Winter aid: 1,910
- Shelter construction: 50

Syrian and Palestinian Refugees

Our team in Jordan maintained their focus on supporting the needs of Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Syrian refugees in Lebanon and native Jordanian communities. Our Birth Clinic, in Irbid, for pregnant Syrian refugees saw 4,550 patients and its work resulted in the safe and healthy delivery of 931 babies. A range of other projects included sponsoring university students to helping, with the support of the Royal Court, poor families through the provision of food and kitchen equipment. Projects through the year and beneficiary numbers included:

- Emergency winter aid: 9,954
- Cash distributions: 2,466
- Support for university students: 369
- Ramadan Food: 13,400
- Qurbani: 5,948
- Eid gifts: 570
- Birth Clinic: 4,550 patients & 931 births
- Other Medical (operations & medicines): 555

Lebanon

- Winter Aid: 46,000

Iraq

- Qurbani: est. 2,100

Yemen

Amidst the political instability and conflict that plunged Yemen into what the UN labelled as the world's worst humanitarian disaster, our country office continued to deliver humanitarian aid to some of the hardest-hit communities. Main projects included 2 bakeries which produce bread for 4,440 people daily, the equivalent of 1.6 million individuals receiving food security through the year. The team also engaged in a major Child Protection programme to raise awareness and support for children and adolescents, which benefited more than 10,200 individuals.

- Bakery x 2: 1.6 million
- House construction x 74: 548
- Ramadan and other food aid: 36,500
- Qurbani meat parcels: 31,176
- Water Tankers: 23,064
- Child Protection Programme: 10,265
- Eid Gifts: 2,360
- Baby Milk: 465

2. FOOD and SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

Ramadan and Qurbani were again the busiest times of year for our teams as they delivered these established seasonal food programmes to some of the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. As well as food packs at Ramadan and meat parcels at Qurbani, they also engaged in cooking and serving hot meal, communal iftars and Eid gifts in several countries.

Countries and estimates of no. of beneficiaries

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Country	Ramadan (April 2022)	Qurbani (July 2022)
Afghanistan	2,500	1,000
Bangladesh	3,350	3,400
Rohingya Refugees	1,500	12,415
Cameroon & CAR*	2,688	61,104
India	-	364,950
Jordan*	13,400	5,948
Pakistan	3,000	10,075
Tanzania	21,018	113,643
Turkey	11,056	922
Yemen	29,119	31,176
Others**	5,400	138,875
TOTAL	93,031	743,508

Total No. of Beneficiaries Ramadan & Qurbani: 836,525

* Palestinian and Syrian refugees

** Cambodia, Chad, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Sri, Lanka, Somalia, Sudan

In addition to the Ramadan and Qurbani programmes, our teams delivered food programmes throughout the year to communities suffering in emergencies or mired in poverty.

Examples included:

- Two bakeries in Yemen that provided bread for the equivalent of 1.6 million people during the year
- Cooked meals at various times of the year for 33,000 Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh
- In Tanzania, cooked meals (different times of the year) to 12,253 beneficiaries
- Meat resulting from Sadaqah (charitable) animal sacrifices to 36,000 individuals in Tanzania
- The Dastarkhawan project in 4 areas of Pakistan providing 1,000 cooked meals per day to poor labourers
- The delivery of 168 food packs to refugees and needy people living in Istanbul, Turkey, for the benefit of 1,000 beneficiaries
- Winter food packs and Ramadan packs for dozens of elderly and vulnerable families in Birmingham in the UK
- A food bank in partnership with the Bahu Trust as part of a community support programme helping the poor and vulnerable and poor in Birmingham.

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

3. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

A 'hands up' rather than a handouts approach involves providing families and communities with the means and tools to establish livelihoods and become self-sustainable. This empowerment allows them to shed their reliance on continuous aid handouts and instead earn their own incomes with dignity and respect. Examples of our livelihood projects during the year included:

- The distribution of sewing machines to 6 vulnerable or women-headed households (approx. 30 people), allowing them to earn an income from sewing, in Bangladesh
- The provision of livestock (goats) and small stores for (directly and indirectly) 72 beneficiaries in Cameroon
- The provision of a shop and thyme-growing tent for orphan families in Jordan
- Vocational training for 58 boys and small business grants for 42 girls as part of a programme to support adolescents in Yemen
- Bangladesh: The continued employment of qualified Rohingya refugee teachers at the Humanity Rises Rehma Child Life Centre, implemented on behalf of an American humanitarian partner to educate Rohingya refugee children
- Also in Bangladesh, the employment of Rohingya refugee labourers and craftsmen to help construct shelter homes for refugee families at Cox's Bazar, and a soap factory employing 500 refugees
- Jordan: The employment of fully qualified medical staff at our Birth Clinic for pregnant Syrian refugees and their new-borns
- The employment of local labourers and companies for our major WASH and community development constructions.

4. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Our teams continue to be entrusted by our donors and partners with the provision of infrastructure to empower communities and improve their quality of life. This has included constructing shelter homes for refugees and the displaced to the building of mosques and centres that can hold thousands of worshippers and are focal points of their communities.

Examples during the year included:

Bangladesh

- Another 10 homes to house 50 individuals were constructed as part of the ongoing support for Rohingya refugees. Dozens of Rohingya refugee families are now in shelter homes constructed by refugee labourers and skilled craft workers who have benefited from the livelihoods it has provided them
- 9 new mosques in several districts for 1,650 worshippers

Cameroon

- 100 new homes for poor and needy families in the north (Pitoe-Garoua) along with a Quran school, mosque, administrative block and water well
- 45 new mosques for 15,520 worshippers, and Islamic centres in several areas to cater for 798 families (approx. 4,788 people)
- The construction of Quranic school and madrassas in Tihomo, Morgoy, Soa, to serve 90 families (approx. 540 people)

Jordan

- Maintenance projects at Al Bayt University including planting 87 palm trees, making ramps and bathrooms and health facilities for people with special needs

Pakistan

- A total of 66 new one-room houses for families displaced during the floods emergency in the Mirpurkhas district
- 22 new mosques in Sindh and Baluchistan for 2,750 worshippers.

5. EDUCATION

Education is the key to providing children and adults with the opportunities to fulfil their potential and establish the foundations for social and economic stability and prosperity. As education is a human right, we continue to provide services that allow the poorest and most vulnerable to learning and development.

Our work included:

Orphan Sponsorship

- Our global orphan sponsorship programme allows families of orphans and disabled children to access and receive regular education and learning services. During the year, we had 1,736 orphans and 256 disabled children in the sponsorship programme
- Bangladesh**
- The continued implementation of the Humanity Rises Rehma Child Life Center on behalf of an American partner for 200 Rohingya refugee children who received education from qualified teachers plus free stationery, uniforms and daily meals
 - A mix of education and sport for 50 youngsters at our Cricket Academy for street and under-privileged children, giving them opportunities to pursue the sport they love

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Jordan

- Sponsorship of 369 university students plus maintenance projects at Al Bayt University

Pakistan

- Continued provision of free higher education at Al-Hira Community College in Mirpur, which delivers 4-year courses in religious and modern education, for the benefit of 300 students.

Tanzania

- The distribution of 25,000 Qurans during the year, plus the payment of education fees for 229 orphans

- Twenty orphans at our Children's Eco Village receiving formal and regular education as part of our ongoing commitment to the project

UK

- Engagement and relationship-building with volunteers and students at educational institutions, especially to raise awareness of our humanitarian projects and engage students in volunteering activities, and ongoing support for education programmes carried out by one of our UK partners, the Bahu Trust.

6. WATER and SANITATION

The provision of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities is one of our longest-established core programmes, and part of our commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 6 which states "clean water and sanitation for all".

By giving communities access to clean and safe water, along with sanitation and hygiene services, we are not only helping to improve the quality of life through better health but providing opportunities for social and economic development.

Our teams across the world installed water hand pumps and wells, distributed water provisions in emergencies and facilitated the running of water tankers. Overall, the projects benefitted the equivalent of 2.6 million people last year.

Projects included (no. of beneficiaries):

Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh

- Water tankers delivering clean water to stations at refugee camps in Cox's Bazar served
- 6,000 refugees per day (annual equivalent of 2.19 million people)

Bangladesh

- 1,517 hand pumps and 48 wells (55,495)
- 2 Water Purification Plants (5,600)

Cameroon

- 550 wells in 17 locations (119,000)

Pakistan

- 1,474 hand pumps and 21 wells (21,444)
- Mineral Water to flood-affected families (2,000)

Tanzania

53 hand pumps and 104 other wells (221,600)

Yemen

- Water tankers distributing clean water on a monthly basis to 75 families in Aden governate plus schools (1,500 pupils) in two districts in Taiz governate (23,064).

7. ORPHANS & CHILDCARE

Our donors and supporters allow us to provide support and care to orphans across the world, ensuring their essential needs are met and they receive psycho-social support. During the year, the orphan sponsorship programme supported (average per month, number of orphans & disabled children):

Bangladesh: 162 & 24 disabled

Rohingya Refugees: 88

Cameroon: 54

Jordan: 460 & 130 disabled

Pakistan: 355

Palestine: 85 & 39 disabled

Tanzania: 380

Yemen: 152 & 63 disabled

TOTAL: 1,736 orphans and 256 disabled; total **1,992**

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

8. ENVIRONMENT

With the effects of the climate crisis being felt acutely and disproportionately in poorer countries, especially in Asia and Africa, there remains a need for environmental projects to help communities cope. Our continuing work in this field included:

- Trees: A long-term environmental strategy which started by planting tens of thousands of trees and saplings, and creating a plant nursery, in Tanzania
- The theme of planting trees to help communities has continued with projects in Jordan including the planting of 87 palm trees at Al Bayt University
- In Bangladesh, a plantation is taking root in a village in Kishorgonj District. It aims to raise awareness of environmental issues among the local population, address nutritional shortages through the fruits it produces and provide economic opportunities for the 450 families (2,250 people) that it will benefit
- Our Children's Eco Village was built and is run on principles of environmental awareness and practices, maximising the use of natural resources through sustainability and recycling. It presently cares for 20 orphans and their guardians in Eco Homes.
- United Nations: Islamic Help was granted accreditation as an observer to the Governing Body of UNEP - the United Nations Environment Programme - in the previous year (July 2021), allowing it to participate in all public meetings and sessions of UNEP and its subsidiary bodies. Islamic Help is one of only four Muslim organisations in the UK to have UNEP observer status.

9. MEDICAL & HEALTHCARE

Providing medical care and assistance has become a major component of our work in supporting Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Jordan. Additionally, communities in Cameroon and Tanzania have benefited with eye cataract surgeries courtesy of partner organisations. Examples included:

Bangladesh

Two medical clinics on behalf of partners at Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar provided treatment and care for approx. 8,000 patients every month - the equivalent of 96,000 individuals during the year. A mobile eye clinic was provided for 37 patients per day, equating to 1,065 individuals over the course of the year.

Jordan

Our Jordan office facilitated the provision of medicines and operations for 95 patients and a further 460 people from refugee communities in the country including Syrians, Iraqis, Palestinians and Sudanese. Additionally, our Birth Clinic for pregnant Syrian refugees saw 4,550 patients at the centre in Irbid, with the medical care and support it provided leading to 931 safe and healthy births.

Cameroon & Tanzania

A series of eye camps in the two countries saw the completion of cataract surgeries on 163 patients in Cameroon and 2,725 beneficiaries in Tanzania

Yemen

As part of its work in helping malnourished children, including a specialist clinic on behalf of a partner, the Yemen office provided baby milk for 465 infants among other services.

10. VOLUNTEERS

As limitations posed by the Covid pandemic effectively disappeared, our UK volunteers resumed their fundraising activities, with sponsored treks and events, participation in webinars and seminars, and support for projects helping local communities.

The highlight of the year was the resumption of Mission Possible, our flagship volunteer programme which had been suspended during the pandemic. In May half-a-dozen volunteers - who had raised £5,000 each for the deployment - delivered a series of projects to benefit more than 1,500 villagers in Kigongomawe in the Tanga region of Tanzania. The work ranged from constructing toilets and renovating classrooms at a local school to distributing maize flour and livestock for livelihoods.

11. UK

In the UK, staff and volunteers participated in or supported a series of activities to help local communities, especially vulnerable households in Balsall Heath, Birmingham, where the charity's headquarters are based. Much of the work was in partnership with the Bahu Trust, and included hosting a local jobs fair; distributing winter food packs to the elderly and vulnerable families; seasonal food and iftars during Ramadan, and the delivery of a food bank and community surgery.

We also supported the Bahu Trust in providing education programmes for youngsters, and in partnership with another local charity hosted special Eid gathering and prayers for children with limited mobility and their families.

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Financial review

During the year the charity raised £8.5m (2022: £10.9m), this included £0.4m (2022: £0.3m) to trading income. The charity spent £1.2m (2022: £1.1m) on fundraising activities and £8.7m (2022: £10m) on charitable activities.

The charity made a net loss of £1.4m (2022: net loss of £0.2m). The year end reserves stood at £1.2m (2022: £2.6m), representing general reserves.

Covid-19 Impact

As a result of the Covid-19 lockdowns, the charity had to temporarily close its office in the UK in accordance with the Govt regulations. Staff started to work from home with little disruption. As a result of the lockdown measures and travel restrictions, it became difficult to travel between countries for management and work was conducted via online calls and meetings. The charity has implemented safety measures for staff in its offices where they are required to use office facilities. The charity has not experienced a drop in income as a result of the pandemic. On the contrary, the charity's income increased during Ramadan 2020. The charity has adjusted its community fundraising to focus on online donations.

Policy on reserves

It is the Charity's policy to hold general reserves that represent at least three months of core spend and an amount to cover unforeseen eventualities. Core spend is defined as fundraising costs and 20% of charitable spend - this covers the supports and an adequate amount to cover unforeseen eventualities.

The Trustees have deemed that the charity has sufficient reserves to meet its needs for the next year. There are no reserves in deficit.

Principal risks and uncertainties

General reserves

Low general reserves can limit the ability of the charity to make funds available to plug short falls in fund raising and to develop back office functions.

The Charity has embarked on a cost reduction programme. Staff costs have been reduced and the organisational structure streamlined.

Reputation

Negative PR around project delivery can damage reputation and result in losing donor confidence.

The Trustees take active interest to ensure that Islamic Help commits to projects that it can deliver. Trustees visit projects personally and make management accountable.

Islamic Help ensures that all Partners are vetted before funds are transferred to ensure they are not involved or perceived to be involved in illegal activities.

The strategic report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 31/01/2024 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Qari M Asim
Trustee & Chairman

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditors' report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Objectives and activities

Objects and aims

In furtherance of its aims and objectives, Islamic Help's main work is:

- responding to natural and man-made disasters and providing emergency relief
- providing communities with long term support that ultimately leads to improvements in the quality of their life, and to self-sufficiency to overcome poverty and hardship

Our Vision - To create a world free from poverty, based on the principles of justice and equality

The principal objective of Islamic Help is the alleviation of hardship and suffering caused by poverty and natural and man-made disasters

Our Mission - To help and empower the poor and needy through building their confidence and independence

Our Values - Our values are ethical and based on the principles of fairness and quality, and the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah

Islamic Help is committed to the reduction of poverty and its effects on individuals, communities and Societies

Transparency - We must be open in our work and actions, and take our duties to account very seriously

Islamic Help has experienced substantial growth in response to the challenges placed before it since its establishment as a UK-registered NGO & charity in 2003

Integrity - Each person has the right to live and be treated with dignity and integrity

Empowerment - Through empowerment, people are able to make a difference in their lives and to their societies

Understanding - By understanding the needs of the different people we serve, we are able to provide the best services they can require

Having worked in more than 20 countries since 2003, Islamic Help now has offices in the UK (Birmingham); Australia; Bangladesh; Gaza (Palestine); Pakistan; Jordan; Tanzania and Yemen

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Fundraising disclosures

Islamic Help strives to adhere to relevant statutory regulations including the Data Protection Act (2018) and the Charities Act (2011). We are continually revising our policies and procedures as we grow and to keep up to date with changes in legislation and regulations.

We are registered with the Fundraising Regulator and have developed our procedures to comply with the Code of Fundraising Practice. Islamic Help is also a member of the Institute of Fundraising and our fundraising activities are legal, transparent, honest and respectful.

Our fundraising teams utilise a number of different approaches, which include the following:

- Individual donor giving
- Major donor giving
- Corporate or/and institutional giving
- Community fundraising
- Challenges
- Live TV appeals
- Events
- Volunteers
- Direct mail
- Online giving
- Call Centres

Fundraising activities are carried out by our own staff, volunteers, partners and professional fundraisers.

Code of Fundraising Practice

During the year we reviewed our compliance with the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice. We plan to subject ourselves to an internal audit of compliance. We have internal policies which staff must adhere to with regards to due diligence and speaker checks for fundraising events.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

From September 2017 we have provided training to all staff and GDPR training is ongoing for new staff and volunteers. We have a Data Protection policy and privacy statements.

Protection of vulnerable people

Islamic Help abides by the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice and ensures our staff and volunteers are fully briefed about the code on conduct with regard to the protection of vulnerable people. Before any external facing fundraising activity is undertaken, we brief staff and volunteers on best practice and make them aware of the need to identify, respect, support and protect vulnerable people.

Complaints handling

For instances where we do not meet the high standards, we set ourselves, we have a complaints policy in place. A complaint can be submitted to us either in person, by telephone, email or online via our website contact form. Complaints are dealt with in accordance with the process laid down in the policy and reported to the Fundraising Regulator through the annual return. We are also obliged to abide with requests submitted weekly via the Fundraising Preference Service from donors who no longer wish to receive communications from us.

Public benefit

The Strategic report refers to the work undertaken to further public benefit.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Grant making policies

During the year, the charity made grants of £6.8m towards its charitable objectives. These grants were paid to Islamic Help's International Delivery Partners based in countries where the beneficiaries reside. These Partners are subject to a vetting exercise by the Programmes department to determine their suitability for programme delivery. Grants are made against proposals received from these Partners.

Once the grants are made and the project is delivered, project and programme reports are sought to confirm the spend. Trustees and Management make visits to Field office to confirm programme spend and beneficiary feedback.

Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

Islamic Help is a UK-based Non-Governmental Organisation established as an incorporated Charity. The Memorandum and Articles incorporated on the 09 Jan 2015. The Company registered with the Charity Commission on the 13 Feb 2015.

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The constitution requires a minimum of three Trustees and allows for a maximum of six Trustees. There are four founding Trustees that will hold office indefinitely.

Induction and training of trustees

The founding Trustees have received the necessary training and advice. Any new Trustees will receive a training pack and a one to one session with a governance expert on appointment.

Arrangements for setting key management personnel remuneration

The Chairman, Mr Mohammad Masood Alam Khan (Chairman and Trustee) is an Executive Chairman with many Chief Executive Officer responsibilities. He also takes an active lead on operational delivery and fund raising matters across many countries. During the year, the charity remunerated him for his services.

The Board of Trustees meet to discuss and set the remuneration of Mohammad Masood Alam Khan. During this consideration, Mr Khan is excused from this meeting and discussion. His remuneration is set independently. The Trustees also seek legal advice to ensure all the necessary legal contracts are in place and that his remuneration is allowable under Charity Commission rules.

Organisational structure

The Chairman of Islamic Help is a paid employee of Islamic Help and responsible for the overall running of the organisation. The Chairman in consultation with the Trustees appoints a CEO for the day to day running of the charity.

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Relationships with related parties

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust (Charity No 292697)

Sultan Fiaz ul Hassan and Sultan Niaz ul Hassan, trustees of Islamic Help are also trustees of Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Major risks and management of those risks

General reserves

Low general reserves can limit the ability of the charity to make funds available to plug short falls in fund raising and to develop back office functions.

The Charity has embarked on a cost reduction programme. Staff costs have been reduced and the organisational structure streamlined.

Reputation

Negative PR around project delivery can damage reputation and result in losing donor confidence.

The Trustees take active interest to ensure that Islamic Help commits to projects that it can deliver. Trustees visit projects personally and make management accountable.

Islamic Help ensures that all Partners are vetted before funds are transferred to ensure they are not involved or perceived to be involved in illegal activities.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Islamic Help for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company 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 corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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.

Reappointment of auditor

Shareef & Co have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 31/01/2024 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Qari M Asim
Trustee & Chairman

Islamic Help

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Islamic Help

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Islamic Help (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company 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 trustees' 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 charitable 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 trustees 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 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Report of the Independent Auditors 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Report of the Trustees is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the charitable company has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- 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

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 charitable company'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 charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under Section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Islamic Help

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Islamic Help

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 a Report of the Independent Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the Charity and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to employment laws and taxes, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to achieve desired financial results and the manipulation of exceptional items and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included, but were not limited to: - enquiries with management, and the Company's legal counsel (internal and, where relevant, external), including consideration of known or suspected instances of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations and examining supporting calculations where a provision has been made in respect of these; reading key correspondence with regulatory authorities in relation to compliance with certain employment laws and indirect tax matters; - understanding and evaluating the design and implementation of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities; - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular, in relation to restricted funds; - identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations and postings by unusual users; There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 Report of the Independent Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Naeem Shareef
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and behalf of

Shareef & Co
18 - 22 Stoney Lane
Yardley
Birmingham
West Midlands
B25 8YP
31 January 2024

Islamic Help

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	6,824,889	1,302,279	8,127,168
Other trading activities	3	343,334	52,561	395,895
Investment income	4	57	-	57
Other income	5	20,931	-	20,931
Total income		<u>7,189,211</u>	<u>1,354,840</u>	<u>8,544,051</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	6	(17,174)	(1,214,418)	(1,231,592)
Charitable activities	7	<u>(1,798,628)</u>	<u>(6,876,232)</u>	<u>(8,674,860)</u>
Total expenditure		<u>(1,815,802)</u>	<u>(8,090,650)</u>	<u>(9,906,452)</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		5,373,409	(6,735,810)	(1,362,401)
Transfers between funds		<u>(6,735,810)</u>	<u>6,735,810</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		(1,362,401)	-	(1,362,401)
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>2,577,760</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,577,760</u>
Total funds carried forward	22	<u><u>1,215,359</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>1,215,359</u></u>

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	7,231,983	3,018,207	10,250,190
Other trading activities	3	302,109	-	302,109
Investment income	4	12	-	12
Other income	5	414,023	-	414,023
Total income		<u>7,948,127</u>	<u>3,018,207</u>	<u>10,966,334</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	6	(20,624)	(1,120,410)	(1,141,034)
Charitable activities	7	<u>(592,261)</u>	<u>(9,453,745)</u>	<u>(10,046,006)</u>
Total expenditure		<u>(612,885)</u>	<u>(10,574,155)</u>	<u>(11,187,040)</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		7,335,242	(7,555,948)	(220,706)
Transfers between funds		<u>(7,555,948)</u>	<u>7,555,948</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		(220,706)	-	(220,706)
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>2,798,466</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,798,466</u>
Total funds carried forward	22	<u><u>2,577,760</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>2,577,760</u></u>

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The funds breakdown for 2022 is shown in note 22.

Islamic Help

(Registration number: 09382127)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	15	175,503	174,010
Current assets			
Stocks	16	95,706	41,399
Debtors	17	1,167,098	1,515,503
Cash at bank and in hand	18	26,393	1,116,179
		<u>1,289,197</u>	<u>2,673,081</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	19	<u>(249,341)</u>	<u>(269,331)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,039,856</u>	<u>2,403,750</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,215,359</u></u>	<u><u>2,577,760</u></u>
Funds of the charity:			
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		<u>1,215,359</u>	<u>2,577,760</u>
Total funds	22	<u><u>1,215,359</u></u>	<u><u>2,577,760</u></u>

The financial statements on pages 17 to 31 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 31/01/2024 and signed on their behalf by:



.....
Qari M Asim
Trustee & Chairman

Islamic Help

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash expenditure		(1,362,401)	(220,706)
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	6	10,507	15,049
Investment income	4	(57)	(12)
		(1,351,951)	(205,669)
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in stocks	16	(54,307)	(5,594)
Decrease in debtors	17	348,405	332,805
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	19	(19,990)	29,990
Net cash flows from operating activities		(1,077,843)	151,532
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income	4	57	12
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	15	(12,000)	(26,232)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		-	3,997
Net cash flows from investing activities		(11,943)	(22,223)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,089,786)	129,309
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		1,116,179	986,870
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		26,393	1,116,179

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

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

1 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 2019) - (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

Islamic Help 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.

Islamic Help is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the company information. The members of the company are the trustees named on page 1.

The principal activity of Islamic Help is to provide communities with relief and support that ultimately leads to improvements in the quality of their life, and to overcome poverty and hardship.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling and this is the functional currency of Islamic Help and the accounts are rounded to the nearest £1.

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. The annual financial statements have therefore been prepared on the basis that the charity is a going concern.

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

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.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

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.

Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, for example, allocating property costs by floor areas, or per capita, staff costs by the time spent and other costs by their usage.

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.

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.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £1,000 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

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:

Asset class

Motor vehicles

Fixtures and Fittings

Depreciation method and rate

Residual over a period of 5 years

Residual over a period of 15 years

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the charity does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

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 derecognised 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 derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2023	Total 2022
	General £	funds £	£	£
Donations and legacies;				
Donations to major appeals	5,196,852	1,185,955	6,382,807	8,192,214
Gift aid reclaimed	671,481	-	671,481	480,252
Grants, including capital grants;				
Grants from other charities	956,556	116,324	1,072,880	1,577,724
	<u>6,824,889</u>	<u>1,302,279</u>	<u>8,127,168</u>	<u>10,250,190</u>

3 Income from other trading activities

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2023	Total 2022
	General £	funds £	£	£
Trading income;				
Sales of goods and services	343,334	52,561	395,895	302,109
	<u>343,334</u>	<u>52,561</u>	<u>395,895</u>	<u>302,109</u>

4 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds	Total 2023	Total 2022
	General £	£	£
Interest receivable and similar income;			
Interest receivable on bank deposits	<u>57</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>12</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

5 Other income

	Unrestricted funds	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
	General £		
Government grants	20,931	20,931	414,023

6 Expenditure on raising funds

	Direct costs £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Costs of generating donations and legacies	1,224,662	1,224,662	1,127,730
Costs of trading activities	6,930	6,930	13,304
	<u>1,231,592</u>	<u>1,231,592</u>	<u>1,141,034</u>

7 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Activity undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activity £	Activity support costs £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
International Relief	568,111	668,759	561,758	1,798,628	592,261
Emergency	392,721	1,637,202	48,419	2,078,342	1,462,694
Food	322,876	1,321,532	39,084	1,683,492	2,900,877
Water	64,163	295,312	8,734	368,209	1,391,976
Orphans	191,092	782,871	23,153	997,116	726,243
Medical & Healthcare	32,572	199,801	5,909	238,282	608,728
Education	34,906	147,361	4,358	186,625	432,323
Community Establishment and Rehabilitation	243,846	969,232	28,664	1,241,742	1,557,911
Economic Empowerment	15,617	64,888	1,919	82,424	372,993
	<u>1,865,904</u>	<u>6,086,958</u>	<u>721,998</u>	<u>8,674,860</u>	<u>10,046,006</u>

In addition to the expenditure analysed above, there are also governance costs of £407,303 (2022 - £150,280) which relate directly to charitable activities. See note 8 for further details.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

8 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds		
	General £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Audit fees			
Audit of the financial statements	12,500	12,500	12,414
Trustees remuneration and expenses	18,390	18,390	37,851
Legal fees	376,413	376,413	98,518
Depreciation, amortisation and other similar costs	-	-	1,497
	<u>407,303</u>	<u>407,303</u>	<u>150,280</u>

9 Grant-making

Analysis of grants

Name of institution	2023 £	2022 £
Afghanistan	3,126	64,075
Bangladesh	515,678	1,071,224
Burman Refugees	228,523	478,621
Cameroon	506,540	744,653
Cambodia	-	2,440
Central African Republic	725	-
UK	775,302	191,720
India	127,500	39,000
Jordan	752,527	458,547
Lebanon	79,338	177,597
Malawi	-	37,163
Mali	36,765	-
Pakistan	1,080,882	1,453,532
Palestine	28,450	235,090
Senegal	-	450
Sri Lanka	-	2,500
Sudan	-	28,000
Syrian Refugees	50,000	439,508
Tanzania	1,153,238	1,502,411
Turkey	405,883	-
Yemen	342,481	946,877
	<u>6,086,958</u>	<u>7,873,408</u>

The charity works with International Partners to deliver aid in countries. The charity has taken the exemption available for not disclosing the names of these International Delivery Partners as such disclosure may be deemed to be prejudicial to charities working on the ground. Note 7 shows grant funding activity split across project activity with support costs.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

10 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net outgoing resources for the year include:

	2023 £	2022 £
Audit fees	12,500	12,414
Loss on disposal of fixed assets held for the charity's own use	-	1,497
Depreciation of fixed assets	<u>10,507</u>	<u>15,049</u>

11 Trustees remuneration and expenses

The Trustees who are also Directors of the Charity and the CEO are considered to be the Key Management Personnel of the Charity. Total cost of key management personnel during the year was £49,608 (2022: £44,185).

During the period the Charity made the following transactions with trustees:

Mr Mohammad Masood Alam Khan (Director and Trustee) is an Executive Chairman with many Chief Executive Officer responsibilities. He is employed by the charity and received a gross salary of £18,696 (2022: £29,167).

During the year Trustees/Directors incurred travelling and accommodation expenses of £4,289 (2022: £15,019).

12 Staff costs

	2023 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	1,190,028	988,295
Social security costs	96,783	83,366
Pension costs	<u>20,927</u>	<u>17,451</u>
	<u>1,307,738</u>	<u>1,089,112</u>

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows:

	2023 No	2022 No
Total employed	<u>51</u>	<u>56</u>

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

13 Auditors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,414</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

14 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

15 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	222,402	60,797	283,199
Additions	-	12,000	12,000
At 31 March 2023	<u>222,402</u>	<u>72,797</u>	<u>295,199</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2022	70,901	38,288	109,189
Charge for the year	10,507	-	10,507
At 31 March 2023	<u>81,408</u>	<u>38,288</u>	<u>119,696</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023	<u>140,994</u>	<u>34,509</u>	<u>175,503</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>151,501</u>	<u>22,509</u>	<u>174,010</u>

16 Stock

	2023 £	2022 £
Finished goods	<u>95,706</u>	<u>41,399</u>

17 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	71,931	359,279
Prepayments	16,342	21,744
Accrued income	-	5,655
Other debtors	1,078,825	1,128,825
	<u>1,167,098</u>	<u>1,515,503</u>

18 Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash on hand	19,799	28,590
Cash at bank	6,594	1,087,589
	<u>26,393</u>	<u>1,116,179</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

19 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	232,957	203,379
Other creditors	14,301	20,758
Accruals	2,083	45,194
	<u>249,341</u>	<u>269,331</u>

20 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating lease commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Land and buildings		
Within one year	160,996	145,216
Between one and five years	366,240	493,360
	<u>527,236</u>	<u>638,576</u>

21 Charity status

The charity is limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales, 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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

22 Funds

	Balance at 1 April 2022 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2023 £
Unrestricted funds					
General					
General	2,577,760	7,189,210	(1,815,801)	(6,735,810)	1,215,359
Restricted funds					
Community Establishment & Rehabilitation	-	34,069	(1,286,112)	1,252,043	-
Emergency Relief	-	184,566	(2,248,112)	2,063,546	-
Education	-	25,473	(213,323)	187,850	-
Medical & Healthcare	-	-	(242,974)	242,974	-
Food & Social	-	282,288	(1,908,743)	1,626,455	-
Water & Sanitation	-	81,617	(421,976)	340,359	-
Orphan care	-	734,348	(1,674,079)	939,731	-
Economic Empowerment	-	12,480	(95,332)	82,852	-
Total restricted funds	-	1,354,841	(8,090,651)	6,735,810	-
Total funds	<u>2,577,760</u>	<u>8,544,051</u>	<u>(9,906,452)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,215,359</u>

	Balance at 1 April 2021 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2022 £
Unrestricted funds					
General					
General	2,798,466	7,948,127	(612,885)	(7,555,948)	2,577,760
Restricted funds					
Community Establishment & Rehabilitation	-	403,677	(1,635,731)	1,232,054	-
Emergency Relief	-	962,491	(1,758,189)	795,698	-
Education	-	42,684	(453,248)	410,564	-
Medical & Healthcare	-	114,468	(648,569)	534,101	-
Food & Social	-	521,528	(3,110,736)	2,589,208	-
Water & Sanitation	-	126,728	(1,453,530)	1,326,802	-
Orphan care	-	825,006	(1,130,701)	305,695	-
Economic Empowerment	-	21,625	(383,451)	361,826	-
Total restricted funds	-	3,018,207	(10,574,155)	7,555,948	-
Total funds	<u>2,798,466</u>	<u>10,966,334</u>	<u>(11,187,040)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,577,760</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

Community Establishments and Rehabilitation

Over the last year Islamic Help has continued its commitment to providing shelter in emergency situations, addressing housing shortages in the areas in which it works and working on other construction projects including schools, medical centres, mosques and other community facilities. Islamic Help is committed to supporting and setting up community establishments as they often provide a much needed and stabilising influence in fragmented and fractured communities.

Education

Islamic Help has been able to continue its provision of education and training to those in need. The charity supports schools in Darfur, Tanzania, Palestine, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Islamic Help also supports the provision of education to orphans in Darfur, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Palestine, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan and Kashmir.

Emergency Relief

Emergency projects saved lives in Pakistan, Gaza, and Syria. In all places we provided people with shelter, food, winter kits and medical treatment and provided for orphans.

Food & Social

Ramadan Food Packs in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Tanzania, South Darfur, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Niger and Mali.

Medical and Healthcare

Medical projects provided urgent live saving medical services around the world and helped build capacity of local medical staff by providing mentoring and training programmes. Islamic Help provides specialist healthcare through various projects.

Orphans

Orphan sponsorship has helped some of the most vulnerable children stay in education and have access to clean water, food and health services. We were also able to carry out special projects providing support to hard to reach orphans in Pakistan and Syria. We also have a reasonably large orphan care programme running in Pakistan.

Qurbani / Aqeeqa

Qurbani distribution in Tanzania, Bangladesh, Sudan, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen, India, Iraq and Somalia. Food Aid in Gaza and Syria. Aqeeqa, performed on the birth of a child, is a celebratory offering of meat which is distributed amongst the family and friends of the new-born and the poor and needy. This is a service offered to donors so that they can perform the aqeeqa to benefit the poor and needy. Donors have the option of performing aqeeqa in several countries.

Water and Sanitation

We provide solutions to water scarcity to communities affected by floods in Pakistan over the last few years. Islamic Help is also committed to longer term solutions to water scarcity and has built water sources for communities that have no easily accessible source of water. Our emergency response during the crisis includes the distribution of clean water to affected families.

23 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Total funds at 31 March 2023
	General £	£
Tangible fixed assets	175,503	175,503
Current assets	1,289,197	1,289,197
Current liabilities	(249,341)	(249,341)
Total net assets	<u>1,215,359</u>	<u>1,215,359</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Unrestricted funds	Total funds at 31 March 2022
	General £	£
Tangible fixed assets	174,010	174,010
Current assets	2,673,081	2,673,081
Current liabilities	(269,331)	(269,331)
Total net assets	<u>2,577,760</u>	<u>2,577,760</u>

24 Related party transactions

During the period the Charity made the following related party transactions:

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Sultan Fiaz ul Hassan and Sultan Niaz ul Hassan were trustees of Islamic Help and trustees of Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust, a registered charity (No. 292697) until the date of 15.07.22, when the aforementioned ceased being trustees of Islamic Help.

The following transactions are included within Islamic Help accounts:

- Branding £30,000 (2022: £0); Education £10,000 (2022: £120,000); Office Rent £84,000 (2022: £84,000); Clothing Banks Rent: £17,700 (2022: £0); London Shop £28,000 (2022: £28,000)

- Other debtors include £574,825 (2022: £574,825)

Accounts

Company registration number: 09382127

Charity registration number: 1160490

Islamic Help

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Islamic Help

Contents

Reference and Administrative Details	1
Strategic Report	2 to 9
Trustees' Report	10 to 14
Independent Auditor's Report post June 2016	15 to 16
Statement of Financial Activities	17
Balance Sheet	18
Statement of Cash Flows	19
Notes to the Financial Statements	20 to 32

Islamic Help

Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees

Mr Sultan Niaz ul-Hassan (resigned 14 July 2022)
Mr Rafaqat Hussain (resigned 24 July 2022)
Mr Mohammad Masood Alam Khan (resigned 5 July 2022)
Mr Sultan Fiaz-UI Hassan (resigned 14 July 2022)
Tanvir Ahmed Choudhary (appointed 5 July 2022)
Qari Muhammad Asim (appointed 15 July 2022)

Principal Office

19 OMBERSLEY ROAD
BIRMINGHAM
B12 8UR

Company Registration Number

09382127

Charity Registration Number

1160490

Auditor

Naeem Shareef
Shareef & Co
Chartered Accountants
18-22 Stoney Lane
Yardley, Birmingham
B25 8YP

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2021, in compliance with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Achievements and performance

Review of charitable activities undertaken

This section of the report covers the calendar year 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021, as this is the feedback reporting mechanism for project and programme delivery. During the year, our supporters, donors and partners helped us to deliver aid and support to improve the quality of life, directly and indirectly, for the equivalent of approx. 6 million people in the UK, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Some of our main highlights

- The continued provision and consolidation of emergency and long-term aid and support for Rohingya refugee communities in Bangladesh. These projects benefited the equivalent of 2.4 million refugees.
- In addition to serving the Rohingya refugee community, our Bangladesh office also serves the needs of native communities that need support. During the year, the delivery of food, WASH, livelihoods and environmental campaigns supported more than 140,000 people in need.
- Similar to our projects in Bangladesh for Rohingya refugees, our team in Jordan continued to meet their commitments to serve the needs of Syrian and Palestinian refugees in the country, with diverse projects and programmes serving more than 48,000 beneficiaries
- Our Jordan team also supervised and delivered emergency aid to Syrian refugees in Lebanon. This included Ramadan food parcels and winter aid provisions, all of which supported more than 55,000 refugees.
- Yemen is experiencing what the UN has described as the world's worst humanitarian disaster. Against the background of civil conflict and risks to their safety, our team in the war-ravaged country maintained the delivery of projects that ultimately benefited the equivalent of nearly 2.4 million people during the year
- Institutional and large Middle East donors showed their continuing faith in our Cameroon team to deliver major infrastructure projects, including 3 new villages and a Children's Ecological Village. Overall, our country office carried out projects for the benefit of more than 130,000 poor and vulnerable individuals.
- Tanzania, the main centre of our operations in Africa, recorded another busy year by implementing a variety of programmes, from food and WASH to medical aid and livelihoods, for more than 200,000 beneficiaries.
- Pakistan, our longest-established office outside of the UK, experienced one of its busiest years as it helped communities to recover from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Among the projects it delivered for nearly 460,000 people was the serving of 1,000 meals per day for labourers whose livelihoods had disappeared due to the pandemic.
- As well as delivering projects that benefited the equivalent of nearly 2.8 million Rohingya refugees in the country, our Bangladesh office also provided food security and clean water provision for 143,000 people in need in the host population
- As with every year, the busiest times for our teams were during Ramadan and Qurbani with the delivery of food security programmes in 18 countries for more than 577,000 beneficiaries.
- While our pioneering Umrah for Orphans programme was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and international travel restrictions, our donors and sponsors helped us provide support and care for nearly 2,300 orphans and disabled children in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.
- Along with food security, the provision of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities remains one of our main obligations to our beneficiaries. The installation of water hand pumps and wells improves the quality of life for communities through safe and easy access to this vital resource, improves health and frees up time and opportunities for socio-economic development through the pursuit of education and livelihoods.

Additionally, we continue to meet the emergency and immediate needs of vulnerable communities – in Bangladesh, water tankers supplied the annual equivalent of 2.19 million refugees, while in Yemen 3 water tanker projects benefited the annual equivalent of approx. 1.4 million people.

- Education is key to helping many poorer and vulnerable people escape poverty and improve their life prospects. Our education services range from running schools for refugee children to the construction and running of Qur'an classes in

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Cameroon; private education for the poorest orphans in Tanzania; support for university students in Jordan, and the construction of fully-equipped classrooms plus stationery and other items for children in war-ravaged Yemen.

- The provision of livelihoods in Asia and Africa is crucial in helping the poorest out of the poverty trap and to empower them so they have the means to have more control over their own lives and the situations they face. It releases them from relying on aid handouts so, instead, they are equipped to earn for and support their families with dignity and respect.
- As the climate crisis disproportionately affects poorer countries, we have engaged in projects to help offset some of the damage. Projects have included the setting up of a plantation in Bangladesh; an orphans' ecological village in Cameroon, and the launch of an afforestation campaign by our Jordan team in collaboration with the Jordanian government.

In the UK, volunteers have engaged in raising awareness as part of international campaigns, and in July 2021 Islamic Help was granted accreditation as an observer to the Governing Body of UNEP – the United Nations Environment Programme - allowing it to participate in all public meetings and sessions of UNEP and its subsidiary bodies, making it one of only four Muslim organisations in the UK to have received UNEP observer status.

- The support of major institutional donors from the Middle East allowed us to embark on major community development programmes, including the construction of several self-contained villages in Cameroon, while our teams in Asia and Africa continued to provide many regions with new, well-equipped mosques on behalf of our donors.
- The involvement of international partners gave us the opportunity to instigate several medical camps which provided services for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and cataract surgeries in Cameroon and Tanzania, while our long-established Birth Clinic for pregnant Syrian refugees in Jordan saw 6,350 patients and the safe and healthy birth of 871 babies during the year.
- Although the continuing effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns curtailed physical volunteering activities, we were able to participate and engage in several projects, namely in the UK, to support our local communities. They included webinars throughout the year for educational and informative purposes, as well as fundraising for our humanitarian projects, while many of our volunteers took part in environmental awareness campaigns including during the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26).

Our other work included supporting, with partners, a food bank and community surgery for our neighbours in Balsall Heath, Birmingham; special Eid gatherings for the families of disabled children; iftar food packs for the vulnerable in our local community, and participation in a bereavement counselling service for local people suffering trauma and loss.

1. DISASTER & EMERGENCY RELIEF

Rohingya refugees, Bangladesh

Continuing the work they had started at the start of the exodus of Rohingya Muslims from neighbouring Myanmar in 2017, our team in Bangladesh again delivered a range of short and long-term projects throughout the year. It ranged from food security and clean water to medical clinics, the construction of a mosque and aid packages in the aftermath of a devastating fire in the Cox's Bazar refugee camp in March 2021, which destroyed nearly 10,000 shelters and displaced more than 50,000 individuals. In total, the work benefited the equivalent of 2.4 million refugees and included (*projects & no. of beneficiaries*):

- Water provided through 3 water tankers and 5 water stations, serving 6,000 refugees every day – the equivalent of 2.19 million people per year
- Two medical clinics: 112,420
- Emergency aid for refugees whose homes were destroyed in the camp fire: 32,290
- Qurbani meat parcels: 36,100
- Cooked meals: 16,200
- Ramadan food parcels: 11,630
- Water well: 7,500
- Winter aid: 3,395
- Shelter: 750
- Mosque: 800
- Various aid: 24,060.

Syrian and Palestinian Refugees

The continued focus of our Jordan team was meeting the needs of Syrian and Palestinian refugees, as well as poorer sections of the host community. It also organised and delivered aid packages to Syrian refugees in Lebanon. During the year, the team supported 48,837 beneficiaries, including 6,350 patients at our Birth Clinic, in Irbid, for pregnant Syrian refugees and the safe and healthy birth of 871 babies as a result. Emergency work included:

- Winter aid: 20,820
- Ramadan food parcels: 10,840

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

- Qurbani meat parcels: 3,000
- Eid clothes & shoes: 3,627
- Birth Clinic: 6,350 patients & 871 births
- Covid aid: 1,463
- Housing Support: 820
- Medical Support: 46

Lebanon

- Ramadan: 7,022
- Winter Aid: 32,600

Yemen

It has been described by the UN as the world's worst humanitarian disaster and while there have been ceasefires, the risks still remained for our Yemen team as they continued their work against the backdrop of the civil conflict.

They delivered, on behalf of our donors and partners, a diverse range of projects and programmes to benefit the equivalent of nearly 2.4 million individuals, most notably 2 bakeries which provided bread for more than 2,000 people daily, and 3 water tanker projects that delivered fresh water throughout the year, benefiting nearly 4,000 people every day.

- Water Tankers: 1,398,810
- Bakery: 810,300
- Ramadan food parcels: 41,206
- Food aid (various projects): 35,803
- Winter Aid: 19,728
- Water Wells: 17,967
- Qurbani meat parcels: 67,325
- Fuel: 2,309
- Hygiene kits: 2,220
- Education aid: 1,742
- Baby Milk & Food: 981

2. FOOD and SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

As ever, Ramadan and Qurbani were the busiest and most intense times of the year for our teams as they delivered food packs and meat parcels to 577,956 deserving individuals. They included Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh; Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon; communities facing starvation and famine in Somalia and Sudan, and poor and vulnerable communities across Asia, Africa and the Far East. Additionally, they delivered cooked meals, communal iftars and Eid gifts in several of these countries.

2021	RAMADAN (pre-month of Ramadan and during 12 April to 12 May)	QURBANI (pre & during Eid ul Adha 19-21 July)
Bangladesh	7,370	29,500
Rohingya Refugees	11,630	36,100
Cameroon	3,680	103,250
Central African Republic	880	40,066
India	-	69,706
Jordan*	10,840	3,000
Lebanon	7,022	-
Palestine	8,115	862
Pakistan	5,030	14,000
Tanzania	40,200	37,000
Yemen	41,206	67,325
Others**	6,435	63,566
TOTAL	142,408	435,548

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Total No. of Beneficiaries Ramadan & Qurbani: 577,956

** Palestinian and Syrian refugees*

*** Bosnia, Chad, Djibouti, Indonesia, Malawi, Mali, Somalia, Sudan*

As well as the established seasonal programmes of Ramadan and Qurbani, our teams delivered food programmes throughout the year to communities suffering in emergencies or mired in poverty. Examples included:

- Two bakeries in Yemen that provided daily bread for 810,300 people during the year
- Cooked meals at various times of the year for 16,200 Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh
- Family food parcels, resulting from Sadaqah (charitable) donations, to 58,200 individuals in Tanzania
- Meat from Sadaqah and Aqeeqah charitable animal sacrifices to 1,029 individuals in Cameroon
- The provision of 1,000 cooked meals per day to labourers in Pakistan whose livelihoods had suffered in the Covid-19 pandemic.

UK

In the UK, staff and volunteers distributed winter and iftar (Ramadan) food packs for dozens of elderly and vulnerable families in Balsall Heath, Birmingham, where Islamic Help's UK headquarters are based. We also continued our participation in a food bank and community surgery in partnership with the Bahu Trust as part of a community support programme helping vulnerable and poor families in Birmingham. This included providing those most in need with non-perishable essential or staple items of food to help them through the winter.

3. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Part of our approach to helping people out of poverty is to empower them with the means and tools to become self-sustainable. Through this method, they shed their reliance on aid from outside agencies and can earn their own incomes, thereby supporting their families with dignity and respect and contributing to their communities' social and economic prosperity. Examples of our livelihood projects included:

- The distribution of rickshaws and sewing machines – the latter concentrated on vulnerable women or women-headed households – in Bangladesh, for the benefit of 300 people
- The provision of livestock (goats) and small stores for (directly and indirectly) 65 beneficiaries in Cameroon, and 2,250 individuals in Tanzania where we also provided rickshaws and motor cycles for taxi and transport business set-ups
- Jobs & skills training for 47 women as part of an Empowerment for Widows programme in Jordan
- The provision of 55 fruit and vegetable carts for street vendors in several areas of Pakistan
- Bangladesh: The continued employment of qualified Rohingya refugee teachers at the Humanity Rises Rehma Child Life Centre, implemented on behalf of an American humanitarian partner to educate Rohingya refugee children
- Employing Rohingya refugee labourers and craftsmen to help construct shelter homes for refugee families at Cox's Bazar, also in Bangladesh
- Jordan: The employment of fully qualified medical staff at our Birth Clinic for pregnant Syrian refugees and their new-borns in Irbid
- The employment of local labourers and companies for our hand pump and water well installations, and mosque constructions in Cameroon, Pakistan and Tanzania.

4. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

To empower communities and work towards improving their quality of life, we have been engaged by our donors and partners to provide and develop permanent and semi-permanent infrastructure that aids social, economic and cultural growth. This has ranged from constructing shelter homes for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh to the building of mosques in Asia and Africa that are focal points for community activities; the provision of new houses for vulnerable families to self-contained village communities. Examples included:

Bangladesh

- As part of the continuing support for Rohingya refugees, we built family shelters to house 150 families. As well as providing them with semi-permanent family abodes, the construction work included the employment of refugee labourers and skilled craft workers, allowing them to earn livelihoods. Additionally, a mosque was built in the refugee community in Cox's Bazar to serve 800 worshippers.

Cameroon

- The main focus of our infrastructure development work during the year, our team in Cameroon completed or started work on several major projects including developments for large Middle East donors. The work included:
- 3 new village complexes, each featuring housing, mosques, wells, schools, medical centres and other services

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

- These 3 new developments were Al Taqwa Village for 100 families (500 individuals); Abu Bakar As Siddik village (500 people), and Al Mutairy Village (250 individuals)
- Work also began on the development of a new Orphans Ecological Village which will eventually serve 200 beneficiaries and include, among other facilities, a school and living accommodation for the orphans and residences for the teachers
- The Cameroon office also delivered 21 new mosques for 37,000 worshippers, and 4 new Islamic centres for 6,000 people
- They also continued to support 200 families at our refugee camp in Garoua Boulai for people who fled the internal conflict in the Central African Republic (CAR), and the similar camp for 1,500 IDPs (internally displaced people) in the Yelwa district in CAR.

Pakistan

- Nineteen mosques, serving 1,900 people, were constructed in Sindh and Baluchistan provinces
- New one-room houses for poor and widow families were constructed to house 40 beneficiaries.

5. EDUCATION

By giving children and young people the opportunities to fulfil their right to education, our teams are providing them with the foundations for a future of stability, security and prosperity that will benefit them and their communities. Our continuing commitment to support orphans through our orphan sponsorship programme allowed more than 2,100 of these children to receive regular schooling and education. Our other education programmes during the year included:

Bangladesh

- Continued implementation of the Humanity Rises Rehma Child Life Center on behalf of an American partner for Rohingya refugee children who received education from qualified teachers plus free stationery, uniforms and daily meals

Jordan

- The Qorduba School project provided education for 60 Syrian refugee children in converted mobile classrooms in remote or difficult-to-access locations which are rarely visited by aid agencies
- Our Jordan office also helped 326 university students through a variety of support packages.

Pakistan

- There was continued support for the provision of free higher education at the Al-Hira Community College in Mirpur, which delivers 4-year courses in religious and modern education, for the benefit of 300 students.

Tanzania

- Twenty orphans at our Children's Eco Village received formal and regular education as part of our ongoing commitment to the project, while a further 51 orphans from poor families were the beneficiaries of a new support programme that gave them access to private education plus free uniforms, meals, stationery and equipment.

Yemen

- Two new classrooms were built and equipped, in a village in Taiz governate, on behalf of a partner, for 1,200 pupils, and a distribution of uniforms, shoes, bags and stationery was carried out for a further 542 youngsters.

UK

- Staff and volunteers continued to build relationships with educational institutions, especially to raise awareness of our humanitarian projects and engage students in volunteering activities, and there was ongoing support for education programmes carried out by one of our UK partners, the Bahu Trust.

6. WATER and SANITATION

The provision of clean and safe drinking water facilities remains one of our core programmes. During the year, we continued to meet the immediate needs of communities in emergencies or distress and installed thousands of water hand pumps and community wells that benefited individual households and villages.

Providing WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) programmes not only gives beneficiaries access to sources of clean and safe water but presents opportunities for their social and economic development by, for example, freeing women and children from the daily task of walking miles to fetch water – time that they can now use for education or livelihoods.

During the year, our water programmes benefited the equivalent of 3.8 million people. That included 254,392 beneficiaries of hand pumps and wells installed in deprived or poverty-stricken communities, while the equivalent of 2.19 million Rohingya refugees received daily water from our tankers and a similar project in Yemen served the equivalent of nearly 1.4 million people during the year.

The work included (*number of beneficiaries*):

Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh

Three water tankers each delivering 30,000 litres a day and five water stations plus tanks located at camps in Cox's Bazar served 6,000 refugees per day (annual equivalent of 2.19 million people)

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Bangladesh

2,715 hand pumps and 108 wells (100,425)

Cameroon

35 new wells (20,000)

Pakistan

2,700 hand pumps (19,000) and 45 wells (22,500)

Tanzania

67 new wells (67,000)

Yemen

50 wells (17,967) plus water tankers distributing drinking water to families in Taiz governate (annual equiv. 1.4 million)

7. ORPHANS & CHILDCARE

Another of our long-term core programmes is the support and care of orphans through our orphan sponsorship programme. The commitment by our donors to provide annual support and care helped 2,151 orphans and 131 disabled children by ensuring that their essential needs were met and they had shelter, education and healthcare.

During the year, orphan sponsorship programmes supported (number of orphans):

Bangladesh: 230 & 20 disabled

Cameroon: 231

Tanzania: 530

Jordan: 600 & 63 disabled

Pakistan: 423

Yemen: 137 & 48 disabled

TOTAL 2,282

8. VOLUNTEERS

In common with other organisations in the sector, our volunteers' activities were restricted by the continuing effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns. While physical fundraising challenges and activities were restrained, our webinars continued throughout the year for educational and informative purposes, as well as other fundraising for our humanitarian projects. Many of our volunteers also took part in environmental awareness campaigns, including during the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) held in the UK; supported a food bank and community surgery, with our partner the Bahu Trust, for our neighbours in Balsall Heath, Birmingham; organised and took part in special Eid gatherings for the families of local disabled children, and distributed iftar food packs for the vulnerable in our local community.

9. MEDICAL & HEALTHCARE

Whether they were integrated into emergency response programmes or standalone projects, the provision of medical aid and healthcare remained a significant part of our work across the year. Our teams delivered a series of projects on behalf of our donors or partners to reduce disease and illness, and improve the overall quality of life for beneficiaries. Examples included:

Bangladesh

The continuation of two medical clinics on behalf of partners at Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, which provided treatment and care for more than 9,000 patients every month – the equivalent of 112,420 individuals during the year. There was also the provision of medical services and aid following the massive fire that ripped through the camps in March 2021, destroying nearly 10,000 shelters and displacing more than 50,000 individuals.

Cameroon & CAR

Our Cameroon team was involved in the delivery and implementation of eye cataract surgeries in Garoua and Maroua, which treated 600 patients. Medical services continued to be provided to families affected by the civil conflict in the Central African Republic. The beneficiaries included 200 families (1,500 individuals) at our refugee camp at Garoua Boulai in Cameroon and the 1,750 internally displaced people at our camp in Yelwa in CAR.

Jordan

A series of medical projects were delivered by our Jordan office, principally for Syrian and Palestinian refugees who have limited or no access to public health services in the country. The work included medical support for 46 poor families; emergency aid and relief for families still affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, which benefited 900 people, and the continuation of our Birth Clinic for pregnant Syrian refugees. The clinic, in Irbid, was in its fifth year of operation and during the year provided a range of medical services to 6,350 patients and the safe and healthy birth of 871 babies.

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Tanzania

A series of eye camps saw the completion of cataract surgeries on 1,730 patients and the distribution of 3,000 pairs of glasses.

Yemen

With malnutrition and starvation affecting large parts of the population, our Yemen office helped set up a clinic for malnourished children on behalf of a partner. During the course of the year, it provided advice, counselling and aid for affected women and mothers, plus baby milk and baby food for malnourished infants. More than 980 babies were the beneficiaries of projects to treat malnutrition and improve their health prospects.

10. ENVIRONMENT

There was heightened emphasis during the year on the need for environmental action as the effects of the climate crisis began to be felt increasingly disproportionately by poorer countries. Our country offices carried out several projects to help their local communities, while in the UK volunteers took part in national and global awareness campaigns, especially during the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) which was held in Glasgow, to highlight the need for action. Our work included:

Trees for Change: our long-term environmental strategy which started by planting tens of thousands of trees and saplings, and creating a plant nursery, in Tanzania. These are providing fruit and vegetable harvests for vulnerable families who now also have another means of livelihood, and establishing a life-changing legacy of sustainability. Other countries to benefit from Trees for Change are Bangladesh and Jordan.

Bangladesh: The creation of a new tree plantation at a village in Kishorgonj District. Featuring fruit and other trees, it aims to bring environmental, social and economic benefits that will benefit, directly and indirectly, 450 families

Children's Eco Village: A long-term project in Tanzania, the CEV has been built and is run on principles of environmental awareness and practices, and maximises the use of natural resources through sustainability and recycling. It presently cares for 20 orphans and their guardians in Eco Homes. A similarly-themed Children's Ecological Village is also under construction in Cameroon on behalf of a partner.

Jordan: As well as the planting of trees to benefit 200 families, our team was honoured to launch a national afforestation campaign in collaboration with Jordan's Agriculture Ministry. The afforestation campaign plants trees where there are none – in this case, on agricultural land - to promote carbon capture and bring long term environmental benefits. The government aims to transform the land into a forest that can be used as a public park. As part of the project, our Jordan office used local workers and employed green energy, such as solar power, for the work.

United Nations: In July 2021, Islamic Help was granted accreditation as an observer to the Governing Body of UNEP – the United Nations Environment Programme - allowing it to participate in all public meetings and sessions of UNEP and its subsidiary bodies. Accreditation is the main entry point for major groups and stakeholders that want to engage in policy dialogue at the UN and help shape the future of the world. Islamic Help is one of only four Muslim organisations in the UK to have UNEP observer status.

Financial review

During the year the charity raised £10.9m (2021: £11.3m), this included £0.3m (2021: £0.34) to trading income. The charity spent £1.1m (2021: £1m) on fundraising activities and ££10m (2021: £8.9m) on charitable activities.

The charity made a net loss of £0.22m (2021: net income £1.4m). The year end reserves stood at £2.8m (2021: 1.4m), representing general reserves.

Policy on reserves

It is the Charity's policy to hold general reserves that represent at least three months of core spend an amount to cover unforeseen eventualities. Core spend is defined as fundraising costs and 20% of charitable spend - this covers the supports and an adequate amount to cover unforeseen eventualities.

The Trustees have deemed that the charity has sufficient reserves to meet its needs for the next year. There are no reserves in deficit.

Future plans

The charity has embarked on a digital transformation plan. As part of this plan the donor management system, branding and donor communications protocols and touch points are being revisited.

The charity plans to access donor fundraising and operations in Turkey.

Principal risks and uncertainties

General reserves

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Low general reserves can limit the ability of the charity to make funds available to plug short falls in fund raising and to develop back office functions.

The Charity has embarked on a cost reduction programme. Staff costs have been reduced and the organisational structure streamlined.

Reputation

Negative PR around project delivery can damage reputation and result in losing donor confidence.

The Trustees take active interest to ensure that Islamic Help commits to projects that it can deliver. Trustees visit projects personally and make management accountable.

Islamic Help ensures that all Partners are vetted before funds are transferred to ensure they are not involved or perceived to be involved in illegal activities.

The strategic report was approved by the trustees of the charity on **30/12/2022** and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Tanvir Ahmed Choudhary
Trustee

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditors' report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Objectives and activities

Objects and aims

In furtherance of its aims and objectives, Islamic Help's main work is:

- responding to natural and man-made disasters and providing emergency relief
- providing communities with long term support that ultimately leads to improvements in the quality of their life, and to self-sufficiency to overcome poverty and hardship

Our Vision - To create a world free from poverty, based on the principles of justice and equality

The principal objective of Islamic Help is the alleviation of hardship and suffering caused by poverty and natural and man-made disasters

Our Mission - To help and empower the poor and needy through building their confidence and independence

Our Values - Our values are ethical and based on the principles of fairness and quality, and the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah

Islamic Help is committed to the reduction of poverty and its effects on individuals, communities and Societies

Transparency - We must be open in our work and actions, and take our duties to account very seriously

Islamic Help has experienced substantial growth in response to the challenges placed before it since its establishment as a UK-registered NGO & charity in 2003

Integrity - Each person has the right to live and be treated with dignity and integrity

Empowerment - Through empowerment, people are able to make a difference in their lives and to their societies

Understanding - By understanding the needs of the different people we serve, we are able to provide the best services they can require

Having worked in more than 20 countries since 2003, Islamic Help now has offices in the UK (Birmingham); Australia; Bangladesh; Gaza (Palestine); Pakistan; Jordan; Tanzania and Yemen

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Fundraising disclosures

Islamic Help strives to adhere to relevant statutory regulations including the Data Protection Act (2018) and the Charities Act (2011). We are continually revising our policies and procedures as we grow and to keep up to date with changes in legislation and regulations.

We are registered with the Fundraising Regulator and have developed our procedures to comply with the Code of Fundraising Practice. Islamic Help is also a member of the Institute of Fundraising and our fundraising activities are legal, transparent, honest and respectful.

Our fundraising teams utilise a number of different approaches, which include the following:

- Individual donor giving
- Major donor giving
- Corporate or/and institutional giving
- Community fundraising
- Challenges
- Live TV appeals
- Events
- Volunteers
- Direct mail
- Online giving
- Call Centres

Fundraising activities are carried out by our own staff, volunteers, partners and professional fundraisers.

Code of Fundraising Practice

During the year we reviewed our compliance with the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice. We plan to subject ourselves to an internal audit of compliance. We have internal policies which staff must adhere to with regards to due diligence and speaker checks for fundraising events.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

From September 2017 we have provided training to all staff and GDPR training is ongoing for new staff and volunteers. We have a Data Protection policy and privacy statements.

Protection of vulnerable people

Islamic Help abides by the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice and ensures our staff and volunteers are fully briefed about the code on conduct with regard to the protection of vulnerable people. Before any external facing fundraising activity is undertaken, we brief staff and volunteers on best practice and make them aware of the need to identify, respect, support and protect vulnerable people.

Complaints handling

For instances where we do not meet the high standards, we set ourselves, we have a complaints policy in place. A complaint can be submitted to us either in person, by telephone, email or online via our website contact form. Complaints are dealt with in accordance with the process laid down in the policy and reported to the Fundraising Regulator through the annual return. We are also obliged to abide with requests submitted weekly via the Fundraising Preference Service from donors who no longer wish to receive communications from us.

Public benefit

The Strategic report refers to the work undertaken to further public benefit.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Grant making policies

During the year, the charity made grants of £6.8m towards its charitable objectives. These grants were paid to Islamic Help's International Delivery Partners based in countries where the beneficiaries reside. These Partners are subject to a vetting exercise by the Programmes department to determine their suitability for programme delivery. Grants are made against proposals received from these Partners.

Once the grants are made and the project is delivered, project and programme reports are sought to confirm the spend. Trustees and Management make visits to Field office to confirm programme spend and beneficiary feedback.

Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

Islamic Help is a UK-based Non-Governmental Organisation established as an incorporated Charity. The Memorandum and Articles incorporated on the 09 Jan 2015. The Company registered with the Charity Commission on the 13 Feb 2015.

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The constitution requires a minimum of three Trustees and allows for a maximum of six Trustees. There are four founding Trustees that will hold office indefinitely.

Induction and training of trustees

The founding Trustees have received the necessary training and advice. Any new Trustees will receive a training pack and a one to one session with a governance expert on appointment.

Arrangements for setting key management personnel remuneration

The Chairman, Mr Mohammad Masood Alam Khan (Chairman and Trustee) is an Executive Chairman with many Chief Executive Officer responsibilities. He also takes an active lead on operational delivery and fund raising matters across many countries. During the year, the charity remunerated him for his services.

The Board of Trustees meet to discuss and set the remuneration of Mohammad Masood Alam Khan. During this consideration, Mr Khan is excused from this meeting and discussion. His remuneration is set independently. The Trustees also seek legal advice to ensure all the necessary legal contracts are in place and that his remuneration is allowable under Charity Commission rules.

Organisational structure

The Chairman of Islamic Help is a paid employee of Islamic Help and responsible for the overall running of the organisation. The Chairman in consultation with the Trustees appoints a CEO for the day to day running of the charity.

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Relationships with related parties

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust (Charity No 292697)

Sultan Fiaz ul Hassan and Sultan Niaz ul Hassan, trustees of Islamic Help are also trustees of Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Major risks and management of those risks

General reserves

Low general reserves can limit the ability of the charity to make funds available to plug short falls in fund raising and to develop back office functions.

The Charity has embarked on a cost reduction programme. Staff costs have been reduced and the organisational structure streamlined.

Reputation

Negative PR around project delivery can damage reputation and result in losing donor confidence.

The Trustees take active interest to ensure that Islamic Help commits to projects that it can deliver. Trustees visit projects personally and make management accountable.

Islamic Help ensures that all Partners are vetted before funds are transferred to ensure they are not involved or perceived to be involved in illegal activities.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Islamic Help for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company 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 corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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.

Reappointment of auditor

Cooper Parry Group Limited have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on **30/12/2022** and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Tanvir Ahmed Choudhary
Trustee

Islamic Help

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Islamic Help

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Islamic Help (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company 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 trustees' 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 charitable 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 trustees 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 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Report of the Independent Auditors 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Report of the Trustees is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the charitable company has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- 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

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 charitable company'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 charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under Section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Islamic Help

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Islamic Help

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 a Report of the Independent Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

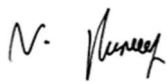
Based on our understanding of the Charity and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to employment laws and taxes, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to achieve desired financial results and the manipulation of exceptional items and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included, but were not limited to: - enquiries with management, and the Company's legal counsel (internal and, where relevant, external), including consideration of known or suspected instances of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations and examining supporting calculations where a provision has been made in respect of these; reading key correspondence with regulatory authorities in relation to compliance with certain employment laws and indirect tax matters; - understanding and evaluating the design and implementation of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities; - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular, in relation to restricted funds; - identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations and postings by unusual users; There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 Report of the Independent Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



.....
Naeem Shareef
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of

Shareef & Co
Chartered Accountants
18-22 Stoney Lane
Yardley, Birmingham
B25 8YP

Date: 30 December 2022

Islamic Help

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2022 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	7,231,983	3,018,207	10,250,190
Other trading activities	3	302,109	-	302,109
Investment income	4	12	-	12
Other income	5	414,023	-	414,023
Total income		<u>7,948,127</u>	<u>3,018,207</u>	<u>10,966,334</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	6	(20,624)	(1,120,410)	(1,141,034)
Charitable activities	7	(592,261)	(9,453,745)	(10,046,006)
Total expenditure		<u>(612,885)</u>	<u>(10,574,155)</u>	<u>(11,187,040)</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		7,335,242	(7,555,948)	(220,706)
Transfers between funds		(7,555,948)	7,555,948	-
Net movement in funds		(220,706)	-	(220,706)
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>2,798,466</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,798,466</u>
Total funds carried forward	23	<u><u>2,577,760</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>2,577,760</u></u>

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	7,596,188	3,403,459	10,999,647
Other trading activities	3	342,477	-	342,477
Investment income	4	2	-	2
Total income		<u>7,938,667</u>	<u>3,403,459</u>	<u>11,342,126</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	6	(20,456)	(1,028,486)	(1,048,942)
Charitable activities	7	(791,917)	(8,106,366)	(8,898,283)
Total expenditure		<u>(812,373)</u>	<u>(9,134,852)</u>	<u>(9,947,225)</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		7,126,294	(5,731,393)	1,394,901
Transfers between funds		(5,731,393)	5,731,393	-
Net movement in funds		1,394,901	-	1,394,901
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>1,403,565</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,403,565</u>
Total funds carried forward	23	<u><u>2,798,466</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>2,798,466</u></u>

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The funds breakdown for 2021 is shown in note 23.

Islamic Help

(Registration number: 09382127)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	15	174,010	166,824
Current assets			
Stocks	16	41,399	35,805
Debtors	17	1,515,503	1,848,308
Cash at bank and in hand	18	1,116,179	986,870
		<u>2,673,081</u>	<u>2,870,983</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	19	<u>(269,331)</u>	<u>(239,341)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,403,750</u>	<u>2,631,642</u>
Net assets		<u>2,577,760</u>	<u>2,798,466</u>
Funds of the charity:			
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		<u>2,577,760</u>	<u>2,798,466</u>
Total funds	23	<u>2,577,760</u>	<u>2,798,466</u>

The financial statements on pages 18 to 32 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on **30/12/2022** and signed on their behalf by:



.....
Tanvir Ahmed Choudhary
Trustee

Islamic Help

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (expenditure)/income		(220,706)	1,394,901
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	15	15,049	25,314
Investment income	4	(12)	(2)
		(205,669)	1,420,213
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in stocks	16	(5,594)	(5,762)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	17	332,805	(353,764)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	19	29,990	(274,281)
Net cash flows from operating activities		151,532	786,406
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income	4	12	2
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	15	(26,232)	(14,917)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		3,997	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		(22,223)	(14,915)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		129,309	771,491
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		986,870	215,379
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		1,116,179	986,870

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

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

1 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 2019) - (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

Islamic Help 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.

Islamic Help is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the company information. The members of the company are the trustees named on page 1.

The principal activity of Islamic Help is to provide communities with relief and support that ultimately leads to improvements in the quality of their life, and to overcome poverty and hardship.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling and this is the functional currency of Islamic Help and the accounts are rounded to the nearest £1.

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. The annual financial statements have therefore been prepared on the basis that the charity is a going concern.

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

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.

Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, for example, allocating property costs by floor areas, or per capita, staff costs by the time spent and other costs by their usage.

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.

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.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £1,000 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

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:

Asset class

Motor vehicles

Fixtures and Fittings

Depreciation method and rate

Residual over a period of 5 years

Residual over a period of 15 years

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the charity does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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 derecognised 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 derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
	General £	£		
Donations and legacies;				
Donations to major appeals	5,944,149	2,248,065	8,192,214	8,788,544
Gift aid reclaimed	480,252	-	480,252	648,912
Grants, including capital grants;				
Government grants	-	-	-	325,408
Grants from other charities	807,582	770,142	1,577,724	1,236,783
	<u>7,231,983</u>	<u>3,018,207</u>	<u>10,250,190</u>	<u>10,999,647</u>

3 Income from other trading activities

	Unrestricted funds	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
	General £		
Trading income;			
Sales of goods and services	302,109	302,109	342,477
	<u>302,109</u>	<u>302,109</u>	<u>342,477</u>

4 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
	General £		
Interest receivable and similar income;			
Interest receivable on bank deposits	12	12	2
	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

5 Other income

	Unrestricted funds	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
	General £		
Government grants	414,023	414,023	-
	<u>414,023</u>	<u>414,023</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Expenditure on raising funds

	Direct costs £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Costs of generating donations and legacies	1,127,730	1,127,730	1,035,696
Costs of trading activities	13,304	13,304	13,246
	<u>1,141,034</u>	<u>1,141,034</u>	<u>1,048,942</u>

7 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Activity undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activity £	Activity support costs £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
International Relief	131,801	162,928	297,532	592,261	791,917
Emergency	255,418	1,182,649	24,627	1,462,694	1,256,947
Food	482,489	2,369,089	49,299	2,900,877	2,517,554
Water	233,503	1,134,857	23,616	1,391,976	1,196,906
Orphans	121,793	591,932	12,518	726,243	845,388
Medical & Healthcare	92,440	505,763	10,525	608,728	445,415
Education	72,522	352,466	7,335	432,323	254,324
Community Establishment and Rehabilitation	261,863	1,269,628	26,420	1,557,911	1,383,877
Economic Empowerment	62,569	304,096	6,328	372,993	205,955
	<u>1,714,398</u>	<u>7,873,408</u>	<u>458,200</u>	<u>10,046,006</u>	<u>8,898,283</u>

In addition to the expenditure analysed above, there are also governance costs of £191,006 (2021 - £75,729) which relate directly to charitable activities. See note 8 for further details.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

8 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds			
	General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Staff costs				
Pension costs	17,451	-	17,451	16,396
Audit fees				
Audit of the financial statements	12,414	-	12,414	11,814
Trustees remuneration and expenses	37,851	-	37,851	21,932
Legal fees	98,318	200	98,518	25,587
Depreciation, amortisation and other similar costs	1,497	-	1,497	-
	<u>167,531</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>167,731</u>	<u>75,729</u>

9 Grant-making

Country	2022 £	2021 £
Afghanistan	64,075	0
Bangladesh	1,071,224	857,089
Bosnia	0	4,508
Burman Refugees	478,621	449,199
Cameroon	744,653	614,354
Central African Republic	0	27,100
Cambodia	2,440	0
UK	191,720	145,226
India	39,000	89,058
Iraqi Refugees	0	2,200
Jordan	458,547	578,020
Lebanon	177,597	28,290
Malawi	37,163	24,978
Pakistan	1,453,532	1,202,968
Palestine	235,090	206,709
Senegal	450	3,400
Somalia	0	10,862
Sri Lanka	2,500	0
Sudan	28,000	0
Syrina Refugees	439,508	191,479
Tanzania	1,502,411	1,621,034
Yemen	946,877	703,362
	<u>7,873,408</u>	<u>6,759,836</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

10 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net (outgoing)/incoming resources for the year include:

	2022 £	2021 £
Audit fees	12,414	11,814
Loss on disposal of fixed assets held for the charity's own use	1,497	-
Depreciation of fixed assets	<u>15,049</u>	<u>25,314</u>

11 Trustees remuneration and expenses

The Trustees who are also Directors of the Charity and the CEO are considered to be the Key Management Personnel of the Charity. Total cost of key management personnel during the year was £44,185 (2021: £21,932).

During the period the Charity made the following transactions with trustees:

Mr Mohammad Masood Alam Khan (Director and Trustee) is an Executive Chairman with many Chief Executive Officer responsibilities. He is employed by the charity and received a gross salary of £29,167 (2021: £20,141).

During the year Trustees /Directors incurred travelling and accommodation expenses of £15,019 (2021: £1,791).

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

12 Staff costs

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	988,295	890,318
Social security costs	83,366	64,540
Pension costs	17,451	16,396
	<u>1,089,112</u>	<u>971,254</u>

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows:

	2022 No	2021 No
Total employed	<u>56</u>	<u>38</u>

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

13 Auditors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>12,414</u>	<u>11,814</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

14 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

15 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	205,970	57,916	263,886
Additions	16,432	9,800	26,232
Disposals	-	(6,919)	(6,919)
At 31 March 2022	<u>222,402</u>	<u>60,797</u>	<u>283,199</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2021	60,836	36,226	97,062
Charge for the year	10,065	4,984	15,049
Eliminated on disposals	-	(2,922)	(2,922)
At 31 March 2022	<u>70,901</u>	<u>38,288</u>	<u>109,189</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2022	<u>151,501</u>	<u>22,509</u>	<u>174,010</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>145,134</u>	<u>21,690</u>	<u>166,824</u>

16 Stock

	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods	<u>41,399</u>	<u>35,805</u>

17 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	359,279	702,621
Prepayments	21,744	3,744
Accrued income	5,655	563,933
Other debtors	1,128,825	578,010
	<u>1,515,503</u>	<u>1,848,308</u>

18 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash on hand	28,590	8,719
Cash at bank	1,087,589	978,151
	<u>1,116,179</u>	<u>986,870</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

19 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	203,379	224,095
Other creditors	20,758	9,059
Accruals	45,194	6,187
	<u>269,331</u>	<u>239,341</u>

20 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating lease commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Land and buildings		
Within one year	145,216	145,216
Between one and five years	493,360	172,480
	<u>638,576</u>	<u>317,696</u>

21 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the charity to the scheme and amounted to £17,451 (2021 - £16,396).

22 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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

23 Funds

	Balance at 1 April 2021 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2022 £
Unrestricted funds					
General					
General	2,798,466	7,948,127	(612,885)	(7,555,948)	2,577,760
Restricted funds					
Community Establishment & Rehabilitation	-	403,677	(1,635,731)	1,232,054	-
Emergency Relief	-	962,491	(1,758,189)	795,698	-
Education	-	42,684	(453,248)	410,564	-
Medical & Healthcare	-	114,468	(648,569)	534,101	-
Food & Social	-	521,528	(3,110,736)	2,589,208	-
Water & Sanitation	-	126,728	(1,453,530)	1,326,802	-
Orphan care	-	825,006	(1,130,701)	305,695	-
Economic Empowerment	-	21,625	(383,451)	361,826	-
Total restricted funds	-	3,018,207	(10,574,155)	7,555,948	-
Total funds	<u>2,798,466</u>	<u>10,966,334</u>	<u>(11,187,040)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,577,760</u>

	Balance at 1 April 2020 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2021 £
Unrestricted funds					
General					
General	1,403,565	7,938,667	(812,373)	(5,731,393)	2,798,466
Restricted funds					
Community Establishment & Rehabilitation	-	452,962	(1,463,715)	1,010,753	-
Emergency Relief	-	744,017	(1,460,284)	716,267	-
Education	-	11,553	(258,685)	247,132	-
Medical & Healthcare	-	87,072	(461,225)	374,153	-
Food & Social	-	1,022,147	(2,845,014)	1,822,867	-
Water & Sanitation	-	129,327	(1,245,461)	1,116,134	-
Orphan care	-	951,331	(1,192,706)	241,375	-
Economic Empowerment	-	5,050	(207,762)	202,712	-
Total restricted funds	-	3,403,459	(9,134,852)	5,731,393	-
Total funds	<u>1,403,565</u>	<u>11,342,126</u>	<u>(9,947,225)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,798,466</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

Community Establishments and Rehabilitation

Over the last year Islamic Help has continued its commitment to providing shelter in emergency situations, addressing housing shortages in the areas in which it works and working on other construction projects including schools, medical centres, mosques and other community facilities. Islamic Help is committed to supporting and setting up community establishments as they often provide a much needed and stabilising influence in fragmented and fractured communities.

Education

Islamic Help has been able to continue its provision of education and training to those in need. The charity supports schools in Darfur, Tanzania, Palestine, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Islamic Help also supports the provision of education to orphans in Darfur, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Palestine, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan and Kashmir.

Emergency Relief

Emergency projects saved lives in Pakistan, Gaza, and Syria. In all places we provided people with shelter, food, winter kits and medical treatment and provided for orphans.

Food & Social

Ramadan Food Packs in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Tanzania, South Darfur, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Niger and Mali.

Medical and Healthcare

Medical projects provided urgent live saving medical services around the world and helped build capacity of local medical staff by providing mentoring and training programmes. Islamic Help provides specialist healthcare through various projects.

Orphans

Orphan sponsorship has helped some of the most vulnerable children stay in education and have access to clean water, food and health services. We were also able to carry out special projects providing support to hard to reach orphans in Pakistan and Syria. We also have a reasonably large orphan care programme running in Pakistan.

Qurbani / Aqeeqa

Qurbani distribution in Tanzania, Bangladesh, Sudan, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen, India, Iraq and Somalia. Food Aid in Gaza and Syria. Aqeeqa, performed on the birth of a child, is a celebratory offering of meat which is distributed amongst the family and friends of the new-born and the poor and needy. This is a service offered to donors so that they can perform the aqeeqa to benefit the poor and needy. Donors have the option of performing aqeeqa in several countries.

Water and Sanitation

We provide solutions to water scarcity to communities affected by floods in Pakistan over the last few years. Islamic Help is also committed to longer term solutions to water scarcity and has built water sources for communities that have no easily accessible source of water. Our emergency response during the crisis includes the distribution of clean water to affected families.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

24 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Total funds at 31 March 2021
	General £	£
Tangible fixed assets	174,010	174,010
Current assets	2,673,081	2,673,081
Current liabilities	(269,331)	(269,331)
Total net assets	<u>2,577,760</u>	<u>2,577,760</u>

	Unrestricted funds	Total funds at 31 March 2021
	General £	£
Tangible fixed assets	166,824	166,824
Current assets	2,870,983	2,870,983
Current liabilities	(239,341)	(239,341)
Total net assets	<u>2,798,466</u>	<u>2,798,466</u>

25 Related party transactions

During the period the Charity made the following related party transactions:

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Sultan Fiaz ul Hassan and Sultan Niaz ul Hassan were trustees of Islamic Help and trustees of Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust, a registered charity (No. 292697) until the date of 15.07.22, when the aforementioned ceased being trustees of Islamic Help.

The following transactions are included within Islamic Help accounts:

- Education £120,000 (2021: £120,000); Rent £84,000 (2021: £84,000); London Shop £28,000 (2021: £28,000)
- Other debtors include £574,825 (2021: £574,825).

Accounts

Company registration number: 09382127

Charity registration number: 1160490

Islamic Help

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Islamic Help

Contents

Reference and Administrative Details	1
Strategic Report	2 to 10
Trustees' Report	11 to 14
Independent Auditor's Report post June 2016	15 to 17
Statement of Financial Activities	18
Balance Sheet	19
Statement of Cash Flows	20
Notes to the Financial Statements	21 to 31

Islamic Help

Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees	MR SULTAN NIAZ-UL HASSAN
	MR RAFAQAT HUSSAIN
	MR MOHAMMAD MASOOD ALAM KHAN
	MR SULTAN FIAZ-UL HASSAN
Principal Office	19 OMBERSLEY ROAD BIRMINGHAM B12 8UR
Company Registration Number	09382127
Charity Registration Number	1160490
Auditor	Cooper Parry Group Limited Sky View Argosy Road East Midlands Airport Castle Donington, Derby DE74 2SA

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2021, in compliance with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Achievements and performance

Review of charitable activities undertaken

This section of the report covers the calendar year from 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020. This period is used as the timescale for the feedback reporting mechanism of project and programme delivery. During these 12 months and despite the severe challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic, our supporters, donors, partners and other stakeholders helped us to deliver emergency and long-term aid and support to improve the quality of life - directly and indirectly - for the equivalent of approx. 4 million people in the UK, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Some of our main highlights

- The provision of food, hygiene kits, PPE and other support to thousands of families in the UK and across the world affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Continued support ranging from food and water to medical aid, education and shelter for Rohingya refugee communities in Bangladesh which benefited the equivalent of 2.4 million refugees.
- Ongoing aid and support to Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon, plus poor Jordanian families in Jordan, that helped more than 102,000 individuals.
- More than 4,600 patients being seen or/and treated at our Birth Clinic in Irbid, Jordan, set up to assist pregnant Syrian refugees and their new-borns. During the year, the clinic helped 582 refugees to safely give birth to healthy babies.
- Despite the risks to their safety, our team in war-torn Yemen had one of its busiest years, delivering aid for donors and partners that benefited nearly 290,000 people.
- The delivery of food and PPE (personal protective equipment) to 1,000 affected families (approx. 6,000 people) in the aftermath of a devastating explosion in the port area of Beirut, Lebanon.
- Our team in Tanzania, the main hub of our work in Africa, delivered a range of projects that impacted positively on the lives of more than 350,000 individuals in poor and vulnerable communities.
- As well as delivering core programmes, our Cameroon office started work on behalf of institutional partners to develop large-scale infrastructure projects, including 3 new villages and two hospitals.
- During the year, the efforts of Islamic Help Cameroon - including continued support for refugees from the Central African and displaced families in CAR - provided seasonal and long term aid for more than 264,000 beneficiaries.
- In Pakistan - our longest-established office outside of the UK - our team concentrated on the delivery of projects to some of the poorest and most remote communities in the provinces of Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan. Overall, more than 122,000 people benefited from that work.
- In addition to delivering a range of programmes that benefited the equivalent of 2.4 million Rohingya refugees, our Bangladesh team continued to assist poor and vulnerable host communities with seasonal food projects, water hand pumps and wells, and orphan care, benefiting more than 120,000 individuals.
- More than 15,000 people were the beneficiaries of the work of our Gaza office which, as well as core programmes like food security and orphan care, delivered Covid-19 food and hygiene packs for patients and staff at Al-Wafa charitable hospital and solar panels at two other hospitals to ensure their work continued even through the regular power cuts that blight the territory.
- The busiest times of the year were during Ramadan and Qurbani when our teams delivered seasonal food security, including the provision of family food packs and cooked meals, for nearly 700,000 people in 19 countries.
- Our orphans and childcare programmes saw donors providing regular sponsorship and support for more than 2,400 orphans and disabled children in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.
- In January and February 2020 - before the imposition of travel restrictions due to the global pandemic - we were able to take 90 orphans from Al Quds (Jerusalem) and 339 Palestinian orphans plus 30 widows from Jordan to the Holy Lands in Saudi Arabia as part of our Umrah for Orphans programme.
- The equivalent of more than 2.5 million individuals were the beneficiaries of our WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) programmes around the world. The installation of hand pumps, wells and other water supply schemes improved the quality of life for approx. 400,000 individuals in poor, remote or vulnerable communities in 5 countries, while our water tankers serving Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh benefited the equivalent of 2.19 million people during the course of the year.

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

- Lockdowns in the UK due to Covid-19 restricted fundraising events and challenges, and forced a switch to online activities. Our staff and volunteers continued, however, to engage throughout the year in helping people in need through the delivery of food, hygiene packs and other support to families affected by the pandemic. There was also recognition from the UN for an environmental workshop aimed at young people, and the Best Film award at an international festival for an anti-crime and domestic abuse video which featured some of our UK staff and volunteers in acting roles.

1. COVID-19 RESPONSE

The Covid-19 pandemic created unprecedented challenges throughout 2020 as communities across the world suffered its devastating effects. Our teams continued to work - subject to local, regional and national restrictions - and, in addition to the delivery of existing programmes, instigated new projects to help ease some of the added pressures facing the poor and most vulnerable as a result of the pandemic.

For a large part, our Covid-19 response was integrated into existing programmes where possible, e.g. food deliveries and WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), but there were also specific projects designed to help at a time when many faced a loss of livelihoods and income, or/and needed hygiene kits and PPE to address health concerns. This aspect of our work, especially in the UK, extended to not only people in need but the emergency and health services.

Examples of this work through the year and the number of beneficiaries included:

- Provision of hygiene packs for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh: 2,556
- Covid-19 hygiene kits, PPE and financial aid for Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Jordan: 4,005
- Distribution of hygiene kits to poor communities in Yemen: 3,145
- Covid-19 food & hygiene vouchers for resident in Gaza: 2,800
- Food and hygiene packs for patients & staff at Al-Wafa charitable hospital in Gaza: 600.

In the UK, staff and volunteers worked with local community groups and partners to provide aid, advice and support to households and health and emergency services. That work included:

- Contributing to and supporting a London volunteers' group which provided food to elderly and isolated residents - a project that was featured on a national news TV network
- Gift of Iftar initiative in which more than 2,000 hot meals were delivered to isolating residents in several areas of Birmingham
- The delivery of more than 200 food packs to Birmingham Central Mosque food bank for refugees and asylum seekers struggling in lockdown restrictions in Ramadan
- The provision of 80 food and hygiene packs to Penn Hospital in Wolverhampton for staff and patients, plus aid for staff at Birmingham's QE Hospital
- More than 100 food packs to Balsall Heath Police Station and Highgate Fire Station in Birmingham as a gesture of appreciation for their work
- Support for local food distributions from the Highfield Hall community venue in Hall Green, Birmingham
- Work with local community and church groups in the city to provide food to members of the public struggling during lockdowns and shortages caused by panic buying
- Supporting online sermons and Zoom sessions by a partner, the Bahu Trust, to help women, children and those suffering increased mental health issues due to the pandemic.

2. DISASTER & EMERGENCY RELIEF

Rohingya Refugees, Bangladesh

Since the exodus of an estimated 1 million Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar in 2017, the focus of our Bangladesh team has been the provision of emergency and longer term aid for the Rohingya refugee community at camps in Cox's Bazar.

In 2020, that work continued in earnest with the provision of food security, clean and safe water, hygiene packs, medical clinics, education for refugee children and orphan sponsorships. Those projects, on behalf of our donors and partners, benefited the equivalent of 2.4 million individuals and included:

- Clean and safe water, provided through water tankers and a series of water stations, served 6,000 refugees every day: the equivalent of 2.19 million people per year
- 2 medical clinics for partners serving a combined 8,000 patients per month: annual equiv. 96,000
- Cooked meals: 58,364
- Ramadan food packs: 32,628
- The distribution of meat parcels at Qurbani: 27,372
- 870 family shelter homes housing: 5,220
- Hygiene packs: 2,556
- Winter blankets: 1,800
- The implementation of the Humanity Rises Rehma Child Life Center on behalf of an American partner organisation where 120 Rohingya children received free education from qualified teachers plus free stationery, uniforms and daily meals.

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Syrian and Palestinian Refugees

As with our Bangladesh team's commitment to Rohingya refugees, our Jordan office continued to provide ongoing aid and support to tens of thousands of Syrian and Palestinian refugee families, as well as poor and vulnerable Jordanians.

There were more than 102,000 beneficiaries of a series of projects, including:

- Family food packs during Ramadan: 23,825 people
- Ramadan Iftar at Al Quds (Jerusalem): 1,000
- Winter aid including food, blankets and fuel: 14,480
- Qurbani meat parcels: 7,780
- Covid-19 hygiene kits, PPE and financial aid: 4,005
- Clothes, shoes and baby kits to local charities: 3,330
- In its fifth year of work, our Birth Clinic for pregnant Syrian refugees and their new-borns saw 4,661 patients and the safe and healthy birth of 582 new-borns
- Baby kits for new-borns: 1,876
- Palestinian orphans from Jordan & Al Quds plus widowed mothers on the Umrah for Orphans pilgrimage: 459
- Orphan sponsorship: 652 (incl. 150 sponsored by a Kuwaiti donor)
- Disabled children sponsorship: 74
- Schools for Syrian refugee children: 60
- Provision of energy-saving LED lights to Jordanian families and institutions: 40,000
- Mosque: Provision of carpets for a mosque in Asalt: 300
- Planting of trees in various government parks in Amman: 100
- Support with university fees for students at 3 universities: 80
- Support for eye surgeries for 21 poor patients.

Yemen

Despite facing risks to their own safety and well-being in the country's ongoing conflict, our team in Yemen experienced one of its busiest years as it delivered projects on behalf of our donors and partners to benefit nearly 290,000 poor and vulnerable people.

Two of the main highlights were the delivery of 10,990 family food packs - for more than 81,000 beneficiaries - on behalf of a major institutional partner, the Islamic Development Bank, and the provision of 60,000 litres a day for 6 months for nearly 6,000 beneficiaries on behalf of the Oldham Yemen Appeal.

Projects (and no. of beneficiaries) included:

- The delivery of (non-seasonal) family food packs throughout the year: 116,594
- Ramadan Food Packs: 5,505
- Qurbani meat: 37,928
- Winter Aid including clothing and fuel: 12,517
- A bakery providing 6,000 pieces of bread daily for poor families in Al-Muzaffar village: 2,220
- Hygiene kits: 3,145
- 35 solar-powered water wells in Taiz governate & supply from water tankers: 63,323
- Malnutrition Clinic in Aden district for children and vulnerable women: 4,753
- Baby Milk: 5,923
- Orphans: 190
- Multi-aid/Various projects: 37,570

Lebanon

On 4th August 2020, a massive explosion ripped through the port area of Beirut, killing at least 135 people and injuring 5,000. Such was the force of the blast, which originated in a warehouse containing 2,750 tonnes of highly explosive ammonium nitrate, that buildings across the capital city were destroyed or severely damaged and thousands of families left homeless.

As part of our emergency response, we provided food packs and PPE (gloves and masks) to 1,000 families (approx. 6,000 individuals) affected by the disaster. The aid, distributed on behalf of our donors by a registered partner in Lebanon, targeted beneficiaries that included homeless families and those unable to meet their immediate basic needs.

3. FOOD and SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

Ramadan

Ramadan and Qurbani are the busiest times of year for our teams across the world, when the bulk of our food security programmes are delivered.

In Ramadan 2020 (23 April-23 May), they delivered Ramadan family food packs in 11 countries for more than 137,000 poor and vulnerable beneficiaries. Each pack was designed to last a family for approximately a month and was made up of staple items in line with nutritional and local dietary requirements. As well as the food packs, cooked meals and communal iftars were provided in several countries, serving more than 75,000 individuals.

Ramadan Food Packs and number of beneficiaries:

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Bangladesh: 4,872
 Rohingya Refugees: 32,628
 Cameroon: 3,966
 Central African Republic: 4,985
 Gaza: 1,134
 Jordan*: 23,825
 Yemen: 5,505
 Pakistan: 6,912
 Tanzania: 51,642
 Others**: 1,800

TOTAL: 137,269

* *Palestinian and Syrian refugees*

** *Indonesia, Malaysia and Turkey*

Ramadan Cooked Meals

Bangladesh: 16,364
 Rohingya Refugees: 58,364
 Cameroon: 1,100

TOTAL: 75,828

Qurbani

On the days of Eid ul Adha (31 July-3 August) we fulfilled Qurbani orders on behalf of our donors with the meat being distributed to tens of thousands of families, many of whom cannot access meat dishes at any other time of the year. In total, more than 476,000 beneficiaries in 18 countries were served including:

Bangladesh: 12,546
 Cameroon: 61,289
 Central African Republic: 6,550
 Gaza: 4,500
 India: 127,620
 Jordan*: 7,780
 Malawi: 19,020
 Pakistan: 28,000
 Rohingya Refugees: 27,372
 Tanzania: 132,020
 Yemen: 37,928
 Others**: 12,240

TOTAL: 476,865

* *Palestinian and Syrian refugees*

** *Cambodia, Indonesia, Iraq, Myanmar, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian refugees in Turkey*

Others

In addition to Ramadan and Qurbani, our teams carried out food distributions throughout the year on behalf of our donors and partners. Examples included:

- Food (and hygiene vouchers/packs) for 3,400 beneficiaries in Gaza
- In Yemen, food packs for 116,594 beneficiaries and a bakery providing daily bread for 2,220 people
- Emergency food packs for 6,000 individuals affected by the Lebanon port explosion
- Food as part of multi-aid deliveries in Tanzania to benefit 87,966 people.

UK

Before the imposition of national lockdown measures in the UK in March 2020, our staff and volunteers were involved, in partnership with the Bahu Trust, in a welfare support service and food bank for vulnerable and poor families in Birmingham. During the course of the year the emphasis switched to helping those suffering the social and economic effects of the Covid pandemic.

Working with partners and other community groups, we provided:

- more than 2,000 hot meals to residents who were isolating
- 200 food packs for distribution at the Birmingham Central Mosque for refugees and asylum seekers
- 80 food and hygiene packs for staff and patients at Penn Hospital in Wolverhampton
- more than 100 food packs for our local police and firefighters
- support for community and church groups involved in local food distributions.

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

4. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

We continued to provide livelihood opportunities for poor and vulnerable individuals, giving them the foundations to become economically self-sustainable and not have to rely on external aid. It allowed beneficiaries to earn an income with dignity and self-respect to support their families and become productive members of their communities. Examples of this work included:

- Bangladesh: The employment of qualified Rohingya refugee teachers at the Humanity Rises Rehma Child Life Centre, which has 120 refugee child pupils, implemented on behalf of an American humanitarian partner organisation
- Employing Rohingya refugee labourers and craftsmen to help construct shelter homes for refugee families at Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
- The employment of fully qualified medical staff at our Birth Clinic for pregnant Syrian refugees and their new-borns in Irbid, Jordan
- The employment of local labourers and companies for our hand pump and water well installations and mosque constructions in Cameroon, Pakistan and Tanzania
- The delivery of various sustainable livelihood projects to 23 families, benefiting 138 individuals, in poor villages in Tanzania.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITIES

There was major investment by Middle East institutions into our programmes in Africa to empower communities and improve their quality of life through the establishment of permanent and semi-permanent infrastructure. This, along with existing projects that range from building homes for refugees to mosque constructions, supports communities in their social, economic and cultural development and well-being.

Highlights included:

Bangladesh

- The establishment of 870 family shelter homes for 5,220 Rohingya refugees, providing them with semi-permanent abodes that protect them from the elements. It also included the employment of Rohingya refugee labourers and skilled craft workers, allowing them to earn livelihoods.

Cameroon

As well as continuing to deliver core programmes, the team started work on behalf of institutional partners on developing large-scale infrastructure featuring social and orphans' housing, hospitals and medical centres, education facilities and livelihood opportunities. Once completed, these will provide services and facilities for more than 50,000 people. Projects included:

- Al Taqwa Village: on behalf of a Saudi Arabia donor and featuring 100 social houses, a school, mosque, well, crop area and market: beneficiaries 15,000
- Al Bassam Complex: Hospital complex also featuring a mosque, nurse training school, water well: 10,500
- Bagom Eco Village: Construction of 100 orphan houses, a school, hospital, teachers' accommodation, a mosque, water well, crop area and market: 15,000
- Abubakar Assiddik Village: 100 houses, a mosque and crop area: 10,000
- In addition to these, 6 large new mosques were constructed for 14,000 worshippers
- The team continued to provide aid to 200 families housed at our refugee camp in Cameroon for those who fled the internal conflict in the Central African Republic. The camp, at Garoua Boulai, provides 1,500 people with food, shelter in semi-permanent structures plus a range of facilities including a school, a mosque, toilets and showers. There are also medical and education services for surrounding communities.

Central African Republic

With facilities similar to those at the refugee camp in Cameroon, the camp for IDPs (internally displaced people) in the Yelwa district in CAR houses 1,750 individuals. It was set up at the behest of, and continues to receive the support of, the CAR government and helps IDPs irrespective of their religion.

Tanzania

- One of our major long term programmes in Tanzania is replacing crumbling mosques built out of mud and wood with new, permanent structures. Well-ventilated and spacious, they feature solar-powered lighting, toilet and ablution facilities, water wells and rainwater harvesting systems. As well as places of worship, they are a focal point and community centre for many villages. In 2020, 59 new mosques were constructed and construction was underway on 19 others in some of the country's poorest villages and districts, for the benefit of 19,250 worshippers
- Our pioneering Children's Eco Village near the capital Dar es Salaam continued to support 20 orphan girls and their guardian 'mamas' in purpose-built Eco Homes. The CEV continues to be developed with new homes under construction and is a model of environmental sustainability.

Pakistan

- In Pakistan, 12 new mosques were constructed in the provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan, often in remote areas, for the benefit of 1,200 worshippers.

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

6. EDUCATION

We continued to fulfil children's universal right to education through a variety of delivery mechanisms, ensuring they do not miss out on this most valuable of experiences during their formative years. Other projects also indirectly paved the way to opportunities for education - for example, providing water hand pumps and wells freed many beneficiaries, especially women and children, from having to walk for miles every day to fetch water, time that they could instead devote to pursuing education or livelihoods.

As part of our orphan sponsorship programme, 2,300 orphans in 7 countries received regular schooling and education as part of the support provided by donors. Other education programmes during the year included:

Bangladesh

- The continued implementation of the Humanity Rises Rehma Child Life Center on behalf of an American partner organisation for 120 Rohingya refugee children who received education from qualified teachers plus free stationery, uniforms and daily meals
- Budding cricket stars continuing to benefit from our Cricket Academy for Street and Underprivileged Children, in Saidpur, which combines cricket coaching with non-formal education for 50 youngsters.

Cameroon

Development started on two major infrastructure projects - Al Taqwa Village and Bagom Eco Village - each of which will feature a school among the facilities serving the local communities.

Jordan

The Qorduba School project provides education for 60 Syrian refugee children in converted mobile classrooms in remote or difficult to access locations rarely visited by aid agencies. The Jordan IH team also provided support with university fees for 80 students at 3 universities.

Pakistan

Continued support for the provision of free higher education at the Al-Hira Community College in Mirpur, which delivers 4-year courses in religious and modern education, for the benefit of 300 students.

UK

There was continued support for education programmes carried out by one of our UK partners, the Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust.

7. WATER and SANITATION

Providing WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities remains one of our core objectives in meeting emergency needs, improving health and empowering communities. From meeting the immediate emergency needs of refugees or the displaced to longer-term permanent solutions, these projects are crucial to not only improving health and the associated quality of life but have a 'ripple' effect which delivers economic and social benefits.

During the 2020 calendar year, our WASH programmes benefited the equivalent of nearly 2.6 million people. That included 399,683 beneficiaries in deprived or poverty-stricken communities benefiting from new hand pumps and wells, while in Bangladesh our ongoing support for Rohingya refugees served the equivalent of more than 2.1 million individuals during the year.

Projects and number of beneficiaries included:

Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh

Three water tankers each delivering 30,000 litres a day and five water stations plus tanks located at camps in Cox's Bazar served 6,000 refugees per day: annual equivalent of 2.19 million people

Bangladesh

2,780 hand pumps (75,060 beneficiaries) and 328 wells (11,480). Beneficiaries: 86,540

Cameroon

85 shallow wells and 8 deep water wells with solar power (69,020); provision of WASH facilities for Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission (50,500). Total number of beneficiaries: 119,520

Pakistan

6,200 family household hand pumps in Punjab and Sindh provinces (43,400 beneficiaries) & 70 wells in Baluchistan for 3,500 families (25,000). Seven solar-powered water stations in Baluchistan and Sindh to benefit 2,100 households (15,000 beneficiaries). Total no. of beneficiaries: 83,400

Tanzania

134 water wells/boreholes, one solar-powered plant and 8 water supply schemes: 46,900

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Yemen

35 solar-powered wells (56,980); water supply via water tankers (6,343). Total beneficiaries: 63,323.

8. ORPHANS & CHILDCARE

The support of our donors and partners through the monthly or/and annual sponsorship of orphans allowed us to provide support, stability and care for orphans and disabled children in 7 countries. In total, 2,304 orphans and 114 disabled children had their essential needs met as well as receiving education and healthcare.

As well their immediate material needs, we also provide psycho-social support for the children's emotional, social and psychological development. This can range from leisure activities to our pioneering Umrah for Orphans programme for Palestinian orphans.

During 2020, orphan sponsorship programmes supported (number of orphans):

Bangladesh: 262

Cameroon: 50

Gaza: 150 + 40 disabled

Jordan: 652 + 74 disabled

Pakistan: 500

Tanzania: 500 (incl. 20 Eco Village orphans)

Yemen: 190

Umrah for Orphans

In January and February 2020, we were able to undertake our Umrah for Orphans pilgrimage before the imposition of travel restrictions due to Covid-19. Marking its sixth year, this unique programme pioneered by Islamic Help involved 90 orphans from Al Quds (Jerusalem) and 339 orphans - including 30 girls, 6 partially sighted and 3 blind orphans - plus 30 widows from Jordan going on pilgrimage from their homes to the holy cities of Makkah and Medina in Saudi Arabia.

The orphans were accompanied and supervised on the pilgrimage by Islamic Help staff and volunteers from the UK and Jordan. The programme has been designed to provide psycho-social support to Palestinian orphans in our global orphan sponsorship programme, and since its inception has taken nearly 2,700 orphans and widows on Umrah thanks to the sponsorship and generosity of our donors.

9. VOLUNTEERS

The imposition of lockdowns and travel restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic curtailed many of the traditional activities carried out every year by our volunteers. However, before a national lockdown in the UK in March 2020, there were several physical events including a series of sold-out seminars with audiences in several cities, and in November the easing of restrictions allowed volunteers to take part in the Ten Bridge Trek in London to raise funds for our Birth Clinic in Jordan which supports pregnant Syrian refugees and their new-borns.

Our volunteers also played prominent roles in work with local partners, especially the Bahu Trust. In February we hosted an environmental workshop, Young Khalifahs of the Earth, in Birmingham which was aimed at empowering young people to be aware of environmental challenges and faith-based solutions. This event received recognition from the United Nations Environment Programme, Faith for Earth.

There was also recognition for Islamic Help's volunteers who had participated in the production of a 3-minute video, Knife Crime - A Mother's Story, when it won the Best Film award in the Safer Cities category at the UN Habitat Better Cities Film Festival held in Abu Dhabi.

During the course of the year, volunteers played an active and leading role in delivering community initiatives to support residents in Birmingham who had been severely affected by the Covid-19 crisis. This included delivering food packs, cooked meals and hygiene packs to the homes of individuals or families forced to isolate; supporting the work of other community groups; delivering food packs to hospital, police and fire service personnel as a gesture of appreciation for their work; supporting online sermons and Zoom sessions by the Bahu Trust to help women and children, and those suffering increased mental health issues.

10. MEDICAL & HEALTHCARE

Medical aid and healthcare remained key components in the delivery of our emergency and long term programmes. During the year, we provided or implemented on behalf of our partners a series of medical and healthcare projects in different countries as part of our commitment to improve the health and well-being of beneficiaries. Part of this work was in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, with the provision of hygiene packs or kits to beneficiaries struggling to access items for basic hygiene or healthcare. Examples of our medical and healthcare projects included:

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Bangladesh

Two medical clinics implemented on behalf of partners at Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. These examined, treated or/and provided medicines for 8,000 patients every month - the equivalent of 96,000 individuals during the year. There was also the delivery of 2,556 hygiene packs to families to help them during the Covid crisis.

Cameroon & CAR

Having successfully implemented a series of major medical projects for donors and partners, our Cameroon team has been involved in laying the foundations for new medical ventures that will benefit thousands of poor and vulnerable patients. Examples included:

- Continued implementation of care and treatment at a hospital, funded by a Kuwaiti partner, in Garoua-Boulai with more than 2,500 mothers and children receiving care and treatment during the year
- Work on planning and development of the Al Bassam Hospital Complex, which will include a nurse training school and other facilities serving 10,500 people.
- Development of Bagom Eco Village which will include a hospital among its facilities.

The team also continued to be involved in the provision of medical services to families affected by the civil conflict in the Central African Republic. The beneficiaries included 200 families (1,500 individuals) at our refugee camp at Garoua Boulai in Cameroon and the 1,750 internally displaced people at our camp in Yelwa in CAR.

Gaza

Despite the economic and social challenges facing Gaza, our team continued to deliver aid and support to alleviate the hardships facing struggling families. Major achievements included the installation of solar panels at two hospitals ensuring that 6,000 workers and patients - including those requiring surgery - were not affected by the regular power cuts that blight Gaza, plus the delivery of Covid-19 food and hygiene packs for 600 patients and staff at the Al-Wafa charitable hospital and other similar deliveries for 2,800 residents.

Jordan

Marking its fifth year of service, our Birth Clinic in Irbid continued to be a focal point of support for pregnant Syrian refugees, who have little or no access to public health services, and their new-borns. During the year, more than 4,600 patients went through its doors and its work led to the safe birth of 582 healthy babies.

As well as helping refugee mothers-to-be at the Birth Clinic, our Jordan team also distributed baby kits, including clothing and other items, to poor or vulnerable families for 1,876 new-borns; Covid-19 hygiene kits, PPE and financial aid for 4,005 individuals, and support for eye surgeries for poor patients which resulted in the treatment of 21 individuals.

Tanzania

A series of eye camps were implemented for a partner with free eye tests, dispensing of glasses and eye cataract surgeries. Thousands of patients benefited from this initiative, as did hundreds of others from the distribution of free mosquito nets.

Yemen

With malnutrition running rife, especially among children, our Yemen team and a Turkish medical partner launched a Malnutrition Health Centre in a district of Aden mid-way through the year. In the 6 months to the end of the year, it examined and provided treatment for 4,753 children aged under 5 and vulnerable women, with the work including community visits and training/information sessions. They also carried out projects which saw the distribution of baby milk for 5,923 infants and hygiene kits for 3,145 individuals.

Islamic Help

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

Financial review

During the year, the charity raised £11.3m (2020: £8.5m). This includes £649k (2020: £432k) of Gift Aid and £342k (2020: £435k) of donated clothes sales.

Major appeals during the year generated the following;

Community - £463k (2020: £197k)

Food & Social - £1m (2020: £1.2m)

Orphan care - £951k (2020: £889k)

Water and sanitation - £129k (2020: £336k)

Emergency Relief - £744k (2020: £294k)

After total spending of £9.95m (2020: £8.27m), the charity had net income of £1.4m (2020: £199k). The carry forward reserves were £2.8m (2020: £1.4m)

Covid-19 Impact

As a result of the Covid-19 lockdowns, the charity had to temporarily close its office in the UK in accordance with the Govt regulations. Staff started to work from home with little disruption. As a result of the lockdown measures and travel restrictions, it became difficult to travel between countries for management and work was conducted via online calls and meetings. The charity has implemented safety measures for staff in its offices where they are required to use office facilities. The charity has not experienced a drop in income as a result of the pandemic. On the contrary, the charity's income increased during Ramadan 2020. The charity has adjusted its community fundraising to focus on online donations.

Policy on reserves

It is the Charity's policy to hold general reserves that represent at least three months of core spend and an amount to cover unforeseen eventualities. Core spend is defined as fundraising costs and 20% of charitable spend - this covers the supports and an adequate amount to cover unforeseen eventualities.

The Trustees have deemed that the charity has sufficient reserves to meet its needs for the next year. There are no reserves in deficit.

Principal risks and uncertainties

General reserves

Low general reserves can limit the ability of the charity to make funds available to plug short falls in fund raising and to develop back office functions.

The Charity has embarked on a cost reduction programme. Staff costs have been reduced and the organisational structure streamlined.

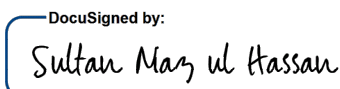
Reputation

Negative PR around project delivery can damage reputation and result in losing donor confidence.

The Trustees take active interest to ensure that Islamic Help commits to projects that it can deliver. Trustees visit projects personally and make management accountable.

Islamic Help ensures that all Partners are vetted before funds are transferred to ensure they are not involved or perceived to be involved in illegal activities.

The strategic report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 27 January 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

00287EC2696746E
MR SULTAN NIAZ-UL HASSAN
Trustee

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditors' report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Objectives and activities

Objects and aims

In furtherance of its aims and objectives, Islamic Help's main work is:

- responding to natural and man-made disasters and providing emergency relief
- providing communities with long term support that ultimately leads to improvements in the quality of their life, and to self-sufficiency to overcome poverty and hardship

Our Vision - To create a world free from poverty, based on the principles of justice and equality

The principal objective of Islamic Help is the alleviation of hardship and suffering caused by poverty and natural and man-made disasters

Our Mission - To help and empower the poor and needy through building their confidence and independence

Our Values - Our values are ethical and based on the principles of fairness and quality, and the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah

Islamic Help is committed to the reduction of poverty and its effects on individuals, communities and Societies

Transparency - We must be open in our work and actions, and take our duties to account very seriously

Islamic Help has experienced substantial growth in response to the challenges placed before it since its establishment as aUK-registered NGO & charity in 2003

Integrity - Each person has the right to live and be treated with dignity and integrity

Empowerment - Through empowerment, people are able to make a difference in their lives and to their societies

Understanding - By understanding the needs of the different people we serve, we are able to provide the best services they can require

Having worked in more than 20 countries since 2003, Islamic Help now has offices in the UK (Birmingham); Australia; Bangladesh; Gaza (Palestine); Pakistan; Jordan; Tanzania and Yemen

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Fundraising disclosures

Islamic Help strives to adhere to relevant statutory regulations including the Data Protection Act (2018) and the Charities Act (2011). We are continually revising our policies and procedures as we grow and to keep up to date with changes in legislation and regulations.

We are registered with the Fundraising Regulator and have developed our procedures to comply with the Code of Fundraising Practice. Islamic Help is also a member of the Institute of Fundraising and our fundraising activities are legal, transparent, honest and respectful.

Our fundraising teams utilise a number of different approaches, which include the following:

- Individual donor giving
- Major donor giving
- Corporate or/and institutional giving
- Community fundraising
- Challenges
- Live TV appeals
- Events
- Volunteers
- Direct mail
- Online giving
- Call Centres

Fundraising activities are carried out by our own staff, volunteers, partners and professional fundraisers.

Code of Fundraising Practice

During the year we reviewed our compliance with the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice. We plan to subject ourselves to an internal audit of compliance. We have internal policies which staff must adhere to with regards to due diligence and speaker checks for fundraising events.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

From September 2017 we have provided training to all staff and GDPR training is ongoing for new staff and volunteers. We have a Data Protection policy and privacy statements.

Protection of vulnerable people

Islamic Help abides by the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice and ensures our staff and volunteers are fully briefed about the code on conduct with regard to the protection of vulnerable people. Before any external facing fundraising activity is undertaken, we brief staff and volunteers on best practice and make them aware of the need to identify, respect, support and protect vulnerable people.

Complaints handling

For instances where we do not meet the high standards, we set ourselves, we have a complaints policy in place. A complaint can be submitted to us either in person, by telephone, email or online via our website contact form. Complaints are dealt with in accordance with the process laid down in the policy and reported to the Fundraising Regulator through the annual return. We are also obliged to abide with requests submitted weekly via the Fundraising Preference Service from donors who no longer wish to receive communications from us.

Public benefit

The Strategic report refers to the work undertaken to further public benefit.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Grant making policies

During the year, the charity made grants of £6.8m towards its charitable objectives. These grants were paid to Islamic Help's International Delivery Partners based in countries where the beneficiaries reside. These Partners are subject to a vetting exercise by the Programmes department to determine their suitability for programme delivery. Grants are made against proposals received from these Partners.

Once the grants are made and the project is delivered, project and programme reports are sought to confirm the spend. Trustees and Management make visits to Field office to confirm programme spend and beneficiary feedback.

Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

Islamic Help is a UK-based Non-Governmental Organisation established as an incorporated Charity. The Memorandum and Articles incorporated on the 09 Jan 2015. The Company registered with the Charity Commission on the 13 Feb 2015.

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The constitution requires a minimum of three Trustees and allows for a maximum of six Trustees. There are four founding Trustees that will hold office indefinitely.

Induction and training of trustees

The founding Trustees have received the necessary training and advice. Any new Trustees will receive a training pack and a one to one session with a governance expert on appointment.

Arrangements for setting key management personnel remuneration

The Chairman, Mr Mohammad Masood Alam Khan (Chairman and Trustee) is an Executive Chairman with many Chief Executive Officer responsibilities. He also takes an active lead on operational delivery and fund raising matters across many countries. During the year, the charity remunerated him for his services.

The Board of Trustees meet to discuss and set the remuneration of Mohammad Masood Alam Khan. During this consideration, Mr Khan is excused from this meeting and discussion. His remuneration is set independently. The Trustees also seek legal advice to ensure all the necessary legal contracts are in place and that his remuneration is allowable under Charity Commission rules.

Organisational structure

The Chairman of Islamic Help is a paid employee of Islamic Help and responsible for the overall running of the organisation. The Chairman in consultation with the Trustees appoints a CEO for the day to day running of the charity.

Relationships with related parties

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust (Charity No 292697)

Sultan Fiaz ul Hassan and Sultan Niaz ul Hassan, trustees of Islamic Help are also trustees of Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Major risks and management of those risks

General reserves

Low general reserves can limit the ability of the charity to make funds available to plug short falls in fund raising and to develop back office functions.

The Charity has embarked on a cost reduction programme. Staff costs have been reduced and the organisational structure streamlined.

Reputation

Negative PR around project delivery can damage reputation and result in losing donor confidence.

The Trustees take active interest to ensure that Islamic Help commits to projects that it can deliver. Trustees visit projects personally and make management accountable.

Islamic Help ensures that all Partners are vetted before funds are transferred to ensure they are not involved or perceived to be involved in illegal activities.

Islamic Help

Trustees' Report

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Islamic Help for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company 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 corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

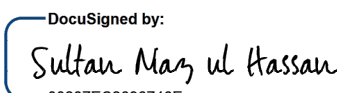
Disclosure of information to auditor

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.

Reappointment of auditor

Cooper Parry Group Limited have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 27 January 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 00287EC2696746E.....
 MR SULTAN NIAZ-UL HASSAN
 Trustee

Islamic Help

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Islamic Help

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Islamic Help (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise of 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2021, 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 charitable company 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 trustees' 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 charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees 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 report of the trustees, 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.

Islamic Help

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Islamic Help Opinions on 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 report of the trustees (incorporating the directors' report) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report has 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 charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Report of the Trustees and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out in the trustees' report, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 charitable company'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 charitable company 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 specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Our assessment focussed on key laws and regulations the Charitable Company has to comply with and areas of the financial statements we assessed as being more susceptible to misstatement. These key laws and regulations included but were not limited to compliance with the Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011,

Islamic Help

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Islamic Help

Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016, taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery and employment legislation.

We are not responsible for preventing irregularities. Our approach to detecting irregularities included, but was not limited to, the following:

- obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Charitable Company and how the Charitable Company is complying with that framework, including agreement of financial statement disclosures to underlying documentation and other evidence;
- obtaining an understanding of the Charitable Company's control environment and how the Charitable Company has applied relevant control procedures, through discussions with Trustees and other management and by performing walkthrough testing over key areas;
- obtaining an understanding of the Charitable Company's risk assessment process, including the risk of fraud;
- reviewing meeting minutes of those charged with governance throughout the year; and
- performing audit testing to address the risk of management override of controls, including testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias.

Whilst considering how our audit work addressed the detection of irregularities, we also considered the likelihood of detection based on our approach. Irregularities arising from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than those arising from error.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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 charitable company's members, 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 charitable company's members 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 the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Glen Bott FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of:

Cooper Parry Group Limited

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Argosy Road
East Midlands Airport
Castle Donington, Derby
DE74 2SA

Date: 28 January 2022

Islamic Help

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2021 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	7,596,188	3,403,459	10,999,647
Other trading activities	3	342,477	-	342,477
Investment income	4	2	-	2
Total income		<u>7,938,667</u>	<u>3,403,459</u>	<u>11,342,126</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	(20,456)	(1,028,486)	(1,048,942)
Charitable activities	6	(791,917)	(8,106,366)	(8,898,283)
Total expenditure		<u>(812,373)</u>	<u>(9,134,852)</u>	<u>(9,947,225)</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		7,126,294	(5,731,393)	1,394,901
Transfers between funds		(5,731,393)	5,731,393	-
Net movement in funds		1,394,901	-	1,394,901
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>1,403,565</u>	-	<u>1,403,565</u>
Total funds carried forward	22	<u><u>2,798,466</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>2,798,466</u></u>

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2020 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	4,971,269	3,061,590	8,032,859
Other trading activities	3	434,539	45	434,584
Investment income	4	34	-	34
Total income		<u>5,405,842</u>	<u>3,061,635</u>	<u>8,467,477</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	(36,254)	(1,063,926)	(1,100,180)
Charitable activities	6	(766,024)	(6,401,956)	(7,167,980)
Total expenditure		<u>(802,278)</u>	<u>(7,465,882)</u>	<u>(8,268,160)</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		4,603,564	(4,404,247)	199,317
Transfers between funds		(4,404,247)	4,404,247	-
Net movement in funds		199,317	-	199,317
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>1,204,248</u>	-	<u>1,204,248</u>
Total funds carried forward	22	<u><u>1,403,565</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>1,403,565</u></u>

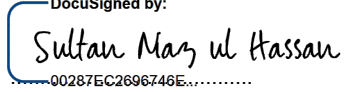
All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The funds breakdown for 2020 is shown in note 22.

Islamic Help**(Registration number: 09382127)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	14	166,824	177,221
Current assets			
Stocks	15	35,805	30,043
Debtors	16	1,848,308	1,494,544
Cash at bank and in hand	17	986,870	215,379
		<u>2,870,983</u>	<u>1,739,966</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	18	<u>(239,341)</u>	<u>(513,622)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,631,642</u>	<u>1,226,344</u>
Net assets		<u>2,798,466</u>	<u>1,403,565</u>
Funds of the charity:			
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		<u>2,798,466</u>	<u>1,403,565</u>
Total funds	22	<u>2,798,466</u>	<u>1,403,565</u>

The financial statements on pages 17 to 31 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 27 January 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 00287EC2696746E.....
 MR SULTAN NIAZ-UL HASSAN
 Trustee

Islamic Help

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income		1,394,901	199,317
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	14	25,314	18,710
Investment income	4	(2)	(34)
		<u>1,420,213</u>	<u>217,993</u>
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in stocks	15	(5,762)	(9,785)
Increase in debtors	16	(353,764)	(712,318)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	18	(274,281)	358,145
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>786,406</u>	<u>(145,965)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income	4	2	34
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	14	(14,917)	(18,410)
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(14,915)</u>	<u>(18,376)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		771,491	(164,341)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		<u>215,379</u>	<u>379,720</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		<u><u>986,870</u></u>	<u><u>215,379</u></u>

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

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

1 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 2019) - (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

Islamic Help 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.

Islamic Help is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the company information. The members of the company are the trustees named on page 1.

The principal activity of Islamic Help is to provide communities with relief and support that ultimately leads to improvements in the quality of their life, and to overcome poverty and hardship.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling and this is the functional currency of Islamic Help and the accounts are rounded to the nearest £1.

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. The annual financial statements have therefore been prepared on the basis that the charity is a going concern.

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

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.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

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.

Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, for example, allocating property costs by floor areas, or per capita, staff costs by the time spent and other costs by their usage.

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.

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.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £1,000 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

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:

Asset class

Motor vehicles
Fixtures and Fittings

Depreciation method and rate

Residual over a period of 5 years
Residual over a period of 15 years

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the charity does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

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 derecognised 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 derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds			
	General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Donations and legacies;				
Donations to major appeals	6,007,009	2,781,535	8,788,544	7,128,851
Gift aid reclaimed	648,912	-	648,912	432,125
Grants, including capital grants;				
Government grants	325,408	-	325,408	-
Grants from other charities	614,859	621,924	1,236,783	471,883
	<u>7,596,188</u>	<u>3,403,459</u>	<u>10,999,647</u>	<u>8,032,859</u>

3 Income from other trading activities

	Unrestricted funds			
	General £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £	
Trading income;				
Sales of goods and services	342,477	342,477	434,584	
	<u>342,477</u>	<u>342,477</u>	<u>434,584</u>	

4 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds			
	General £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £	
Interest receivable and similar income;				
Interest receivable on bank deposits	2	2	34	
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>34</u>	

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

5 Expenditure on raising funds

	Direct costs £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Costs of generating donations and legacies	1,035,696	1,035,696	1,070,604
Costs of trading activities	13,246	13,246	29,576
	<u>1,048,942</u>	<u>1,048,942</u>	<u>1,100,180</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

6 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Activity undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activity £	Activity support costs £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
International Relief	507,862	189,629	94,426	791,917	766,026
Emergency	205,970	999,286	51,691	1,256,947	487,139
Food	422,708	2,050,812	44,034	2,517,554	2,057,116
Water	199,054	965,730	32,122	1,196,906	1,038,867
Orphans	141,976	688,809	14,603	845,388	1,318,463
Medical & Healthcare	74,802	362,906	7,707	445,415	380,373
Education	42,719	207,252	4,353	254,324	347,320
Community Establishment and Rehabilitation	232,413	1,127,577	23,887	1,383,877	729,577
Economic Empowerment	34,595	167,835	3,525	205,955	43,099
	<u>1,862,099</u>	<u>6,759,836</u>	<u>276,348</u>	<u>8,898,283</u>	<u>7,167,980</u>

In addition to the expenditure analysed above, there are also governance costs of £75,729 (2020 - £32,754) which relate directly to charitable activities. See note 7 for further details.

7 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Staff costs			
Pension costs	16,396	16,396	15,737
Audit fees			
Audit of the financial statements	11,814	11,814	5,020
Trustees remuneration and expenses	21,932	21,932	3,171
Legal fees	25,587	25,587	8,826
	<u>75,729</u>	<u>75,729</u>	<u>32,754</u>

8 Grant-making

The charity works with International Partners to deliver aid in countries. The charity has taken the exemption available for not disclosing the names of these International Delivery Partners as such disclosure may be deemed to be prejudicial to charities working on the ground. Note 6 shows grant funding activity split across project activity with support costs.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

9 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming resources for the year include:

	2021 £	2020 £
Audit fees	11,814	5,020
Depreciation of fixed assets	<u>25,314</u>	<u>18,710</u>

10 Trustees remuneration and expenses

The Trustees who are also Directors of the Charity and the CEO are considered to be the Key Management Personnel of the Charity. Total cost of key management personnel during the year was £21,932 (2020: £23,241).

During the period the Charity made the following transactions with trustees:

Mr Mohammad Masood Alam Khan (Director and Trustee) is an Executive Chairman with many Chief Executive Officer responsibilities. He is employed by the charity and received a gross salary of £20,141 (2020: £20,070).

During the year Trustees /Directors incurred travelling and accommodation expenses of £1,791 (2020: £3,171).

11 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Staff costs during the year were:		
Wages and salaries	890,318	906,089
Social security costs	64,540	69,310
Pension costs	<u>16,396</u>	<u>15,737</u>
	<u>971,254</u>	<u>991,136</u>

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows:

	2021 No	2020 No
Total employed	<u>38</u>	<u>40</u>

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

12 Auditors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>11,814</u>	<u>5,020</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

13 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

14 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2020	191,053	57,916	248,969
Additions	<u>14,917</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,917</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>205,970</u>	<u>57,916</u>	<u>263,886</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2020	47,105	24,643	71,748
Charge for the year	<u>13,731</u>	<u>11,583</u>	<u>25,314</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>60,836</u>	<u>36,226</u>	<u>97,062</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2021	<u>145,134</u>	<u>21,690</u>	<u>166,824</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>143,948</u>	<u>33,273</u>	<u>177,221</u>

15 Stock

	2021 £	2020 £
Finished goods	<u>35,805</u>	<u>30,043</u>

16 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	702,621	670,675
Prepayments	3,744	76,311
Accrued income	563,933	134,928
Other debtors	<u>578,010</u>	<u>612,630</u>
	<u>1,848,308</u>	<u>1,494,544</u>

17 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash on hand	8,719	2,713
Cash at bank	<u>978,151</u>	<u>212,666</u>
	<u>986,870</u>	<u>215,379</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	224,095	437,702
Other taxation and social security	-	17,717
Other creditors	9,059	54,678
Accruals	6,187	3,525
	<u>239,341</u>	<u>513,622</u>

19 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating lease commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Land and buildings		
Within one year	145,216	148,900
Between one and five years	172,480	159,600
	<u>317,696</u>	<u>308,500</u>

20 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the charity to the scheme and amounted to £16,396 (2020 - £15,737).

21 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.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

22 Funds

	Balance at 1 April 2020 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2021 £
Unrestricted funds					
General					
General	1,403,565	7,938,667	(812,373)	(5,731,393)	2,798,466
Restricted funds					
Community Establishment & Rehabilitation	-	452,962	(1,463,715)	1,010,753	-
Emergency Relief	-	744,017	(1,460,284)	716,267	-
Education	-	11,553	(258,685)	247,132	-
Medical & Healthcare	-	87,072	(461,225)	374,153	-
Food & Social	-	1,022,147	(2,845,014)	1,822,867	-
Water & Sanitation	-	129,327	(1,245,461)	1,116,134	-
Orphan care	-	951,331	(1,192,706)	241,375	-
Economic Empowerment	-	5,050	(207,762)	202,712	-
Total restricted funds	-	3,403,459	(9,134,852)	5,731,393	-
Total funds	<u>1,403,565</u>	<u>11,342,126</u>	<u>(9,947,225)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,798,466</u>

	Balance at 1 April 2019 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2020 £
Unrestricted funds					
General					
General	1,204,248	5,405,842	(802,278)	(4,404,247)	1,403,565
Restricted funds					
Community Establishment & Rehabilitation	-	197,352	(790,074)	592,722	-
Emergency Relief	-	294,188	(602,142)	307,954	-
Education	-	62,138	(371,611)	309,473	-
Medical & Healthcare	-	83,625	(415,223)	331,598	-
Food & Social	-	1,176,387	(2,395,862)	1,219,475	-
Water & Sanitation	-	336,184	(1,170,488)	834,304	-
Orphan care	-	889,403	(1,668,643)	779,240	-
Economic Empowerment	-	22,358	(51,839)	29,481	-
Total restricted funds	-	3,061,635	(7,465,882)	4,404,247	-
Total funds	<u>1,204,248</u>	<u>8,467,477</u>	<u>(8,268,160)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,403,565</u>

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

Community Establishments and Rehabilitation

Over the last year Islamic Help has continued its commitment to providing shelter in emergency situations, addressing housing shortages in the areas in which it works and working on other construction projects including schools, medical centres, mosques and other community facilities. Islamic Help is committed to supporting and setting up community establishments as they often provide a much needed and stabilising influence in fragmented and fractured communities.

Education

Islamic Help has been able to continue its provision of education and training to those in need. The charity supports schools in Darfur, Tanzania, Palestine, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Islamic Help also supports the provision of education to orphans in Darfur, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Palestine, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan and Kashmir.

Emergency Relief

Emergency projects saved lives in Pakistan, Gaza, and Syria. In all places we provided people with shelter, food, winter kits and medical treatment and provided for orphans.

Food & Social

Ramadan Food Packs in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Tanzania, South Darfur, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Niger and Mali.

Medical and Healthcare

Medical projects provided urgent live saving medical services around the world and helped build capacity of local medical staff by providing mentoring and training programmes. Islamic Help provides specialist healthcare through various projects.

Orphans

Orphan sponsorship has helped some of the most vulnerable children stay in education and have access to clean water, food and health services. We were also able to carry out special projects providing support to hard to reach orphans in Pakistan and Syria. We also have a reasonably large orphan care programme running in Pakistan.

Qurbani / Aqeeqa

Qurbani distribution in Tanzania, Bangladesh, Sudan, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen, India, Iraq and Somalia. Food Aid in Gaza and Syria. Aqeeqa, performed on the birth of a child, is a celebratory offering of meat which is distributed amongst the family and friends of the new-born and the poor and needy. This is a service offered to donors so that they can perform the aqeeqa to benefit the poor and needy. Donors have the option of performing aqeeqa in several countries.

Water and Sanitation

We provide solutions to water scarcity to communities affected by floods in Pakistan over the last few years. Islamic Help is also committed to longer term solutions to water scarcity and has built water sources for communities that have no easily accessible source of water. Our emergency response during the crisis includes the distribution of clean water to affected families.

Islamic Help

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

23 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Total funds at 31 March 2021
	General £	£
Tangible fixed assets	166,824	166,824
Current assets	2,870,983	2,870,983
Current liabilities	(239,341)	(239,341)
Total net assets	<u>2,798,466</u>	<u>2,798,466</u>

	Unrestricted funds	Total funds at 31 March 2020
	General £	£
Tangible fixed assets	177,221	177,221
Current assets	1,682,531	1,682,531
Current liabilities	(513,622)	(513,622)
Total net assets	<u>1,346,130</u>	<u>1,346,130</u>

24 Related party transactions

During the period the Charity made the following related party transactions:

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Sultan Fiaz ul Hassan and Sultan Niaz ul Hassan, trustees of Islamic Help are also trustees of Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust, a registered charity (No. 292697).

The following transactions are included within Islamic Help accounts:

- Education £120,000 (2020: £120,000); Rent £84,000 (2020: £84,000); London Shop £28,000 (2020: £28,000); Other Debtors £574,825 (2020: £574,825).