

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

England & Wales · Charity number 1191187

Details

Other names SIT

Status Registered

Legal form CIO

Registered 2020-09-07

Register [View on the Charity Commission register](#)

Contact

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Diamond Road Mosque
78 Diamond Road
Slough
SL1 1RX

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Website <https://sloughislamictrust.org/>

Activities

Objects: THE OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY ("THE OBJECTS") ARE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND MORE PARTICULARLY IN THE COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE AND IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: (A) THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE FAITH AND RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OF ISLAM INCLUDING SUFISM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE QUR'AN AND THE SUNNAH AMONGST MUSLIMS IN PARTICULAR AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL; (B) THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT CONCERNING THE TEACHINGS AND PRACTICES OF ISLAM INCLUDING SUFISM; (C) THE ADVANCEMENT OF GENERAL EDUCATION FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT CONCERNING ALL FORMS OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE; (D) THE RELIEF OF POVERTY, SICKNESS AND SUFFERING OF ANY PERSONS WHO ARE IN NEED IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR NATIONALITY, RACE, ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS; AND (E) THE ADVANCEMENT OF SUCH OTHER CHARITABLE OBJECTS FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT (ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF ENGLAND AND WALES) AS THE TRUSTEES MAY FROM TIME TO TIME THINK FIT, PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT THESE ARE IN HARMONY WITH THE QUR'AN AND THE SUNNAH.

Activities: The main activities of the Charity are holding the 5 daily prayers at our two Mosques, the weekly jumu'a Friday prayer, the tarawih prayers in Ramadan and the 2 annual 'Id prayers. We provide Islamic education to children between the ages of 5 and 16 and knowledge about the teachings of Islam for whoever

who seeks it. We assist in feeding the hungry and relieving the poor by distributing zakat.

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Individuals, Makes Grants To Organisations, Provides Buildings/facilities/open Space, Provides Services
- **What:** General Charitable Purposes, Education/training, Disability, The Prevention Or Relief Of Poverty, Religious Activities, Human Rights/religious Or Racial Harmony/equality Or Diversity
- **Who:** Children/young People, Elderly/old People, Other Charities Or Voluntary Bodies, The General Public/mankind

Geography

- Throughout England And Wales

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-04-05	£451,056	£170,081	-	-
2024-04-05	£444,757	£213,335	-	-
2023-04-05	£385,931	£184,804	-	-
2022-04-05	£0	£0	-	-
2021-04-05	£0	£0	-	-

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
MOHAMMAD AFZAL	Chair	2020-05-23
AZAD HUSSAIN		2020-05-23
MOHAMMAD USMAN		2020-10-27
MOHAMMED ASIF MIRZA		2020-05-23
Mohammad Bilal Riaz		2020-05-23

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1191187

Accounts

Charity registration number 1191187 (England and Wales)

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr Mohammad Afzal Mr Mohammad Usman Mr Azad Hussain Mr Mohammad Bilal Riaz Mr Asif Mirza	
Charity registration	England and Wales	1191187
Principal address	The Slough Islamic Trust Diamond Road Mosque 78 Diamond Road Slough England SL1 1RX	
Auditor	MUS Accountants Limited 268 Bath Road, Regus Office 146 Slough SL1 4DX	

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

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THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2025.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the 's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Charities SORP "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)".

Objectives and activities

The Principal object of the charity is to provide facilities for worship for the benefit of the local Muslim Community and to promote the faith of Islam and the Islamic charitable institutions throughout the world, and more particularly in United Kingdom in the county of Berkshire. The charity also supports the relief of poverty, distress and suffering of any person in need. The charity has two mosques in Slough as place of worship and cultural and education centres. The charity also rents a hall used for the provision of education for children. The charity employs the services of preachers and depends on the help of volunteers in order to fulfil its provision of facilities of worship and cultural education. The charity has not had any changes in its policies since last report.

Public benefit

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the should undertake.

Achievements and performance

Significant activities and achievements against objectives

The main activities of the charity have continued to be that of holding prayers at each of the its two mosques five times a day and of providing Islamic education to children between the ages of 5 and 16. The charity also organises religious festivals on special Islamic occasions, holds seminars and provides general support and assistance to the local Muslim community. There has been regular attendance at both mosques and the religious classes.

Financial review

The charity continues to receive regular donations from local community. The net income from continuing operations of the charity and the expenses are disclosed in page 6. The trustees believe that the charity will have enough resources to fulfil its obligation and continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

The trust deed authorises the trustees to sell, lease or exchange land and buildings acquired for the purposes of the charity, but which subsequently become unsuitable for such purposes. It also authorises the trustees to place monies on deposit.

Reserves policy

It is the policy of the that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six month's expenditure. The trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the 's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

Structure, governance and management

The Slough Islamic Trust is a charitable incorporated organisation and governed by the constitution of the Charity, dated 7 September 2020.

The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Mr Mohammad Afzal
Mr Mohammad Usman
Mr Azad Hussain
Mr Mohammad Bilal Riaz
Mr Asif Mirza

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

None of the trustees has any beneficial interest in the charity. All of the trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £10 in the event of a winding up.

Appointment of trustees is governed by the constitution of the Charity, dated 7 September 2020. A new Trustee may be appointed, and existing Trustee may be discharged by resolution of the trustees. There should be not less than three nor more than nine appointed charity trustees. There must be at least three charity trustees. If the number falls below this minimum, the remaining charity trustees or trustee may act only to call a meeting of the charity trustees, or appoint a new charity trustee.

The Trustees rely on the help and advice of some twenty volunteers who provide regular support and services toward the charity's governance including collection of donations, cleaning the Mosques and making arrangements for special religious occasions such as the festival of Eid.

The Trust deed authorises the trustees to sell, lease or exchange land and buildings acquired for the purposes of the charity, but which subsequently become unsuitable for such purposes. It also authorises the trustees to place monies on deposit.

Organisational structure

The charity is governed under a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) structure, registered under charity number 1191187, and is managed by its trustees.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

Other matters

Fund raising and communications:

The Slough Islamic Trust is a registered charitable organization dedicated to serving the spiritual, educational, and social needs of the community. All funds raised are used to support and sustain the mosque's operations and community services.

Purpose of Fundraising

Donations and fundraising efforts help support:

- Daily mosque operations and maintenance
- Prayer facilities and utilities
- Islamic education programs (Qur'an, Arabic, and youth classes)
- Community services, outreach, and welfare assistance
- Religious events, lectures, and programs
- Future development and improvement projects

Use of Donations

All contributions are managed responsibly and used strictly in accordance with Islamic principles and the mosque's charitable objectives. Financial records are maintained transparently, and funds are allocated based on approved needs and priorities.

Eligibility and Compliance

- The Slough Islamic Trust operates on a non-profit basis.
- Donations are voluntary and non-refundable.
- Where applicable, donations may be eligible for tax relief in accordance with local regulations. Donors are encouraged to consult local tax authorities for guidance.

Methods of Donation

Donations may be made through:

- Cash or in-person contributions
- Bank transfer
- Online donation platforms
- Standing orders or recurring donations

Accountability

The mosque is committed to transparency, accountability, and trust. Regular financial reports may be shared with the community, and all funds are handled with integrity and care.

Statement of Trustees responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the for that year.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable 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 charity will continue in operation.

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

The Trustees report was approved by the Board of Trustees.



Mr Mohammad Afzal
Trustee

28 January 2026

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST (the "Trustees") for the year ended 5 April 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 5 April 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

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 Trustees 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 Trustees' 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of 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 in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the Trustees report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of Trustees responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor 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 an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence;
- capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with trustees and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector; and
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the charity, including the SORP, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation.

We also considered potential fraud drivers: including financial or other pressures, opportunity, override of controls and personal or corporate motivations. We considered the programmes and controls that the charity has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing journals, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and validating the appropriateness of internal controls and significant accounting estimations based on our fraud risk criteria;

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 2 were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

We obtained understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those related to the financial reporting framework, tax regulations in the jurisdictions in which the charity operates.

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations. Our procedures involved: making enquiries of management, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and reviewing other correspondence.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. 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, misrepresentations or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements 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)" (as amended) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

This has been done in order for the financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with current Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity'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 charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Mr Muhammad Salar Arain FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of MUS Accountants Limited

28 January 2026

**Chartered Certified Accountants and
Statutory Auditor**

268 Bath Road, Regus
Office 146
Slough
SL1 4DX

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	3	192,757	227,526
Investments	4	258,299	217,231
Total income		<u>451,056</u>	<u>444,757</u>
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds	5	17,735	9,993
Charitable activities	6	152,346	203,342
Total expenditure		<u>170,081</u>	<u>213,335</u>
Net gains/(losses) on investments	11	-	(411,000)
Net income/(expenditure) and movement in funds		280,975	(179,578)
Reconciliation of funds:			
Fund balances at 6 April 2024		6,479,364	6,658,942
Fund balances at 5 April 2025		<u>6,760,339</u>	<u>6,479,364</u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

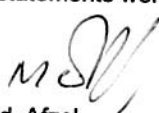
THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		2,150,495		2,066,435
Investment property	14		3,215,000		3,215,000
			<u>5,365,495</u>		<u>5,281,435</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	15	12,370		21,090	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,631,219		1,373,019	
		<u>1,643,589</u>		<u>1,394,109</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(248,745)		(196,180)	
Net current assets			<u>1,394,844</u>		<u>1,197,929</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>6,760,339</u>		<u>6,479,364</u>
The funds of the					
Unrestricted funds	19		6,760,339		6,479,364
			<u>6,760,339</u>		<u>6,479,364</u>

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 28 January 2026


Mr Mohammad Afzal
Trustee

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

The Slough Islamic Trust is a public benefit entity and registered as charitable incorporated organisation (CIO) in England and Wales with charity commission having charity registration number 1191187. The principal office address is 78 Diamond Road, Slough, SL1 1RX.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Charities SORP "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)". The is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities not to prepare a statement of cash flows.

The financial statements have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the . Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors or grantors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Endowment funds are subject to specific conditions by donors that the capital must be maintained by the .

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis over the term of the tenancy agreement to which it relates. Income is credited to the Statement of Financial Activities on a straight-line basis,

1.5 Expenditure

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

Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges are allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	Over 125 years
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.7 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Financial instruments

The has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the 's balance sheet when the becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the 's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2025	2024
	£	£
Donations and gifts	177,382	220,926
Donated goods and services	15,375	6,600
	<u>192,757</u>	<u>227,526</u>

4 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2025	2024
	£	£
Rental income	251,017	210,335
Interest receivable	7,282	6,896
	<u>258,299</u>	<u>217,231</u>

5 Expenditure on raising funds

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2025	2024
	£	£
Investment management	17,735	9,993
	<u>17,735</u>	<u>9,993</u>

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

6 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Charitable Expenditure Unrestricted 2025 £	Charitable Expenditure Unrestricted 2024 £
Direct costs		
Staff costs	56,846	78,831
Depreciation and impairment	16,984	17,667
Donation paid	2,999	8,595
Rent and rates	17,007	17,712
Light and heat	32,593	31,034
Repairs and maintenance	7,553	24,125
Telecommunication	15	728
Insurance	9,255	7,639
General expense	979	2,443
IT cost	1,650	1,474
Cleaning	-	1,222
Other charitable expenditure	1,465	3,596
Share of support and governance costs (see note 7)		
Governance	5,000	8,276
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	<u>152,346</u>	<u>203,342</u>

7 Support costs allocated to activities

	2025 £	2024 £
Governance costs	5,000	8,276
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Analysed between:		
Governance cost	5,000	8,276
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Governance costs comprise:	2025 £	2024 £
Audit fees	5,000	5,520
Legal and professional	-	2,756
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>8,276</u>

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

8 Net movement in funds	2025	2024
	£	£
The net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable for the audit of the charity's financial statements	5,000	5,520
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	16,984	17,667
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the during the year.

10 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
	9	12
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Employment costs

	2025	2024
	£	£
Wages and salaries	55,761	77,223
Other pension costs	1,085	1,608
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	56,846	78,831
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

11 Gains and losses on investments

	Unrestricted	Unrestricted
	funds	funds
	2025	2024
	£	£
Gains/(losses) arising on:		
Revaluation of investment properties	-	(411,000)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

12 Taxation

The charity is exempt from taxation on its activities because all its income is applied for charitable purposes.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Assets under construction £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 6 April 2024	2,341,707	56,865	125,062	2,523,634
Additions	-	101,044	-	101,044
At 5 April 2025	2,341,707	157,909	125,062	2,624,678
Depreciation and impairment				
At 6 April 2024	357,936	-	99,263	457,199
Depreciation charged in the year	13,114	-	3,870	16,984
At 5 April 2025	371,050	-	103,133	474,183
Carrying amount				
At 5 April 2025	1,970,657	157,909	21,929	2,150,495
At 5 April 2024	1,983,771	56,865	25,799	2,066,435

14 Investment property

	2025 £
Fair value	
At 6 April 2024 and 5 April 2025	3,215,000

Investment property comprises Chiltern Place, Upton Road, Slough, SL1 2AD, 20 India Road, Slough, SL1 1SF, 135 Stoke Road, Slough, SL2 5AS and 37 Montem Lane, Slough, SL1 2QW. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 22 February 2024 by Leo Horsfield Surveying Chartered Surveyors & RICS registered valuers, who are not connected with the charity. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The trustees have reviewed the valuation as at 5 April 2025 and, having considered that there have been no significant movements since the previous valuation carried out by a professional valuer, believe the current valuation remains appropriate.

	2025 £	2024 £
Freehold	3,215,000	3,215,000

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

15 Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	9,630	18,350
Other debtors	2,740	2,740
	<u>12,370</u>	<u>21,090</u>

16 Loans and overdrafts

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other loans (Qarz-e-Hasna)	<u>242,672</u>	<u>180,482</u>
Payable within one year	<u>242,672</u>	<u>180,482</u>

Other loans (Qarz-e-Hasna) are interest free loans given by the local community for the development of the charity and are repayable on demand.

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Borrowings	242,672	180,482
Other taxation and social security	453	244
Other creditors	(351)	9,483
Accruals and deferred income	5,971	5,971
	<u>248,745</u>	<u>196,180</u>

18 Retirement benefit schemes

	2025	2024
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>1,085</u>	<u>1,608</u>

The operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the in an independently administered fund.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

19 Unrestricted funds

The unrestricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants which are not subject to specific conditions by donors and grantors as to how they may be used. These include designated funds which have been set aside out of unrestricted funds by the trustees for specific purposes.

	At 6 April 2024 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Gains and losses £	At 5 April 2025 £
General funds	6,479,364	451,056	(170,081)	-	6,760,339
	<u>6,479,364</u>	<u>451,056</u>	<u>(170,081)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,760,339</u>
Previous year:	At 6 April 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Gains and losses £	At 5 April 2024 £
General funds	6,658,942	444,757	(213,335)	(411,000)	6,479,364
	<u>6,658,942</u>	<u>444,757</u>	<u>(213,335)</u>	<u>(411,000)</u>	<u>6,479,364</u>

20 Related party transactions

There were no disclosable related party transactions during the year (2024 - none).

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1191187

Accounts

Charity registration number 1191187

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees Mr Mohammad Afzal
Mr Mohammad Usman
Mr Azad Hussain
Mr Mohammad Bilal Riaz
Mr Asif Mirza

Charity number 1191187

Principal address The Slough Islamic Trust
Diamond Road Mosque
78 Diamond Road
Slough
England
SL1 1RX

Auditor MUS Accountants Limited
268 Bath Road, Regus
Office 146
Slough
SL1 4DX

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

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THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2024.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the 's [governing document], the Charities Act 2011 and "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).

Objectives and activities

The Principal object of the charity is to provide facilities for worship for the benefit of the local Muslim Community and to promote the faith of Islam and the Islamic charitable institutions throughout the world, and more particularly in United Kingdom in the county of Berkshire. The charity also supports the relief of poverty, distress and suffering of any person in need. The charity has two mosques in Slough as place of worship and cultural and education centres. The charity also rents a hall used for the provision of education for children. The charity employs the services of preachers and depends on the help of volunteers in order to fulfil its provision of facilities of worship and cultural education. The charity has not had any changes in its policies since last report.

Public benefit

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the should undertake.

Achievements and performance

Significant activities and achievements against objectives

The main activities of the charity have continued to be that of holding prayers at each of the its two mosques five times a day and of providing Islamic education to children between the ages of 5 and 16. The charity also organises religious festivals on special Islamic occasions, holds seminars and provides general support and assistance to the local Muslim community. There has been regular attendance at both mosques and the religious classes.

Financial review

The charity continues to receive regular donations from local community. The net income from continuing operations of the charity and the expenses are disclosed in page 6. The trustees believe that the charity will have enough resources to fulfil its obligation and continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

The trust deed authorises the trustees to sell, lease or exchange land and buildings acquired for the purposes of the charity, but which subsequently become unsuitable for such purposes. It also authorises the trustees to place monies on deposit.

Reserves policy

It is the policy of the that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six month's expenditure. The trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the 's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

Structure, governance and management

The Slough Islamic Trust is a charitable incorporated organisation and governed by the constitution of the Charity, dated 7 September 2020.

The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Mr Mohammad Afzal

Mr Mohammad Usman

Mr Azad Hussain

Mr Mohammad Bilal Riaz

Mr Asif Mirza

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

None of the trustees has any beneficial interest in the charity. All of the trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £10 in the event of a winding up.

Appointment of trustees is governed by the constitution of the Charity, dated 7 September 2020. A new Trustee may be appointed, and existing Trustee may be discharged by resolution of the trustees. There should be not less than three nor more than nine appointed charity trustees. There must be at least three charity trustees. If the number falls below this minimum, the remaining charity trustees or trustee may act only to call a meeting of the charity trustees, or appoint a new charity trustee.

The Trustees rely on the help and advice of some twenty volunteers who provide regular support and services toward the charity's governance including collection of donations, cleaning the Mosques and making arrangements for special religious occasions such as the festival of Eid.

The Trust deed authorises the trustees to sell, lease or exchange land and buildings acquired for the purposes of the charity, but which subsequently become unsuitable for such purposes. It also authorises the trustees to place monies on deposit.

Organisational structure

Statement of Trustees responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable 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 charity will continue in operation.

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

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

The Trustees report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

Mr Mohammad Afzal
Trustee



28 January 2025

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST (the "Trustee") for the year ended 5 April 2024 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 5 April 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We 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 Trustee 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 Trustee'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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of 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 in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the Trustees report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of Trustees responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the '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 cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor 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 an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and noncompliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence;
- capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with trustees and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector; and
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the charity, including the SORP, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation.

We also considered potential fraud drivers: including financial or other pressures, opportunity, override of controls and personal or corporate motivations. We considered the programmes and controls that the charity has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing journals, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and validating the appropriateness of internal controls and significant accounting estimations based on our fraud risk criteria;

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 2 were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

We obtained understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those related to the financial reporting framework, tax regulations in the jurisdictions in which the charity operates.

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations. Our procedures involved: making enquiries of management, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and reviewing other correspondence.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. 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, misrepresentations or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements 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)" (as amended) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

This has been done in order for the financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with current Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the 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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Mr Muhammad Salar Arain FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of MUS Accountants Limited

29 January 2025

**Chartered Certified Accountants and
Statutory Auditor**

268 Bath Road, Regus
Office 146
Slough
SL1 4DX

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Unrestricted funds 2023 £
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	3	227,526	189,869
Investments	4	217,231	196,062
Total income		<u>444,757</u>	<u>385,931</u>
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds	5	9,993	20,663
Charitable activities	6	203,342	164,141
Total expenditure		<u>213,335</u>	<u>184,804</u>
Net gains/(losses) on investments	11	<u>(411,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net income/(expenditure) and movement in funds		<u>(179,578)</u>	<u>201,127</u>
Reconciliation of funds:			
Fund balances at 6 April 2023		<u>6,658,942</u>	<u>6,457,815</u>
Fund balances at 5 April 2024		<u>6,479,364</u>	<u>6,658,942</u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2024

		2024		2023	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		2,066,435		2,003,924
Investment property	14		3,215,000		3,626,000
			<u>5,281,435</u>		<u>5,629,924</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	15	21,090		11,876	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,373,019		1,261,412	
		<u>1,394,109</u>		<u>1,273,288</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(196,180)		(244,270)	
Net current assets			<u>1,197,929</u>		<u>1,029,018</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>6,479,364</u>		<u>6,658,942</u>
Net assets excluding pension liability			<u>6,479,364</u>		<u>6,658,942</u>
			<u><u>6,479,364</u></u>		<u><u>6,658,942</u></u>
The funds of the					
Unrestricted funds			6,479,364		6,658,942
			<u>6,479,364</u>		<u>6,658,942</u>

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 28 January 2025

Mr Mohammad Afzal
Trustee



THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

The Slough Islamic Trust is a public benefit entity and registered as charitable incorporated organisation (CIO) in England and Wales with charity commission having charity registration number 1191187. The principal office address is 78 Diamond Road, Slough, SL1 1RX.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 's [governing document], the Charities Act 2011, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Charities SORP "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). The is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the . Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

During the financial reporting period, the assets, liabilities, reserves and operations of The Slough Islamic Trust (Charity number 254759) were transferred to a registered charitable incorporated organisation (CIO) "The Slough Islamic Trust" (registered charity number 1191187). The slough Islamic Trust only changed its legal form from unincorporated charity to a charitable incorporated organisation however its purpose, objectives and beneficiaries remain the same.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors or grantors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Endowment funds are subject to specific conditions by donors that the capital must be maintained by the .

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

1.5 Expenditure

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

Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges are allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	Over 125 years
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.7 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Financial instruments

The has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the 's balance sheet when the becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the 's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2024	2023
	£	£
Donations and gifts	220,926	189,869
Donated goods and services	6,600	-
	<u>227,526</u>	<u>189,869</u>

4 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2024	2023
	£	£
Rental income	210,335	190,505
Interest receivable	6,896	5,557
	<u>217,231</u>	<u>196,062</u>

5 Expenditure on raising funds

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2024	2023
	£	£
Investment management	9,993	20,663
	<u>9,993</u>	<u>20,663</u>

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

6 Expenditure on charitable activities	Charitable Expenditure Unrestricted 2024 £	Charitable Expenditure Unrestricted 2023 £
Direct costs		
Staff costs	78,831	69,307
Depreciation and impairment	17,667	19,976
Donation paid	8,595	-
Rent and rates	17,712	17,519
Light and heat	31,034	25,464
Repairs and maintenance	24,125	13,640
Telecommunication	728	1,323
Insurance	7,639	2,584
General expense	2,443	908
IT cost	1,474	1,450
Cleaning	1,222	2,100
Other charitable expenditure	3,596	-
Share of support and governance costs (see note 7)		
Governance	8,276	9,870
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	203,342	164,141
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7 Support costs allocated to activities		
	2024	2023
	£	£
Governance costs	8,276	9,870
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Analysed between:		
Governance cost	8,276	9,870
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Governance costs comprise:	2024	2023
	£	£
Audit fees	5,520	5,520
Legal and professional	2,756	4,350
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	8,276	9,870
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

8 Net movement in funds	2024	2023
	£	£
The net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable for the audit of the charity's financial statements	5,520	5,520
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	17,667	19,976
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the during the year.

10 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
	12	8
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Employment costs	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and salaries	77,223	68,463
Other pension costs	1,608	844
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>78,831</u>	<u>69,307</u>

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

11 Gains and losses on investments

	Unrestricted	Unrestricted
	funds	funds
	2024	2023
	£	£
Gains/(losses) arising on:		
Revaluation of investment properties	(411,000)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

12 Taxation

The charity is exempt from taxation on its activities because all its income is applied for charitable purposes.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Assets under construction	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 6 April 2023	2,341,707	-	101,750	2,443,457
Additions	-	56,865	23,312	80,177
At 5 April 2024	2,341,707	56,865	125,062	2,523,634
Depreciation and impairment				
At 6 April 2023	344,822	-	94,710	439,532
Depreciation charged in the year	13,114	-	4,553	17,667
At 5 April 2024	357,936	-	99,263	457,199
Carrying amount				
At 5 April 2024	1,983,771	56,865	25,799	2,066,435
At 5 April 2023	1,996,884	-	7,040	2,003,924

14 Investment property

	2024 £
Fair value	
At 6 April 2023	3,626,000
Net gains or losses through fair value adjustments	(411,000)
At 5 April 2024	3,215,000

Investment property comprises Chiltern Place, Upton Road, Slough, SL1 2AD, 20 India Road, Slough, SL1 1SF, 135 Stoke Road, Slough, SL2 5AS and 37 Montem Lane, Slough, SL1 2QW. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 22 February 2024 by Leo Horsfield Surveying Chartered Surveyors & RICS registered valuers, who are not connected with the charity. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

	2024 £	2023 £
Freehold	3,215,000	3,626,000

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

15 Debtors		
	2024	2023
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	18,350	9,652
Other debtors	2,740	2,224
	<u>21,090</u>	<u>11,876</u>
16 Loans and overdrafts		
	2024	2023
	£	£
Other loans (Qarz-e-Hasna)	180,482	225,991
	<u>180,482</u>	<u>225,991</u>
Payable within one year	180,482	225,991
	<u>180,482</u>	<u>225,991</u>
<p>Other loans (Qarz-e-Hasna) are interest free loans given by the local community for the development of the charity and are repayable on demand.</p>		
17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2024	2023
	£	£
Borrowings	180,482	225,991
Other taxation and social security	244	734
Other creditors	9,483	11,574
Accruals and deferred income	5,971	5,971
	<u>196,180</u>	<u>244,270</u>
18 Retirement benefit schemes		
	2024	2023
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	1,608	844
	<u>1,608</u>	<u>844</u>

The operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the in an independently administered fund.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

19 Unrestricted funds

The unrestricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants which are not subject to specific conditions by donors and grantors as to how they may be used. These include designated funds which have been set aside out of unrestricted funds by the trustees for specific purposes.

	At 6 April 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Gains and losses £	At 5 April 2024 £
General funds	6,658,942	444,757	(213,335)	(411,000)	6,479,364
	<u>6,658,942</u>	<u>444,757</u>	<u>(213,335)</u>	<u>(411,000)</u>	<u>6,479,364</u>
Previous year:	At 6 April 2022 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Gains and losses £	At 5 April 2023 £
General funds	6,457,815	385,931	(184,804)	-	6,658,942
	<u>6,457,815</u>	<u>385,931</u>	<u>(184,804)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,658,942</u>

20 Related party transactions

There were no disclosable related party transactions during the year (2023 - none).

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1191187

Accounts

Charity registration number 1191187

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr Mohammad Afzal Mr Mohammad Usman Mr Azad Hussain Mr Mohammad Bilal Riaz Mr Asif Mirza
Charity number	1191187
Principal address	The Slough Islamic Trust Diamond Road Mosque 78 Diamond Road Slough England SL1 1RX
Auditor	MUS Accountants Limited 125 The Grove Stratford London E15 1EN

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

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Balance sheet	8
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THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2023.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the 's [governing document], the Charities Act 2011 and "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).

Objectives and activities

The Principal object of the charity is to provide facilities for worship for the benefit of the local Muslim Community and to promote the faith of Islam and the Islamic charitable institutions throughout the world, and more particularly in United Kingdom in the county of Berkshire. The charity also supports the relief of poverty, distress and suffering of any person in need. The charity has two mosques in Slough as place of worship and cultural and education centres. The charity also rents a hall used for the provision of education for children. The charity employs the services of preachers and depends on the help of volunteers in order to fulfil its provision of facilities of worship and cultural education. The charity has not had any changes in its policies since last report.

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the should undertake.

Achievements and performance

The main activities of the charity have continued to be that of holding prayers at each of the its two mosques five times a day and of providing Islamic education to children between the ages of 5 and 16. The charity also organises religious festivals on special Islamic occasions, holds seminars and provides general support and assistance to the local Muslim community. There has been regular attendance at both mosques and the religious classes.

Financial review

The charity continues to receive regular donations from local community. The net income from continuing operations of the charity and the expenses are disclosed in page 6. The trustees believe that the charity will have enough resources to fulfil its obligation and continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

The trust deed authorises the trustees to sell, lease or exchange land and buildings acquired for the purposes of the charity, but which subsequently become unsuitable for such purposes. It also authorises the trustees to place monies on deposit.

It is the policy of the that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six month's expenditure. The trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the 's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

Structure, governance and management

The Slough Islamic Trust is a charitable incorporated organisation and governed by the constitution of the Charity, dated 7 September 2020.

The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Mr Mohammad Afzal
Mr Mohammad Usman
Mr Azad Hussain
Mr Mohammad Bilal Riaz
Mr Asif Mirza

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

None of the trustees has any beneficial interest in the charity. All of the trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £10 in the event of a winding up.

Appointment of trustees is governed by the constitution of the Charity, dated 7 September 2020. A new Trustee may be appointed, and existing Trustee may be discharged by resolution of the trustees. There should be not less than three nor more than nine appointed charity trustees. There must be at least three charity trustees. If the number falls below this minimum, the remaining charity trustees or trustee may act only to call a meeting of the charity trustees, or appoint a new charity trustee.

The Trustees rely on the help and advice of some twenty volunteers who provide regular support and services toward the charity's governance including collection of donations, cleaning the Mosques and making arrangements for special religious occasions such as the festival of Eid.

The Trust deed authorises the trustees to sell, lease or exchange land and buildings acquired for the purposes of the charity, but which subsequently become unsuitable for such purposes. It also authorises the trustees to place monies on deposit.

During the financial reporting period, the assets, liabilities, reserves and operations of The Slough Islamic Trust (Charity number 254759) were transferred to a registered charitable incorporated organisation (CIO) "The Slough Islamic Trust" (registered charity number 1191187). The slough Islamic Trust only changed its legal form from unincorporated charity to a charitable incorporated organisation however its purpose, objectives and beneficiaries remain the same. Under the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for charities, merger accounting applies and, accordingly, this Trustees Report and accounts incorporated the results for both the current and comparative years. Hereafter in the report the charity is referred to under the new charitable incorporated organisation name, The Slough Islamic Trust.

Statement of Trustees responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

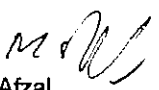
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed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

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

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

The Trustees report was approved by the Board of Trustees.


Mr Mohammad Afzal
Trustee

30 January 2024

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST (the "Trust") for the year ended 5 April 2023 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 5 April 2023 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We 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 Trust 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 Trust'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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of 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 in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the Trustees report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of Trustees responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor 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 an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence;
- capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with trustees and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector; and
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the charity, including the SORP, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation.

We also considered potential fraud drivers: including financial or other pressures, opportunity, override of controls and personal or corporate motivations. We considered the programmes and controls that the charity has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing journals, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and validating the appropriateness of internal controls and significant accounting estimations based on our fraud risk criteria;

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 2 were indicative of potential bias; and
- Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

We obtained understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those related to the financial reporting framework, tax regulations in the jurisdictions in which the charity operates.

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations. Our procedures involved: making enquiries of management, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and reviewing other correspondence.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. 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, misrepresentations or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

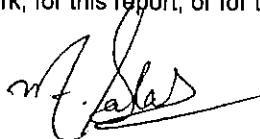
Other matters

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements 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)" (as amended) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

This has been done in order for the financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with current Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the 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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Mr Muhammad Salar Arain FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of MUS Accountants Limited

31-01-2024

**Chartered Certified Accountants and
Statutory Auditor**

125 The Grove
Stratford
London
E15 1EN

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	3	189,869	176,351	-	176,351
Investments	4	196,062	193,982	-	193,982
Total income		385,931	370,333	-	370,333
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	5	20,663	14,751	-	14,751
Charitable activities	6	164,141	149,920	-	149,920
Total expenditure		184,804	164,671	-	164,671
Net gains/(losses) on investments	10	-	372,181	-	372,181
Gross transfers between funds		-	19	(19)	-
Net income for the year/ Net movement in funds		201,127	577,862	(19)	577,843
Fund balances at 6 April 2022		6,457,815	5,538,246	19	5,879,972
Fund balances at 5 April 2023		6,658,942	6,457,815	-	6,457,815

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.


THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		2,003,924		2,023,900
Investment property	13		3,626,000		3,626,000
			<u>5,629,924</u>		<u>5,649,900</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	14	11,876		9,258	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,261,412		1,050,639	
		<u>1,273,288</u>		<u>1,059,897</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(244,270)		(251,982)	
Net current assets			<u>1,029,018</u>		<u>807,915</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>6,658,942</u>		<u>6,457,815</u>
Income funds					
Unrestricted funds			<u>6,658,942</u>		<u>6,457,815</u>
			<u>6,658,942</u>		<u>6,457,815</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 30 January 2024


Mr Mohammad Afzal
Trustee

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

Charity Information

The Slough Islamic Trust is a public benefit entity and registered as charitable Incorporated organisation (CIO) in England and Wales with charity commission having charity registration number 1191187. The principal office address is 78 Diamond Road, Slough, SL1 1RX.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 's [governing document], the Charities Act 2011, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Charities SORP "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). The is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the . Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

During the financial reporting period, the assets, liabilities, reserves and operations of The Slough Islamic Trust (Charity number 254759) were transferred to a registered charitable incorporated organisation (CIO) "The Slough Islamic Trust" (registered charity number 1191187). The slough Islamic Trust only changed its legal form from unincorporated charity to a charitable incorporated organisation however its purpose, objectives and beneficiaries remain the same.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Endowment funds are subject to specific conditions by donors that the capital must be maintained by the .

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

1.5 Expenditure

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

Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges are allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	Over 125 years
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.7 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Financial instruments

The has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the 's balance sheet when the becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the 's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2023	2022
	£	£
Donations and gifts	189,869	155,128
Government grants	-	21,223
	<u>189,869</u>	<u>176,351</u>

4 Investments

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2023	2022
	£	£
Rental income	190,505	193,892
Interest receivable	5,557	90
	<u>196,062</u>	<u>193,982</u>

5 Raising funds

	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds
	2023	2022
	£	£
<u>Investment management</u>	20,663	14,751
	<u>20,663</u>	<u>14,751</u>

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

6 Charitable activities

	Charitable Expenditure Unrestricted	Charitable Expenditure Unrestricted
	2023	2022
	£	£
Staff costs	69,307	60,589
Depreciation and Impairment	19,976	15,995
Donation paid	-	1,215
Rent and rates	17,519	20,172
Light and heat	25,464	20,053
Repairs and maintenance	13,640	12,610
Telecommunication	1,323	1,250
Insurance	2,584	3,887
General expense	908	1,906
IT cost	1,450	750
Cleaning	2,100	1,700
	<u>154,271</u>	<u>140,127</u>
Share of governance costs (see note 7)	9,870	9,793
	<u>164,141</u>	<u>149,920</u>

7 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Audit fees	-	5,520	5,520	4,800
Legal and professional	-	4,350	4,350	4,993
	<u>-</u>	<u>9,870</u>	<u>9,870</u>	<u>9,793</u>
Analysed between Charitable activities	<u>-</u>	<u>9,870</u>	<u>9,870</u>	<u>9,793</u>

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £5,520 (2022- £4,800) for audit fees.

8 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the during the year.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

9 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
	8	8
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
Employment costs	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages and salaries	68,463	59,995
Other pension costs	844	594
	<u>69,307</u>	<u>60,589</u>
	<u>69,307</u>	<u>60,589</u>

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

10 Net gains/(losses) on Investments

	Total Unrestricted funds	
	2023	2022
	£	£
Revaluation of investment properties	-	372,181
	<u>-</u>	<u>372,181</u>

11 Taxation

The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 6 April 2022	2,341,707	101,750	2,443,457
At 5 April 2023	2,341,707	101,750	2,443,457
Depreciation and Impairment			
At 6 April 2022	326,089	93,468	419,557
Depreciation charged in the year	18,734	1,242	19,976
At 5 April 2023	344,823	94,710	439,533
Carrying amount			
At 5 April 2023	1,996,884	7,040	2,003,924
At 5 April 2022	2,015,618	8,282	2,023,900

13 Investment property

	2023 £
Fair value	
At 6 April 2022 and 5 April 2023	3,626,000

Investment property comprises Chiltern Place, Upton Road, Slough, SL1 2AD, 20 India Road, Slough, SL1 1SF, 135 Stoke Road, Slough, SL2 5AS and 37 Montem Lane, Slough, SL1 2QW. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 5 April 2022 by APTUS estate agent professional valuers, who are not connected with the charity. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The trustees believe that there are no significant movements in the valuation of investment properties since last year and therefore valuation is expected to be same as last year.

	2023 £	2022 £
Freehold	3,626,000	3,626,000
Long leasehold	-	-
Short leasehold	-	-

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

14 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	9,652	7,709
Other debtors	2,224	1,549
	<u>11,876</u>	<u>9,258</u>

15 Loans and overdrafts

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other loans (Qarz-e-Hasna)	<u>225,991</u>	<u>234,007</u>
Payable within one year	<u>225,991</u>	<u>234,007</u>

Other loans (Qarz-e-Hasna) are interest free loans given by the local community for the development of the charity and are repayable on demand.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Borrowings	225,991	234,007
Other taxation and social security	734	872
Other creditors	11,574	10,096
Accruals and deferred income	5,971	7,007
	<u>244,270</u>	<u>251,982</u>

17 Charity activities

During the financial reporting period, the assets, liabilities, reserves and operations of The Slough Islamic Trust (Charity number 254759) were transferred to a registered charitable incorporated organisation (CIO) "The Slough Islamic Trust" (registered charity number 1191187). The slough Islamic Trust only changed its legal form from unincorporated charity to a charitable incorporated organisation however its purpose, objectives and beneficiaries remain the same.

Under FRS 102 and SORP (section 27), when a charity changes its legal form but its purpose and beneficiaries remain the same, merger accounting should be used. Accordingly, the results for the period to 5 April 2023 represents the transactions for the year to 5 April 2023 and the comparative figures are the year to 5 April 2022 as previously disclosed in The Slough Islamic Trust accounts (registered charity number 254759). Up until the transfer, this CIO (registered charity number 1191187) was dormant.

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

18 Related party transactions

There were no disclosable related party transactions during the year (2022 - none).

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1191187

Accounts

Case ID
My Ref AT/CC/SIT CIO/05
Your Refs 1191187



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Charity Commission
for England & Wales
PO Box 211
Bootle
WC1H 0AE

Date 25 January 2023

By online submission

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Re: Slough Islamic Trust (1191187)
Annual Return, Trustees Annual Report and Annual Accounts
for the period 06 April 2021 to 05 April 2022**

I am instructed by the trustees of the Slough Islamic Trust CIO, registered charity no. 1191187 (“the Charity”), and I am writing this letter with their knowledge and permission.

With reference to the Charity’s Annual Report for the year ending 05 April 2021, I confirm as follows:

1. As at the 05 April 2022, the transfer of properties from the Slough Islamic Trust charitable trust (registered charity no. 254759) to the Slough Islamic Trust CIO (registered charity no. 1191187) had not been completed.
2. As at the 05 April 2022, no bank accounts had yet been opened for the Charity.
3. Accordingly as at the 05 April 2022, the proposed transfer of all assets and liabilities from the SIT Charitable Trust to the SIT CIO had not yet taken place.

It is for this reason that for the year ending 05 April 2022, the SIT CIO had no income and no expenditure, with all activities of the Slough Islamic Trust during this period being carried out and accounted for in the name of the Slough Islamic Trust charitable trust (registered no. 254759) – whose annual return and accounts for the financial year ending the 05 April 2022 are due to be submitted by the 31 January 2023.

Developments taking place after 05 April 2022

After the 05 April 2022, I confirm that the following significant developments have taken place:

1. Bank accounts were opened for the Charity on the 15 July 2022.
2. The transfer of properties from the Slough Islamic Trust charitable trust (registered charity no. 254759) to the Slough Islamic Trust CIO (registered charity no. 1191187) was completed on the 01 December 2022.

Due to the post-pandemic backlog at HM Land Registry, the title records for these properties have not yet been updated.

3. It is anticipated, however, that the accounts for the Slough Islamic Trust charitable trust (registered charity no. 254759) for the year ending the 05 April 2023 will be the SIT Charitable Trust's final accounts, since the transfer of all assets and liabilities from the SIT Charitable Trust to the SIT CIO will have been completed by this date.

4. It also follows that the Charity will be submitting accounts for the year ending 05 April 2023, since there will have been income and expenditure between 15 July 2022 and 05 April 2023.

5. As regards the Charity's written policies, **two** policies adopted on the 06 December 2020 together with a further **five** draft Policies were submitted on the 15 July 2022 and 04 August 2022 respectively to the Charity Commission for consideration. A response is still awaited. In order to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding, the main details are as follows:

The Charity's Policies

I confirm as follows:

1. On the 11 October 2019, the Charity Commission conducted a monitoring meeting with the trustees of the the Slough Islamic Trust charitable trust (registered charity no. 254759), during which several references were made to the fact that the trustees were in the process of changing the legal structure of the charity from a charitable trust to a CIO (with registration of the CIO taking place on the 07 September 2020).
2. On the 10 March 2020, and following the CVI of 11 October 2019, the Charity Commission emailed the trustees a closing letter and an Action Plan. This email was not received by the trustees.
3. On the 01 July 2022, the Charity Commission sent a reminder, requesting what progress has been made as regards the Action Plan. This email was received and referred to me by the trustees.
4. Having met with the trustees, in my letter to your colleague Mr Christopher Hempseed dated the 15 July 2022, I responded to this request in detail. In particular I proposed that, "the Action Plan dated the 06 March 2020 ("the Action Plan") should be applied to the SIT CIO and not to the SIT charitable trust which will, in the foreseeable future, cease to exist."

Enclosed with this letter were certified copies of the Charity's Child Safeguarding Policy and Grant Making Policy adopted on the 06 December 2020.

4. On the 04 August 2022, I emailed the 1st Drafts of five additional policies to Mr Hempseed, namely the Charity's Conflicts of Interest Policy, Financial Controls Policy, Reserves Policy, Risk Management Policy and Speakers Policy.

5. On the 05 September 2022, Mr Hempseed requested me to re-send my letter dated the 15 July 2022, as he was unable to open the original pdf, which I did.

6. On the 07 September 2022, I was informed that since Mr Hempseed could not open any of the pdfs which I had emailed to him, the Charity Commission had opened an Objective Connect Workspace, to which I could upload them.

7. On the 09 September 2022, I uploaded the following documents:

SIT – AT to CC 04 15JUL22.pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:13 AM)

2. SIT CIO - AT to CC 04 12APR2022.pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:13 AM)

1. 20191104_ Draft Meeting Minutes_The Slough Islamic Trust (with suggested amendments by AT).pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:13 AM)

3. SIT Child Safeguarding Policy 06DEC2020 (Certified Copy).pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:13 AM)

4. SIT Grant Making Policy 06DEC2020 (Certified Copy).pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:13 AM)

SIT – Speakers Policy (1st Draft).pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:14 AM)

SIT – Conflicts of Interest Policy (1st Draft).pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:14 AM)

SIT – Reserves Policy (1st Draft).pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:14 AM)

SIT – Risk Management Policy (1st Draft).pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:14 AM)

SIT – Financial Controls Policy (1st Draft).pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:14 AM)

followed by:

SIT – AT to CC 04 15JUL22 (Preview).pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:15 AM)

SIT – AT to CC 04 15JUL22 (Adobe).pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson (09 Sep 2022, 12:15 AM)

SIT – AT to CC 04 15JUL22 (Optimised).pdf by M H Ahmad Thomson
(09 Sep 2022, 12:15 AM)

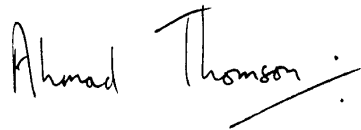
8. On the 09 September 2022, I received confirmation that these documents had been accessed by the Commission.

9. On the 06 January 2033, I received confirmation that, “the Charity Commission is currently reviewing these documents and will respond in due course.”

In all of the above circumstances, the Charity’s trustees would be grateful if you will accept this letter as their Annual Report and Record of Annual Accounts for the period 06 April 2021 to 05 April 2022.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ahmad Thomson". The signature is written in a cursive style and is followed by a horizontal line that extends to the right.

Ahmad Thomson

Legal Adviser to the trustees of

the Slough Islamic Trust Charitable Trust (254759)

and the Slough Islamic Trust CIO (1191187)

THE SLOUGH ISLAMIC TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1191187

Accounts

Case ID
My Ref AT/CC/SIT CIO/04
Your Refs 1191187



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for England & Wales
PO Box 211
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Date 12 April 2022

By online submission

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Re: Slough Islamic Trust (1191187)
Annual Return, Trustees Annual Report and Annual Accounts
for the period 07 September 2020 to 05 April 2021**

I am instructed by the trustees of the Slough Islamic Trust CIO, registered charity no. 1191187 (“the Charity”), and I am writing this letter with their knowledge and permission.

I originally made the online application for registration of the Charity on the 08 June 2020, application number 5162773. The following was stated in the **special circumstances** section of this application:

“Dear Sir/Madam,

This application is being made as a result of the decision of the current trustees of the SIT charitable trust (the SIT CT) to change the legal structure of the charity from an unincorporated association to a charitable incorporated organisation.

Please see the attached pdfs of:

SIT Minutes of Trustees Meeting - 16AUG19

Slough Islamic Trust - Trustees Resolution 23MAY20

The reasons for the delay between the decision made on the 16 August 2019 and the adoption of the SIT CIO Constitution on the 23 May 2020 are as follows:

1. A Charity Commission monitoring team made a friendly visit on the 11 October 2019 and it took time thereafter to finalise the minutes of the meeting and for the team to examine the records and accounts of the SIT CT for the year ending 05 April 2019.
2. The impact of the covid-19 lockdown in March and April 2020 delayed matters further.

The SIT CT does of course have a bank account whose details the Charity Commission already has.

With reference to the attached Trustees Resolution signed by the SIT CT trustees, once the SIT CIO has been registered as a charity, arrangements will be made to transfer all assets and liabilities from the SIT CT to the SIT CIO, at which point the SIT CIO will have a bank account.

Bearing this in mind, I have stated in this application that the SIT CIO does not have a bank account and has received no income to date.

Since it is likely that the registration of the SIT CIO as a charity and the transfer of all assets and liabilities from the SIT CT to the SIT CIO will be completed after the 05 April 2021 and before the 05 April 2022, I have inserted the 05 April 2022 as the SIT CIO's next financial year end date.

Lastly, it need hardly be pointed out that The Slough Islamic Trust has been in existence for more than 50 years and has served the Muslim community and the wider community of Slough throughout this period, with good relations being established in the process with the local authorities and social services. This change in legal structure is being made in order to consolidate what has been achieved thus far (including in due course the registration of the charity's properties in the name of the SIT CIO) and to assist the trustees in running the charity by having a user-friendly, fit-for-purpose Constitution which hopefully will not be in need of any amendment for a good many years to come.

I respectfully suggest that this application should be considered in this light – and not simply as an application being made by a completely new enterprise, as was the case with The Slough Islamic Trust back in November 1967.

Thank you.”

After some correspondence with your colleague Ben McGorrigan, agreed changes were made to the Charity's Constitution; Grant Making and Child Safeguarding Policies were provided; and the Charity was registered on the 07 September 2020.

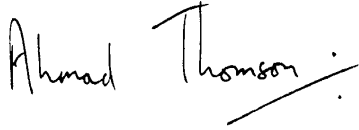
As anticipated when making the online application for registration of the SIT CIO on the 08 June 2020, it was not possible to complete the transfer of all assets and liabilities from the SIT CT to the SIT CIO between the 07 September 2020 and the 05 April 2021. There are several properties being held on trust for the SIT CT and their transfer of title to the SIT CIO is still a work in progress.

It is for this reason that the SIT CIO had no income and no expenditure during the period 07 September 2020 to 05 April 2021, since all activities of the Slough Islamic Trust during this period were carried out and accounted for in the name of the Slough Islamic Trust charitable trust (registered no. 254759) – whose annual return and accounts for the financial year ending the 05 April 2021 were initially submitted on the 31 January 2022 and then, at the Charity Commission's request, resubmitted on the 17 February 2022.

In these circumstances, the Charity's trustees would be grateful if you will accept this letter as their Annual Report and Record of Annual Accounts for the period 07 September 2020 to 05 April 2021.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ahmad Thomson". The signature is written in a cursive style and is followed by a horizontal line and a period.

Ahmad Thomson

Legal Adviser to the trustees of

the Slough Islamic Trust Charitable Trust (254759)

and the Slough Islamic Trust CIO (1191187)