

Registered number
1203492

AL- Huda Islamic Center

Report and Accounts

31 January 2024

Registered number
1203492

AL- Huda Islamic Center

Filleled Accounts

31 January 2024

AL- Huda Islamic Center
Report and accounts
Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Trustee Report	2
Profit and loss account	3
Balance sheet	4
Notes to the accounts	5

AL- Huda Islamic Center

Accountants

kerman & Co
310 High Road
Woodgreen
London
UK
N22 8JR

Registered office

310 High Road
Woodgreen
London
UK
N22 8JR

Registered number

1203492

AL- Huda Islamic Center**Registered number: 1203492****Directors' Report**

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 January 2024.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be charity.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

This report was approved by the board on 4 April 2025 and signed on its behalf.

Trustee

Mr Yalcin Demiralay

AL- Huda Islamic Center
Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31 January 2024

	2024 £
Turnover	109,005
Cost of sales	(869)
Gross profit	<hr/> 108,136
Administrative expenses	(614)
Operating profit	<hr/> 107,522
Profit before taxation	<hr/> 107,522
Tax on profit	-
Profit for the financial year	<hr/> <u>107,522</u>

AL- Huda Islamic Center**Registered number:** 1203492**Balance Sheet****as at 31 January 2024**

	Notes	2024 £
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	3	145,619
Investments	4	240
		<hr/> 145,859
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		37,343
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(75,680)
Net current liabilities		<hr/> (38,337)
Net assets		<hr/> 107,522
Capital and reserves		
Profit and loss account		107,522
Shareholders' funds		<hr/> 107,522

Mr Yalcin Demiralay

Trestee

Approved by the board on 4 April 2025

AL- Huda Islamic Center
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 January 2024

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

AL- Huda Islamic Center
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 January 2024

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

AL- Huda Islamic Center
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 January 2024

Average number of persons employed by the company 0

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
Additions	145,000	764	145,764
At 31 January 2024	<u>145,000</u>	<u>764</u>	<u>145,764</u>
Depreciation			
Charge for the year	-	145	145
At 31 January 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>145</u>
Net book value			
At 31 January 2024	<u>145,000</u>	<u>619</u>	<u>145,619</u>

4 Investments

	Investments in subsidiary undertakings £
Cost	
Additions	240
At 31 January 2024	<u>240</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £
Other creditors	<u>75,680</u>

6 Other information

AL- Huda Islamic Center is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:
310 High Road
Woodgreen
London
UK
N22 8JR

AL- Huda Islamic Center
Detailed profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 January 2024
This schedule does not form part of the statutory accounts

	2024
	£
Sales	109,005
Cost of sales	(869)
Gross profit	<hr/> 108,136
Administrative expenses	(614)
Operating profit	<hr/> 107,522
Profit before tax	<hr/> <u>107,522</u>

AL- Huda Islamic Center
Detailed profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 January 2024
This schedule does not form part of the statutory accounts

	2024
	£
Sales	
Sales	109,005
	<hr/>
Cost of sales	
Other direct costs	869
	<hr/>
Administrative expenses	
General administrative expenses:	
Bank charges	30
Depreciation	145
	<hr/>
	175
	<hr/>
Legal and professional costs:	
Other legal and professional	439
	<hr/>
	439
	<hr/>
	614
	<hr/>