

Charity registration number 258624

**THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023**

THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID

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THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr A Mohamed
	Mr E A Musa
	Mr I M Seth
	Mr E A Isa
	Mr S Giga
	Mr M N Kathrada Mr S Kola
	Mr M Hussain
	Mr A Limbada
	Mr F Chapti
	Mr M A Atcha
	Mr I M Mangera Mr A E Atcha
	Mr I Umarji
	Mr A Patel
Charity number	258624
Principal address	Zakariyya Jaam' Masjid
	20 Peace Street
	Bolton
	BL3 5LJ
Auditor	SKM Accountants Limited
	Chartered Accountants
	Statutory Auditor
	Pegasus House 5 Winckley Court Mount Street
	Preston
Bankers	PR1 8BU
	Barclays Bank PLC
	The Wellsprings
	Victoria Street Bolton
	BL1 1BY
Solicitors	Natwest Bank PLC 24 Deansgate Bolton
	BL1 1BN
Solicitors	Wrigleys Solicitors LLP
	19 Cookridge Street Leeds
	Yorkshire
	LS2 3AG

THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

The Trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 November 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 Charity's governing document dated 29 November 1993 as amended on 31 March 2012, 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 Charity's objectives are to advance the religion of Islam and to advance the education of the public, within Bolton and also use our influence worldwide.

Each year our trustees review our objectives and activities to ensure they continue to reflect our aims. In carrying out this review the trustees have considered the Charity Commissions general guidance on public benefit and in particular its supplementary public guidance on the advancement of religion for the public benefit.

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

Our long term commitment is to redevelop the older Masjid building into a new Madrassah and Community Centre to cater for the older and younger generations from the wider community. Plans have been drawn up and need reviewing. The year on year increase in funds has been a positive step, in making this project a reality.

Auditors

The charity has engaged the professional services of SKM Chartered Accountants to act as auditors for the fee of £2,750

Achievements and performance

The Charity continued its religious activities during the year. The past year has again seen the Charity making substantial positive strides by:

- Providing open days to people of other faiths or no faiths
- Improving community cohesion through an extended level of sports and youth activity provisions
- Holding events throughout the year to give people a better understanding of Islam

The total income for the year of £811,211 (2022: £776,165) the main contributing factor to this is donations for charitable activities.

Success is assessed using these quantitative measures:

Measure	Criteria	Pass / Fail
Number of school visits	Minimum 10	Pass
Number of community events	Minimum 10	Pass
Number of appeals for international relief	Minimum 3	Pass
Congregational Daily prayers	5 prayers * 365 days *	Pass

Financial review

At the year end, overall reserves totaled £4,143,891 (2022: £4,071,064), Restricted reserves total £3,739,413 (2022: £3,687,520). The charity retains reserves as a contingency against operational risks and for investment in strategic projects.

The amount of unrestricted reserves at the year end totals £404,478 (2022: £383,544). It is the policy of the Charity that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a minimum level of £50,000 held in cash at any one time. The Trustees considers that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the Charity'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.

The Charity's restricted funds relates to specific charitable projects

The Charity has no long term investments. Our cash reserves are held in deposit accounts only. The interest earned is considered by the Trustees as a gift from the UK banking system.

The Trustees have assessed the major risks to which the Charity is exposed and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

Plans for future periods

The Charity aims to continue to provide support to both the younger and older generations within the area of benefit by providing further education where necessary.

Structure, governance and management

The Charity was established by a charitable trust deed on 5 August 1969, with the constitution being sealed by the Charities Commission as a Charity Commission scheme on 29 November 1993.

The Trustees who served during the year were: Mr A Mohamed

Mr E A Musa

Mr I M Seth

Mr S Giga

Mr A Lakhi

Mr M N Kathrada

Mr S Kola

Mr M Hussain

Mr A Limbada

Mr F Chapti
Mr M A Atcha
Mr A E Atcha
Mr I Umarji
Mr A Patel

None of the Trustees has any beneficial interest in the company. All of the Trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

Organisation and appointment and training of trustees

The Charity is managed by an Executive Committee of Trustees whose composition is detailed at the front of this document. The trustees meet monthly on a formal basis and they also spend a considerable amount of time on a daily/weekly basis managing and developing the charity and its activities.

Any member of the Charity has the right to be elected to the Charity's Executive Committee. Nominations must be proposed by a member and seconded by another before the Annual General Meeting. If more nominations are received than needed, then a ballot is conducted, with those receiving the most votes being duly elected. The Executive Committee consists of fifteen members. Once elected each member serves for two years and shall retire at the second Annual General Meeting, following their election, but shall however remain eligible for re-election. In addition to the Executive Committee, there is also a Trustee Committee consisting of five members, elected by the members at the Annual General Meeting. Once elected these Holding Trustees hold office for a period of five years from the date of election. The property and all assets of the Charity shall be vested in the Trustees Committee, to be dealt with by them as the Executive Committee shall from time to time direct by resolution. In the case of the resignation of the entire Executive Committee, the Trustee Committee will be responsible for all the affairs of the Charity.

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 Charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the Charity 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.

- 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 Charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.



Mr Edris A Musa
Management Trustee
Date:

5TH AUGUST 2024



Mr Siraz Issa Giga
Management Trustee
Date: 5/8/2024

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of The Islamic Cultural Centre Zakariyya Jaam'e Masjid

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Islamic Cultural Centre Zakariyya Jaam'e Masjid ('the charity') for the year ended 30 November 2023 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 30 November 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 charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustee's 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 charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, including the trustees' 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, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, 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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you, if, in our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the

- the information given in the trustees' report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements;
- 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.

Responsibilities of trustees

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

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under Section 144 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

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 charity sector;
- 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 Charities Act 2011;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity'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
- 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;
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions; and
- reviewed income and expenditure to ensure there was sufficient approval and oversight of the financial transactions.

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;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), the auditor exercises professional judgment and maintains professional scepticism throughout the audit. The auditor also:

- Obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control; and
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used.

The auditor communicates with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that the auditor identifies during the audit.

Reporting on the financial statements

The auditor's report is required to contain a clear expression of opinion on the financial statements taken as a

To form an opinion on the financial statements the auditor concludes as to whether:

- the financial statements adequately refer to or describe the applicable financial reporting framework;
- the financial statements appropriately disclose the significant accounting policies selected and applied. In making this evaluation, the auditor considers the relevance of the accounting policies to the entity and whether they have been presented in an understandable manner;
- the accounting policies selected and applied are consistent with the applicable financial reporting framework, and are appropriate;
- the accounting estimates made by the trustees are reasonable;
- the information presented in the financial statements is relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable. In making this evaluation, the auditor considers whether:
- the information that should have been included has been included, and whether such information is appropriately classified, aggregated or disaggregated, and characterised; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements has been undermined by including information that is not relevant or that obscures a proper understanding of the matter disclosed;
- the financial statements provide adequate disclosures to enable the intended users to understand the effect of material transactions and events on the information conveyed in the financial statements;
- the terminology used in the financial statements, including the title of each financial statement is appropriate.

When the financial statements are prepared in accordance with a fair presentation framework, the auditor also evaluates whether the financial statements achieve fair presentation (i.e gives true and fair view) including consideration of:

- the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements; and
- whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair

SKM Chartered Accountants is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a charity under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with the Charities Act 2011. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the 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's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with the Charities Act 2011. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the 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's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Shamim Mahomed,
SKM Chartered Accountants,
Statutory Auditor
Pegasus House,
5 Winckley Court,
Mount Street,
Preston,
PR1 8BU

7th AUGUST 2024.

THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total
		2023	2023	2023	2022	2022	2022
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Income from:							
Charitable activities	3	618,911	192,430	811,341	356,901	419,264	776,165
Expenditure on:							
Charitable activities	4	597,977	140,537	738,514	326,314	401,470	727,784
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/							
Net movement in funds		20,934	51,893	72,827	30,587	17,794	48,381
Fund balances at 1 December		383,544	3,687,520	4,071,064	352,957	3,669,726	4,022,683
Fund balances at 30 nov		<u>404,478</u>	<u>3,739,413</u>	<u>4,143,891</u>	<u>383,544</u>	<u>3,687,520</u>	<u>4,071,064</u>

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

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
Non Current Assets					
Tangible assets	9		3,185,834		3,251,661
Debtors			-		-
			<u>3,185,834</u>		<u>3,251,661</u>
Current assets					
Inventory		35,000		35,000	
Debtors	10	67,778		83,873	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>874,952</u>		<u>728,909</u>	
		977,730	-	847,782	-
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(19,673)</u>		<u>(28,379)</u>	
Net current assets			958,057		819,403
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,143,891</u>		<u>4,071,064</u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds			3,739,413		3,687,520
Unrestricted funds			404,478		383,544
			<u>4,143,891</u>		<u>4,071,064</u>



Mr Edris A Musa
Trustee



Mr Siraz Issa Giga
Trustee

THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID
STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

	2023	2023	2022	2022
	£	£	£	£
Net Income		72,827		48,381
Add: Non Cash Items				
Depreciation		65,827		67,441
Changes in Working Capital				
Increase in Inventory	-		(35,000)	
Increase in Debtors	16,095		(27,207)	
Increase in Creditors	(8,707)	7,389	10,489	(51,718)
Cashflow from Investing Activities				
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-	(3,380)	(3,380)
Cashflow from Financing Activities				
		-		-
Net Cash Movement		146,043		60,724
Cash and Cash Equivalent				
Opening cash and Cash Equivalent		728,909		668,185
Closing cash and Cash Equivalent		874,952		728,909

Mr Edris A Musa
Trustee

Mr Siraz Issa Giga
Trustee

THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

The Islamic Cultural Centre Zakariyya Jaam'e Masjid is a charity registered in England and Wales. The registered address is Zakariyya Jaam'e Masjid, 20 Peace Street, Bolton, BL3 5LJ.

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the governing document scheme dated 29 November 1993 as amended on 31 March 2012, 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)' (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The Charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Charity 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 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 Charity.

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the Charity 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 Charity 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 Charity 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.

Expenditure is recognised when it is incurred and is reported gross of related income on the following basis:

- Charitable activities include all expenditure associated with the operation of the Zakaria Mosque and Cultural Centre (including irrecoverable VAT on these amounts), and charitable donations made by way of Charity Sadka.
- Governance costs related to accounts and audit fees incurred (including irrecoverable VAT on these amounts).

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:

Land and buildings	2% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% 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 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the Charity 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).

1.8 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.

1.9 Financial instruments

The Charity 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 recognized in the Charity's balance sheet when the Charity 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize 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 Charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 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 Charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.11 Funds

The funds of The Islamic Cultural Centre, Zakaria Mosque Bolton consists of unrestricted and restricted funds.

A restricted fund was created and all donations received for charitable causes, other than Zakaria Mosque Bolton Charity have been duly treated as restricted, and thus the resulting donations are held as a restricted fund.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources receivable for the object of the Charity without further specified purpose and are available as general funds.

1.12 Donated services

Where services are provided to the Charity as a donation that would normally be purchased from suppliers, this contribution is included in the financial statements at an estimate based on the value of the contribution to the charity.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Charity'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.

THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAME MASJID
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

3 Charitable activities

	Donations	Membership fees	Madrasses, shop and funeral income	Total	Donations	Membership fees	Madrasses, shop and funeral	Total
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2022	2022	2022	2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sales within charitable activities	551,901	29,144	230,296	811,341	591,903	43,490	140,772	776,164
Analysis by fund								
Unrestricted funds	359,470	29,144	230,296	618,911	172,639	43,490	140,772	356,900
Restricted funds	192,430	-	-	192,430	419,264	-	-	419,264
	551,901	29,144	230,296	811,341	591,903	43,490	140,772	776,164

THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

4 Charity Payments

	2023	2022
	£	£
Grants to institutions (12 grants):		
Food Store	4,600	-
Basanthi Chanaka	49,650	29,819
Morocco Earthquake Donation	54,652	-
Qamar Foundation	25,258	-
Turkey, Syria Earthquake Donation	15,900	-
Global Rahmah	-	3,050
Special Children (196)	12,415	-
Ehsan Trust	25,200	-
Al Manahel	33,527	80,000
Afghanistan Donation	33,600	51
Bolton Hospital BMCC	6,533	23,379
Bolton Council of Janzaza	-	14,251
Other donations	12,675	12,250
Pakistan Flood Donation	-	201,852
	274,010	364,652

5 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration during the year, but none of them were reimbursed for travelling expenses

6 Auditors Remuneration

	2023	2022
	£	£
Audit fee	3,300	3,300
	3,300	3,300

7 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Administration	23	18
Employment costs	£	£
Wages and salaries	118,419	108,307
Social security costs	3,542	3,359
	121,961	111,665

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

THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

8 Taxation

The Islamic Cultural Centre, Zakaria Mosque Bolton is a registered charity and as such its income and gains falling within s.505 ICTA 88 or s.256 TCGA 92 are exempt from corporation tax to the extent that they are applied to charitable objectives.

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and Building	Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 December 2022	3,593,467	88,946	3,682,413
Additions	-	-	-
At 30 November 2023	3,593,467	88,946	3,682,413
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 December 2022	345,257	85,495	430,752
Depreciation charged in the year	64,964	863	65,827
At 30 November 2023	410,221	86,358	496,579
Carrying amount			
At 30 November 2023	3,183,246	2,588	3,185,834
At 30 November 2022	3,248,210	3,451	3,251,661

10 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	67,778	131,148
Less: Bad Debts written off	-	(47,275)
Total debtors	67,778	83,873

THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Other creditors	-	-
Accruals	19,673	28,379
	<u>19,673</u>	<u>28,379</u>

12 Analysis of net assets between funds	Un-restricted Funds	Restricted funds	Total	Un-restricted Funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2023 £	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £	2022 £
Fund balances at 30 November 2022 are represented by:						
Tangible assets	2,588	3,183,246	3,185,834	3,451	3,248,210	3,251,661
Current assets/(liabilities)	401,890	556,167	958,057	380,092	439,310	819,403
	<u>404,478</u>	<u>3,739,413</u>	<u>4,143,891</u>	<u>383,543</u>	<u>3,687,520</u>	<u>4,071,064</u>

13 Related Party Transactions

Three related parties are receiving a wage per contracts of employment. The salaries are at market value, (£16,667, £4,900 and £875 in total). Donations made by trustees and related parties total less than £1,000 per person in the year.