

Charity registration number: 292697

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees

Sultan Niaz-ul-Hassan

Sultan Fiaz-ul-Hassan

Mr Ghulam Rasool

Mr Mohammad Hassnain Sultan

Usman Rauf

Ali Akbar

Shabana Parveen (appointed 12 December 2024)

Registered Office

17-21 Ombersley Road

Balsall Heath

Birmingham

West Midlands

B12 8UR

Charity Registration Number

292697

Bankers

HSBC Bank plc

34 Poplar Road

Solihull

West Midlands

B91 3AF

Auditor

Shareef Chartered Accountants

4 Highlands Court

Cranmore Avenue

Solihull

West Midlands

B90 4LE

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Trustees' Report

The trustees present the annual report together with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Trustees

Sultan Niaz-ul-Hassan

Sultan Fiaz-ul-Hassan

Mr Ghulam Rasool

Mr Mohammad Hassnain Sultan

Usman Rauf

Ali Akbar

Shabana Parveen (appointed 12 December 2024)

Objectives and activities

Objectives, strategies and activities

The principle objectives of The Charity are to advance the Islamic religion in accordance with the teachings of the Holy Qur'an and the practice of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him), to further the spiritual and moral mission of Hazrat Sultan Bahu (RA), to promote the health, wellbeing, education, development and training of people of all ages in the United Kingdom, relieve poverty and aid victims of natural disasters in Pakistan and other developing countries.

In accordance with the objectives the activities undertaken vary and encompass all the above.

Education and development opportunities are provided to children and adults; in addition to Arabic and Islamic studies, English and Maths are also offered. A number of events are held throughout the year to celebrate key events of the Islamic Calendar and to celebrate the life of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) and of Hazrat Sultan Bahu (RA).

Facilities for worship are also provided and the charity is committed to engaging its users in a well-rounded understanding of the faith based on principles of peaceful and harmonious co-existence.

Public benefit

The section of this report above entitled 'Objectives and activities' sets out the objects and aims of the charity. The Achievements and performance below discusses on how public benefit was achieved during the period.

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

Social investment policies

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 4 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Trustees' Report

The Dedicated Hands of Service: Volunteer Contributions at Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

The spirit of Hazrat Sultan Bahu's teachings finds vibrant expression in the tireless efforts of our dedicated volunteers. These selfless individuals form the backbone of the Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust, their contributions shaping the lives of countless individuals across diverse initiatives.

Unwavering Support on Multiple Fronts:

Our volunteers' work encompasses a broad spectrum, reflecting the multifaceted nature of the Trust's endeavors. From education and healthcare to community development and environmental awareness, their presence is felt in every corner of our mission.

- **Education:** In our evening madrassas, volunteers act as mentors and tutors, enriching the learning experience for students. They organize educational workshops, literacy drives, and cultural programs, fostering a love for knowledge and cultural heritage.
- **Community Development:** Our volunteers are instrumental in organizing food distribution drives, clothing donations, and financial assistance programs for the underprivileged. They actively participate in cleanliness drives, and disaster relief efforts, strengthening the social fabric of the community.
- **Environmental Awareness:** Through educational campaigns, tree-planting drives, and waste management initiatives, our volunteers champion environmental causes. They inspire sustainable practices and encourage responsible usage of resources, promoting a harmonious relationship with nature.

Beyond Measurable Impact:

The impact of our volunteers extends far beyond quantifiable measures. They bring warmth, compassion, and a sense of community to every endeavour. Their dedication inspires others to volunteer, creating a ripple effect of positive change. They embody the spirit of Hazrat Sultan Bahu's teachings, serving as role models for selflessness and social responsibility.

Achievements and performance

The charity has continued to achieve its charitable purposes and meet its development targets this year. The process of upgrading systems, procedures and policies to ensure improved service delivery, openness, transparency and accountability has continued over the year and significant milestones have been reached.

The user base of the Charity has continued to grow and we are pleased to have increased user numbers significantly across all of our centres.

Expansion of Network

The Charity is a network of organisations and is constantly expanding and strengthening that network.

The Charity has purchased a new property for Branch in Wolverhampton at Wanderers Avenue. The Charity has done a major extension work at Luton and Slough London Branch.

Evening and Weekend Supplementary Education

The charity provides supplementary classes primarily for children between the ages of 6 and 11. The number of children attending these supplementary classes has substantially increased over the last few years and during the last year in the region of four thousand children attended classes throughout the network. Children are offered a broad based and traditional Islamic education based on the Sufi principles of enriching the spiritual state, serving humanity and peaceful co-existence with others.

The Charity is committed to developing users so that they can be upright Muslims and law-abiding citizens that make a valuable contribution to the UK. In addition, supplemental classes are offered in English and Maths to support achievement at school.

Internal assessments are carried out regularly and this has aided in measuring improvement and strategizing to build on the success of the achievements.

Birmingham Qur'an Academy

The Birmingham Qur'an Academy was set up under the auspices of the Charity to provide high quality tuition in the art of the recitation of the Holy Qur'an and in the Arabic Language. In less than a year the academy has grown from a fledgling operation to an Academy with over 600 students. The Charity has supported the Academy in sourcing highly qualified teachers from various countries. The Academy provides tuition regardless of age, background or ability.

The Birmingham Qur'an Academy has hugely invested in its staff and students by providing training to all its staff to deliver their classes online. Their absolute priority was to ensure that these students did not miss out on their education and still had a safe place to communicate with their teachers.

Dars-e-Nizami

The Dars-e-Nizami classes have been running for a number of years at all centres. A number of new students were taken on this year and they were keen to learn both classical and modern texts taught now by both English and Urdu speaking scholars to broaden the student base.

Worship and Islamic Education

The Charity is committed to providing facilities for regular worship and to providing opportunities for its users to develop their knowledge and practice of Islam. It is also committed to bringing to its users a mature, well developed form of British Islam appropriate to the society in which they live and work.

In addition, the Charity runs a programme for the training of Imams and has contributed to the establishment of a fraternity of British Muslim Imams fully conversant with theological aspects of the faith of Islam and with the cultural, socio-political and pluralistic context of Britain.

The Grand Mawlid: Celebrating the Birth of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) & The Urs - Annual Celebration of the Life of Hazrat Sultan Bahu (RA)

The Grand Mawlid celebrates the birth of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) and is a regular feature of the annual calendar of the Charity. Generally, celebrations and events are held at all of the branches of The Charity, but due to the pandemic we have had to move all of our major gatherings online. These events offer users the opportunity to come together and join in the joyous celebrations and to reflect on the life of the Prophet Muhammad and his legacy to humankind - above all on his message of peaceful co-existence, harmony and striving for good in all aspects of life.

Another series of gatherings held each year is to celebrate the life and teachings of the Sufi Saint and Poet Hazrat Sultan Bahu (ra). Again, these celebrations take place in a number of centres, however due to the pandemic we have had to move all of our major gatherings online. As with all spiritual gatherings, many religious and traditional ceremonies take place.

Each online event hosted international spiritual leaders, notable Islamic Scholars, specialist Qur'an reciters, renowned Nasheed artists and singers. Presentations and addresses were made in English, Arabic, Urdu, Punjabi, Mirpuri and Saraiqi.

In addition, key members of the local community, civic leaders, and councillors drawn from a variety of backgrounds are invited to attend the gatherings online. This aids The Charity in promoting community cohesion and cementing links with other organisations and charities.

Self-Isolation Community Foodbank, Information, Advice & Guidance Centre

Since March 2020 till present, The Charity has provided a Self-Isolation Community Foodbank, Information, Advice & Guidance Centre open to people of all backgrounds or faith. The Charity distributed essential supplies to the most vulnerable during the initial lockdown and continue to support those having to self-isolate and those who are facing financial crisis. The Charity also provided Information, Advice and Guidance (IAG) on all matters concerning the community. The IAG is still running, supporting people from all faiths and backgrounds. Till date there have been more than 2000 people who have benefitted from this service.

Interfaith & Digital Platform

From March 2020 till present, The Charity has benefited in excess of 25 places of worship in Birmingham by supporting interfaith briefing meetings with Birmingham City Council. The Charity have been working with other faiths groups to make sure The Charity are all aware of and following current Government and Public Health guidance to keep all our respective congregations safe from the spread of the virus. During this time, The Charity has also provided Zoom facilities to Birmingham City Council, West Midlands Police and other faith groups by providing them with our Bahu Trust Zoom account facility, this has allowed The Charity for more flexibility to engage with an unlimited number of participants. This was crucial for the success of partners to engage with Mosques and other faith communities in a meaningful way. This also benefited 20 cross faith Organisations in Birmingham.

Emergency Services Masjid Response & NHS support

The Charity has supports our emergency services by providing them with hot meals. The beneficiaries The Charity Balsall Heath Police station, Highgate Fire Station and Queen Elizabeth Hospital. 200 people benefited from this service. In April 2020, The Charity was contacted by Penn Hospital in Wolverhampton who asked for support after hearing about our service. The Charity helped staff across the hospital struggling to purchase items due to panic buying or could those who could just not afford food and toiletries. In total, The Charity was able to help 80 people.

Financial review

During the year, the charity raised £3.1m (2024: £3.2m) and spent £2.8m (2024: £2.8m), which included grants of £398k (2024: £440k). The charity had a net movement of £356k (2024: £411k). The charity had carried forward reserves of £6.7m (2024: £6.3m)

Policy on reserves

The charity reserves are deemed sufficient to cover the support costs for the next year. The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Trustees' Report

Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

The charity is an unincorporated charity, formed under a deed called constitution on 8th September 1985 and amended on 14 April 2007. The charity is registered with the Charities Commission under reference number 292697 on 4th October 1985.

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The Trustees are appointed by the Board of Trustees and serve for a period of five years after which period they may put themselves forward for re-appointment. The constitution provides for a minimum of 4 Trustees and a maximum of 9 Trustees due for re-appointment in any one year.

Arrangements for setting key management personnel remuneration

The Trustees do not receive any remuneration, and are reimbursed for expenses relating to the charity.

Organisational structure

The charity has a number of branches including those in London, Slough, Nottingham, Blackburn, Luton, Wolverhampton, Hall Green, Leeds and Nelson. The accounts incorporate the financial results from all the branches.

Relationships with related parties

Ward End Community College

Sultan Fiaz ul Hassan and Sultan Niaz ul Hassan, trustees of HSBT are also trustees of Ward End Community College, a registered charity (No.1120769).

Sultan Bahu Centre

Sultan Fiaz ul Hassan and Sultan Niaz ul Hassan, trustees of HSBT are also trustees of Sultan Bahu Centre, a registered charity (No.1137312).

Major risks and management of those risks

Cash flow and lack of funds

Poor cash flow and lack of funds can hinder the ability of the Trust to deliver many of its services.

The Trust has embarked on a cost reduction programme. As part of this activity, the Trust has reduced its overheads and its costs associating to broadcasting.

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The charity's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the charity's policies approved by the board of trustees, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The charity does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Cash flow risk

The charity's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The charity uses foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swap contracts to hedge these exposures. Interest bearing assets and liabilities are held at fixed rate to ensure certainty of cash flows.

Credit risk

The Charity's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables, and investments. The Charity's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The Charity has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Trustees' Report

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the charity uses a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance.

Further details regarding liquidity risk can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each trustee has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information. The trustees confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

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



.....
Sultan Niaz-ul-Hassan
Trustee

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make 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 business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the applicable Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations, and the provisions of the constitution. The trustees 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.

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 March 2025, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our 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 where the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities (set out on page 7), 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

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain 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 charity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the charity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the charity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate 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 we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity trustees, as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the trustees those matters we are required to state to trustees in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and its trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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



Shareef Chartered Accountants (Statutory Auditor)

4 Highlands Court
Cranmore Avenue
Solihull
West Midlands
B90 4LE

Date: 30 January 2026

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2025 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	2,813,321	-	2,813,321
Other trading activities	3	328,045	-	328,045
Investment income		23	-	23
Total Income		3,141,389	-	3,141,389
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	4.1	(17,976)	-	(17,976)
Charitable activities	5	(2,326,177)	(441,047)	(2,767,224)
Total Expenditure		(2,344,153)	(441,047)	(2,785,200)
Net income/(expenditure)		797,236	(441,047)	356,189
Gross transfers between funds		(441,047)	441,047	-
Net movement in funds		356,189	-	356,189
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		6,316,986	-	6,316,986
Total funds carried forward	19	6,673,175	-	6,673,175


	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2024 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	2	2,834,546	-	2,834,546
Other trading activities	3	397,428	-	397,428
Investment income		1,618	-	1,618
Total Income		3,233,592	-	3,233,592
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	4.1	(15,489)	-	(15,489)
Charitable activities	5	(2,315,758)	(490,986)	(2,806,744)
Total Expenditure		(2,331,247)	(490,986)	(2,822,233)
Net income/(expenditure)		902,345	(490,986)	411,359
Gross transfers between funds		(490,986)	490,986	-
Net movement in funds		411,359	-	411,359
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		5,905,627	-	5,905,627
Total funds carried forward	19	6,316,986	-	6,316,986

The funds breakdown for 2019 is shown in note 19.

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust
(Registration number: 292697)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	8,146,889	8,408,868
Investments	14	1,852,826	1,852,826
		<u>9,999,715</u>	<u>10,261,694</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	15	360,547	351,234
Cash at bank and in hand	16	792,143	622,544
		<u>1,152,690</u>	<u>973,778</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(2,898,180)</u>	<u>(2,717,343)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,745,490)</u>	<u>(1,743,565)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		8,254,225	8,518,129
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	18	<u>(1,581,050)</u>	<u>(2,201,143)</u>
Net assets		<u>6,673,175</u>	<u>6,316,986</u>
Funds of the charity:			
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		<u>6,673,175</u>	<u>6,316,986</u>
Total funds	19	<u>6,673,175</u>	<u>6,316,986</u>

The financial statements on pages 13 to 27 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 30/01/2026 and signed on their behalf by:



 Sultan Niaz-ul-Hassan
 Trustee

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash income		356,189	411,359
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	4	284,479	276,865
Investment income		(23)	(1,618)
		640,645	686,606
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in debtors	15	(9,313)	(62,409)
Decrease in creditors	17	(154,306)	(55,219)
Net cash flows from operating activities		477,026	568,978
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income		23	1,618
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	13	(22,500)	(575)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(22,477)	1,043
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of loans and borrowings	17	(284,950)	(321,478)
Repayment of capital element of finance leases and HP contracts		-	(9,997)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(284,950)	(331,475)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		169,599	238,546
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		622,544	383,998
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		792,143	622,544

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

1 Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011.

Basis of preparation

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Income and endowments

Voluntary income including donations, gifts, legacies and grants that provide core funding or are of a general nature is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Donations and legacies

Donations and legacies are recognised on a receivable basis when receipt is probable and the amount can be reliably measured.

Grants receivable

Grants are recognised when the charity has an entitlement to the funds and any conditions linked to the grants have been met. Where performance conditions are attached to the grant and are yet to be met, the income is recognised as a liability and included on the balance sheet as deferred income to be released.

Deferred income

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to incoming resources in the period for which, it has been received. Such income is only deferred when:

- The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods; or
- The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the charity has unconditional entitlement.

Donated services and facilities

Where services or facilities are provided to the charity as a donation that would normally be purchased from our suppliers, this benefit is included in the financial statements at its fair value unless its fair value cannot be reliably measured, then at the cost to the donor or the resale value of goods that are to be sold.

Investment income

Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

Raising funds

These are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, the management of investments and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

Charitable activities

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

Grant provisions

Provisions for grants are made when the intention to make a grant has been communicated to the recipient but there is uncertainty about either the timing of the grant or the amount of grant payable.

Support costs

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

Governance costs

These include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and trustees's meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Buildings	50 years - Straight line method
Fixtures & Fittings	15 years - Straight line method
Motor Vehicles	20% - Straight line method

Investment properties

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually by external valuers. The valuers use observable market prices, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Statement of Financial Activities over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the charity has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees's discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Restricted income funds are those donated for use in a particular area or for specific purposes, the use of which is restricted to that area or purpose.

Pensions and other post retirement obligations

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the charity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the charity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

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

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

Debt instruments

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

(a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.

(b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.

(c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).

(d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.

(e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.

(f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Investments

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less impairment. For investments in subsidiaries acquired for consideration including the issue of shares qualifying for merger relief, cost is measured by reference to the nominal value of the shares issued plus fair value of other consideration. Any premium is ignored.

Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

2 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Donations and legacies;			
Donations to major appeals	2,393,867	2,393,867	2,314,087
Gift aid reclaimed	166,789	166,789	146,422
Grants, including capital grants;			
Government grants	-	-	526
Grants from other charities	135,225	135,225	250,800
Management Services	117,440	117,440	122,711
	<u>2,813,321</u>	<u>2,813,321</u>	<u>2,834,546</u>

3 Income from other trading activities

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Property rental income	277,831	277,831	260,861
Other income from other trading activities	50,214	50,214	136,567
	<u>328,045</u>	<u>328,045</u>	<u>397,428</u>

4 Expenditure on raising funds

Costs of generating donations and legacies

a)

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Donations	17,976	17,976	15,489

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

5 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Activity undertaken directly £	Grant funding of activity £	Activity support costs £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Faith & Worship	2,148,799	393,846	224,578	2,767,223	2,315,758
Education	-	-	-	-	490,986
	<u>2,148,799</u>	<u>393,846</u>	<u>224,578</u>	<u>2,767,223</u>	<u>2,806,744</u>

£2,322,839 (2024 - £2,315,758) of the above expenditure was attributable to unrestricted funds and £441,047 (2024 - £490,986) to restricted funds.

In addition to the expenditure analysed above, there are also governance costs of £138,285 (2024: £159,608) which relate directly to charitable activities. See note 6 for further details.

6 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Audit fees			
Audit of the financial statements	7,800	7,800	7,800
Legal fees	121,548	121,548	133,563
Other governance costs	8,937	8,937	18,245
	<u>138,285</u>	<u>138,285</u>	<u>159,608</u>

7 Grant-making

Analysis of grants

	Grants to institutions	
	2025 £	2024 £
Analysis		
Islamic Help	393,846	439,750
The support costs associated with grant-making are £Nil (31 March 2024 - £Nil).		

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

8 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming resources for the year include:

	2025 £	2024 £
Audit fees	7,800	7,800
Depreciation of fixed assets	284,479	276,865
	<hr/>	<hr/>

9 Trustees remuneration and expenses

No trustees have received any reimbursed expenses from the charity during the year.

10 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Staff costs during the year were:		
Wages and salaries	984,122	963,256
Social security costs	42,508	42,400
Pension costs	6,620	6,695
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,033,250	1,012,351
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

	2025 No	2024 No
Admin & Finance	16	16
Teachers	62	60
Clergy	14	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	92	90
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

11 Auditors' remuneration

	2025 £	2024 £
Audit of the financial statements	7,800	7,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

12 Taxation

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

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2024	11,982,679	492,619	14,000	12,489,298
Additions	22,200	300	-	22,500
Disposals	-	-	(14,000)	(14,000)
At 31 March 2025	12,004,879	492,919	-	12,497,798
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2024	3,807,875	266,955	5,600	4,080,430
Charge for the year	242,554	33,525	8,400	284,479
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	(14,000)	(14,000)
At 31 March 2025	4,050,429	300,480	-	4,350,909
Net book value				
At 31 March 2025	7,954,450	192,439	-	8,146,889
At 31 March 2024	8,174,804	225,664	8,400	8,408,868

14 Fixed asset investments

	2025 £	2024 £
Investment properties	1,852,826	1,852,826

Investment properties

	Investment properties £
Cost or Valuation	
At 1 April 2024	1,852,826
Provision	
At 31 March 2025	-
Net book value	
At 31 March 2025	1,852,826
At 31 March 2024	1,852,826

There has been no valuation of investment property by an independent valuer.

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

15 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	193,759	204,812
Gift Aid	166,788	146,422
	<u>360,547</u>	<u>351,234</u>

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash on hand	699	1,573
Cash at bank	791,444	620,971
	<u>792,143</u>	<u>622,544</u>

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans	609,785	271,845
Finance Lease	-	9,997
Other taxation and social security	67,788	45,606
Other creditors	2,114,232	2,294,447
Accruals	97,969	87,042
Deferred income	8,406	8,406
	<u>2,898,180</u>	<u>2,717,343</u>

Creditors due within one year includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the charity:

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank Loan	609,785	271,845
Finance Lease	-	9,997
	<u>609,785</u>	<u>281,842</u>

18 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans	1,537,308	2,150,201
Other creditors	43,742	50,942
	<u>1,581,050</u>	<u>2,201,143</u>

Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the charity:

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank Loan	1,539,308	2,150,201

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a first priority legal charge of all Freehold and Investment Property held by the charity. Liabilities under finance lease agreements are secured on the individual assets concerned.

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

19 Funds

	Balance at 1 April 2024 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2025 £
Unrestricted funds					
<i>General</i>					
General Funds	6,316,986	3,141,389	(2,344,153)	(441,047)	6,673,175
Restricted funds					
Restricted	-	-	(441,047)	441,047	-
Total funds	6,316,986	3,141,389	(2,785,200)	-	6,673,175
	Balance at 1 April 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2024 £
Unrestricted funds					
<i>General</i>					
General Funds	5,905,627	3,233,592	(2,331,247)	(490,986)	6,316,986
Restricted funds					
Restricted	-	-	(490,986)	490,986	-
Total funds	5,905,627	3,233,592	(2,822,233)	-	6,316,986

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

The restricted funds relate to the charity work on Education projects in Pakistan. Transfers are made to transfer assets from unrestricted funds to finance a deficit on a restricted fund.

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds 2025 £
Tangible fixed assets	8,146,889	8,146,889
Fixed asset investments	1,852,826	1,852,826
Current assets	1,152,690	1,152,690
Current liabilities	(2,898,180)	(2,898,180)
Creditors over 1 year	(1,581,050)	(1,581,050)
Total net assets	6,673,175	6,673,175

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds 2024 £
Tangible fixed assets	8,408,868	8,408,868
Fixed asset investments	1,852,826	1,852,826
Current assets	973,778	973,778
Current liabilities	(2,717,343)	(2,717,343)
Creditors over 1 year	(2,201,143)	(2,201,143)
Total net assets	<u>6,316,986</u>	<u>6,316,986</u>

21 Analysis of net funds

	At 1 April 2024 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 March 2025 £
Cash at bank and in hand	622,544	169,599	792,143
Net debt	622,544	169,599	792,143

	At 1 April 2023 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 March 2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	383,998	238,546	622,544
Net debt	383,998	238,546	622,544

Hazrat Sultan Bahu Trust

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

22 Financial instruments

Categorisation of financial instruments

	2025 £	2024 £
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	792,143	622,544
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	360,547	351,234
	1,152,690	973,778
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,608,650	(4,918,486)

Financial assets measured at fair value

Impairment

23 Related party transactions

Sultan Bahu Centre

Sultan Fiaz ul Hassan and Sultan Niaz ul Hassan, trustees of HSBT are also trustees of Sultan Bahu Centre, a registered charity (No.1137312).

Rental income £12,000 (2024: £12,000)

Management charges £12,000 (2024: £12,000)