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TRUSTEES' REPORT

& FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED **30TH NOVEMBER 2025**

ummah welfare trust
100% DONATIONS POLICY

CONTENTS

1. Introduction

The trustees present their report together with the consolidated financial statements of the charity and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30 November 2025. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 and comply with the charity's Trust Deed.

Amanat Charity Trust is a charity registered with the Charity Commission under registration number 1000851, and its working name is Ummah Welfare Trust. Amanat Charity Trust is also registered with the Scottish Charity Regulator with the registration number SC043084.

2. Mission Statement

To sustainably support the lives and livelihoods of some of the world's most vulnerable communities through education, infrastructure and relief.

Vision

"to preserve life, faith, and dignity with compassion and self-sacrifice"

The charity remains committed to its distinctive 100% donations policy, under which no donation income is used to meet administrative costs.

3. Activities

The trustees confirm that they have complied with their duty under section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the Charity Commission's public benefit guidance when exercising their powers and duties. All of the charity's activities are carried out in furtherance of its charitable purposes for the public benefit.

The activities currently carried out for the public benefit by the charity can be broadly categorised into the following groups of programmes:

- Providing emergency relief, such as food and medical aid, to victims of conflict and natural disasters.
- Providing clean potable water by constructing tube wells and hand pumps and trucking water to needy areas.
- Constructing homes, orphanages and schools.
- Establishing medical and rehabilitation clinics, especially for the treatment of women and children.
- Implementing income generation projects to help beneficiaries break their dependence on hand-outs.

The trustees ensure that all charitable programmes remain aligned with the charity's objects and aims. In developing strategic and operational plans, the trustees seek to maximise public benefit while advancing the charity's objectives within the purposes recognised by the Charities Act 2011. In setting those objectives and plans, the trustees have carefully considered the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

The charity's aim is to relieve poverty and suffering in the areas in which it operates. This report explains how its work during the year furthered its charitable purposes and delivered meaningful benefit to communities and individuals in the UK and overseas who were in urgent need of support.

4. How we work

The charity continues to comply with relevant statutory and regulatory requirements, including the Data Protection Act 2018 and the Charities Acts 2011 and 2022. It is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and follows the Code of Fundraising Practice. Trustees regularly monitor the performance of the fundraising teams.

Protecting vulnerable people remains a priority. The charity follows the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice and ensures that staff and volunteers are trained to treat and protect vulnerable people appropriately at all times. The charity delivers its charitable aims in two principal ways:

- Through direct delivery in areas where we have our own teams on the ground; and
- Through grant making, chiefly using our partner organisations.

Working through partner organisations is particularly valuable where the charity does not have an established infrastructure for managing teams and operations directly, or where this approach offers better value than using our own teams. In such cases, the charity applies robust monitoring arrangements, and aid is delivered only where appropriate oversight is in place, including attendance by a representative of the charity during delivery where required.

Using both partner organisations and locally based teams enables the charity to apply local knowledge effectively in its relief and development work. During the year, £30.3 million of the charity's £68.2 million of charitable aid programme expenditure was delivered in partnership with a combination of international and local organisations.

Longer-term aid requires the charity to address the underlying social and economic conditions in the places where it works. Economic inequality, gender bias, natural disasters and conflict continue to drive hardship across many regions. The charity therefore seeks not only to provide immediate relief, but also to support communities through access to shelter, safe drinking water, sanitation, healthcare, education and livelihood opportunities that help people live with dignity.

We decide on where we will work by taking into account the following factors:

- Incidence of natural disasters and conflicts;
- Data on relative levels of poverty for countries where we work;
- Honouring our existing commitments to prevent or relieve poverty and suffering;
- Information from partners about areas of deprivation and need;
- Availability of local partners with their willingness and capabilities to work with us; and
- The degree of stability, safety and security in the area of operation.

The charity seeks to deliver charitable programmes in ways that do not harm local economies or communities. Where appropriate, it sources labour, materials and supplies locally so that the benefits of its work are shared more widely through local employment, local businesses and community resilience.

During the year, the charity worked directly with around 5.2 million poor and disadvantaged beneficiaries in 28 countries. In addition, its investment in sustainable solutions is expected to have benefited many more people indirectly. The trustees regard annual plans as indicators rather than fixed targets, recognising that resources must be directed to the charitable programmes where they can have the greatest effect.

As a large charity with so many charitable programmes inevitably this report is a summary and for examples of the effect we have had on rescuing individuals and families from poverty and suffering view our web site **www.uwt.org**

5. Voluntary help and gifts in kind

The trustees are grateful to the hundreds of volunteers who support the charity's fundraising, charity shops and recycling work. The public has also continued to donate gifts in kind, particularly clothing for resale through the charity's shops and clothing banks. Volunteers additionally assist with events by giving their time and supplies. Together, these contributions make an important contribution to the charity's commitment to its 100% donations policy.

6. What we did: Activities, Achievements, Performance

The charity continued to receive strong support from the general public during the year, as reflected in the level of donations received. As part of the trustees' longer-term strategy, the charity intends over time to reduce reserve levels by increasing charitable expenditure at a faster rate than income, while maintaining sufficient resources to meet the following year's administration costs and support ongoing charitable development programmes that depend on one-to-one donations.

Although donations remained strong, income was lower than in the previous year. This reflected an active decision by the trustees to suspend collections for certain geographical areas at times when aid delivery there was especially difficult. As the charity's ability to deliver aid improved, those self-imposed restrictions were lifted. The trustees remain committed to spending donations at the earliest appropriate opportunity. Where donations cannot be spent immediately because of restricted access or safety concerns, the charity seeks to invest funds in line with its investment policy so that any returns can support additional beneficiaries. In doing so, the trustees ensure that funds remain accessible for operational needs and that appropriate due diligence and ethical considerations are applied to all investment decisions.

During the year, the charity continued to develop projects that would enable it to reduce reserve levels over time without compromising accountability or the quality of beneficiary feedback. It maintained a strong focus on humanitarian relief and development work in disaster- and conflict-affected regions. Total resources expended were £69.2 million, compared with £59.1 million in the previous year.

The charity continued to prioritise rehabilitation and education projects as part of its wider efforts to help affected communities rebuild their lives.

These priorities were delivered through the charity's humanitarian and development aid programmes.

Under these themes the charity has longer term and relief projects in the following areas:

- Family Welfare
- Food/non-food items Distribution (NFI)
- Shelter
- Health Care
- Education
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Food Security and Livelihood

The charity continued to build on existing partnerships and strengthen working relationships with local organisations across different parts of the world to support aid delivery. It also expanded its network of partner organisations in order to extend its reach into areas that are difficult to access but where humanitarian need is especially acute.

The trustees also acknowledge the commitment of those trustees, volunteers and staff members who were personally involved in distributing aid in different parts of the world. Their time and effort helped ensure that aid reached the communities for which it was intended.

7. Financial review

The charity's financial position continues to reflect a high level of support and trust from donors and communities. The trustees consider that the charity's commitment to transparency, prudent financial management and its 100% donations policy have all contributed to this continued confidence. During the year, the charity again maintained a strong financial base to support its work over the coming years.

During the year the charity raised £62,430,807 (2024: £68,599,617) in direct donations from the general public to carry out the charitable programmes mentioned above. During the year £68,239,005 (2024: £58,205,372) was used on aid programmes.

The charity continues to work closely with several partner organisations in providing aid to the needy and, of the above expenditure, £30,315,677 (2024: £26,147,717) was spent with these partner organisations (note 7 provides further analysis).

As shown on page 14, £64,457,611 (2024: £54,665,012) from the restricted funds was expensed for specific projects and £4,696,392 (2024: £4,447,565) from the unrestricted funds was also designated for specific projects via funds transfers.

A small proportion of income was raised without restriction through the charity's trading activities and was applied towards administration. Gift Aid recoveries, recycling income and income from the charity shops continued to provide funds that support the charity's charitable objectives.

The charity supported more than 5.2 million beneficiaries during the financial year to 2025 (4.5 million in 2024) The trustees remain focused on developing projects that not only reach large numbers of people but also deliver long-term, sustainable benefit.

While significant resources continued to be directed towards relief efforts in many countries, the charity also maintained a strong focus on sponsorship programmes. Its orphan and widows' sponsorship programme remained a major area of support during the year, with 29,119 (2024: 24,298) receiving care. There were also several orphans who received one off grant to help improve their quality of life. The charity will continue to develop support for orphans and widows that addresses both social wellbeing and educational need.

The charity also delivered successful clean water programmes during the year, improving quality of life for many beneficiaries by constructing more long-term sustainable wells which inevitable cost more to construct and support more beneficiaries. Consequently, the charity constructed 2,273 wells, and hand pumps (2024: 3,989) at a cost of £1.9m (2024: £1.5m). In addition, the charity also carried clean water distribution to 34,000 families (2024: 13,369).

The charity continued to support income-generation projects designed to promote self-sufficiency and reduce dependency. During this year the charity prioritised longer-term and high value support by providing for example more rickshaws and shops and spent nearly £1.2m in 2025 (2024: £0.7m). The charity remains committed to expanding this work and is evaluating new geographical areas in which such projects could benefit more people.

The charity will continue to expand its education programmes, recognising that limited access to education significantly reduces opportunity and that education is one of the most effective ways to address poverty. During the year, more than 734,137 people benefited from the charity's education-related programmes (2024: 618,919). The charity also increased support for poor teachers in additional countries as part of its broader effort to address the underlying causes of poverty in an effective, ethical and efficient way.

Administration costs represented a small proportion of the charity's overall income. In 2025, the charity spent £4,402,424 (2024: £4,175,167) on administration. This reflected the additional cost due to increases in cost of living and resources needed to support a growing operational base, including more employees, expenditure on public relations and advertising, and infrastructure costs such as office equipment, rent, telephony and other support functions. The trustees regard these costs as necessary to sustain and develop the charity's services. Administration expenditure represented 6.2% of revenues in 2025 (2024: 5.3%). The trustees remain committed to keeping these costs as low as possible, consistent with the charity's ethos and its 100% donations policy.

8. Investment policy

The overall objectives are to create sufficient income and capital growth to enable the charity to carry out its purposes consistently year by year with due and proper consideration for future needs and the maintenance of, and if possible, enhancement of the value of the invested funds while they are retained.

Both capital and income may be used at any time for the furtherance of the charity's aims and therefore the portfolio should be managed on a total return basis.

9. Reserves Policy

The charity intends, as far as practicable, to apply funds within one year of receipt. Reserves are held primarily to support long-term projects and to enable the charity to respond to emergencies and disasters.

At 30 November 2025, a substantial proportion of reserves remained earmarked for ongoing long-term projects. These include programmes such as support for orphans and widows, which require funding to be held over a longer period.

In 2025, the charity spent more than £68.2 million on charitable activities. This level of expenditure was delivered alongside strengthened validation and verification procedures designed to provide value for money to donors and detailed feedback from beneficiaries.

The trustees aim to retain free reserves at a level that provides continuity for beneficiaries in the event of unforeseen programme expenditure, particularly in volatile operating environments. Reserves also provide working capital for the charity's regular programmes and for the following year's administration costs. The trustees invest free reserves only where they consider this to be in the best interests of beneficiaries and where funds can remain available for transfer to areas of greatest need when required.

Accordingly, the trustees' strategy is to increase charitable expenditure year on year, which is expected to produce deficits in future periods and reduce reserves towards the target level set by the trustees.

10. Grant making policy

The trustees consider grant making an effective means of delivering aid using local partners. Local partners have access to facilities, expertise, staff or other resources, in the field and they may be better placed to deliver aid speedily and effectively.

Applications for grants are not invited. Instead, trustees actively develop the programmes for the year, identify whether it is most effective to deploy our own staff and resources or whether to seek a local partner for some or all the planned programmes for each geographical locality. Where a local partner is preferable, those organisations active in the target area are reviewed for their track record in the field, financial transparency and operational capability. Those potential partners that meet the criteria are contacted and a dialogue initiated to see if they would act as partners for the charity. Conditional grants are then awarded where applicable local partnerships are established. Our grant making policy is reviewed each year to align our grants with our priorities and programmes activities for the year.

11. Plans for the Future

Over the coming years, the charity intends to continue pursuing its stated objectives while increasing its focus on key development programmes. It expects to prioritise infrastructure, education and relief projects in areas of greatest need. Given the scale of poverty and hardship in the areas in which it operates, the trustees plan to expand aid and development activity over time, with the longer-term aim of reducing reserves towards a lower minimum level.

12. Risk Management

All significant activities are subject to risk review as part of initial assessment and implementation. Major risks are identified and ranked according to their potential impact and likelihood.

Major risks, for this purpose, are those that may have a significant effect on:

- Operational performance, including risks to our personnel and volunteers;
- Financial sustainability, including stability and security of funds;
- Achievement of our aims and objectives; or
- Meeting the expectations of our beneficiaries and/or supporters

The trustees review these risks on an ongoing basis and satisfy themselves that appropriate systems and procedures are in place to manage those identified. Where suitable, risks are also mitigated through insurance.

The following framework is central to ensuring adequate risk assurance:

- Regular monitoring of major risks and development of action plans;
- Embedding risk identification and assessment within operating procedures;
- A clear structure of delegated authority and control;
- Review of key systems and procedures through internal arrangements;
- Income and profit targets for our trading and fundraising activities;
- Maintaining reserves in line with set policies; and
- Regular summary reports on risk management to the Trustees Board.

In line with good governance, the charity maintains controls to ensure that work carried out directly or through partners is conducted properly and, in a manner, consistent with its values and with the needs of beneficiaries. Trustees, staff and partners are screened using LSEG (formerly World-Check), a tool widely used by banks and regulatory bodies, together with Disclosure and Barring Service checks where appropriate, to reduce the risk of working with proscribed individuals or entities.

Safeguarding remains a high priority. Trustees review the policy and procedures annually, supported by training for all programme-related staff and trustees. The charity also works with partners to promote compliance with its safeguarding commitments.

The charity maintains adherence to UK regulatory requirements as its primary legal jurisdiction. The organisation ensures full compliance with all Charity Commission requirements, including regular reporting and filing obligations that demonstrate transparency and accountability. Transparency measures have been implemented for international operations, recognising the additional scrutiny and responsibility that comes with cross-border charitable work.

The charity continued during the year to increase the scope of internal audit and to address the heightened risks faced by staff and partners operating in areas of unrest. It therefore continued to review its training programme for staff travelling overseas and to monitor programmes in conflict zones to assess whether local staff would be more appropriate in certain cases. The trustees recognise that some of the charity's objectives can only be achieved through the careful acceptance and management of risk. The charity has continued to invest in its Compliance Department, which applies robust due diligence procedures and uses tools such as LSEG, Nexis and OFAC to assess the suitability of personnel and partners. The department is led by a senior manager responsible for overseeing enhanced due diligence.

The charity's Compliance Department is responsible for legal and regulatory compliance; the development and implementation of policies, procedures and manuals; staff training; due diligence on donors, partners, suppliers and beneficiaries; risk management and mitigation across the organisation; and liaison with external stakeholders including the Charity Commission, HM Treasury, banks, the Information Commissioner's Office and HMRC. The department also monitors fundraising practices, oversees media and public relations, and seeks to support programme quality.

Cross-border fund transfers are conducted in full compliance with international banking regulations and anti-money laundering requirements. Furthermore, the charity maintains all necessary local operational authorisations to ensure legitimate and transparent operations.

The charity operates a programme of financial and non-financial internal audit across the organisation. Donations are monitored to support anti-money laundering compliance and to help ensure that fundraising meets the standards required by the Charity Commission and the Fundraising Regulator. The charity's anti-money laundering policy includes measures designed to detect, prevent and report suspicious financial activity, supported by regular staff training. It also prioritises data protection and privacy through robust data management practices, confidentiality arrangements and appropriate safeguards for personal and sensitive information.

As more of the charity's operations take place online, trustees continue to treat cybersecurity and data protection as significant priorities. During the year there was no breach of the Data Protection Policy, and no matters of concern were raised by the UK Information Commissioner. The charity has continued to invest in IT infrastructure and security in order to strengthen its defences against cyber threats and related risks. This investment is supported by staff training and regular review of IT and security risks.

Trustees also recognise the risk of fraud and corruption, particularly in challenging and emergency settings. The charity therefore maintains a robust approach to fraud prevention and response, and the relevant policy has been reviewed and strengthened by the trustees. During the year, the charity also increased expenditure on field visits so that checks could be carried out more thoroughly and appropriate measures put in place to mitigate these risks.

13. Objects, Structure, Governance and Management, Our legal objects

13.1 Trustees and organisational structure

Amanat Charity Trust is an international, non-governmental and non-political organisation constituted under a charity deed dated 19 October 1990 (as amended on 10 April 2012) and operating under the name Ummah Welfare Trust. It is registered with the Charity Commission. The Trust Deed sets out the charity's objects as follows:

"To relieve poverty and deprivation throughout the world and to relieve suffering by way of emergency intervention and/or establishing development programmes".

Our Charity Commission registration number is 1000851 and the registration number SC043084 with the Scottish Charity Regulator.

The Trust Deed requires a minimum of three trustees. Trustees serve until they resign or die. All existing trustees have substantial experience of charity trusteeship and, apart from reimbursement of some business expenses, receive no remuneration for their role. Details of trustee expenses and related party transactions are disclosed in note 11 of the accounts.

The charity operates a distinctive 100% donations policy under which no donation income is deducted for charitable administration. The trustees remain fully committed to maintaining this policy.

13.2 Trustees

Our trustees are responsible for setting the strategy and are responsible in law for the running of Amanat Charity Trust. All the trustees, except where otherwise stated, served for the whole year:

- Mohammed Seedat
- Mohammad Idrees
- Zakir Patel
- Iqbal Rawat
- Idris Atcha

Where new trustees are appointed, they are given a formal induction to the work of the charity and provided with the information they need to fulfil their roles, which includes information about the role of trustees and charity law.

New trustees are nominated by members of the board of trustees, interviewed by a panel of trustees and appointed where they have the necessary skills to contribute to the charity's management and development.

Each trustee takes responsibility for monitoring the charity's activities in specific operational areas.

13.3 Executive Team

The trustees are supported by a team of executives representing a range of skills and experience in strategic, regulatory compliance, financial, programmes and day-to-day operational matters to ensure the smooth running of the charity.

13.4 Advisers

To help us in our work we retain a number of professional advisers:

Auditor:	Sumer Auditco Limited, Stone House, Stone Road Business Park, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 6SR.
Banker:	Al Rayan Bank, 24a Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B16 6AQ
Solicitor:	Forbes Solicitors, Rutherford House, 4 Wellington Street (St Johns) Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 8DD

13.5 Principal office

578-600 ST Helens Road
Bolton
BL3 3SJ

The charity has its headquarters in Bolton and has offices in London, Birmingham, Bradford, Glasgow and Leicester. It has overseas offices in Sierra Leone and the Gambia which it uses to direct operations in those countries. The charity has a number of partner organisations with whom it co-operates to deliver its programmes.

In addition, the charity raises funds through a network of charity shops. The shops sell second hand goods donated by the public, and these shops also provide an outlet for publicity material for the charity and collect donations for the general work of the charity. The charity also has shops operating through a wholly owned trading subsidiary, Ummah Shops Limited which sells brand new goods.

14. Trustees' responsibilities in relation to the financial statements

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on a 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 are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of Disclosure to auditors

So far as the Trustees are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the Trustees have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as Trustees in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Approval

The trustees' annual report was approved by the Trustees on 7/8/2026 | 11:19 AM BST ………………………………….and signed on their behalf.

DocuSigned by:
Mohammed Seedat
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…………………………………………

Mohammed Ahmed Seedat

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Amanat Charity Trust for the year ended 30 November 2025 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the charity's affairs as at 30 November 2025, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the 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 twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our 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 the knowledge and understanding of the Group and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Annual Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- sufficient accounting records have not been kept;
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purpose of our audit.

Responsibilities of the 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 they 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.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussions with the trustees (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the trustees the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the charity is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation and taxation legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the charity is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the charity's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: Charities Act, health and safety and employment laws.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Through these procedures we did not become aware of any actual or suspected non-compliance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing noncompliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined below to detect material misstatement due to fraud:

- Matters are discussed amongst the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud
- Identifying and assessing the design and effectiveness of controls that management have in place to prevent and detect fraud
- Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud following discussions with management and enquiring as to whether management have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk:/auditorsresponsibilities]. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and the regulations made under section 154 of that Act, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signed by:
Helen Tidyman
5AB3D40E0255428...

Helen Tidyman (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Sumer Auditco Limited
Stone House
Stone Road Business Park
Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire
ST4 6SR

Date: 7/8/2026 | 11:55 AM BST ………………………………….....

Sumer Auditco Limited is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities Including Income and Expenditure Account For the year ended 30 November 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2025 £	Restricted Funds 2025 £	TOTAL Funds 2025 £	TOTAL Funds 2024 £
Income and endowments from:					
Donations and legacies	2	47,837,338	21,230,779	69,068,117	76,253,826
Other trading activities	3	1,174,620	-	1,174,620	945,524
Investment and other income	4	1,632,826	-	1,632,826	1,233,796
Total income		50,644,784	21,230,779	71,875,563	78,433,146
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	5	(914,998)	-	(914,998)	(907,205)
Charitable activities	6	(3,781,394)	(64,457,611)	(68,239,005)	(58,205,372)
Total expenditure		(4,696,392)	(64,457,611)	(69,154,003)	(59,112,577)
Net income/(expenditure) before investment gains/(losses)		45,948,392	(43,226,832)	2,721,560	19,320,569
Net gains/(losses) on investments		(147,776)	-	(147,776)	331,223
Net income/(expenditure)		45,800,616	(43,226,832)	2,573,784	19,651,792
Transfers between funds	19	(32,055,181)	32,055,181	-	-
Net movement in funds		13,745,435	(11,171,651)	2,573,784	19,651,792
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		19,406,644	31,789,762	51,196,406	31,544,614
Total funds carried forward	19	33,152,079	20,618,111	53,770,190	51,196,406

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

All incoming resources and resources expended derive from continuing operations.

AMANAT CHARITY TRUST

Consolidated Balance sheet
For the year ended 30 November 2025

		Group		Charity	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12	281,259	138,672	281,259	138,672
Tangible assets	13/14	953,157	974,267	949,795	970,311
Investments	15	5,088,713	5,236,489	6,038,813	6,186,589
Total fixed assets		6,323,129	6,349,428	7,269,867	7,295,572
Current assets					
Stocks		149,768	154,729	-	-
Debtors	17	11,573,095	9,232,344	11,780,249	9,436,841
Short-term cash deposits		15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Cash at bank and in hand		21,059,351	20,737,678	20,036,184	19,722,154
Total current assets		47,782,214	45,124,751	46,816,433	44,158,995
Liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(335,153)	(277,773)	(308,210)	(259,926)
Net current assets		47,447,061	44,846,978	46,508,223	43,899,069
Total assets less total liabilities		53,770,190	51,196,406	53,778,090	51,194,641
Funds of the Charity					
Unrestricted funds					
- General reserve		15,823,470	16,131,705	15,771,892	16,070,462
- Designated reserve		17,328,609	3,274,939	17,388,087	3,334,417
Total unrestricted funds	19	33,152,079	19,406,644	33,159,979	19,404,879
Restricted funds	19	20,618,111	31,789,762	20,618,111	31,789,762
TOTAL FUNDS		53,770,190	51,196,406	53,778,090	51,194,641

Approved by the trustees on 7/8/2026 | 11:19 AM BST ……………………………………………..... and signed on their behalf by:

DocuSigned by:
Mohammed Seedat
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Mohammed Ahmed Seedat
Trustee

DocuSigned by:
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Idris Atcha
Trustee

Consolidated Cash flow statement
For the year ended 30 November 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Reconciliation of net outflow to net cash flow from operating activities		
Net income and resources		
Unrestricted	13,745,435	(2,587,953)
Restricted	(11,171,651)	22,239,745
	2,573,784	19,651,792
Reconciliation to cash generated from operations		
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	66,136	70,902
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	3,120	3,120
(Profit) / Loss on sale of tangible fixed assets	1,725	4,201
(Profit)/loss on disposal of Investment Property	-	(33,941)
Change in fair value of investment properties	147,776	(331,223)
Decrease/(increase) in Debtors	(2,340,751)	(6,637,575)
Decrease/(increase) in Stocks	4,961	(5,191)
(Decrease)/increase in Creditors	57,380	42,204
Net cash flows from operating activities	514,131	12,764,289
Capital expenditure and financial investment		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(46,751)	(26,743)
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(145,707)	(132,500)
Purchase of Investment	-	(1,000,000)
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets	-	26,161
Proceeds from sale of investment properties	-	983,941
	(192,458)	(149,141)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	321,673	12,615,148
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	21,059,351	20,737,678
Short-term cash deposits	15,000,000	15,000,000
	36,059,351	35,737,678
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year	35,737,678	23,122,530
Cash flows	321,673	12,615,148
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	36,059,351	35,737,678

1. Accounting polices

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

a. Basis of preparation

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 Companies Act 2006.

The Charity meets the definition of a public entity under FRS 102.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the charity's accounting policies (see accounting policies **1t**).

b. Going concern

The Trustees are not aware of any material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on the basis that the charity is a going concern.

We have adequate resources and are well placed to manage the business risks. Our planning process, including financial projections, has taken into consideration the current economic climate and its potential impact on the various sources of income and planned expenditure. We have a reasonable expectation that we have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. We believe that there are no material uncertainties that call into doubt the charity's ability to continue.

c. Consolidation and group financial statements

Amanat Charity Trust is a charitable Trust. Its main activities are delivering emergency aid to parts of the world affected by natural or unnatural disasters and setting up various development projects that help empower people in need.

The financial statements consolidate those of Amanat charity Trust and its subsidiaries made up to 30 November 2025 on a line-by-line basis, in accordance with current legislation. A separate Statement of Financial Activities and Income and Expenditure Account for the charity has not been presented because the Trust has taken advantage of the exemption afforded by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006. Intra-group sales and profits are eliminated fully on consolidation.

The Charity has not presented its own net movement in funds and related notes. The Charity's surplus for the year was £2,583,449 (2024: £19,635,781)

1. Accounting polices (Continued)

d. Fund accounting

Amanat Charity Trust has various types of funds for which it is responsible, and which require separate disclosure.

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectivities of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the trustees for particular purposes. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the charity for particular purposes. The cost of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

e. Income and endowments

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy and there is certainty of receipt.

Donations and legacies: This comprises all incoming resources from donations and gifts collected directly or by volunteers and income from fundraising events during the year. Gift Aid tax recoverable under the Gift Aid Scheme is recognised where there is an entitlement, certainty of receipt and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Where a claim for repayment of income tax has been or will be made, such income is included in the debtors' amount if still not received by the year end.

Activities for generating funds: This comprises income generated from the trading activities of its subsidiaries and income derived from the charity shops and recycling clothes are recognised as earned (that is, as the goods or services are provided).

Investment income: This comprises income generated by cash on deposits held by the charity. Profit on funds held on deposit is included in the SOFA when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably; this is normally upon notification of the profit paid or payable by the bank.

The value of services provided by volunteers is difficult to put a monetary value on and therefore has not been included in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS102).

f. Gifts in kind

Gifts in Kind for which the Charity accepts full responsibility for distribution, are included in income at their approximate market value when it is distributed and under expenditure on charitable activities at the same value and time.

g. Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Costs of raising funds: This comprises costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, costs of fundraising events and campaigns including marketing and their associated support costs and fundraising trading. The fundraising trading cost comprises the group's trading activities, namely the costs associated with the trading activities of its subsidiaries.

1. Accounting polices *(Continued)*

g. Expenditure (Continued)

Charitable activities: Costs associated with the provision of emergency relief, development and longer term rehabilitation programmes as elaborated on in the Trustees' Report section, 'Activities, achievements and performance.' These include both direct charitable expenditure, grants payable and support costs relating to these activities. Grants payable to other organisations for relief projects are included in the SOFA when approved by the trustees and agreed with the other organisation.

Support costs: Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs for a single activity are allocated to the particular activity where the cost relates directly to that activity. However, Support costs that represent the support functions of management, finance, human resources, IT and support departments attributable to the management of the Charity's assets, are allocated in proportion to the type of charitable activity during the period. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 8.

Governance costs: are the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity. These costs are associated with constitutional and statutory requirements and include any costs associated with the strategic management of the charity's activities. Governance support costs are allocated on the basis of support activities provided on clearly interpreted governance matters.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

h. Operating Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease

i. Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated at rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Balances denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at the year-end. All exchange differences are recognised through the statement of financial activities.

j. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Individual items of fixed assets are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £500. Tangible fixed assets are stated at historic purchase cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, less their residual values, over their expected useful lives. The expected useful lives of the assets to the charity are reassessed periodically in the light of experience. The depreciation rates in use are as follows:

Freehold & Leasehold Property	2% Straight line
Leasehold Property Improvements	over the shorter of the useful economic life or lease term
Plant and machinery	15% Reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	25% Reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% Straight line
Recycling Banks	20% Straight line

k. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are capitalised at cost and amortised over their estimated useful economic life.

Internally developed software	up to 5 years

1. Accounting polices *(Continued)*

l. Investment property

Investment property is property held for rental, capital growth or both, excluding those occupied by the Group or the Parent charity. Investment property comprises freehold land. No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

Initial measurement is at cost inclusive of transaction cost. It is subsequently carried at fair value in the balance sheet or at the trustees' best estimate of market value. Fair value best represents a true and fair view of the value of these assets to the charity and can be determined by independent professional valuers based on current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is recognised in the statement of financial activities based on the market value at the year end. Acquisitions are recognised on unconditional exchange of control. Investment properties are derecognised on disposal.

m. Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value

Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and their market value at the start of the year, or their subsequent cost, and are charged or credited to the statement of financial activities in the period of disposal.

Unrealised gains and losses represent the movement in market values during the year and are credited or charged to the statement of financial activities based on the market value at the year end.

n. Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

o. Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due and prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid, net of any trade discounts due.

p. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

q. Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

r. Financial instruments

The trust only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

s. Pension costs

The charity operates a group personal pension scheme, which effectively means that all employees who join the scheme have their own pension plan.

AMANAT CHARITY TRUST

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 November 2025

1. Accounting polices *(Continued)*

t. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions which affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates, together with expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates. The items where these judgments and estimates have been made include:

Donated goods

Donated goods for sale in the shops and recycling are measured at fair value when sold. Estimating the fair value of donated goods for resale is considered impractical because of the volume of low value items received, the absence of detailed stock control systems and market factors.

2. Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted Funds 2025 £	Restricted Funds 2025 £	TOTAL Funds 2025 £	TOTAL Funds 2024 £
Donations and gifts from Individuals	42,390,048	20,040,759	62,430,807	68,599,617
Gift aid tax reclaimed	5,447,290	-	5,447,290	5,934,005
Donated goods and services	-	1,190,020	1,190,020	1,720,204
	47,837,338	21,230,779	69,068,117	76,253,826

3. Income from other trading activities

	Unrestricted Funds 2025 £	Restricted Funds 2025 £	TOTAL Funds 2025 £	TOTAL Funds 2024 £
Sale of purchased goods	316,303	-	316,303	352,525
Sale of donated goods - Charity shops	252,681	-	252,681	259,371
Income from Recycling Clothes	587,332	-	587,332	316,849
Rental Income	18,304	-	18,304	16,779
	1,174,620	-	1,174,620	945,524

4. Investment and other income

	Unrestricted Funds 2025 £	Restricted Funds 2025 £	TOTAL Funds 2025 £	TOTAL Funds 2024 £
Bank deposit profit & other	1,630,552	-	1,630,552	1,230,354
Other Income	2,274	-	2,274	3,442
	1,632,826	-	1,632,826	1,233,796

5. Expenditure on raising funds

	Unrestricted Funds 2025 £	Restricted Funds 2025 £	TOTAL Funds 2025 £	TOTAL Funds 2024 £
Fundraising cost of donations	588,341	-	588,341	597,511
Support costs (note 8)	32,689	-	32,689	37,296
Fundraising trading: cost of goods sold	293,968	-	293,968	272,398
	914,998	-	914,998	907,205

6. Expenditure on charitable activities

	Grants Payable 2025 £	Activities Undertaken Directly 2025 £	Unrestricted Funds 2025 £	TOTAL 2025 £	TOTAL 2024 £
Education	5,013,437	4,585,333	-	9,598,770	8,816,936
Family Welfare	7,981,469	3,920,222	-	11,901,691	11,582,693
Food Security and Livelihood	90,057	1,215,583	-	1,305,640	838,249
Food/Non Food items (NFI) Distribution	15,381,784	21,478,535	-	36,860,319	28,682,036
Health Care	527,312	577,604	-	1,104,916	1,038,139
Shelter	414,824	1,446,927	-	1,861,751	1,521,833
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	906,794	917,730	-	1,824,524	2,185,126
Support costs (note 8)	-	-	3,593,820	3,593,820	3,429,579
Governance cost (note 9)	-	-	187,574	187,574	110,781
	30,315,677	34,141,934	3,781,394	68,239,005	58,205,372

During the year the charity made donations of £5,855,483 (2024: £4,079,879) to Ummah Welfare Trust (PAK), this is a registered charity in Pakistan where one of the UK trustees is also a trustee. The donations made were for various projects within the charities aims and objectives, but primarily related to the orphan sponsorship project and the development of an orphanage in Pakistan.

7. Grants payable analysed by region

	2025 £	2024 £	2025 %	2024 %
Africa	2,890,236	2,958,641	10%	11%
Asia	6,723,904	6,976,520	22%	27%
Near East and Europe	20,652,962	16,202,121	68%	62%
Rest of the World	48,575	10,435	0%	0%
	30,315,677	26,147,717	100%	100%

The Charity makes grants to a number of differing partner charities and individuals around the world after due consideration and careful assessment of the particular partner charity and /or individual. The partner charities are used as an extension of UWT to help further the objectives of the charity and carry out specific charitable programmes under the direction of UWT. All partner charities are subject to regular monitoring and reporting. Due to the inherent risks associated with working in some parts of the world, the names of the partner charities have not been disclosed.

8. Allocation of Support Cost

	Grants Payable 2025 £	Activities Undertaken Directly 2025 £	Raising Funds 2025 £	TOTAL 2025 £	TOTAL 2024 £
Advertising, marketing & publications	63,055	71,013	1,219	135,287	152,485
Wages and salaries	1,012,266	1,140,029	19,577	2,171,872	1,966,534
Direct costs	391,978	441,449	7,581	841,008	927,176
Premises costs	134,935	151,966	2,610	289,511	271,353
Office costs	88,010	99,119	1,702	188,831	149,327
	1,690,244	1,903,576	32,689	3,626,509	3,466,875

Support cost are allocated in proportion to the type of charitable expenditure.

9. Governance cost

	Grants Payable 2025 £	Activities Undertaken Directly 2025 £	Raising Funds 2025 £	TOTAL 2025 £	TOTAL 2024 £
Trustees expenses	890	1,003	17	1,910	7,168
Audit and accountancy fees	10,248	11,542	198	21,988	21,788
Legal & professional	76,286	85,915	1,475	163,676	81,825
	87,424	98,460	1,690	187,574	110,781

10. Employees and staff costs

	Group		Charity	
	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	2,216,201	2,063,918	2,131,221	1,989,608
Social security costs	199,290	152,291	199,290	148,256
Pension cost	25,948	19,001	24,823	18,073
	2,441,439	2,235,210	2,355,334	2,155,937

The average monthly number of employees were:	Group		Charity	
	2025 Number	2024 Number	2025 Number	2024 Number
Full time	55	51	55	51
Part time	61	65	54	58

Group and Charity

There were no employees who received remuneration of more than £60,000 in the year.

11. Trustees' remuneration

The trustees neither received nor waived any emoluments during the year (2024 - £nil).

Amounts reimbursed to trustees for out of pocket expenses.	2025 £	2024 £
Travel	1,910	7,168

12. Intangible fixed assets

GROUP & CHARITY	LWA APP	Software Development £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 December 2024	15,600	216,569	11,000	243,169
Additions	-	145,707	-	145,707
At 30 November 2025	15,600	362,276	11,000	388,876
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2024	9,428	84,069	11,000	104,497
Charge	3,120	-	-	3,120
At 30 November 2025	12,548	84,069	11,000	107,617
Net book value				
At 30 November 2025	3,052	278,207	-	281,259
At 30 November 2024	6,172	132,500	-	138,672

13. Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold, Leasehold Property & Leasehold Property Imps £	Plant, machinery & Recycling Banks £	Computer Equipment £	Motor Vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 December 2024	1,111,806	246,595	127,152	222,684	1,708,237
Additions	-	18,120	2,646	25,985	46,751
Disposals	(2,280)	-	-	-	(2,280)
At 30 November 2025	1,109,526	264,715	129,798	248,669	1,752,708
Depreciation					
At 1 December 2024	272,456	206,920	117,477	137,117	733,970
Charge	22,679	12,912	5,614	24,931	66,136
Disposals	(555)	-	-	-	(555)
At 30 November 2025	294,580	219,832	123,091	162,048	799,551
Net book value					
At 30 November 2025	814,946	44,883	6,707	86,621	953,157
At 30 November 2024	839,350	39,675	9,675	85,567	974,267

14. Tangible fixed assets

Charity	Freehold, Leasehold Property & Leasehold Property Imps £	Plant, machinery & Recycling Banks £	Computer Equipment £	Motor Vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 December 2024	1,111,806	184,997	127,152	222,684	1,646,639
Additions	-	18,120	2,646	25,985	46,751
Disposals	(2,280)	-	-	-	(2,280)
At 30 November 2025	1,109,526	203,117	129,798	248,669	1,691,110
Depreciation					
At 1 December 2024	272,456	149,278	117,477	137,117	676,328
Charge	22,679	12,318	5,614	24,931	65,542
Disposals	(555)	-	-	-	(555)
At 30 November 2025	294,580	161,596	123,091	162,048	741,315
Net book value					
At 30 November 2025	814,946	41,521	6,707	86,621	949,795
At 30 November 2024	839,350	35,719	9,675	85,567	970,311

15. INVESTMENTS

	Note	Group 2025 £	Group 2024 £	Charity 2025 £	Charity 2024 £
UK unlisted equities		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Investment in subsidiaries	15a	-	-	950,100	950,100
Investment property	16	4,088,713	4,236,489	4,088,713	4,236,489
Total investments		5,088,713	5,236,489	6,038,813	6,186,589

15a. SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

Company	Registered Office	Country of incorporation	Principal Activity	Shares held Class	Shares held %
The Ummah Shop Limited	50 Whalley Range, Blackburn, BB1 6EA	UK	Retail	Ordinary	100%
Amanat Waqf Limited	578-600 St. Helens Road, Bolton, BL3 3SJ	UK	Real Estate	Ordinary	100%

Both subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Amanat Charity Trust

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Group		Charity	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£	£	£	£
At 1 December 2024	4,236,489	4,855,266	4,236,489	3,905,266
Additions	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(950,000)	-	-
Net gains or losses from fair value adjustments	341,134	309,397	341,134	309,397
Exchange adjustments	(488,910)	21,826	(488,910)	21,826
At 30 November 2025	4,088,713	4,236,489	4,088,713	4,236,489

The fair value of investment properties was determined by external, independent professionally qualified valuers who hold a recognised relevant professional qualification and have recent experience in the locations and segments of the investment properties valued. During the year the investment property was revalued and the trustee's have reviewed the valuation at the year end and believe that the market value of the investment properties is not materially different to the carrying value.

17. DEBTORS:

	Group		Charity	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	146,187	177,441	146,187	177,441
Gift aid recoverable	409,293	1,116,783	409,293	1,116,783
Prepayments and accrued income	596,011	391,778	584,504	378,664
Amounts due from subsidiaries	-	-	218,661	217,611
Concessionary loans	339,430	467,430	339,430	467,430
Other debtors	10,082,174	7,078,912	10,082,174	7,078,912
	11,573,095	9,232,344	11,780,249	9,436,841

Included in Concessionary loans is an amount of £230,000 (2024: £282,430) which is due after more than one year.

18. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Charity	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£	£	£	£
Trade creditors	13,973	6,667	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	269,750	196,295	262,784	189,370
Other taxation & social security cost	26,277	37,259	20,273	33,004
Other creditors	25,153	37,552	25,153	37,552
	335,153	277,773	308,210	259,926

19. STATEMENT OF FUNDS

	At 1 Dec 2024 £	Income £	Transfers £	Expenditure £	At 30 Nov 2025 £
Unrestricted funds					
General reserve	16,131,705	10,466,565	(5,930,632)	(4,844,168)	15,823,470
Designated reserves - Most Needed	3,274,939	40,178,219	(26,124,549)	-	17,328,609
Total unrestricted funds	**19,406,644**	**50,644,784**	**(32,055,181)**	**(4,844,168)**	**33,152,079**
Restricted funds					
Development	***5,120,507***	***12,024,089***	***36,213,245***	***(49,757,435)***	***3,600,406***
Education	*326,909*	*1,140,088*	8,268,407	(9,598,770)	*136,634*
Family Welfare	*264,268*	*3,212,857*	3,743,442	(7,031,586)	*188,981*
Food Security and Livelihood	*28,673*	*127,190*	1,180,551	(1,305,640)	*30,774*
Food/NFI Distribution	*3,379,624*	*4,437,744*	22,011,856	(27,474,790)	*2,354,434*
Health Care	*147,226*	*119,993*	472,314	(720,819)	*18,714*
Shelter	*334,615*	*1,396,360*	424,132	(1,801,306)	*353,801*
WASH	*639,192*	*1,589,857*	112,543	(1,824,524)	*517,068*
Humanitarian	***26,669,255***	***9,206,690***	***(4,158,064)***	***(14,700,176)***	***17,017,705***
Family Welfare	*10,628*	339,999	4,529,042	(4,870,105)	*9,564*
Food Security and Livelihood	-	-	-	-	-
Food/NFI Distribution	*26,657,830*	8,799,579	(9,065,211)	(9,385,529)	*17,006,669*
Health Care	*797*	67,112	317,660	(384,097)	*1,472*
Shelter	-	-	*60,445*	*(60,445)*	-
WASH	-	-	-	-	-
Total restricted funds	**31,789,762**	**21,230,779**	**32,055,181**	**(64,457,611)**	**20,618,111**
TOTAL FUNDS	**51,196,406**	**71,875,563**	**-**	**(69,301,779)**	**53,770,190**

All restricted funds are for specific humanitarian projects in the particular areas of the world. The parent charity holds certain restricted funds raised through appeals for emergency relief provision.

20. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS
GROUP

	Unrestricted General Fund £	Unrestricted Designated Fund £	Restricted Fund £	TOTAL FUND £	2024 £
Fixed Assets	4,833,129	1,490,000	-	6,323,129	6,349,428
Current Assets	11,325,494	15,838,609	20,618,111	47,782,214	45,124,751
Current Liabilities	(335,153)	-	-	(335,153)	(277,773)
	15,823,470	17,328,609	20,618,111	53,770,190	51,196,406

21. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS
CHARITY

	Unrestricted General Fund £	Unrestricted Designated Fund £	Restricted Fund £	TOTAL FUND £	2024 £
Fixed Assets	5,779,867	1,490,000	-	7,269,867	7,295,572
Current Assets	10,300,235	15,898,087	20,618,111	46,816,433	44,158,995
Current Liabilities	(308,210)	-	-	(308,210)	(259,926)
	15,771,892	17,388,087	20,618,111	53,778,090	51,194,641

22. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS
GROUP

The following obligations relating to operating lease commitments existed at the year end:

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Expires in:	£	£	£	£
Less than 1yr	186,900	175,100	8,209	8,209
2-5 yrs.	507,758	408,870	-	6,446
	694,658	583,970	8,209	14,655

23. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS
CHARITY

The following obligations relating to operating lease commitments existed at the year end:

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Expires in:	£	£	£	£
Less than 1yr	186,900	175,100	8,209	8,209
2-5 yrs.	507,758	408,870	-	6,446
	694,658	583,970	8,209	14,655

24. AUDITORS REMUNERATION

Statutory audit fees totalled £22,800 (2024: £15,000) during the year.

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

One of the Trustees of Amanat Charity Trust was also a Trustee of Ummah Welfare Trust (PAK). The donations made to this related party is disclosed in note 6. The amount due from Ummah Welfare Trust (PAK) as at 30 November 2025 is £10,068,757 (2024: £7,065,812). The Trustees expenses are disclosed in note 11.

2025

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ummah welfare trust
100% DONATIONS POLICY