

# Trustees' report and financial statements for 2013

Charity no: 295224  
PO Box 3, London, E1 1WP  
[www.muslimaid.org](http://www.muslimaid.org)



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## LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

### Board of Trustees

#### Office Bearers

Chairman  
Dr Manazir Ahsan MBE

Vice Chairman  
Dr Suhaib Hassan

Secretary  
Dr Muhammad Abdul Bari MBE

Treasurer  
AKM Abdussalam

#### Trustees serving in the year

Riyadh Al-Rawi (from 15.06.2013)  
Yousuf Bhailok (from 15.06.2013)  
Nur Ahmed Chowdhury FCCA (from 15.06.2013)  
M H Faruqi  
Mehboob Kantharia  
Dr Abdul Majid Katme  
Saleem Asghar Kidwai OBE (from 15.06.2013)  
Unaiza Malik (from 04.09.2013)  
Chowdhury Mueen-Uddin (retired May 2013)  
Farooq Murad  
Dr Zahid Ali Parvez  
Dr Muhammad Jafer Qureshi  
Dr Tariq Yusuf Rajbee  
Sir Iqbal Sacranie OBE  
Professor Ghulam Sarwar  
S M Tanzeem Wasti  
Muhammad Zamir (from 15.06.2013)

#### Chief Executive Officers

Syed Sharfuddin (until 31.01.2014)  
Hamid Hossain Azad (from 07.04.2014)

#### Assistant Chief Executive Officer

Shuaib Yusaf (from 07.04.2014)

#### Registered Office

PO Box 3  
London  
E1 1WP

#### Charity number

295224

#### Bankers

Lloyds TSB Bank plc  
HSBC  
Habib Bank AG Zurich  
Islamic Bank of Britain  
Qatar Islamic Bank

#### Auditor

Chantrey Vellacott DFK LLP  
Russell Square House  
10-12 Russell Square  
London  
WC1B 5LF

## ABOUT MUSLIM AID

### Who we are

A UK-based international relief and development agency, Muslim Aid has been working for nearly three decades to help save and improve the lives of millions in over 70 of the world's poorest countries.

#### Our Mission

Guided by the teachings of Islam Muslim Aid endeavours to tackle poverty and its causes by developing innovative and sustainable solutions that enable individuals and their communities to live with dignity and honour and by supporting initiatives that promote economic and social justice.

#### Our Vision

Muslim Aid's vision is the alleviation of poverty, education for all, and the provision of basic amenities for those in need in order to create a world where charity and compassion produce justice, self-reliance and human development.

#### Our Values

Muslim Aid's values are compassion and sensitivity to others' needs and conditions, empowerment of people to realise their true potential, justice for all by considering the rights of people and treating them with dignity and respect regardless of their faith, gender or ethnic background.

### What we do

Working in over 70 countries across Africa, Asia and Europe, Muslim Aid is striving to help the poor overcome the suffering endured due to natural disasters and lack of life's basic necessities.

We work with all in need, regardless of their race, religion, gender, nationality or political affiliation.

Whilst responding to emergencies is one of our major priorities, we also work on strategic programmes to eliminate poverty that focus upon:

- Education
- Skills training
- Provision of clean water
- Healthcare
- Income generation projects

These projects ensure that individuals can have access to basic necessities and the skills necessary to generate an income so that they are not permanently dependent on aid agencies for food and shelter.

### Who we work with

Since its inception, the number of community based humanitarian organisations that Muslim Aid works with has constantly grown. We are committed to a partnership based approach to poverty eradication and empowerment, and our network of partners now covers most of the countries we work in.

By working through partners, (including ECHO, EC, WFP, IDB, and UNDP, amongst others) we avail of operational synergies and are thus able to ensure that administration and aid-delivery costs are minimised.

## ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2013

As a premier international NGO in the UK, Muslim Aid has made a significant contribution towards disaster relief and recovery and the alleviation of poverty. We are in the fourth year of a five-year strategic plan (2011-2015) The following are key objectives of the strategic plan:

1. Strong organisation and leadership
2. High impact programme development and effective emergency response
3. Increase donations and secure autonomy in financial resources
4. Nurturing friendships and establishing new networks
5. Effective intervention for poverty reduction
6. Achieving quality standards globally

Muslim Aid has fully operational field offices in Bangladesh, Bosnia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Sudan. These field offices implement Muslim Aid's development strategy through multi-faceted programmes. In addition to the, field offices there are regional coordinating offices in Jordan and Kenya.

### International Programme

Muslim Aid consolidated its development programmes globally in 2013. In order to ensure long term sustainable development, Muslim Aid programmes focused on tackling the root causes of poverty by working with local communities to improve access to quality education, better healthcare, clean water and sanitation facilities as well as empowering women, men and their families through innovative livelihood programmes.

#### Education

During 2013, Muslim Aid continued to improve access to education for children through school rehabilitation and rebuilding programmes. This included distributing educational materials, teacher training, improving child health and nutrition, and installing water pumps, hygiene kits and sanitation facilities.

Over 59,000 children worldwide were able to continue with their education through the support of Muslim Aid.

Muslim Aid Somalia, in collaboration with UNICEF, is providing a range of educational materials to support teachers and children in schools. A total of 8,100 children in 45 schools were able to benefit from this programme.

In Cambodia, Muslim Aid is providing over 2,450 children in the Kampong Thom province, additional support in literacy, numeracy and English.

Further support and encouragement was given to children and their families affected by conflict and disasters. This included renovating primary schools in Iraq, Sri Lanka and Pakistan, distributing educational kits in Myanmar and Lebanon and installing water, hygiene and sanitation facilities in Kenya and Iraq.

## Healthcare

Over 250,000 people across the world benefited from Muslim Aid healthcare programmes.

Muslim Aid provides a range of much needed healthcare and services to marginalised and vulnerable communities. Services include basic healthcare, maternal and child health services and specialised health interventions through referrals and links with Government and partner hospitals.

Muslim Aid Bangladesh has established four hospitals to provide a comprehensive range of healthcare services to the poorest communities. The hospitals provided healthcare services to 335,286 people in 2013.

In Bosnia, Muslim Aid worked with partner NGOs to improve the support provided to children with disabilities and their families. Among the many global initiatives, activities included a safe motherhood programme in Pakistan, alternative healthcare in Sri Lanka, healthcare support for the elderly in Lebanon and tuberculosis, malaria and polio eradication programmes in Somalia.

In 2013, 6 mobile clinics were established in Rakhine State, Myanmar to provide healthcare to over 19,000 people. Following floods in Pakistan in 2013, 3 medical camps were set up in the Punjab province to provide preventative healthcare services to 25,000 people. Healthcare services were also made available for Syrian refugees in Lebanon throughout the year.

## WASH

Lack of clean water and sanitation facilities are a major cause of waterborne diseases for many communities around the world.

Through Muslim Aid's 'Dig a Well' project, over 62,000 people received clean water and improved sanitation facilities in Sudan during 2013.

In Indonesia, 1,108 people in 2 villages in Aceh received clean water with the construction of 12 public wells, 8 public sanitation facilities, maintenance training and health hygiene promotion. In Cambodia, 1,770 people in the rural area of Kampong Thom province received improved water supply and sanitation facilities. Similar schemes in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka meant a total of 115,000 people benefited through the 'Dig a Well' project in 2013.

A major component of the programme is to support schools with access to clean drinking water, improved sanitation facilities as well as training on hygiene and health awareness. The construction of wells and latrines in schools in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka has allowed 218,000

school children and community members to improve their knowledge of health practices.

## Economic Empowerment

Muslim Aid Microfinance programme operates in Somalia, Sudan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Cambodia. It is guided by Islamic principles with the aim of reducing poverty through income generation. The programme supports the establishment of micro and small enterprise.

To date, 59,000 entrepreneurs, many of them women, have managed their social, health and economic needs through Muslim Aids Microfinance programme.

Muslim Aid works largely with rural populations. Most are dependent on agriculture yet ongoing conflicts and natural disasters have had an adverse effect on their main source of income and livelihoods. Muslim Aid places high importance on developing long term sustainable economic empowerment programmes through early recovery of agricultural production and income, and improving food security. This includes rebuilding agricultural infrastructures and the provision of agricultural inputs such as water, seeds, fertiliser and pesticides. Farmers in Iraq and Pakistan are among those to have benefitted from this programme.

The programme also provides support for new income generating activities such as bee keeping in Bosnia and handicraft production and marketing in Indonesia.

## The Rainbow Family - Child Support Programme

The Rainbow Family Child Sponsorship Programme provides children with the help they need to build a better future both for themselves and their community through the support of a donor. Muslim Aid works with families to ensure that children have access to continuous education and their basic housing and nutritional needs are met. To support children to meet their developmental needs, Muslim Aid also provides mentoring services, which provides emotional and social support, to help children to achieve their goals and perform well academically.

Muslim Aid also implemented its Eid Gift project; 3,974 children were given gifts by way of cash or presents in 2013. Donors also gave gifts to their sponsored children.

In 2013, through local funding, the Rainbow Family and partners, implemented a number of projects to provide further support to the sponsored children.

Muslim Aid Indonesia ran classes for children to improve their English skills. The six week course was attended by 75 Rainbow Family children in the districts of Aceh Besar and Band Aceh. Muslim Aid's partner in Palestine delivered hygiene and nutrition awareness and stress and mental disorder management seminars for the mothers of sponsored children.

Muslim Aid Bosnia implemented an after school programme for 40 children to improve their English and Mathematical skills. Muslim Aid Pakistan established Child Development Centres which provided educational coaching, art and life skills lessons to enhance the performance of children at school.

## Emergency Response and Sectoral Programme

### Emergency relief: Conflict and Displaced Persons

In 2013, Muslim Aid significantly contributed to global emergency relief efforts in response to conflicts and natural disasters. 76 emergency programmes were carried out in total, which benefited 363,748 people around the world.

#### Syria

The conflict in Syria reached its second year in 2013 and the scale of devastation, death toll and number of refugees increased considerably. Muslim Aid continued to provide emergency relief to Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries through its field offices in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq.

#### Jordan

Muslim Aid Jordan provided one month food parcels to 5,700 Syrian refugee families, and baby milk and sanitary items to 800 families. 1,000 children also received school bags, uniforms and stationery to support their educational development.

Muslim Aid Iraq also distributed one month food parcels to 3,920 Syrian refugees in Iraq. Muslim Aid Lebanon distributed coal, mattresses, rugs and blankets to 3,000 Syrian refugees in Lebanon, and a further 3,000 were provided with food vouchers.

In addition to this, a further 4,000 Syrian refugees were provided with clean drinking water through in-kind donations from Aqua Box. Muslim Aid Lebanon distributed 473 aquaboxes and built 25 community water filters. Through its partners, Muslim Aid distributed one month food parcels to 6,320 people in the Aleppo and Idlib areas of Syria. Non-food items and financial support were also provided to 150 households in Hamah, Syria.

A further 5,000 people in Jordan, 3,000 in Lebanon and 2,100 people inside Syria through its partners, were given warm winter clothes, blankets, shoes, socks, hats and gloves.

#### Myanmar

Following conflict in Myanmar (Burma) which erupted in 2011, Muslim Aid began to provide emergency relief to internally displaced people (IDP), victims of conflict and the chronically impoverished, through its partners, Al-Asmakh Charity and Mercy Malaysia. As part of its long-term programme, 6 health clinics were established to provide healthcare to 24,000 vulnerable people. A local community hospital was given medicines and medical equipment, which benefitted 12,000 people. 5,040 people received food and non-food items in Mandalay, and a further 463 benefitted from the renovation of 3 school buildings and the construction of 6 water wells. Muslim Aid Myanmar also distributed school uniforms, educational materials, and school bags to 720 children in order to support their educational needs.

#### Bangladesh

In April 2013, an eight-story factory in Bangladesh collapsed killing over a thousand people and injuring thousands more. Muslim Aid Bangladesh arrived on the scene almost immediately to aid rescue efforts, providing first aid kits, torches, bottled water, food items and hygiene kits to survivors.

Muslim Aid Bangladesh provided early recovery support to the flood victims in North West Bangladesh by constructing a 1,225 metre long road and embankment in the Kurigram district. The flooding damaged houses, crops and destroyed people's livelihoods. The construction of the embankment not only protected the area against the heavy water flow during the monsoon but brought silt to the land making it more fertile. Several DRR projects across the country were implemented to support vulnerable communities.

#### Philippines

Muslim Aid was part of the global relief effort to provide support to those who suffered in the aftermath of typhoon Haiyan by providing food, clean drinking water, kitchen utensils and constructing shelter and sanitation facilities for over 2,000 people.

#### Pakistan

Muslim Aid Pakistan responded to the large scale flooding and multiple earthquakes in 2013, which devastated the lives of thousands in the region. The team provided 75,000 people in need with healthcare through 5 mobile clinics, and access to clean drinking water in Sialkot and Sindh. 200 households in Balochistan were given non-food items and shelter, while a further 3,500 received aquaboxes, tents and hygiene kits.

#### Kenya & Sudan

Muslim Aid Kenya and Muslim Aid Sudan responded to those in need after areas in Kenya and Sudan suffered flooding. Emergency support was given to 1,830 people in Malindi through the provision of food, sanitation facilities and the rehabilitation of schools. Muslim Aid Sudan provided emergency support to 5,000 people in Khartoum.

#### Indonesia & Cambodia

Flooding in Indonesia and Cambodia prompted emergency responses from our field staff. Muslim Aid Indonesia provided water and sanitation facilities to 4,675 households, and supported a further 577 villagers in Padang. Muslim Aid Cambodia also provided emergency assistance to 100 households in the wake of the flooding.

In 2013, Muslim Aid implemented a number of disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes in countries which are prone to natural disasters, such as Bangladesh, Bosnia, Cambodia, Indonesia and Pakistan.

#### Cambodia

In recent years, severe flooding and cyclones have damaged the infrastructure in Cambodia, affecting properties, crops and livelihoods. In December 2013, Muslim Aid Cambodia completed the implementation of a DRR programme, improving disaster preparedness at the community level. This programme targeted groups within the community and provided training through workshops. Teachers and students from different schools, local volunteers and local authorities were amongst those who were trained. Muslim Aid Cambodia effectively trained 2,243 individuals.

#### Climate Change

Climate change is a major contributory factor in causing natural disasters and perpetuating poverty. Indonesia is one of the most vulnerable countries prone to climate change. Muslim Aid Indonesia implemented a project in Leuge village, Aceh district, to strengthen the local capacity through a series of trainings. In addition, a mangrove planting programme was implemented for sustainable ecological development. 14,000 units of mangroves were planted within the targeted area.

This project will protect the terrestrial zone from degradation and pollution as well as improve biodiversity. The mangroves will also encourage more crustaceans in the ponds helping to increase income generation for the community.

## Housing and Shelter

### Myanmar

To improve the conditions of IDPs living in cramped camps in Myanmar, Muslim Aid in partnership with Al-Asmakh Charity, constructed 56 shelters with 336 rooms for 1,680 beneficiaries in the Baw Du Pha camp. This project was implemented with the support from UNHCR and under the agreement with the Rakhine State government.

### Bangladesh

Muslim Aid constructed 1,972 refugee shelters for Rohingya refugees in the Cox's Bazar district with the support of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO). The shelters provide health services, water and sanitation facilities, nutrition and security to 2,092 refugee families.

### Pakistan

After the 2010 floods in Pakistan, the Ranjanpur district was declared the second most affected in Punjab. In the village of Basti Rindhan, Jampur, 90% of population became homeless and were exposed to waterborne diseases. Muslim Aid completed its model village project in 2013, to help rehabilitate communities seriously affected by the floods of 2010, 2011 and 2013. The village contains 110 houses, 2 Government health facilities and a Government girl's elementary school.

Muslim Aid has also provided skill development training for 350 marginalised women and distributed 450 goats to poor and disadvantaged families. In the cities of Mianwali and Isa Khel, Muslim Aid provided houses to 90 families living in impoverished conditions. To strengthen the human, financial and physical capital of these families, Muslim Aid also organised livestock management sessions and skills development workshops.

## Religious projects

### Ramadan

In 2013 as conflicts continued to tear lives apart, and unnecessary food shortages caused the deaths of many, Muslim Aid stepped up its food security programme during the month of Ramadan. With the support of its generous donors Muslim Aid reached over 252,000 people around the world through its 'Feed the Fasting' programme. This programme ensures the poorest communities receive a nourishing suhoor (pre-dawn) meal to begin the fast and a nutritious meal at iftar throughout the month

### Qurbani

Qurbani occurs on Eid-ul-Adha with a ritual sacrifice of a camel, cow, sheep or a goat being performed and the meat then distributed to those in need. Muslim Aid's Qurbani programme is not just about providing people with sustenance, but also supporting the livelihood of local farmers who provide and slaughter animals that the community benefit from. Through its field offices and partners, Muslim Aid reached 260,000 people around the world.

### Zakat

Muslim Aid has a strict policy not to deduct any administration costs from Zakat donations. £3.2 million of Zakat donation was

collected in 2013 by Muslim Aid and utilised in Emergency, Education, Healthcare, and WASH projects.

### Other religious dues

Muslim Aid's Religious Dues programme allows donors to fulfil their religious obligations which include animal sacrifice, Aqiqah, Fidyah and Kaffara. Over 17,700 people received support through this programme.

## STRUCTURE GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

### Board of trustees

The Trustees are elected and operate in accordance with the Trust Deed and Governing Document of the Charity approved in November 1985 and amended subsequently by the Board of Trustees. The Trustees are responsible for policy making and ensuring that these policies are implemented. Muslim Aid's management is responsible for implementing programmes and projects approved by the Trustees in an efficient and transparent manner, thus fulfilling the aims and objectives of the Charity.

There was also a governance review as a result of which the Office Bearers (OB) took most of the responsibilities earlier exercised by the Executive Committee (EC). The OB engaged actively with the Senior Management of the Charity in order to improve Muslim Aid's response to disasters and development challenges in areas where it is actively involved.

The organisation is made up of structured departments functioning as independent units with clear reporting lines. Systems for line management, appraisals, staff development and supervision are in place, together with an accountability framework, and grievance and complaints procedures.

Reports are submitted to the Charity Commission by the Trustees, as required by law.

### Office Bearers

The following held office in the board during the year:

Dr Manazir Ahsan MBE (Chairman)  
Dr Suhaib Hassan (Vice Chairman)  
Dr Muhammad Abdul Bari MBE (Secretary)  
Mr AKM Abdussalam (Treasurer)

### Committees

- o Finance committee  
The Finance Committee is chaired by Mr AKM Abdussalam. The Committee considers the financial plans and performance of Muslim Aid and the cost effective and efficient operation of the charity.
- o Governance & Strategy committee  
The Governance & Strategy committee is chaired by Sir Iqbal Sacranie and is responsible for all matters pertaining to governance and adherence to Muslim Aid's constitution. It oversees the charity's accountability framework and ensures that the highest standards of efficiency prevail.
- o Media committee  
The Media committee is chaired by Mr S Wasti and oversees the development of the charity's media and publicity strategies.

- o Audit committee  
The audit committee is chaired by Mr Nadim Sheikh and is charged with overseeing all matters pertaining to the audit process at Muslim Aid.
- o Emergency & Disaster Management committee  
This is chaired by Dr Jafar Oureshi and is charged with ensuring that Muslim Aid has the continuing capacity to respond to emergencies and disasters worldwide.
- o Distribution committee  
The Distribution committee is chaired by Dr Suhaib Hasan and oversees the distribution of funds via approval of proposals submitted to support projects/programmes to further Muslim Aid's stated objectives.
- o Fundraising committee  
This is chaired by Dr Manazir Ahsan and is responsible for ensuring that the fundraising strategy is effective and delivered in keeping with the charity's commitments to deliver aid worldwide.

#### Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with the applicable law and regulations.

The law applicable to charities in England & Wales requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards) and applicable law. Under charity law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of its incoming resources and application of resources of the Charity for that period.

In preparing these financial statements the Trustees are required to:

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

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity's transactions and 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. 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 have exercised due diligence and care in protecting the integrity of the charity and have gone through the financial accounts placed on the charity's website in line with the legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements.

The Trustees take this opportunity to thank Muslim Aid stakeholders, in particular our generous donors and beneficiaries for their support and faith in Muslim Aid's commitment and ability to deliver relief and development where it is needed most. Staff, volunteers and friends remain steadfast in their resolve to work for the service of humanity.

The Audited Accounts of the charity were presented to the AGM held in London on 14 June 2014 and approved by the Trustees on the same date.

#### Organisational structure

The Trustees delegate the day-to-day running of the charity to the CEO Office (staffed by the CEO and Assistant CEO) and the Senior Management Team (SMT). The CEO reports to the Chair of the Board.

#### Internal Audit and Risk Management

As part of ongoing measures to improve internal financial, governance and risk management controls and to meet the requirements of its donors, regulators and external agencies requirements, the Trustees have taken appropriate steps to establish an Internal Audit & Risk Management function within the charity.

The charity's internal audit is handled by its Internal Audit & Risk Management unit, which reports to the Audit & Risk Committee and Trustees.

The purpose of the Internal Audit is to analyse the charity's operations and processes, as well as the effectiveness and quality of its supervisory mechanisms. The Head of Internal Audit & Risk also participates, if necessary, in audits undertaken in conjunction with acquisitions and carries out special tasks when needed.

During 2013, the Internal Audit & Risk Management department has grown with departments in Muslim Aid Bangladesh and Pakistan. The functions are independent and report directly to the charity's Head of Internal Audit & Risk Management, based within the charity's head office. Internal Audit & Risk has conducted reviews within the charity's head office, regional offices and its international field offices and these are:

Muslim Aid Pakistan  
Muslim Aid Bangladesh  
Muslim Aid Kenya  
Muslim Aid Somalia

The implementation of the recommendations made from the reviews undertaken, has enhanced the charity's financial, governance and risk mitigating controls. This has led to financial savings and improved operational activity. The Internal Audit & Risk Management function aims to further enhance the work it conducts and in order to meet its strategic objectives and provide assurance to its donors and stakeholders.

#### Public benefit

The Trustees confirm that they abide by the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit complying with Section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 to have due regard to public benefit in pursuance of its objectives and activities.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on page 14 of the attached Financial Statements.

No material uncertainties that may cast a doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern have been identified by the trustees.

### Income

Muslim Aid's total income for the year was £26.7million, which is an increase of £1.9million or 7.7% on 2012 (2012: £24.8m). Individual donation income has decreased by 4.9%. This decrease is mainly because in 2013 there were fewer emergency appeals than in the previous year and this contributed to a decline in income from emergency campaigns. However, if we isolate the emergency income the increase in general donation is 20.7% (2013: £7m, 2012: £5.8m).

Institutional grants have decreased by 5.5%, this is mainly because a number of ongoing projects ended and new contracts signed towards the end of the financial year.

One of our main priorities last year was to strengthen our unrestricted funds base. At the end of the financial year we have raised £6million (2012: £4m)

Some of our unrestricted funds were used to promote long term development programmes.

### Three years income trend



### Expenditure

Our total expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2013 was £26.5million (2012: £28.2m). The expenditure on charitable objective was £24.5million (2012: £26.4m) which was £1.9 million lower than the previous year. The reason for this reduction is mainly because of a decrease in voluntary income for development programmes.

Our expenditure on the Rainbow Family Programme has increased significantly due to an expansion in the number of children being supported via the Programme reaching 5060 by 31/12/2013

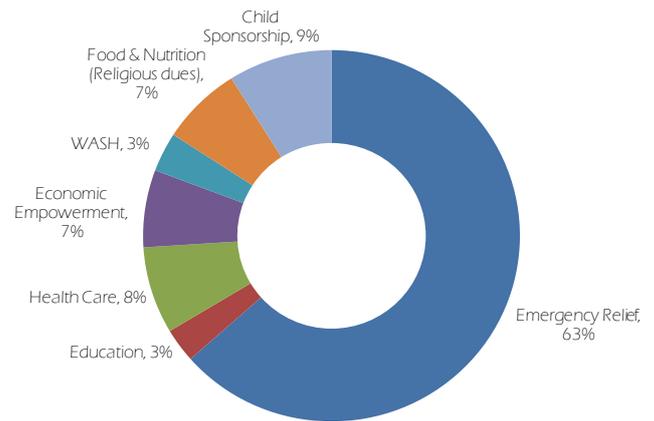
Despite having less emergency appeals in 2013, our emergency expenditure increased by 18% compared to the previous year. This is because we have delivered a number of ECHO funded projects in Bangladesh and UN funded projects in Somalia.

The Charity has transferred £2 million from its unrestricted fund to support general emergencies around the world and to contribute towards the projects implemented with partner organisations.

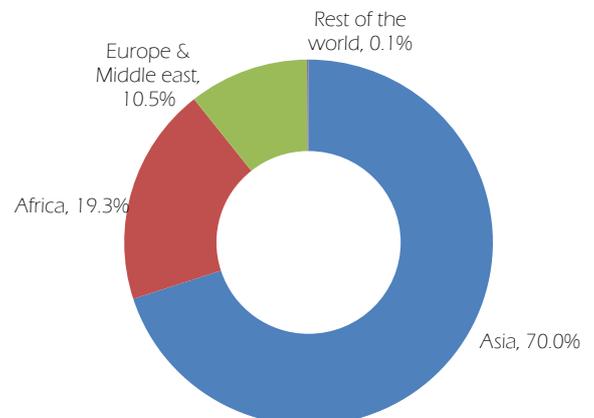
The split between our emergency response and development work was 63:37 (2012: 54:46).

Muslim Aid has a global footprint delivering large programmes of work in each geographical region. The breakdown of programme expenditure is shown below.

### Our activities in 2013



### Our response by region in 2013



### Net assets

The balance sheet for the charity shows net assets of £13.6 million, compared with £13.3 million in the previous year, representing the increased operational working capital and reserves.

### Financial risk

The Trustees have the overall responsibility for ensuring the Charity has an appropriate system of controls, financial and otherwise, across the entire organisation in order to provide reasonable assurance that:

- Its assets are safeguarded against unauthorised use or disposition,
- Proper records are maintained and that financial information is reliable,
- The Charity complies with relevant laws and regulations.

The Trustees have in place a risk management process to assess and implement risk management strategies. This process includes a review by Trustees, Senior Management Team and other charity officers. The process identifies the types of risk that the Charity faces, which are recorded in a Master Risk Register, prioritises them in terms of likelihood of occurrence and potential impact, and identifies the means of mitigating these risks.

#### **Tangible fixed assets**

The changes in tangible fixed assets during the period are shown in note 9 to the financial statements.

#### **Investment policy**

The Investment Policy of the Trustees is to keep its funds in registered banks in the UK and overseas and, where possible, in Shariah compliant products.

#### **Reserve policy**

The Trustees recognise the need to hold sufficient reserves to allow protection of core activities in the event of any income shortfalls to implement long-term strategic programmes and enable MA to carry out its essential projects. The reserve policy ensures, as far as possible, the sustainability of charitable activities across various sectors.

The policy aims to have sufficient free reserves to enable MA to cope with fluctuations and to hold at least the equivalent of six months' Headquarters and field offices' running cost expenditure (£2.5m). The total free consolidated reserves on 31 December 2013 were £3.6 million (2012: £4.3m). However, out of this the HQ's free reserve was £2.9million (2012: £2.4m).

The Trustees are pleased they have met their reserves policy and will review it again during 2014. In addition Trustees designated £2.3 million as MA's consolidated fixed assets.

The Audited Accounts of the charity were presented to the AGM held in London on 14 June 2014 and approved by the Trustees on the same date.



Dr Manazir Ahsan MBE  
Chairman



AKM Abdussalam  
Treasurer

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF MUSLIM AID

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Muslim Aid for the year ended 31 December 2013 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial activities, the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated cash flow statement and related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

### Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditor

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view.

We have been appointed as auditors under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charity's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and nonfinancial information in the Trustees' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2013 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.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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:

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



**CHANTREY VELLACOTT DFK LLP**  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor  
LONDON, UK

14 June 2014

CHANTREY VELLACOTT DFK LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Consolidated statement of financial activities  
For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2013 £	Total 2012 £
<b>INCOMING RESOURCES</b>					
Incoming resources from generated funds:					
<i>Voluntary income:</i>					
Donations	2	5,364,927	6,269,648	11,634,575	12,237,801
Gifts in Kind		-	8,191,793	8,191,793	5,318,308
<i>Activities for generating funds:</i>					
Investment and other income	3	51,803	-	51,803	50,381
Incoming resources from charitable activities:					
Institutional Grants	4	369,893	6,435,380	6,805,273	7,182,711
<b>Total incoming resources</b>		<b>5,786,623</b>	<b>20,896,821</b>	<b>26,683,444</b>	<b>24,789,201</b>
<b>RESOURCES EXPENDED</b>					
Costs of generating funds					
Fundraising cost		855,780	1,101,166	1,956,946	1,721,222
Charitable expenditure:					
Emergency Relief		391,375	15,170,359	15,561,734	13,211,946
Education		412,888	315,239	728,127	1,784,156
Healthcare		671,888	1,186,527	1,858,415	4,232,459
Economic Empowerment		1,133,361	515,841	1,649,202	2,950,774
WASH		83,822	756,173	839,995	713,522
Qurbani/Ramadan and other religious dues		606,271	1,093,896	1,700,167	2,090,579
Rainbow Family		485,416	1,699,428	2,184,844	1,387,500
<b>Total Charitable expenditure</b>	5	<b>3,785,021</b>	<b>20,737,463</b>	<b>24,522,484</b>	<b>26,370,936</b>
Governance costs	7	88,269	-	88,269	75,612
<b>Total Resources Expended</b>	5	<b>4,729,070</b>	<b>21,838,629</b>	<b>26,567,699</b>	<b>28,167,770</b>
Net incoming / (outgoing) resources before transfers					
		1,057,553	(941,808)	115,745	(3,378,569)
Transfers between funds	13	(2,029,205)	2,029,205	-	-
Exchange surpluses/(deficits)		247,907	-	247,907	660,528
<b>Net Movement in funds</b>		<b>(723,745)</b>	<b>1,087,397</b>	<b>363,652</b>	<b>(2,718,041)</b>
Total Funds at 31 December 2012		6,606,676	6,678,132	13,284,808	16,002,849
<b>Total Funds at 31 December 2013</b>		<b>5,882,931</b>	<b>7,765,529</b>	<b>13,648,460</b>	<b>13,284,808</b>

All recognised gains and losses are reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

The notes on pages 13 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated balance sheet  
As at 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	9	2,282,531	2,306,676
		<u>2,282,531</u>	<u>2,306,676</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	10	474,465	517,955
Debtors	11	2,719,729	2,358,563
Cash at bank and in hand		10,945,855	11,025,007
		<u>14,140,049</u>	<u>13,901,525</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	<b>(2,774,120)</b>	<b>(2,923,393)</b>
		<u>11,365,929</u>	<u>10,978,132</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>11,365,929</b>	<b>10,978,132</b>
<b>Net total assets</b>		<b>13,648,460</b>	<b>13,284,808</b>
		<u><u>13,648,460</u></u>	<u><u>13,284,808</u></u>
<b>The total funds of the Charity</b>			
Unrestricted income funds			
- General fund		3,600,000	4,300,000
- Designated fund		2,282,531	2,306,676
Restricted income funds	13	7,765,929	6,678,132
		<u>13,648,460</u>	<u>13,284,808</u>
		<u><u>13,648,460</u></u>	<u><u>13,284,808</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on: 14 June 2014 and signed on its behalf by:



Dr Manazir Ahsan MBE  
Chairman



AKM Abdussalam  
Treasurer

The notes on pages 13 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

## Consolidated cash flow statement For the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013	2012
	£	£
<b>Cash flow statement</b>		
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from operating activities	431,987	(1,648,391)
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	<u>(511,139)</u>	<u>(460,159)</u>
<b>(Decrease) / Increase in cash in the year</b>	<b><u>(79,152)</u></b>	<b><u>(2,108,550)</u></b>

### Note to the cash flow statement

#### Reconciliation of changes in net (outgoing) / incoming resources before transfers to net cash inflow from operating activities

Net (outgoing) / incoming resources before transfers	363,652	(2,718,041)
Add: Depreciation	535,284	730,724
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	43,490	(108,077)
(Increase) / Decrease in debtors	(361,166)	736,034
(Decrease) in creditors	<u>(149,273)</u>	<u>(289,031)</u>
<b>Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from operating activities</b>	<b><u>431,987</u></b>	<b><u>(1,648,391)</u></b>

#### Analysis of change in net funds

	Opening balance 1 January 2013 £	Cash flow movement £	Closing balance 31 December 2013 £
Cash at bank and in hand	11,025,007	(79,152)	10,945,855
	<u>11,025,007</u>	<u>(79,152)</u>	<u>10,945,855</u>

# Notes to the financial statements

## For the year ended 31 December 2013

### 1 Accounting policies

#### a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and reporting for Charities" published in March 2005, and applicable UK law and accounting standards. The financial statements are prepared on accruals and going concern basis. The accounting policies below have been adopted for material items.

These accounts include the results and assets and liabilities of the material field offices of Muslim Aid.

#### b) Incoming resources

Voluntary income is received by way of donations and gifts and is included in the Statement of Financial Activities when Muslim Aid is entitled to the receipt and the amount can be measured with reasonable certainty.

Gifts in Kind for which Muslim Aid accepts full responsibility for distribution, are included in income at their market value (in the case of medicines, at the lowest value of the generic equivalent as approved by the WHO) when it is distributed and under Charitable Activities at the same value and time.

Grants, including grants for the purchase of fixed assets, are recognised in full in the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they are receivable.

The value of services provided by volunteers has not been included in accordance with the SORP.

The receipt in advance of a grant for expenditures that take place in a future accounting period is accounted for as deferred income and recognised as a liability until the accounting period in which Muslim Aid is expend the resource.

#### c) Resources expended

Resources expended are recognised in the year in which they are incurred.

Fundraising costs are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities.

Support costs are those costs incurred indirectly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity are allocated across the categories of charitable activities.

Governance costs are those incurred in connection with administration of the charity and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements. They include legal advice for trustees, the cost of trustees' meetings, audit fee and internal audit cost.

#### d) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the time of the transaction.

Foreign currency balances are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency gains and losses are included in the SOFA against the expenditure for the period in which they are incurred.

#### e) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold properties	Straight line over the life of the lease
Freehold properties	5% straight line
Computers and software	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	10% straight line
Office equipment	15% straight line
Motor vehicles	15% straight line

#### f) Micro credit schemes

Expenditure on Muslim Aid's interest free micro credit loans are written off under Charitable Activities as it is not intended that Muslim Aid will ever profit from or derive an income from these loans.

#### g) Funds

General funds are unrestricted funds which include buildings and equipment necessary for the proper functioning of the charity and other funds available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the charity's objectives.

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the Trustees for particular purposes.

Restricted funds are funds which are subject to specific restrictions as imposed by the donor or nature of the appeal.

#### h) Shariah and Zakah donations

The charity complies with Shariah law as provided in the Holy Quran and Sunnah. In addition, the charity does not charge administration costs to Zakah donations.

#### i) Leases

Lease costs are taken to the SOFA on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

#### j) Inventories

These are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. They are supplies received before the year end and distributed after the year end.

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2013

2 Donations	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
	2013	2013	2013	2012
	£	£	£	£
Donations received in UK	3,288,179	5,168,482	<b>8,456,661</b>	9,501,364
Gift aid	162,475	1,101,166	<b>1,263,641</b>	1,269,143
Donations received at Field Offices	1,914,273	-	<b>1,914,273</b>	1,467,294
	<b>5,364,927</b>	<b>6,269,648</b>	<b>11,634,575</b>	<b>12,237,801</b>

3 Investment and other income	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
	2013	2013	2013	2012
	£	£	£	£
Bank deposit profit	51,803	-	<b>51,803</b>	50,381
	<b>51,803</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51,803</b>	<b>50,381</b>

4 Institutional income	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
	2013	2013	2013	2012
	£	£	£	£
Muslim Aid-Australia	-	28,668	<b>28,668</b>	79,905
European Commission Humanitarian Organisation	369,893	3,574,077	<b>3,943,970</b>	3,643,988
Islamic Union	-	23,668	<b>23,668</b>	42,346
Helping Hands / ICNA	-	-	<b>-</b>	8,161
Al Asmakh Charity	-	121,468	<b>121,468</b>	-
United Methodist Committee on Relief	-	-	<b>-</b>	35,265
Other Institutional Grants	-	186,407	<b>186,407</b>	27,977
Institutional Grants at Field Offices	-	2,501,092	<b>2,501,092</b>	3,345,069
Total Institutional Income	<b>369,893</b>	<b>6,435,380</b>	<b>6,805,273</b>	<b>7,182,711</b>

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2013

5 Resources expended	Direct	Staff	Support	Total	Total
	costs	costs	costs	2013	2012
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of generating funds	1,105,623	800,818	50,505	1,956,946	1,721,222
<b>Charitable activities</b>					
Emergency relief	15,079,404	368,916	113,414	15,561,734	13,211,946
Education	669,921	44,519	13,687	728,127	1,784,156
Healthcare	1,806,729	39,533	12,153	1,858,415	4,232,459
Economic Empowerment	1,603,799	34,727	10,676	1,649,202	2,950,774
WASH	786,244	41,112	12,639	839,995	713,522
Qurbani/Ramadan	1,477,093	170,621	52,453	1,700,167	2,090,579
Rainbow Family	1,895,744	221,122	67,978	2,184,844	1,387,500
<b>Total Charitable activities</b>	<b>23,318,934</b>	<b>920,550</b>	<b>283,000</b>	<b>24,522,484</b>	<b>26,370,936</b>
Governance cost	54,882	33,387	-	88,269	75,612
<b>Total resources expended</b>	<b>24,479,439</b>	<b>1,754,755</b>	<b>333,505</b>	<b>26,567,699</b>	<b>28,167,770</b>

Support costs have been allocated on the basis of the proportion of expenditure.

6 Resources expended: Support Costs	2013	2012
	£	£
Staff training and recruitment	45,598	24,960
Office communication	58,095	47,323
Office running cost	229,812	190,968
	<b>333,505</b>	<b>263,251</b>

7 Resources expended: Governance Costs	2013	2012
	£	£
Trustees Reimbursements, Travel & Hotel	4,172	5,115
External Audit fee	21,000	29,000
Internal Audit	41,176	-
Legal and other costs	21,921	41,497
	<b>88,269</b>	<b>75,612</b>

8 Staff cost and number of employees	2013	2012
	Number	Number
Average number of employees in the UK during the year were:		
Fundraising	18	23
Information Public Affairs	3	3
International Programmes	16	12
Management and Finance	9	12
Corporate Services	12	7
Internal audit	1	-
	<b>59</b>	<b>57</b>

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2013

8 Staff cost and number of employees (continued)

Employment costs	2013	2012
	£	£
Gross Pay	1,613,476	1,412,230
Employer's national insurance	141,279	121,819
	<u>1,754,755</u>	<u>1,534,049</u>

No employee earned more than £60,000 during the year (2012: None).

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold & Leasehold buildings	Computers & software	Fixtures & fittings	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2013	1,965,863	482,090	228,834	781,461	757,475	4,215,723
Additions	82,924	201,738	41,991	46,136	138,350	511,139
Disposals	(102,155)	(3,524)	(706)	(1,685)	(8,872)	(116,942)
As at 31 December 2013	<u>1,946,632</u>	<u>680,304</u>	<u>270,119</u>	<u>825,912</u>	<u>886,953</u>	<u>4,609,920</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 1 January 2013	373,524	370,898	100,612	613,367	450,646	1,909,047
Charge for the year	229,405	92,569	32,876	80,173	100,261	535,284
Disposals	(102,155)	(3,524)	(706)	(1,685)	(8,872)	(116,942)
As at 31 December 2013	<u>500,774</u>	<u>459,943</u>	<u>132,782</u>	<u>691,855</u>	<u>542,035</u>	<u>2,327,389</u>
<b>Net book values</b>						
At 31 December 2013	<u>1,445,858</u>	<u>220,361</u>	<u>137,337</u>	<u>134,057</u>	<u>344,918</u>	<u>2,282,531</u>
NBV at 31 December 2012	<u>1,592,339</u>	<u>111,192</u>	<u>128,222</u>	<u>168,094</u>	<u>306,829</u>	<u>2,306,676</u>

The development cost (£131,259) of the new CRM system is included under Computer and software on which no depreciation has been charged.

10 Inventories

This mainly consists of undistributed medicines stored in warehouses in various field offices under the control of Muslim Aid.

11 Debtors

	2013	2012
	£	£
Gift aid receivable	458,649	427,532
Receivable from Institutions	2,087,019	1,810,197
Other debtors	174,061	120,834
	<u>2,719,729</u>	<u>2,358,563</u>

# Notes to the financial statements

## For the year ended 31 December 2013

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2013	2012
	£	£
Other creditors (including deferred income)	2,364,096	2,620,117
Accruals	410,024	303,276
	<b>2,774,120</b>	<b>2,923,393</b>

2012 deferred income of £1,509,106 was fully utilised in 2013 and 2013 deferred income of £772,389 will be fully utilised in 2014

### 13 Consolidated statement of funds

	As at 01-Jan-13	Incoming Resources	Resources Expended	Transfers	As at 31-Dec-13
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
ECHO	-	3,574,077	(3,164,103)	-	409,974
Other institutional funds	551,148	360,211	(340,370)	-	570,989
Restricted funds at field offices	395,469	10,692,885	(10,967,330)	1,940,261	2,061,285
General emergency fund	925,862	199,828	(160,197)	(465,493)	500,000
Specific emergency funds	4,326,611	2,633,565	(3,502,808)	614,726	4,072,094
Development programme funds	86,075	637,485	(601,567)	(121,993)	-
Religious funds	-	1,183,036	(1,187,313)	4,277	-
Childcare and sponsorship fund	392,967	1,615,734	(1,914,941)	57,427	151,187
<b>Total Restricted funds</b>	<b>6,678,132</b>	<b>20,896,821</b>	<b>(21,838,629)</b>	<b>2,029,205</b>	<b>7,765,529</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>					
Fixed Asset fund	2,306,676	-	-	(24,145)	2,282,531
Development programme funds	-	1,792,862	(809,038)	(983,824)	-
Unrestricted funds at field offices	1,910,000	1,945,972	(1,354,092)	(1,806,660)	695,220
General fund	2,390,000	2,295,696	(2,565,940)	785,424	2,905,180
<b>Total Unrestricted funds</b>	<b>6,606,676</b>	<b>6,034,530</b>	<b>(4,729,070)</b>	<b>(2,029,205)</b>	<b>5,882,931</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>13,284,808</b>	<b>26,931,351</b>	<b>(26,567,699)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,648,460</b>

- i) Restricted funds are those project balances held on behalf of institutional donors, field offices, specific appeal (i.e. Myanmar emergency, Africa drought, Syria emergency etc) and general emergency for future work.
- ii) The fixed asset fund represents the net book value of tangible fixed assets that were originally funded out of unrestricted funds. Fixed assets acquired out of general funds, transfer from the fixed asset fund represents the difference between addition and charge for the year.
- iii) General fund represent the amounts that trustees are free to use in accordance with Muslim Aid's charitable objectives.
- iv) The Charity has transferred £2 million from its unrestricted fund to support general emergencies around the world and to contribute towards the projects implemented with partner organisations.

14 Analysis of net assets between funds	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Tangible fixed assets	2,282,531	-	2,282,531
Net current assets	3,600,400	7,765,529	11,365,929
	<b>5,882,931</b>	<b>7,765,529</b>	<b>13,648,460</b>

# Notes to the financial statements

## For the year ended 31 December 2013

### 15 Taxation

Muslim Aid is a registered charity and is exempt from corporation tax.

### 16 Micro credit loans

In accordance with our accounting policy on micro credit loans these are not treated as assets. At the year end the loans outstanding in our field offices totalled £4,416,570 (2011: £3,701,747).

### 17 Commitments

Obligations under operating leases:

Annual obligations under non cancellable operating leases.

	Land and buildings	
	2013	2012
	£	£
Operating lease which expire:		
Between 2- 5 years	14,280	14,280
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 18 Related parties

A number of Trustees were Trustees or employees of other charities who have received grants and payments from Muslim Aid. The details are;

#### MARKFIELD INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Name of Trustee	Relationship	£	Purpose
Dr Manazir Ahsan MBE	Rector	15,000	Education project
Farooq Murad	Trustee		
Dr Zahid Ali Parvez	Director		
M H Faruqi	Trustee		

#### EAST LONDON MOSQUE TRUST/LONDON MUSLIM CENTRE

Name of Trustee	Relationship	£	Purpose
Dr Muhammad Abdul Bari MBE	Trustee	1,900	Hall hire & sponsorship
		1,435	Hall hire for fundraising event
		79,061	Rent for office
		<hr/> <b>82,396</b> <hr/>	

#### BALHAM MOSQUE

Name of Trustee	Relationship	£	Purpose
Sir Iqbal Sacranie OBE	Trustee	4,000	Fundraising event sponsorship / promotion

#### MUSLIM WELFARE HOUSE

Name of Trustee	Relationship	£	Purpose
Riyadh Al-Rawi	Trustee	1,000	Ramadan sponsorship

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2013

18 Related parties (continued)

MUSLIM COUNCIL OF BRITAIN/MUSLIM COUNCIL OF BRITAIN CHARITABLE FOUNDATION

Name of Trustee	Relationship	£	Purpose
Dr Manazir Ahsan MBE	Member	13,250	Membership, sponsorship of events and adverts
Dr Muhammad Abdul Bari MBE	Advisor and member of national council		
Farooq Murad	Secretary General		
Sir Iqbal Sacranie OBE	Advisor		
Yousuf Bhailok	Board of Counsellor		
Saleem Asghar Kidwai OBE	Member		
Unaiza Malik	Member		

THE ISLAMIC FOUNDATION

Name of Trustee	Relationship	£	Purpose
Dr Zahid Ali Parvez	Trustee	12,000	Education project
Farooq Murad	Trustee		
Dr Muhammad Abdul Bari MBE	Trustee		
Dr Manazir Ahsan MBE	Director		