COMPANY REGISTRATION No. 07317881 (England & Wales)

END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN COALITION LTD

(A company limited by guarantee)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

DRAFT UNTIL APPROVED & SIGNED BY CHARITY AND EXAMINER

Accounts

Charity registration No 1161132

A company limited by guarantee
COMPANY REGISTRATION No. 07317881 (England & Wales)

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Registered charity name

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Charity number

1161132

Company registration number

07317881

Registered office

134 SOUTHBANK HOUSE

Black Prince Rd

London SE1 7SJ

Trustees

Sandie Dunne
Marai Larasi
Aisha Gill
Elizabeth Kelly
Catherine Chilcott
Margaret Parks
Angelina Rodriques
Camille Kumar
Huda Jawad
Carys Afoko
Sara Kirkpatrick
Fiona Vera-Gray

Directors

Sarah Green Rachel Krys

Independent examiner

A Rich

C/O H W Fisher & Company

Acre House 11-15 William Rd

London NW1 3ER

Banker

Unity Trust Bank Plc Nine Brindley Place

Birmingham B1 2HB

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TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The trustees, who are also directors for the purposes of company law, present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2018.

THE TRUSTEES

The trustees who served the charity during the period were as follows:

Sandie Dunne
Marai Larasi (co-chair)
Aisha Gill
Elizabeth Kelly (co-chair)
Catherine Chilcott (treasurer)
Margaret Parks
Yasmin Rehman
Angelina Rodriques
Camille Kumar
Kafayat Okanlawon
Huda Jawad
Carys Afoko
Sara Kirkpatrick
Fiona Vera-Gray

Kafayat Okanlawon resigned as a trustee on 15 October 2017 Yasmin Rehman resigned as a trustee on 30 June 2017 Carys Afoko became a trustee on 23 November 2017 Huda Jawad became a trustee on 23 November 2017 Sara Kirkpatrick became a trustee on 23 November 2017 Fiona Vera-Gray became a trustee on 23 November 2017

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing Document

The End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd (EVAW) is a registered charity (1161132) and company limited by guarantee (07317881). Our governing document consists of a Memorandum and Articles of Association which incorporated the organisation on 27th October 2010 and was amended by a special resolution on 18th March 2015. In the event of the company being wound up, formal members are required to contribute an amount not exceeding £1.

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Organisational Structure

As a coalition, EVAW has two types of membership: formal members (currently numbering 62) who have the legal rights of company members as laid out in EVAW's Memorandum and Articles of Association and informal members (currently numbering 20) who do not.

EVAW's Board of Trustees is elected or co-opted from across EVAW's formal and informal membership. The Board is the governing body that is responsible for EVAW as a company and a charity, as well as its property and funds. EVAW Trustees have the legal rights and responsibilities of charity Trustees and as Directors as laid out in EVAW's Memorandum and Articles of Association in addition to their membership status.

The Board is chaired by two Co-Chairs and meets at least four times a year. During the year, three Sub-Committees of the Board: Finance & Fundraising, Membership and HR, are in operation to oversee these areas of EVAW's work. A process of delegation is in place and day-to-day responsibility for ensuring the charity delivers on its aims and objectives is delegated to the staff Director(s).

Appointment of Trustees

Trustees are recruited by a process of co-option and election. The Board consists of at least three and not more than twelve individuals, all of whom must be EVAW members or trustees or staff of member organisations. Of these, eight Trustees will normally be elected from among the membership and Trustees may co-opt up to four additional members to fill skills or knowledge needs of the Board. This year, one co-option stood down and two co-options were appointed.

Trustee induction and training

All new Trustees are provided with a Trustee Handbook and EVAW's Theory of Change and are required to read and sign EVAW Board of Trustees' Terms of Reference, Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy. At the first Board meeting after EVAW's registration as a charity, Trustees undertook training on their new responsibilities and are invited and encouraged to further and continuing training.

Public Benefit

As laid out in our objects, EVAW campaigns to promote the human rights of women and girls to live free from violence. The Trustees confirm that EVAW operates for the public benefit and that we have complied with the duty in Section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing our aims and objectives and planning future activities. Our summary of activities below lay out the ways in which we have worked to further our charitable aims for the public benefit throughout the year.

Related parties

EVAW is a member of the London Mayor's Violence Against Women and Girls Board and co-chairs the London Mayor's Violence Against Women and Girls Advisory Group at the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime. EVAW also sits on the Home Office Violence Against Women and Girls Stakeholder Group, and the Crown Prosecution Service's Expert Advisory Group on Violence Against Women and Girls.

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Risk Management

EVAW's Board of Trustees is aware of its responsibility to identify and review the major risks to which the organisation is exposed and implement systems to mitigate those risks. The Board has conducted a review of the major risks to which the charity is exposed and Trustees review EVAW's position regularly at Board and Sub-Committee meetings. Internal control risks are minimised by the implementation of appropriate financial management policies and procedures.

OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES

Aims and objectives

EVAW's vision is of a society where women and girls can live their lives free from violence and the threat of gender-based violence in all its forms, including: sexual violence, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation, FGM, stalking and harassment. In pursuit of this we campaign to:

- 1. Make the case for improved UK national and local government policy and practice in response to all forms of violence against women and girls;
- 2. Challenge the wider social and cultural attitudes that minimise, tolerate and excuse violence against women and girls.

Over the year key areas of activity included:

- 1. Influencing political debate and the state response on VAWG
- 2. Shaping social debate about VAWG
- 3. Ensuring prevention is at the heart of VAWG policy
- 4. Making the case for specialist VAWG services
- 5. Organisational development

1. Influencing political debate and the state response on VAWG

Throughout the year EVAW advised government on VAWG policy; regularly briefing Parliamentarians from across parties and in both Houses for VAWG-related debates, drafting parliamentary questions, making submissions to parliamentary inquiries and hosting agenda-setting events in Westminster. In London, EVAW continued to co-chair the VAWG expert reference group, and sit on the VAWG Board that advises the office of the Mayor of London.

Elections 2017 – In May 2017 we reached out to candidates in the 'metro mayor' and local elections. The metro mayors have significant policy, policing and spending power over all forms of violence against women and girls, and we supported local women's organisations to engage with and hold them to account once elected. When the general election was called for June EVAW assembled expert members to produce a violence against women and girls 'manifesto' and set of asks to candidates. During the election campaign we corresponded with party leaders, and published and shared widely responses from Theresa May and Jeremy Corbyn. Both main political parties included significant, specific violence against women related pledges In their manifestos. EVAW created a guide for activists to help them locate and contact their Parliamentary candidates and ask them to make specific pledges.

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Domestic violence legislation – the Queen's Speech in June 2017 set out the minority Government's intention to introduce a 'Domestic Violence and Abuse Bill' during this Parliament. Throughout the year EVAW convened meetings with members around the country to develop our sector's response to the proposed legislation. We set this out in an <u>open letter</u> to the two responsible Secretaries of State co-signed by a wide range of women's organisations, and developed and shared a <u>response</u> to the public consultation on the Bill, helping members respond themselves and influencing the debate.

Promoting women's human rights — For a number of years EVAW has been part of a group which has intervened on legal challenges to the way the police handled the investigation in to the crimes committed by John Worboys. This year we intervened in the appeal to the Supreme Court, which resulted in a ruling that the police breached women's human rights by not properly investigating rapes reported to them which then resulted in more women being raped. EVAW also supported the challenge brought by victims of Worboys to the Parole Board's decision to release him after less than 10 years in prison. This intervention exposed weaknesses in the Parole Board's decision making. The changes which will be introduced following the ruling should make decision making more transparent and enable victims to have a greater role in the analysis of risk in this area.

How the state responds to VAWG, from the criminal justice system to health to the operation of the welfare system is an indicator of the effectiveness of the VAWG strategy; and holding authorities to account for this is a key part of EVAW's work. In Autumn we published a legal briefing on Women's human rights and their importance to women's safety. We also challenged the Government's welfare benefit changes which introduced a two child limit and 'rape clause'. Throughout the year we regularly participated in the Home Office, CPS and London Mayor's stakeholder groups on violence against women, where we influenced policy on understanding victimisation, support services, restorative justice, sexual history evidence at rape trials, the impact of disclosure, sexual harassment in public spaces including giving evidence to the Home Affairs Select Committee

2. Shaping social debate about VAWG

Engaging in discussions and debate about VAWG is an important aspect of EVAW's work. How these issues are talked about and understood has a significant influence on how politicians and policy makers respond. It is critical that women's organisations are heard in the mainstream media in order to help move and change public consciousness around, for example, workplace harassment and wider understanding about why gender based violence is so under-reported.

We run a busy press office and are able to respond to stories about VAWG quickly. Over the last year we have been quoted in every national newspaper at least each month and have appeared on all the major broadcast outlets regularly including Today and Woman's Hour.

#MeToo – when the Weinstein revelations broke in October 2017 we received scores of high level media requests and took part in discussions on the Today programme, Jeremy Vine, ITV Tonight, BBC Woman's Hour and others.

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Sexual harassment and assaults in politics – following the #MeToo revelations in British politics we wrote to all party leaders and gave evidence to the cross-party working group which concluded that there needs to be a better system for challenging sexual violence in Westminster. EVAW sat on the advisory group to develop a new policy for the Westminster estate and people working in politics. We also advised the political parties who contacted us on a confidential basis. We called for independent reporting processes and independent adjudication of complaints, as well as more visible leadership on the issue. The EVAW coalition also submitted evidence to two inquiries into sexual harassment by the Women and Equalities Select Committee, one about harassment in the workplace and the other in public places.

#TimesUp – The #MeToo phenomenon lead many to question what needs to change in how we prevent and respond to sexual harassment and sexual violence. #TimesUp began in the US, where women from the entertainment industry used their influence to raise awareness and money for a legal defence fund. In the UK, EVAW has worked with women in the UK entertainment industry and the VAWG sector to setup a British fund. EVAW trustees and staff supported the work, attending the Bafta's and Empire Awards and joining the committee to establish the Justice and Equality Fund, launching in Summer 2018.

3. Ensuring prevention is at the heart of VAWG policy

RSE in schools - EVAW works hard to ensure that all levels of Government take a 'full spectrum' approach to VAWG, putting prevention at the heart of policy. A significant focus of EVAW's prevention campaigning for the last few years has been ensuring all children, across all schools, have access to high quality sex and relationships education as part of a 'Whole School Approach' to tackling VAWG. Parliament committed to introducing Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) in early 2017, and this year we have been working with a broad coalition of partners to ensure the curriculum is effective. The Department for Education consulted on their proposals in early 2018, and EVAW were able to support members and other campaigners to respond to the consultation.

Guidance on Sexual Violence - Alongside high quality RSE, ensuring schools know how to respond when sexual violence occurs between pupils is essential. In 2016 EVAW published a legal briefing on girls' human rights in school, and in 2017 we supported a girl who was raped by a boy from her class to challenge the appalling response from her school, education authority and the DfE. MPs continued to make the case that high levels of sexual violence were being experienced by girls in school and not enough we being done in response. This campaigning work resulted in the development of significant new guidance, published by the DfE in December 2017, which means schools know their responsibilities when responding to sexual harassment and violence. In early 2018 EVAW sat on the advisory board looking at making this part of the statutory safeguarding guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education.

In London, at the start of 2017 we were consulted on the Police and Crime Plan resulting in a detailed plan for VAWG. Throughout this year we have supported the Mayor when he has taken steps to improve safety, including commentating on the decision to challenge <u>Uber's</u> operating licence until they implemented safety measures and complied with legislation aimed at preventing violence against women.

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4. Making the case for specialist VAWG services

Ensuring that a support service is available to every survivor or woman/girl at risk of gender-based violence is an essential part of the response to VAWG. Specialist support services also often become important local centres of knowledge and expertise on abuse and provide advice to the police, health services, and prevention interventions in schools when requested. In all of EVAW's interventions, with policy makers, politicians and the media we make the case for specialist services and work with our members to understand the challenges they face. We regularly attend the Home Office VAWG Stakeholder Group to represent members and scrutinise Home Office policy on commissioning. This year we undertook an analysis of Police and Crime Commissioners' commissioning commitments and practices, which will be published in Autumn 2018.

5. Organisational development

Co-directors Sarah Green and Rachel Krys continue to lead the organisation with the support of the experienced trustee board. An increase in funding means the EVAW staff team grew this year with the appointment of a new, permanent Public Affairs Manager and Office Manager. From April 2018 the team will grow again with a new Membership and Policy Manager and Head of Communications.

FINANCES

Financial Review

During the year, End Violence Against Women's income was £382,086 (year ended 31 March 2017 £140,519).

Fundraising

EVAW's principal funding sources are from charitable trusts and grants and during the year, grant funders included Esmee Fairbairn Foundation, Sigrid Rausing Trust, Comic Relief, Trust for London, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Samworth Foundation and Coutts Foundation. This financial year EVAW increased funding from individuals and fundraising events.

Investments

This year, EVAW reserves were held at Unity Trust Bank.

Reserves

EVAW's policy is to aim to have sufficient unrestricted reserves to fund the organisation's running costs for three months and to cover shutdown costs. At 31 March 2018, this amount is approximately £60,000 which is three months of salaries and running costs, redundancies, and the legal and financial shutdown costs. Unrestricted reserves at 31 March 2018 stood at £140,856. The Trustees review this regularly, at Board meetings and at Finance Sub-Group meetings, and are mindful of needing to increase the reserves if and when the organisation grows.

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RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

Financial

EVAW operates in a challenging and demanding area where there are very few certainties over funding. Every year we need to fundraise to keep the charity operating. This is inherently risky and as an organisation we operate strict financial controls and continually review the situation, including regular forecasting. The annual budgets, reforecasts and management accounts are regularly reviewed. EVAW also has a risk assessment policy to identify, evaluate and prioritise risks to the organisation.

Key controls used by the charity are:

- Formal agendas and minutes for board trustees and all committee meetings
- Detailed terms of reference for committees
- Annual budget and regular management accounts
- Formal written policies including authority limits
- An organisational risk matrix regularly reviewed by the board of trustees
- An annual business plan and key performance indicators

Operational

The nature of our work presents operational risks. These are managed through the implementation of suitable policies, procedures and processes including staff training, supervision and reporting structures. Through these the Board of Trustees is satisfied that major risks have been identified and adequately minimized.

Plans for future periods

Through 2018 and into 2019 we plan to increase modestly the size of the staff team (to around 4 to 5 FTE).

Acknowledgements

The Trustees would like to express great thanks to EVAW's funders, as well as to all the individuals and groups who donated to us throughout the year.

RELATED PARTIES

Refer to note 16 in the financial statements

On behalf of the board of trustees

E Kelly

Co-chair

M Larasi Co-chair Dated

14.09.2018.

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INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

I report on the accounts of the Charity for the year ended 31 March 2018, which are set out in pages 12 to 23.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and examiner

The Trustees, who are also the directors of End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd for the purposes of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The Trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

Having satisfied myself that the charity is not subject to audit under company law and is eligible for independent examination, it is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the 2011 Act; (i)
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission under section (ii) 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act; and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention. (iii)

Basis of independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the next statement.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the Company's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a body listed in section 145 of the 2011 Act. I confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I a member of The ICAEW, which is one of the listed bodies.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe:

- 1. accounting records were not kept in respect of the Company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or
- 2. the accounts do not accord with those records; or
- 3. the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
- 4. the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities (applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)].

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Chartered Accountant c/o H W Fisher & Company Acre House 11-15 William Road London

NW13ER

Dated 13/11/2018

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (incorporating an income and expenditure account) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		Unrestricted	Restricted	2018	2017
		funds	funds	Total	Total
	Note	£	£	£	£
Income from:					
Voluntary income	2	292,995	89,091	382,086	140,519
Investments	3	*		-	
Total income		292,995	89,091	382,086	140,519
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	4		20		533
Charitable activities	5	125,040	74,550	199,590	186,884
Total		125,040	74,550	199,590	187,417_
Net movement in funds		167,955	14,541	182,496	(46,898)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		120,954	5,706	126,660	173,558
Total funds carried forward		288,909	20,247	309,156	126,660
		-			

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above.

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BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		2018		2017	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	10		464		929
Current assets					
Debtors	11	15,560		4,283	
Cash at bank and in hand		321,350		132,695	
		336,910		136,978	
Creditors: amounts falling due within the year	12	(28,218)		(11,247)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			308,692		125,731
Total assets less current liabilities			309,156		126,660
Income funds					
Restricted funds	13		20,247		5,706
Unrestricted funds			288,909		120,954
Total funds			309,156		126,660

The accounts were approved by

E Kelly

Co-chair

M Larasi Co-chair

Dated

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CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		2018		2017	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net cash provided by operating activities	15		188,655		(50,088)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-		.40	
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets		-		*	
Interest received					
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities			2.		×
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period			188,655		(50,088)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			132,695		182,783
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			321,350		132,695

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

1.1 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 2015) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), and the Companies Act 2006. The Charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy.

Prior year comparisons have been reclassified where necessary to enable comparison with current year information.

1.2 Incoming resources

Income comprises grants, donations and other income receivable during the year.

Investment income comprises dividends declared during the accounting period and interest receivable on listed investments.

1.3 Resources expended

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis.

Costs of raising funds are those costs incurred in attracting voluntary income and include consultancy and event costs.

Charitable activities include costs associated with the management and running of programmes, for instance, staff salaries, telephone and communication costs, rent, contractor costs etc.

Support costs include central functions and shared overhead costs and have been apportioned to activity cost categories on the basis consistent with the use of resources.

Governance costs represent costs incurred by the charity in respect of management of the charity's assets, organisational administration and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

All apportionments are made on the basis of time spent on different activities by specific staff responsible for related tasks.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1.4 Pensions

The charity contributes 8% of an employee's salary. The pension costs included in the financial statements are those incurred during the year.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset on a straight line basis to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. IT items are depreciated at 50% per annum and non IT items at 25% per annum. Items of equipment are capitalized when the purchase price exceeds £500.

1.6 Accumulated funds

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions set by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the accounts.

1.7 Going Concern

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

The Trustees do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

1.8 Donated Gifts, services, facilities

Donated professional services and facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item or received the service, any conditions associated with the donation have been met, the receipt of the economic benefit from the use of the item by the charity is probable and economic benefit can be measured reliably. In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) general volunteer time is not recognised so please refer to the Trustee's annual report for more information about their contribution.

On receipt, donated goods, professional services and donated facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market, a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

1.9 Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and 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.

1.11 Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2 Voluntary income

Restricted donations	2018	2017
	£	£
Trust for London	30,050	15,000
Silver Mountain	7,041	
Samworth Foundation	40,000	₹
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	12,000	≅
Lankelly Chase		15,000
	89,091	30,000
Unrestricted donations	2018	2017
	£	£
Sigrid Rausing Trust	75,000	50,000
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	100,000	₩1
Coutts Foundation	25,000	25,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	27,000	27,000
Southampton Row Trust	44,194	=:
Individual donors	21,801	8,519
	292,995	110,519

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3 Investments			
	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Interest receivable	=	=	
4 Raising funds	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Event costs	=	<u>533</u>	
	=	533	
5 Charitable activities			
	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Staff costs	112,069	127,297	
Consultancy costs	10,308	7,500	
Other project costs	27,890	21,815	
Administration costs	11,116	1,050	
	<u>161,383</u>	<u>157,662</u>	
Share of support costs (see note 6)	29,740	25,007	
Share of governance costs (see note 6	<u>8,467</u>	4,215	
	<u>199,590</u>	186,884	
Analysis by fund			
Unrestricted funds	125,040	160,840	
Restricted funds	74,550	26,044	
	199,590	186,884	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2018 Total support	2017 Total support
	£	£	£	£
Depreciation	465	-	465	2,099
Legal fees	: -	-		2,047
Administration costs	29,275	-	29,275	20,861
Governance costs				
Accountancy fees	-	2,373	2,373	2,400
Trustee meeting expenses	-	5,899	5,899	1,815
Trustee training		195	195	=======================================
	29,740	8,467	38,207	29,222

Basis of allocation for support costs:
Depreciation 100%
Specific administration costs and legal fees
Governance 100%

7 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the period. Reimbursed expenses of £1,207 were paid to 9 trustees (In 2017 3 trustees were paid expenses of £1,287)

8 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees (full time equivalent) during the year was 2 (3 : 2017)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

9	Employment costs		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Salaries	98,117	112,111
	Social security costs	6,378	7,158
	Pension contributions	<u>7,574</u>	8,013
		<u>112,069</u>	127,282

The total amount of employee remuneration benefits received by the senior management team was £74,252 (2017 : £52,536)

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

10 Tangible fixed assets	
	Fixtures, fittings &
	equipment £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	5,368
Additions	**
At 31 March 2017	5,368
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	4,439
Depreciation charged in the year	465
At 31 March 2018	4,904
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	929
At 31 March 2018	464

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

11 Debtors				
			2018	2017
			£	£
Other debtors			/ == 1	134
Prepayments and accrued inco	me		15,560	4,149
			15,560	4,283
12 Creditors: amounts falling du	e within one y	/ear		
			2018	2017
			£	£
Trade creditors			12,516	142
Pensions, taxes & social securi	ty		3,597	6,562
Other creditors			-	্লা বি
Accruals and deferred income			12,105	4,543
			28,218	11,247
13 Restricted funds				
	At 1	Movement in	tunds	At 31
	April 2017	Incoming resources	Outgoing resources	March 2018
	£	£	£	£
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation		12,000	(8,016)	3,984
Lankelly Chase	3,000	U.S.	漫	3,000
Silver Mountain	3.	7,041	(7,041)	<u>(</u>
Samworth Foundation	.	40,000	(29,255)	10,745
Trust for London	2,706	30,050_	(30,238)	2,518
Total restricted funds	5,706	89,091	(74,550)	20,247
	(

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Unrestricted funds

Other charitable funds	120,954	292,995	(125,040)	288,909
Total funds	126,660	382,086	(199,590)	309,156

The unspent restricted funds above will be spent in the next financial year, details below:

- Lankelly Chase these funds relate to Troubled Families research project
- Trust for London these funds relate to the public affairs post
- Samworth Foundation these funds will be fully expended by June 2018
- Esmee Fairbairn Foundation these funds will be fully expended by June 2018

14 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 March 2018 are represented by:			
Tangible assets	464	3	464
Current assets	302,472	34,438	336,910
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(14,027)	(14,191)	(28,218)
	288,909	20,247	309,156

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

15

Net cash provided by operating activities		
	March 2018	March 2017
	£	£
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	182,496	(46,898)
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in profit or loss	**	;=0
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	465	2,099
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(11,277)	(583)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	16,971_	(4,706)
Cash generated from operations	188,655	(50,088)

16 Related party transactions

In total £1,650 was received from board members as personal donations.

