COMPANY REGISTRATION No. 07317881 (England & Wales)

END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN COALITION LTD

(A company limited by guarantee)

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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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 Unit 221 China Works

Black Prince Rd

London SE1 7SJ

Trustees Amna Abdullatif

Aisha Gill Huda Jawad Ava Kanyeredzi Elizabeth Kelly Sara Kirkpatrick

Rosamund Marie Lewis Iza Jhoanna Mosquera Marianna Tortell Fiona Vera-Gray Gurpreet Virdee

Director Sarah Green

Rachel Krys (resigned July 2019)

Independent examiner M Baig

c/o HW Fisher 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 2020

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 2020.

THE TRUSTEES

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

Amna Abdullatif (appointed 28/02/2020)
Catherine Chilcott (resigned 10/07/2019)
Sandie Dunne (resigned 16/09/2020)

Aisha Gill (Co-Chair)

Huda Jawad (Co-Chair)

Ava Kanyeredzi (appointed 20/05/2020)

Elizabeth Kelly Sara Kirkpatrick

Rosamund Marie Lewis (appointed 20/05/2020)

Jackie May (Treasurer) (appointed 10/07/2019, resigned 20/05/2020)

Iza Jhoanna Mosquera (Treasurer) (appointed 16/09/2020) Margaret Parks (resigned 25/11/2020) Marianna Tortell (appointed 24/04/2019)

Fiona Vera-Grav

Gurpreet Virdee (appointed 24/04/2019)

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Key Management Personnel

In this period Rachel Krys and Sarah Green were Co-Directors; after Rachel Krys resigned in July 2019 Sarah Green became sole Director; and in February 2020 Deniz Uğur was appointed as Deputy Director.

Governing Document

The End Violence Against Women Coalition (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 (numbering 69 at 31st March 2020) who have the legal rights of company members as laid out in EVAW's Memorandum and Articles of Association and informal members (numbering 23 at 31st March 2020) who do not.

EVAW's Board of Trustees is elected or co-opted from across EVAW's formal 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.

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 right 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 Crown Prosecution Service's External Consultation Group on Violence Against Women and Girls and the DCMS supported UKCIS.

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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.

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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 violence against women and girls ('VAWG') 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 shaping the state response to VAWG
 - a. Increased prominence of VAWG in elections
 - b. Police and Crime Commissioners
 - c. Sexual violence policy: justice system and support services
 - d. Domestic Abuse Bill
 - e. Online Harms
 - f. Coronavirus related
- 2. Ensuring VAWG is centred in public discourse
- 3. Ensuring prevention is ever present in VAWG policy
- 4. Making the case for specialist VAWG services
- 5. Organisational development

1. Influencing political debate and shaping the state response on VAWG

Throughout the year EVAW advised government officials and elected representatives on VAWG prevalence, law, policy and practice; EVAW regularly briefing Parliamentarians from across parties and in both Houses for debates, suggesting parliamentary questions, making submissions to parliamentary inquiries as well as meeting policy-influencers. EVAW has continued to support members in London to develop relationships with and influence the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), which has significant decision making and commissioning powers for victims' services and the overall police and justice response to VAWG.

a. Increased prominence of VAWG in elections

As well as the two biggest political parties holding leadership races, this period also saw a General Election. EVAW used every opportunity to ensure the prominence of and make the case for better policy on VAWG in all of these.

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We wrote to the <u>Conservative</u> party and <u>Labour</u> party leadership candidates asking them to make specific pledges to tackle domestic and sexual violence if they were to become the next party leader/Prime Minister; including to renewing the cross-government VAWG Strategy from 2020 onwards, ensuring the draft Domestic Abuse Bill becomes law and is delivered, and giving Prime Ministerial support and ensuring the recommendations of the (ongoing) Rape Review are carried out.

EVAW <u>wrote to party leaders</u> during the 2019 General Election asking them to set out in detail how they would ensure women and girls' rights are protected and improved if they were elected. We received responses from the <u>Green Party</u>, <u>Labour</u> leader and <u>Conservative Party</u> Chairman who <u>pledged</u> to commit £15 million to the crisis in rape prosecutions. We published <u>detailed analysis</u> of the manifestos and spending documents of the Conservative, Labour, Liberal Democrat and Green Parties – which all contained pledges to tackle VAWG. We went further, and published a <u>'Manifesto for Women and Girls'</u> to empower voters to have conversations with political candidates about the issues facing women and girls, as well as some transformative policies for gender equality.

EVAW <u>responded</u> to the far-right provocateur so-called 'Tommy Robinson' standing in the May 2019 European Elections with a promise to donate all his earnings to survivors of 'grooming gangs'. The letter received a lot of media attention (including ITV, Guardian, Independent, Metro) and gave us the opportunity to disrupt an existing racist and discriminatory narrative and highlight the impact racism and discrimination has on women and girls who are abused.

b. Police and Crime Commissioners

EVAW undertook and published <u>a comprehensive examination</u> of whether England and Wales' 42 Police and Crime Commissioners adequately appreciate the scale and impact of crimes of violence against women and girls - including sexual violence and domestic violence – and whether they are taking an evidence-based approach, and whether they are setting the necessary strategic priorities on responding to victims of VAWG.

The <u>key findings</u> pointed to the collective failure of PCCs to recognise the scale and then prioritise effective responses to VAWG in their respective areas. This is likely to be seriously impacting on both the setting of policing priorities and the commissioning of services to support victims. Overall EVAW found that PCCs' commitments related to VAWG are very inconsistent, and even haphazard, resulting in women and girls in different parts of England and Wales receiving very different commitments to their safety and protection from these fairly new elected local police leaders.

c. <u>Sexual violence policy: justice system and support services</u>

For an organisation of our size we have had significant impact over the least year on sexual violence related campaigning, with many now recognising and adopting our analysis that the government's own figures reveal "the effective decriminalisation of rape." EVAW committed constant attention and scrutiny to this work, responding to all data publication and policy developments for example.

In response to the ongoing <u>crisis</u> of a lack of justice for rape survivors, which can be summarised as a huge increase in women reporting rape to the police, but a collapse in the number of accused

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men being charged and prosecuted for rape, in June we <u>wrote to</u> the Prime Minister and launched a <u>Judicial Review</u> against the CPS this year based on evidence we have that the CPS has covertly <u>changed its policy and practice</u> on charging in rape cases. We are using human rights and equality law to bring the case, and despite the risk involved (which was assessed and signed off by our board of trustees) have been heartened to receive enormous support from our members and many supporters among the general public (who have pledged to a <u>crowdfund</u> related to the case to meet our potential costs in the case). In this period we were <u>refused permission</u> by the court to proceed (in March 2020). We immediately set about appealing this decision (successfully in July 2020, after the period of reporting here).

It's important to EVAW and our members that we focus not only on criminal justice practice and outcomes but also on survivors' needs. For this reason, in parallel with this work to hold justice system leaders to account, we continued to work with rape survivor and activist Fern Champion on a campaign for life-saving therapeutic counselling services to be available in every community. Our petition garnered more than 150,000 signatures in only a few days. As well as significant media coverage of the funding challenges, we met with the Ministry of Justice and were invited to Downing St with Fern. In September a very significant new funding announcement of £5m was made by the MOJ for existing support services to try and clear their waiting lists. Government had neglected these community-based support services for years and has never volunteered anything like this before. It's not enough but we are still delighted.

d. Domestic Abuse Bill

The Domestic Abuse Bill continued its slow progression through Parliament in this period and continues to be disappointing to the VAWG sector in both scope and framing (it is 'ungendered' and is largely limited to domestic abuse and not other forms of VAWG which are deeply related). Despite this we have worked hard to influence it.

We have <u>focused</u> on lobbying to ensure migrant women can access justice and protection rather than being treated as immigration offenders if reporting abuse (an ongoing serious human rights failing by the UK Government), alongside our members in the <u>Step Up Migrant Women</u> campaign. And we have pushed for meaningful ratification of the Istanbul Convention through this Bill. The Government responded to the call for action on migrant women by initiating a series of roundtables and meetings on migrant women policy in relation to domestic abuse (something which would have been unthinkable a year earlier). In May EVAW and some of our members were invited to meet all the key Ministers in the area, who wanted to "learn more about the current situation facing migrant women who are victims of VAWG, understand the challenges and consider potential solutions for this cohort."

e. Online harms

EVAW is a member of the board of <u>UK Council for Internet Safety</u> sitting alongside the Department of Digital, Media, Culture and Sport, Google, Facebook, Twitter and others, a critical opportunity to influence this key policy area. We responded to the consultation on improving the response to <u>Online Harms</u> in this period, making the case for a holistic, gendered approach. Our recommendations included: a regulator with the teeth and independence to hold tech companies meaningfully to account in addressing and preventing online harms, legal reform in relation to

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online VAWG and robust enforcement of existing laws, and mandatory transparency reports for tech companies which are just that - accessible, easy to find, with high levels of disaggregated data on the types and instances of harms reported, and demographics of victims and perpetrators. We attended a number of round table meetings to emphasise the importance of such an approach.

f. <u>Coronavirus</u>

At the end of this reporting period, it became clear to us that the sudden public health measures put in place to slow the spread of coronavirus would have serious impacts on the lives of women and children experiencing VAWG, where home is not always a place of safety. We <u>recognised</u> this impact early on and made our concerns known to Government and policy makers; we predicted the likelihood that specialist VAWG services would become even more in demand, in a context wherein they were already running on a shoestring, and said it was critical that frontline key workers remained on high alert for VAWG disclosures. Given the timing of the pandemic 'landing' in the UK, next year's Trustees report will contain much more on the very significant impact of the coronavirus on the lives of women and girls, and as a result, EVAW's work.

2. Ensuring VAWG is centred in public discourse

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 the prevalence, persistence and impact of VAWG. As a central part of looking at public attitudes to abuse and who gets hurt by whom, EVAW committed to strengthening its <u>anti-racist analysis</u> and campaigning this year and started to build up the visibility of our anti-racist narrative in our work.

EVAW runs a busy press office and is able to respond to stories about VAWG quickly. Over the last year we have been quoted regularly in almost every national newspaper (coverage across broadsheets, tabloids and freesheets) as well as magazines (including Grazia, Stylist, Cosmopolitan, i-D, Marie Claire and Elle) and have appeared on all the major broadcast outlets regularly including Today and Woman's Hour.

This year we commissioned a YouGov survey of nearly 4,000 GB adults and three online focus groups with men and women, in order to examine what people believe about gendered differences in heterosexual sex and relationships. What we discovered was stark – most of the findings revealed deep and entrenched sexist ideas about sex. This enabled us to call for a national

conversation to scrutinise the implications these attitudes on sexual (in)equality have on attitudes to sexual violence. For example, we shone a spotlight on how and why this matters when we consider what is going wrong in a society that is utterly failing to deter, reduce and prevent rape, if sexist stereotypes about consensual sex feed the myths which excuse and minimize sexual assault. These ideas can be part of why reported rape prosecutions fail as police and prosecutors decide they can't build a case where a jury will see a woman who 'failed to gatekeep'. We published the data as well as a brief report of findings and recommendations.

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3. Ensuring prevention is ever-present in VAWG policy

EVAW has been campaigning around schools for nearly a decade, and this year continued pushing at the influence points we know can make a systemic difference – and as a result could see our vocabulary, ideas and impact in these policy areas. We successfully influenced Ofsted to train all inspectors in England and Wales on inspecting for schools' response to 'peer on peer' sexual violence. We referred a number of cases to Ofsted where we'd been made aware of bad practice, which resulted in snap inspections and schools being <u>failed on safeguarding</u>. This work effectively highlighted the consequences of not having appropriate policies and safeguards in place and delivered the clear message that schools must improve their response to sexual violence.

The success of this work has triggered senior servants in the DfE to re-engage with us in this period. Additionally MPs followed up with a letter to the DfE calling on them to <u>collect data</u> and more pressure to <u>improve schools' response</u> and increase parental satisfaction. We know this work is an important part of the puzzle as it increases pressure on schools and school leaders to take the issue seriously.

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. 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. EVAW <u>supported</u> its long-standing member – London Black Women's Project – when it faced closure after 32 years serving the community. Throughout the year we constantly briefed MPs for debates on support services in Parliament to make the case for specialist services.

5. Organisational development

The organisation had significant internal changes this year, with a board turnover at our AGM (four of twelve members moved on while new women joined), and co-director Rachel Krys leaving in July. While recruitment and retention is challenging in a small organisation, we continue to review our policy and practice for continual improvement. During this period the EVAW staff team grew significantly from five to eight staff members, this included the new roles of deputy director, public affairs officer and membership manager. We continue to be attentive to organisational fitness, with significant attention to fundraising, employment practices and governance proportionate to what we are and based on our values.

FINANCES

Financial Review

During the year, End Violence Against Women's income was £350,238 (year ended 31 March 2019 £306,298).

Fundraising

EVAW's principal funding sources are from charitable trusts and grants and during the year, grant

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funders included Esmee Fairbairn Foundation, Sigrid Rausing Trust, Trust for London, Comic Relief, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Samworth Foundation, Coutts Foundation, Justice and Equality Fund (managed by Rosa) and IHL Trust.

Investments

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

Reserves

EVAW's reserve policy is to aim to have sufficient free reserves to fund the organisation's running costs for three months and to cover shutdown costs. At 31 March 2020, this is approximately £117,849 – comprising of salaries and running costs, redundancies, legal and financial costs. The Trustees review this regularly, at Board meetings and at Finance Sub-Group meetings. EVAW's free reserves at 31 March 2020 stood at £160,312. The reserves policy has been met during the year.

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

The Trustees believe, having evaluated the impact of Covid-19 on the organisation, that the End Violence Against Women Coalition is unlikely to experience disruption to the chairty's ability to carry out its activities. The pandemic has certainly had an impact on the way that we work (all inperson and office-based working arrangements and meetings have been moved online whilst we all work from home indefinitely) as well as on our planned activities for the year (Covid-19 has also become a significant campaigns area which was previously of course, unplanned). The impact on staffing has been most significantly felt by those parents with school-age children who, as well as shifting to working from home, have had to abruptly shift to home-schooling.

EVAW had grown significantly at the beginning of 2020 (January) according to the need of the organisation, before we knew what the impact of Covid-19 might look like and therefore no additional significant expansion was planned for the organisation in the following years.

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Regarding fundraising, EVAW is very lucky to work with funders who quickly understood the potential challenges ahead in the context of Covid-19 and was able to raise the funds needed to ensure the charity is a going concern from mostly existing funders. Adittionally, EVAW has a number of multi-year grants which enable us to plan securely. EVAW has not needed to use any reserves during this period and therefore the levels have remained largely the same. Finally, due to the nature of our work should funds not be raised EVAW would be able to reduce our spending accordingly.

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 2020 and into 2021 we plan to keep the size of the staff team stable.

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 17 in the financial statements

On behalf of the board of trustees

Professor Aisha K. Gill, CBE	Thurbotarrax	29 Jan 2021
Aisha K Gill	Huda Jawad	Dated
Co-chair	Co-chair	

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INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN COALITION LTD YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

I report to the trustees on my examination of the financial statements of End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd (the charity) for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the trustees of the charity (and also its directors for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (the 2006 Act).

Having satisfied myself that the financial statements of the charity are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of the charity's financial statements carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). In carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the charity'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 am 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 that in any material respect:

- accounting records were not kept in respect of the charity as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or
- 2. the financial statements do not accord with those records; or
- 3. the financial statements 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 financial statements 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 financial statements to be reached.

+Baig

M Baig c/o HW Fisher Chartered Accountants Acre House 11-15 William Road London, NW1 3ER

Dated: 29 Jan 2021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (incorporating an income and expenditure account) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

		Unrestricted funds	Designated funds	Restricted funds	2020 Total	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	2019 Total
	Note	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Income from: Voluntary income	2	245,988	-	104,250	350,238	226,998	79,300	306,298
Total income		245,988	-	104,250	350,238	226,998	79,300	306,298
Expenditure on:								
Raising funds	3	13,950	-	-	13,950	-	-	-
Charitable activities	4	251,030	-	88,441	339,471	246,917	80,880	327,797
Total		264,980		88,441	353,421	246,917	80,880	327,797
Net movement in funds		(18,992)	-	15,809	(3,183)	(19,919)	(1,580)	(21,499)
Gross transfers between funds		(89,686)	89,686	-	-	-	-	-
Reconciliation of funds: Total funds brought forward		268,990	-	18,667	287,657	288,909	20,247	309,156
Total funds carried forward		160,312	89,686	34,476	284,474	268,990	18,667	287,657

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 AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		2019	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		1,756		563
Current assets					
Debtors	10	8,964		699	
Cash at bank and in hand		288,863		305,297	
		297,827		305,996	
Creditors: amounts falling due within the year	11	(15,109)		(18,902)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			272,718		287,094
Total assets less current liabilities			284,474		287,657
Income funds					
Restricted funds	12		34,476		18,667
Designated funds	13		89,686		-
Unrestricted funds			160,312		268,990
Total funds			284,474		287,657

The directors are satisfied that the company was entitled to exemption under subsection 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and that no notice has been deposited at our registered office pursuant to section 476 of the Companies Act 2006 requesting that an audit be conducted for the year ending 31 March 2020.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

i ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006, and

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ii preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 394 and 395, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of this Act relating to accounts, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The accounts were approved by

Professor Aisha K. Gill, CBE	They form	29 Jan 2021
Aisha K Gill Co-chair	 Huda Jawad Co-chair	Dated

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CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		2019	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net cash provided by operating activities	15		(12,923)		(14,927)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(3,511)		(1,126)	
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets		-		-	
Interest received					
		(3,511)		(1,126)	
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities			(16,434)		(16,053)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period			(16,434)		(16,053)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			305,297		321,350
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u>288,863</u>		<u>305,297</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 221 China Works, Black Prince Road, London, SE1 7SJ.

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 from 1 January 2019) - (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.

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

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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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 £1,000.

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. Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives unless the funds have been designated for other purposes.

1.7 Going Concern

The new and ongoing risk that Covid-19 poses has been assessed and is being regularly reassessed by trustees. As a result of receiving grants from existing funders and securing multiyear grants 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

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market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1.12 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the Board are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The trustees do not believe there to be any judgements or estimates that would be considered critical to the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2 Voluntary income		
Restricted donations	2020	2019
	£	£
Trust for London	15,250	30,300
Comic Relief	30,000	-
Samworth Foundation	40,000	40,000
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	-
Rosa Fund	9,000	9,000
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	10,000	
	104,250	79,300
Unrestricted donations		
Sigrid Rausing Trust	75,000	75,000
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	50,000	-
Coutts Foundation	45,000	50,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	37,500	27,750
IHL Trust	25,000	-
Silicon Valley Community Foundation	-	45,607
Individual donors	13,488	28,641
	245,988	226,998

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3 Raising funds	2020	2019	
	£	£	
Consultancy costs	<u>13,950</u>	-	
	<u>13,950</u>	Ξ	
4 Charitable activities			
	2020	2019	
	£	£	
Staff costs	254,547	213,986	
Other project costs	21,509	63,960	
Administration costs	<u>5,287</u>	<u>3,456</u>	
	<u>281,343</u>	<u>281,402</u>	
Share of support costs (see note 5)	48,344	39,817	
Share of governance costs (see note 5)	<u>9,784</u>	<u>6,578</u>	
	<u>339,471</u>	<u>327,797</u>	
Analysis by fund			
Unrestricted funds	251,030	246,917	
Restricted funds	<u>88,441</u>	80,880	
	<u>339,471</u>	<u>327,797</u>	

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2020 Total support £	Support costs £	Governance costs	2019 Total support £
Depreciation	2,318	_	2,318	1,026	_	1,026
Legal fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration costs	46,026	-	46,026	38,791	-	38,791
Governance costs						
Accountancy fees	-	3,613	3,613	-	2,813	2,813
Trustee meeting expenses	-	5,624	5,624	-	3,765	3,765
Trustee training		547	547	-	-	
	48,344	9,784	58,128	39,817	6,578	46,395

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

Governance costs include payments to the Independent Examiner of £3,000 (2019: £2,400)

6 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 £3,222 were paid to 7 trustees (2019: 6 trustees were paid expenses of £1,772)

7 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees (full time equivalent) during the year was 5 (2019: 4)

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8 Employment costs		
• •	2020	2019
	£	£
Salaries	217,907	183,938
Social security costs	19,927	15,893
Pension contributions	<u>16,713</u>	<u>14,155</u>
	<u>254,547</u>	<u>213,986</u>

The total amount of employee remuneration benefits received by the senior management team was £81,677 (2019: £90,239)

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

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures,
	fittings &
	equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	6,493
Additions	3,511
At 31 March 2020	10,004
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019	5,930
Depreciation charged in the year	2,318
At 31 March 2020	8,248
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	563
At 31 March 2020	1,756

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

10	Debtors		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Other debtors	8,964	11
	Prepayments and accrued income		688_
		8,964	699
11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	1,017	7,545
	Pensions, taxes & social security	8,911	6,957
	Accruals and deferred income	5,181	4,400
		15,109	18,902

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

12 Restricted funds

	A 4	Moveme	nt in funds	A 4	Movement in funds		41.24
	At 1 April 2018	Incoming resources	Outgoing resources	At 1 April 2019	Incoming resources	Outgoing resources	At 31 March 2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Esmee Fairbairn							
Foundation	3,984	-	(3,984)	-	-	-	-
Lankelly Chase	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Comic Relief	-	-	-	-	30,000	(15,180)	14,820
Samworth Foundation	10,745	40,000	(44,078)	6,667	40,000	(40,011)	6,656
Trust for London	2,518	30,300	(32,818)	-	15,250	(15,250)	-
Rosa Fund	-	9,000	-	9,000	9,000	(18,000)	-
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
Total restricted funds	20,247	79,300	80,880	18,667	104,250	(88,441)	34,476
Unrestricted funds							
Other charitable funds	288,909	226,998	(246,917)	268,990	245,988	(264,980)	249,998
Total funds	309,156	306,298	(327,797)	287,657	350,238	(353,421)	284,474

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

- Lankelly Chase these funds relate to Troubled Families research project
- Comic Relief these funds relate to EVAW's schools work
- Samworth Foundation these funds relate to EVAW's public affairs function as well as a contribution towards core salary costs
- RASA (Jill Saward Fund) relates to EVAW's strategic litigation around sexual violence

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13 Designated funds

	Movement in funds			Movement in funds				At 31
	April 2018	Incoming resources	Outgoing resources	April 2019	Incoming resources	Outgoing resources	Transfer	March 2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,510	11,510
Coutts Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,288	20,288
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,240	10,240
Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,648	47,648
Total designated funds	-	-		-	-	-	89,686	89,686

The unspent designated funds above will be spent in the next financial year:

- Esmee Fairbairn Foundation relates to EVAW's thematic campaigning and core costs
- Coutts Foundation relates to media and communications work as well as core costs
- Joseph Rowntree Charitable relates to campaigns and communications as well as core costs
- Sigrid Rausing Trust relates to EVAW's policy and membership work as well as core costs

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

14 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2020	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2019
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 March 2020 are represented by:						
Tangible assets	1,756	-	1,756	563	-	563
Current assets	251,575	46,252	297,827	283,977	22,019	305,996
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(12,333)	(2,776)	(15,109)	(15,550)	(3,352)	(18,902)
	240,998	43,476	284,474	268,990	18,667	287,657

15 Net cash provided by operating activities

	March 2020	March 2019
	£	£
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(13,183)	(21,499)
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	2,318	1,026
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(8,265)	14,862
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	6,207	(9,316)
Cash generated from operations	(12,923)	(14,927)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

16 Commitments under operating leases

At the year end the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	March	March
	2020	2019
	£	£
Within 1 year	30,726	18,971
More than 1 year	26,892	18,088
	57,618	37,059

17 Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions.

18 Analysis of changes in net funds

The charity had no debt during the year.