

COMPANY REGISTRATION No. 07317881 (England & Wales)

**END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN COALITION LTD**

(A company limited by guarantee)

**ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

Charity registration No 1161132

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Legal and Administrative Information**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

<b>Charity number</b>	1161132
<b>Company registration number</b>	07317881
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit 221 China Works 100 Black Prince Rd London SE1 7SJ
<b>Secretary</b>	Sara Kirkpatrick
<b>Trustees</b>	Janie Codona Priscilla Dudhia Aisha K. Gill Elizabeth Kelly Sara Kirkpatrick Iza Jhoanna Mosquera Halaleh Taheri Marianna Tortell Fiona Vera-Gray Gurpreet Virdee
<b>Senior management team</b>	Andrea Simon Deniz Uğur
<b>Independent Examiner</b>	Andrew Rich FCA HW Fisher LLP Acre House 11-15 William Rd London NW1 3ER
<b>Banker</b>	Unity Trust Bank Plc Nine Brindley Place Birmingham B1 2HB

## **CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Trustees' report</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Statement of Trustees' responsibilities</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Independent examiner's report</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Statement of financial activities</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Balance sheet</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Statement of cash flows</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Notes to the Financial statements</b>	<b>20</b>

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Trustees' report**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

The trustees, who are also directors for the purposes of company law, present their report and the audited financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2022.

**THE TRUSTEES**

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

Janie Codona	(appointed November 2021)
Priscilla Dudhia	(appointed November 2021)
Amna Abdullatif	(resigned November 2021)
Aisha K. Gill (Co-Chair)	
Ava Kanyeredzi	(resigned September 2022)
Elizabeth Kelly	
Sara Kirkpatrick	
Rosamund Marie Lewis	(resigned February 2022)
Iza Jhoanna Mosquera (Treasurer)	
Halaleh Taheri	(appointed November 2021)
Marianna Tortell	
Fiona Vera-Gray	
Gurpreet Virdee (Co-chair)	

**STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

**Key Management Personnel**

In this period Andrea Simon was Director and Deniz Uğur was Deputy Director, together they made up the senior leadership team.

**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 27<sup>th</sup> October 2010 and was amended by a special resolution on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2015. In the event of the company being wound up, formal members are required to contribute an amount not exceeding £1.

**Organisational Structure**

As a coalition, EVAW has two types of membership: formal members (numbering 93 at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022) who have the legal rights of company members as laid out in EVAW's Memorandum and Articles of Association and associate members (numbering 31 at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022) 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. 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.

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Trustees' report**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

The Board is chaired by 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**

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. New Trustees are invited and encouraged to undertake training on their new responsibilities.

**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.

**OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES**

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 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.

Following the acute challenges of the unprecedented year prior to this, which saw the coronavirus pandemic tear through our lives and work, this period (1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022) saw violence against women and girls (VAWG) come to very front of national consciousness in a way we have never seen before. The tragic murders of Sabina Nessa, Nicole Smallman, Bibaa Henry and Sarah Everard and subsequent criminal justice proceedings, including investigations by the Independent Office for Police Conduct, police officers jailed for misconduct in public office and launch of the Angiolini Inquiry into how a police officer was able to abuse his position to abduct, rape and murder a member of the public, have placed these issues in prominence and kicked off an ongoing national conversation about violence against women, women's safety and intersecting inequalities. For EVAW, these national conversations have meant we have been looked to significantly by the media for analysis and commentary, by politicians and national and local policy makers for solutions, by criminal justice system agencies for evidence and expert advice on systems change, by our sector for information and coordinated policy asks, as well as by survivors and the

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Trustees' report**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

wider public for resources and calls to action to express collective grief, rage and to come together around demands for a different world in which women are free from violence and the threat of it.

Over the year, our key areas of activity included:

- A. Making the case to Government, policy makers and system leaders on the need for a joined-up approach to ending and preventing VAWG, recognising the gendered nature of VAWG and intersecting inequalities as key drivers through work on:
  - i. Legislative agenda: Domestic Abuse Act, Online Safety Bill and human rights
  - ii. Cross-Government VAWG Strategy
  - iii. Prevention
  - iv. Sexual violence
  - v. Criminal justice system response
  - vi. Other policy areas (Covid-19, public spending, ratification of the Istanbul Convention, VAWG and football)
- B. Prominence of VAWG in key political moments
- C. Ensuring VAWG is centred in public discourse
- D. Membership
- E. Organisational development

### **Legislative agenda**

#### **Domestic Abuse Act**

The Domestic Abuse Bill became the Domestic Abuse Act, receiving royal ascent in April 2021. Throughout the Act's long journey through Parliament, the Government did adopt several necessary amendments, thanks to the tireless campaigning of our sector, and EVAW members, in particular. This includes recognising non-fatal strangulation as a new offence, extending coercive control to include post-separation abuse and extending "revenge porn" laws to include partners or ex partners threatening to share intimate images.

EVAW secured cross-party support for three amendments: a 'non-discrimination principle' which would ensure all victims of domestic abuse are protected, regardless of their status, in line with the Istanbul Convention; an amendment on 'community-based services' which would require local authorities, police and crime commissioners (PCCs) and clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) to ensure sufficient provision of specialist domestic abuse support services in their local areas; and on the Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy, which would ensure that any statutory guidance issued alongside the Domestic Abuse Bill takes the VAWG Strategy into account, so that efforts to prevent and address domestic abuse are linked to integrated and coordinated responses to tackle VAWG.

Despite these amendments not passing in the Commons, EVAW's advocacy and campaigning efforts contributed to government concessions to consult on a duty for community-based services as part of the Victims Bills consultation, and to include reference to the VAWG strategy in the Domestic Abuse Act statutory guidance to indicate it does not want to de-gender domestic abuse or separate domestic abuse from the wider framework of violence against women and girls. EVAW also contributed to speeches by Peers and our work and briefings were widely referenced and acknowledged by many MPs/Peers across debates for all stages of the Bill.

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Trustees' report**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

Whilst the Government declined to put support for migrant women on an equal footing with other victims of domestic abuse in the legislation, in spite of the wide support by a notable majority of the members of the House of Lords, our work on the Bill placed EVAW and our impact centrally among the pressure to finally ratify the Istanbul Convention.

**Online Safety Bill**

Online VAWG should be understood as part of the wider continuum of violence against women and girls, with the online space as a context for VAWG being perpetrated offline as well. We launched a [campaign](#) together with Glitch calling for the Online Safety Bill to recognise and explicitly name online VAWG in all its forms, our [petition](#) gained +60k signatures from the public. One of the key documents which will root the campaign - the [VAWG Principles for the Online Safety Bill](#) – was supported by 14 organisations and experts on online safety & harms.

Women and girls need this Bill to take a rights-based approach that centres the right to access online spaces free from harassment, abuse and threats. Women and girls, particularly those minoritised and marginalised, already remove themselves from online spaces, refrain from expressing their views and have to exercise a degree of “safety work” that inhibits and curtails their experiences and ability to express themselves freely, without fear. The legislation needs to recognise the extent of VAWG perpetrated online, and the devastating harm this has on victims’ lives, both online and offline. We created a [briefing](#) for the Pre-Legislative Scrutiny Committee and submitted evidence to the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport Select Committee. We also [responded](#) to the Law Commission’s consultation on intimate image-based abuse together with the Faith and VAWG Coalition on what is needed to ensure intimate image abuse against all women is properly addressed.

**Human rights**

While some of the legislative developments in this period can contribute positively to the lives of women and girls, we are concerned that some, on the other hand, can strip away our rights, particularly those most marginalised, even more vulnerable to abuse and left with little recourse to justice when they are let down by the State. EVAW joined human rights organisations including Amnesty UK, Liberty, Freedom from Torture, the British Institute for Human Rights, Equally Ours, the Quakers and The Humanists in a week of action for human rights in the UK, calling for an end on the [“Raid on Rights”](#).

EVAW is clear that moving away from the human rights framework is a threat to women, with Black and minoritised women at the very sharpest edge. In this period we campaigned on the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill, Nationality and Borders Bill Judicial Review Bill and plans to remove the Human Rights Act in place of a ‘British Bill of Rights’. We supported our member, Rights of Women’s [joint briefing](#) to the House of Lords outlining the ways in which new legal duties proposed in the Bill, which are meant to encourage authorities to address serious violence, in fact risk leading to greater profiling, discrimination and intrusion in Black and minoritised people’s lives. We also supported our member, Women for Refugee Women with [advocacy](#) around the Nationality and Borders Bill which [our sector came together around](#) to warn that this legislation will be harmful for women, putting survivors of VAWG at risk of further trauma and re-victimisation.

The Human Rights Act is a critical tool in upholding women’s rights and challenging failures by the State in how it responds to and prevents VAWG. We have always been vocal on how the Human Rights Act

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Trustees' report**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

provides legal protection that is fundamental to women's rights, as an overwhelming number of police failings relate to sexual violence and domestic abuse. In this period we submitted our response to Independent Human Rights Review and to the Joint Committee on Human Rights consultation on Human Rights Act.

**The Government's VAWG Strategy**

We published our first [VAWG Trends briefing](#), which we aim to do every year to map and document prevalence and the policy landscape attempting to address VAWG. The report pulls together official statistics and recently published research from our sector. The report identifies the key challenges facing women and girls including the impact of the pandemic, racism and systemic barriers facing Black and minoritised women who are victims and survivors of violence, online abuse, and the systemic failings of the justice system to prosecute rape.

The government's long-awaited new VAWG Strategy was published following the Home Office receiving +180,000 responses to the consultation. [Our response](#) was to welcome it, given the importance of a cross-government joined up approach to ending and preventing VAWG, however we were vocal with concerns that the actions fell short on ambition and funding. Additionally, when it comes to the crucial issue of gender inequality and how it intersects with other disadvantages and impacts on Black, minority ethnic, migrant, disabled and LGBT survivors of abuse, the strategy fell short. We attended every strategy development workshop, knowing that our members may not always have the capacity to participate. These included on sexual violence, online harms, migrant victims and international obligations, local commissioning and multi-agency working, and "by and for" focus groups. We also worked in partnership with Stylist magazine, advising, and remaining close to the development of their [Fearless Future](#) campaign.

One of EVAW's long-term campaigns calls for a public attitudes and awareness campaign around VAWG, which was [granted](#) in this iteration of the VAWG Strategy, could make a real difference. We were and continue to be consulted by the Home Office on this and will work to ensure replication of where we've seen this approach work in other public health campaigns.

**Prevention**

We were invited to be one of the stakeholders in the Reference group to inform [Ofsted's review](#) into sexual abuse in schools and colleges alongside Her Majesty's Chief Inspector and other senior Ofsted representatives, Children's Commissioner, National Police Chiefs Council, Public Health England, Local Government Association, NSPCC, Independent Schools Inspectorate among others. We contributed to every meeting, as the only representative for women and girls on the Reference Group. The review found that harmful sexual behaviour in education settings was normalised with 9 out of 10 girls had experienced sexist name calling and 92% of girls had been sent unsolicited explicit pictures or videos while schools' responses were found to be inconsistent and ineffective.

We welcomed the leading recommendation of the review, which we campaigned for, that a 'whole school approach' is needed so that schools and college leaders can create a culture where sexual harassment and online sexual abuse are not tolerated. This includes providing training sexual harassment and sexual violence, and training on how to deliver relationships, sex and health education as well as giving both young people and staff the skills to respond to, challenge and prevent violence against women and girls within their establishment and the local community. However, the review did not explore which young



**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Trustees' report**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

people are most likely to be targeted or the impact of race, disability or other characteristics which can compound the abuse girls are subjected to on- and offline. Our [response](#) to the report and findings gained significant media traction; and following our [letter](#) to the Secretary of State for Education we were invited to meet with officials where we made the case for major action to tackle abuse in schools and the need for Government to show leadership in addressing sexual violence and harassment in schools.

EVAW facilitates and convenes a Prevention Network of organisations, academics and policy experts in the VAWG prevention field. This network meets regularly, and in this period jointly [wrote to the Education Secretary](#) setting out key recommendations for what we believe needs to change and how in response to the Ofsted review findings, including calling for a 'whole schools approach' taskforce.

### **Sexual violence**

Following the decision in our judicial review of the Crown Prosecution Service, and although the Court [did not find in our favour](#) at the end of the last period, the impact of the litigation combined with our wider sexual violence campaigning saw some significant impact in this period: The [publication](#) of the Government's long-awaited 'End to End Rape Review' which, as a result of our tireless campaigning, saw several recommendations made in our 'Shadow Report' visible, including appointment of a ministerial lead for the Rape Review (Minister for Crime and Policing Kit Malthouse MP, as well as a Shadow equivalent in the Opposition); A commitment to developing better understanding of the impacts of trauma on rape victims across the CJS, and the important commitment to taking a more 'suspect-focused' approach to rape investigations; An acknowledgement about how seriously victims of rape have been failed, with an unequivocal [apology](#) from senior Govt ministers to rape victim-survivors, saying they are "deeply ashamed" of the unacceptable record on rape convictions; The launch of an innovative pilot (Operation Soteria) has potential – will reorganise rape investigations to be suspect focused, not investigating victim credibility. But with funding for only for 1 year we can't be confident it's going benefit the majority of victims-survivors anytime soon, and; Plans to introduce 'scorecards' for some long-overdue accountability could drive some positive changes but the Review doesn't tell us what they will measure and how, and whether there will be any consequence for leaders if agencies continue to underperform.

We [responded](#) comprehensively to the Home Affairs Select Committee [inquiry](#) into the investigation and prosecution of rape, which was convened in order to response to the massive public interest in this crisis. We also responded to the [first part](#) of a 2-part joint inspection of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) and Her Majesty's Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate (HMCPSI) into the police and CPS response to rape now echoing what we have been saying for years about the experience of women and girls in the criminal justice system and the need for transformative change. Our impact here is significant, and we will continue to monitor closely.

### **Criminal justice system (CJS) response**

This period saw EVAW engage intensely on the criminal justice response to VAWG, partly due to a series of government CJS announcements. We [responded](#) to the first part of the joint Police and CPS Inspectorates report; we also [responded](#) to the Crown Prosecution Service end of year data on VAWG and; to [the interim report](#) of the HMICFRS inspection into policing responses to women and girls, where we are key stakeholders on the advisory groups. These reports and recommendations contained within them speak to and echo the calls we have been making for transformative change within the CJS and strategic prioritisation of VAWG at a national policing level. Attention to the response and needs of survivors facing

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Trustees' report**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

multiple forms of inequality and discrimination has been minimal which remains a key concern and central to EVAW's political advocacy work.

We commissioned YouGov to undertake focussed [nationwide research](#) following the outpouring of feeling and ensuing national conversation about the institutional cultures that underpin and enable police perpetrators to abuse without consequence propelled by the details released as part of the sentencing of Wayne Couzens for the kidnap, murder and rape of Sarah Everard and the police's appalling treatment of murdered sisters Bibaa Henry and Nicole Smallman. We released the data within the context of the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC) and the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) summit on how policing can build public trust and improve performance, at which [we spoke](#) on a prominent platform alongside Maggie Blythe, new national policing lead and Vera Baird QC. Following this we were also invited to join the expert reference group for the Home Secretary's Review into Standards and Vetting of the Police. The survey found:

- 47% of women and 40% of men reported declining trust in the police following the rape and murder of Sarah Everard by serving Metropolitan Police officer Wayne Couzens.
- 76% of women (71% of all adults polled) told us they believed the culture of policing has to change in order to better respond to VAWG.
- 1 in 10 women (would be less likely to report sexual assault to the police following the Sarah Everard case.
- 65% of people think the government should do more to prevent VAWG.

We also [responded](#) to the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) reports to highlight how systemic sexism and racism both enable police officers to perpetrate abuse and protect abusers from facing meaningful consequences. We highlighted how the response fundamentally failed to recognise the power imbalance between the public and the police, who are able to compel us to do certain things. This power imbalance is felt most by women from Black, minority ethnic and migrant communities who commonly experience over-policing and harmful racialised responses from police. By drawing all of this together, we have been able to re-centre the core broader societal issues underpinning male violence against women and girls. We reminded our audiences that [true justice means no other women becoming victims of male violence](#) and that CJS responses wouldn't leave women feeling less afraid. We know that the risk and fear of male violence is woven into the fabric of most women and girls' daily lives.

In this period we saw a series of announcements and commitments to address VAWG, including abuse perpetrated by serving police officers, from government and police chiefs. However, we did not see commitment and accountability for the meaningful internal work needed to shift the institutional cultures and practices that excuse and enable the harmful behaviour normalised in these institutions, including the scale of police-perpetrated abuse. In addition, [we were clear](#) that many of the measures announced were superficial, un evidenced and would harm already over-policed Black and ethnic minority communities, through increased police presence, surveillance and risks of criminalisation.

## **Other key policy areas**

### **Pandemic response**

EVAW, together with Imkaan, Women's Aid Federation of England, Welsh Women's Aid, Scottish Women's Aid and Women's Aid Federation Northern Ireland [issued a statement](#) one year on from our initial joint

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Trustees' report**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

urgent call to action at the start of the pandemic. We reflected on the following themes and why the next phase of the pandemic response must be different than what has happened over the past year so that the Government's measures deliver for all survivors: funding, support for women, frontline workers, prevention and awareness. The statement makes clear, one year on we cannot go back to "business as usual" after Covid-19. We need a new approach which equally protects all women and girls and ends the societal inequalities that drive violence and abuse against them.

**Istanbul Convention**

We responded to the Home Office's fifth annual report on the UK's progress towards ratification of the Council of Europe's convention on preventing and combating violence against women and girls, known as the Istanbul Convention. The UK Government signed the Convention in 2012 but nearly a decade on, has failed to ratify it. We [highlighted](#) the government's continued failure to plug gaps in protection and support for migrant women. Full ratification would finally put an end to the ongoing two-tier system of protection for survivors.

**Public spending**

We worked closely with Imkaan and Women's Aid Federation of England to bring together almost 30 organisations behind [a unified call](#) to the Chancellor, for the prioritisation of strategic funding to prevent and end VAWG, as well as sustainable funding for vital specialist support services. This letter was submitted as our joint submission to the Comprehensive Spending Review. We also provided a comprehensive [response to the budget](#), once it was announced, highlighting a lack of funding for prevention work and VAWG services and support

**Football**

EVAW, in partnership with The Three Hijabis and Level Up sent [an open letter](#) to the CEOs of the Premier League and the Football Association, calling for them to take action against the culture of gender-based violence within their institutions. Football players and the teams they play for have a unique position in shaping the attitudes of boys and men, their behaviour both on and off the pitch is influential, and transforming the culture in football will have a significant impact on wider society.

**Prominence of VAWG in key political moments**

Within the context described above, local elections were held in England and Wales, including for the Mayor of London. EVAW, in partnership with Imkaan and Women's Resource Centre [held a VAWG hustings](#) attended by 100+ people, chaired by noted broadcaster and journalist Samira Ahmed. We secured contributions from all the named candidates and representatives from Conservatives, Labour, Greens, Liberal Democrats and Women's Equality Party to put forward their visions for ending VAWG in London and put forward their pledges and commitments.

VAWG received significant coverage at both Labour and Conservative party conferences with statements made by the PM, Shadow PM and Home Secretary in their speeches. We co-delivered a very [successful fringe](#) at Labour Party Conference this year, in partnership with Labour List and supported by Harold Immanuel: *How many more? Time for an effective response to violence against women and girls* was chaired by EVAW, speakers included Shadow Attorney General, Ellie Reeves MP; Shadow Minister for Safeguarding, Jess Phillips MP; Victims Commissioner for England and Wales, Dame Vera Baird QC; Head of

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Trustees' report**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

Policy at Imkaan, Rosie Lewis; and Chief Executive of Women's Aid Federation of England, Farah Nazeer. The event was fully subscribed, with only some standing room remaining.

**Ensuring VAWG is centred in public discourse**

In this period there were several breaking and developing news stories which meant that EVAW's high quality media response was sought significantly more than any other period we can recall. These included the tragic murders of Sarah Everard, Nicole Smallman and Bibaa Henry, as well as the policing of the Clapham vigil; our judicial review outcome; the Governments Rape Review and VAWG Strategy; the scale of testimonials shared on the *Everyone's Invited* platform; and legislative developments. Being a part of these conversations and ensuring that coverage, and the commentary contained within it, is helpful to moving and shaping national conversations away from women and girls' safety towards women's rights and freedoms as well as the responsibility of perpetrators and harm of misogyny is critical to our 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 to help move and change public consciousness around the prevalence, persistence, and impact of VAWG. The breadth and reach of coverage also enable us to keep the pressure on politicians and policy makers.

EVAW is a sought-after commentator, able to respond to a wide variety of stories about VAWG at speed, this has meant that we have been quoted regularly in almost every national newspaper (coverage across broadsheets, tabloids and freesheets) as well as magazines and have appeared on all the major broadcast outlets regularly including Today, Channel 4 News, ITV News, Woman's Hour, as well as a variety of podcasts. EVAW's social media profile also increased markedly in this period.

**Membership**

EVAW's membership grew in this period, to 124 members of which 93 were formal members and 31 were associate members. As a result of a sustained outreach programme, we have been able to address some of the key gaps in our membership, and will continue to work towards this in the next period.

A survey of our members told us that they would most welcome an EVAW Members Forum to create a space for discussing and exploring the ways in which they could take forwards anti-racism work, following the framework provided by the [Anti-Racism Working Group](#) Charter. The main focus of the forum was Anti-Racism Work in the VAWG Sector. After a presentation on the work of the Anti-Racism Working Group by members of the Working Group, our members broke into small groups to discuss progress and good practices from our own organisations or others observed, and to talk about the challenges and barriers to progress encountered so far. We also explored how can we support each other taking the work forward in our sector and the ways in which EVAW can support. The event was very well attended with 30 attendees representing more than 20 member organisations as well as several individual members.

**Organisational development**

In this period our Board saw 3 new trustees joining, filling two empty spots and after another stood down. All new trustees are joining the board from EVAW member organisations. Our AGM was a very well attended, lively and engaging event which brought together EVAW members, poetry by Suhaiymah Manzoor-Khan and the expertise and reflections of Dr Awino Okech on movement building and practising intersectionality.

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Trustees' report**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

The EVAW staff team welcomed two new colleagues into key roles that were vacant in this period – Public Affairs Manager and Communications Manager.

We continue to be attentive to organisational fitness, with significant attention to fundraising, employment practices and governance grounded in our values and proportionate to our size.

This period was the last covered in our 2019-2022 organisational strategy, which meant that the team ended the period with significant reflection and evaluation, with a view to a renewed strategy covering the next three years to come. This work was delivered at the start of the next period and will be reported on in the next Trustees Report.

## **FINANCES**

### **Financial Review**

During the year, the End Violence Against Women Coalition's income was £561,297 (year ended 31 March 2021 £701,117) and expenditure was £455,705 (year ended 31 March 2021 £625,622).

### **Fundraising**

EVAW's principal funding sources are from charitable trusts and grants and during the year, grant funders included Sigrid Rausing Trust, Oak Foundation, Comic Relief, Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Harold Immanuel IHL Trust, Samworth Foundation, Coutts Foundation, Steel Charitable Trust.

### **Investments**

This year, EVAW reserves were held at Triodos 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 2022, this is £187,389 – comprising of salaries, running costs, redundancies, shutdown costs including legal fees and maternity costs. The Trustees review this regularly, at Board meetings and at Finance and Fundraising Sub-Group meetings. EVAW's free reserves at 31 March 2022 stood at £274,256. 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 register 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

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Trustees' report**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

- Annual budget and regular management accounts
- Formal written policies including authority limits
- An organisational risk matrix 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.

**Acknowledgements**

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

**On behalf of the board of trustees**



Aisha K. Gill  
Co-Chair



Gurpreet Virdee  
Co-Chair

30/11/2022

Dated

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Statement of Trustees' responsibilities**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

The trustees, who are also the directors of End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

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

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Independent examiner's report to the members of**  
**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

I report on the accounts of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2022, which are set out on pages 18 to 34.

**Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner**

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) and that an independent examination is needed. The charity's gross income exceeded £250,000 and I am qualified to undertake the examination being a qualified member of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), which is one of the listed bodies.

It is my responsibility to:

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

**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 financial statements presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the financial statements 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 financial statements present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the next statement.

**Independent examiner's statement**

In connection with my examination, no other matter except that referred to in the previous paragraph has come to my attention:

- a) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:
  - i. to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of the 2011 Act; and
  - ii. to prepare financial statements which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the 2011 Act; have not been met or
- b) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

*Andrew Rich*

**Andrew Rich FCA**

C/o HW Fisher LLP

Acre House

11-15 William Road

London

NW1 3ER

United Kingdom

30 Nov 2022

Dated: .....



**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

		Unrestricted funds	Designated funds	Restricted funds	2022 Total	Unrestricted funds	Designated funds	Restricted funds	2021 Total
Note		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b><u>Income from:</u></b>									
Voluntary income	2	71,408	442,500	43,447	557,355	78,548	419,527	203,042	701,117
Fee income		3,925	-	-	3,925	-	-	-	-
Investment income		17	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
<b>Total income</b>		<b>75,350</b>	<b>442,500</b>	<b>43,447</b>	<b>561,297</b>	<b>78,548</b>	<b>419,527</b>	<b>203,042</b>	<b>701,117</b>
<b><u>Expenditure on:</u></b>									
Raising funds	3	-	4,200	-	4,200	-	7,858	-	7,858
Charitable activities	4	14,716	378,148	58,641	451,505	48,660	377,555	191,549	617,764
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,716</b>	<b>382,348</b>	<b>58,641</b>	<b>455,705</b>	<b>48,660</b>	<b>385,413</b>	<b>191,549</b>	<b>625,622</b>
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>60,634</b>	<b>60,152</b>	<b>(15,194)</b>	<b>105,592</b>	<b>29,888</b>	<b>34,114</b>	<b>11,493</b>	<b>75,495</b>
<b>Gross transfers between funds</b>		<b>16,900</b>	<b>(7,300)</b>	<b>(9,600)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,522</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,522)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>Reconciliation of funds:</u></b>									
Total funds brought forward		196,722	123,800	39,447	359,969	160,312	89,686	34,476	284,474
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>274,256</b>	<b>176,652</b>	<b>14,653</b>	<b>465,561</b>	<b>196,722</b>	<b>123,800</b>	<b>39,447</b>	<b>359,969</b>

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

# End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

## Balance sheet

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

Company registration number 07317881

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	9	-	-
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	10	19,007	126,182
Cash at bank and in hand		486,960	426,445
		<u>505,967</u>	<u>552,627</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within the year</b>	11	(40,406)	(192,658)
		<u></u>	<u></u>
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>465,561</u>	<u>359,969</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u><u>465,561</u></u>	<u><u>359,969</u></u>
<b>Income funds</b>			
Restricted funds	12	14,653	39,447
Designated funds	13	176,652	123,800
Unrestricted funds		274,256	196,722
		<u></u>	<u></u>
<b>Total funds</b>		<u><u>465,561</u></u>	<u><u>359,969</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by



Aisha K Gill  
Co-Chair



Gurpreet Virdee  
Co-Chair

30/11/2022

Dated

# End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

## Cash flow statement

Year ended 31 March 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net cash provided by operating activities	15	<b>60,498</b>	137,582
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-	-
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets		-	-
Interest received		<b>17</b>	-
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period</b>		<b>60,515</b>	137,582
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<b>426,445</b>	288,863
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<b><u>486,960</u></b>	<b><u>426,445</u></b>

# **End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**

## **Notes for the financial statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

### **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. Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the income will be received. All income transactions are assigned a nominal code, either restricted, designated or unrestricted, according to the type of income eg restricted grant, unrestricted charitable trust. When applying for unrestricted funds from trusts and foundations, most – especially those that are multi-year - are designated for a specific purpose in order to meet our charitable objectives. Unrestricted codes are used for designated as well as unrestricted receipts. All transactions are also assigned a code relating to the revenue stream (QuickBooks Class code) eg Restricted Comic Relief, Unrestricted EVAW (for general donations), Designated Esmée Fairbairn.

#### **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 a basis consistent with the use of resources.

## **End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**

### **Notes for the financial statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

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.

#### **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 financial statements. Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

#### **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. Therefore, the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### **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.

## **End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**

### **Notes for the financial statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

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 Financial instruments**

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

##### **1.10 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.

##### **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. 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.

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**

**Notes for the financial statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

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.

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Notes for the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

<b>2 Voluntary income</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Restricted donations</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Comic Relief	<b>30,000</b>	60,000
Harold Immanuel	<b>2,500</b>	-
Oak Foundation	<b>10,947</b>	-
ISLA Foundation	-	24,400
Rosa Fund	-	5,000
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	-	10,000
Crowd Justice	-	103,642
	<b>43,447</b>	203,042
<b>Designated donations</b>		
Sigrid Rausing Trust	<b>120,000</b>	120,000
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	<b>50,000</b>	75,000
Coutts Foundation	<b>40,000</b>	40,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	<b>22,500</b>	22,500
Oak Foundation	<b>120,000</b>	77,000
Samworth Foundation	<b>40,000</b>	60,000
IHL Trust	<b>25,000</b>	-
Steel Charitable Trust	<b>25,000</b>	-
Julia & Hans Rausing Charitable Trust	-	25,027
	<b>442,500</b>	419,527
<b>Unrestricted donations</b>		
Wingfield Charitable Trust	<b>500</b>	-
IHL Trust	-	25,000
Treebeard Trust	-	15,000
McTaggart Third Fund	-	3,500
McTaggart Trust	-	2,000
ISLA Foundation	-	3,100
Individual donors	<b>70,908</b>	29,948
	<b>71,408</b>	78,548
	<b>557,355</b>	701,117



**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Notes for the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

<b>3 Raising funds</b>	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Consultancy costs	<b>4,200</b>	7,858

**4 Charitable activities**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Staff costs	<b>338,370</b>	352,981
Other project costs	<b>47,199</b>	76,649
Legal costs	-	109,270
Administration costs	<b><u>8,179</u></b>	<u>9,601</u>
	<b>393,748</b>	548,501
Share of support costs (see note 5)	<b>49,893</b>	57,428
Share of governance costs (see note 5)	<b><u>7,864</u></b>	<u>11,835</u>
	<b><u>451,505</u></b>	<u>617,764</u>

**Analysis by fund**

Unrestricted funds	<b>14,716</b>	48,660
Designated funds	<b>378,148</b>	377,555
Restricted funds	<b><u>58,641</u></b>	<u>191,549</u>
	<b><u>451,505</u></b>	<u>617,764</u>

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Notes for the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

**5 Support costs**

	<b>Support costs</b>	<b>Governance costs</b>	<b>2022 Total support</b>	<b>Support costs</b>	<b>Governance costs</b>	<b>2021 Total support</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Depreciation	-	-	-	1,756	-	1,756
Legal fees	-	-	-	13	-	13
Administration costs	<b>49,893</b>	-	<b>49,893</b>	55,659	-	55,659
<u>Governance costs</u>						
Accountancy fees	-	-	-	-	534	534
Legal fees	-	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	-	-	-
Independent Examination fees	-	<b>4,920</b>	<b>4,920</b>	-	-	-
Audit fees	-	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,347</b>	-	9,600	9,600
Trustee meeting expenses	-	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,164</b>	-	1,701	1,701
Trustee training	-	<b>420</b>	<b>420</b>	-	-	-
	<b>49,893</b>	<b>7,864</b>	<b>57,757</b>	57,428	11,835	69,263

**6 Trustees**

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the period. There were no reimbursed expenses to trustees (2021: 1 trustee was paid expenses of £108).

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Notes for the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

**7 Employees**

**Number of employees**

The average monthly number of employees (full time equivalent) during the year was 7 (2021: 7).

**8 Employment costs**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Salaries	<b>288,431</b>	308,363
Social security costs	<b>26,748</b>	21,237
Pension contributions	<b><u>23,191</u></b>	<u>23,381</u>
	<b><u>338,370</u></b>	<u>352,981</u>

The total amount of employee remuneration benefits received by the senior management team was £113,447 (2021: £145,469)

No individual employee received remuneration of £60,000 - £70,000 (2021: one individual employee received remuneration more than £60,000).

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Notes for the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

<b>9 Tangible fixed assets</b>	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	
<b>Cost</b>	<b>£</b>	
At 1 April 2021	10,004	
At 31 March 2022	<b>10,004</b>	
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
At 1 April 2021	10,004	
Depreciation charged in the year	-	
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>10,004</b>	
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 31 March 2021	-	
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>10 Debtors</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other debtors	<b>12,214</b>	112,606
Prepayments and accrued income	<b>6,793</b>	13,576
	<b>19,007</b>	<b>126,182</b>
<b>11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	<b>21,575</b>	72,868
Other taxes & social security	<b>13,900</b>	9,889
Pensions	-	1,031
Accruals and deferred income	<b>4,931</b>	108,870
	<b>40,406</b>	<b>192,658</b>

# End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

## Notes for the financial statements

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

### 12 Restricted funds

	At 1 April 2020	Movement in funds			At 1 April 2021	Movement in funds			At 31 March 2022
	£	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfer £	£	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfer £	£
Lankelly Chase	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Comic Relief	14,820	60,000	(48,373)	-	26,447	30,000	(49,166)	-	7,281
Samworth Foundation	6,656	-	(6,656)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harold Immanuel	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	(2,500)	-	-
Oak Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	10,947	(1,347)	(9,600)	-
Rosa Fund	-	5,000	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISLA Foundation	-	24,400	(22,250)	(2,150)	-	-	-	-	-
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	10,000	10,000	(10,000)	-	10,000	-	(5,628)	-	4,372
Crowd Justice	-	103,642	(99,270)	(4,372)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>34,476</b>	<b>203,042</b>	<b>(191,549)</b>	<b>(6,522)</b>	<b>39,447</b>	<b>43,447</b>	<b>(58,641)</b>	<b>(9,600)</b>	<b>14,653</b>

The unspent restricted funds above will be spent in the next financial year: Lankelly Chase funds relate to a research project; Comic Relief funds relate to EVAW's schools and prevention work; RASA (Jill Saward Fund) relates to EVAW's strategic litigation around sexual violence - these funds are designed by Trustees to continue work on justice for victims of sexual violence.

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Notes for the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

**13 Designated funds**

	<b>Movement in funds</b>								
	At 1 April 2020	Incoming resources	Outgoing resources	Transfer	At 1 April 2021	Incoming resources	Outgoing resources	Transfer	At 31 March 2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	11,510	75,000	(86,510)	-	-	50,000	(37,501)	3,500	15,999
Coutts Foundation	20,288	40,000	(26,599)	-	33,689	40,000	(43,689)	-	30,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	10,240	22,500	(32,493)	-	247	22,500	(22,747)	-	-
Sigrid Rausing Trust	47,648	-	(47,648)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oak Foundation	-	77,000	(77,000)	-	-	120,000	(107,047)	-	12,953
Samworth Foundation	-	60,000	(60,000)	-	-	40,000	(40,000)	-	-
Julia & Hans Rausing Trust	-	25,027	(25,027)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	120,000	(30,136)	-	89,864	120,000	(106,364)	(10,800)	92,700
IHL	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	(25,000)	-	-
Steel Charitable Trust	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
<b>Total designated funds</b>	89,686	419,527	(385,413)	-	123,800	442,500	(382,348)	(7,300)	176,652

## **End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**

### **Notes for the financial statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

Designated funds are grant income which have not been restricted by the funder but have been 'ring-fenced' by Trustees for specific and essential spend to deliver EVAW's charitable objectives, and therefore do not make up EVAW's unrestricted general funds. The unspent designated funds above will be spent in the next financial year.

- Esmee Fairbairn Foundation: These funds relate to EVAW's long-term work lobbying Government to improve its response to VAWG, with a special focus on sexual violence campaigning.
- Coutts Foundation: These funds relate to EVAW core costs as well as communications and campaigns work.
- Sigrid Rausing Trust: These funds relate to EVAW's core costs, including campaigns, policy, and membership work.
- Oak Foundation: These funds relate to EVAW's core costs as well as communications, campaigns, policy and membership work.
- Steel Charitable Trust: These funds relate to EVAW's core costs, including campaigns, policy, and membership work.

**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Notes for the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

**14 Analysis of net assets between funds**

	<b>Unrestricted funds</b>	<b>Restricted funds</b>	<b>Total 2022</b>	<b>Unrestricted funds</b>	<b>Restricted funds</b>	<b>Total 2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fund balances at 31 March 2022 are represented by:						
Tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current assets	<b>490,350</b>	<b>15,617</b>	<b>505,967</b>	<b>403,635</b>	<b>148,992</b>	<b>552,627</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<b>(39,442)</b>	<b>(964)</b>	<b>(40,406)</b>	<b>(83,113)</b>	<b>(109,545)</b>	<b>(192,658)</b>
	<b>450,908</b>	<b>14,653</b>	<b>465,561</b>	<b>320,522</b>	<b>39,447</b>	<b>359,969</b>

**15 Net cash provided by operating activities**

	<b>March 2022</b>	<b>March 2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	<b>105,592</b>	75,495
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in profit or loss	<b>(17)</b>	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	-	1,756
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	<b>107,175</b>	(117,218)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	<b>(152,252)</b>	177,549
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>60,498</b>	<b>137,582</b>



**End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**  
**Notes for the financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 March 2022**

**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:

	<b>March</b>	<b>March</b>
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Within 1 year	<b>49,569</b>	29,880
More than 1 year	-	-
	<u><b>49,569</b></u>	<u>29,880</u>

**17 Related party transactions**

There were no related party transactions during the current or prior year.

In total £1,200 was received from board members as personal donations.

**18 Analysis of changes in net funds**

The charity had no debt during the year.



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**Issuer** HW Fisher

**Document generated** Wed, 30th Nov 2022 15:39:17 UTC

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**Parties involved with this document**

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Wed, 30th Nov 2022 15:46:00 UTC	Andy Rich - Signer (d3ed56c3797a3d0b8c4e9ad939d520df)

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Date	Action
Wed, 30th Nov 2022 15:46:00 UTC	The envelope has been signed by all parties. (185.105.75.177)
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