FORWARD THINKING REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR-ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Charity no: 1105206

XEINADIN AUDIT LIMITED

Statutory Auditor
15-19 Cavendish Place
London W1G 0DD

Financial statements for the year-ended 31 July 2022

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Reference and administrative information

Charity name – Forward Thinking

Charity registration number – 1105206

Principal address & registered office – 1 Quality Court, London, WC2A 1HR

Trustees

- Francis Campbell
- Justin Dowley
- Christopher Donnelly
- Jeremy Greenstock
- Dympna Hayes
- Michael Holland
- William Sieghart (chairman)

Director – Oliver McTernan

Auditor – Xeinadin Audit Limited, 15/19 Cavendish Place, London, W1G 0DD

Bankers – NatWest Bank plc, PO Box 2021, 10 Marylebone High Street, London. W1A 1FH

FORWARD THINKING - Trustees' annual report for the year-ended 31 July 2022

This report relates to the operation of Forward Thinking during the year-ended 31 July 2022.

History, objectives and activities of the trust

The charitable trust was established on the 29th of July 2004.

The trust deed gives the trustees the power to apply the funds for the benefit of any charitable objectives. The trust's charitable objectives are to promote racial and religious harmony by such charitable means and in such parts of the world as the trustees determine from time to time, in particular but not exclusively by promoting more informed dialogue and understanding between different factions with same faith communities and between different faith and racial groups.

The focus of charitable activities has been to promote a more inclusive peace process in the Middle East, to reduce the potential for conflict across the Gulf-MENA region, and to address the problem of social isolation of the Muslim community in Britain.

Structure, governance, and management

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

There must always be at least three trustees. Apart from the first trustee, every trustee must be appointed for a term of three years by a resolution of the trustees passed at a board meeting.

In selecting individuals for appointment as trustees, the existing trustees must have regard to the skills, knowledge and experience needed for the effective administration of the charity.

The existing trustees must make available to each new trustee on their appointment:

- A) A copy of the Trust Deed
- B) A copy of charity's latest annual report and the financial statements
- C) A copy of the charity's conflict of interests policy and a declaration of interests
- D) A trustee's eligibility declaration form
- E) A copy of the charity's governance code
- F) A copy of the "Essential Trustee"

Risk management

The trustees have examined the major strategic, business, and operational risks which the charity faces and confirm that procedures are in place to regularly review the current risks of the charity.

In considering the direction of the charity and its activities, the trustees have had due regard to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit.

Organisational Structure

The charity is made up of seven trustees who meet on a quarterly basis and who are responsible for the strategic direction and policy of the charity. The trustees have delegated the daily running of operations to Oliver McTernan, who acts as the charity's Director.

During the financial year the charity hired several members of staff and ended the year with ten fulltime employees. Staff come from a variety of professional backgrounds relevant to the work of the charity. In addition to these members of staff, the charity utilised the services of several interns and consultants over the course of the year.

A scheme of delegation is in place and day-to-day responsibility for the delivery of charitable activities rests with the Director and the relevant Programme Managers.

Achievements and Performance

Overview

Across the year, we held a total of 662 meetings in our three programmes, broadly stable with our level of activity in 2020-2021.

While risks from Covid-19 remained, travel restrictions largely ended around the globe. This allowed us to hold a growing proportion of our activities overseas, with expenditure rising accordingly. A priority for us was to take the time to properly re-engage with our networks after two years of holding almost all activities online, to gain a deeper understanding of how situations had evolved in that time and to explore how our work should be adapting in response.

Demands for Forward Thinking's work remained high, amidst a particularly challenging content in the Middle East. The current impasse in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is leading to increased frustration within the Palestinian Territories. This sense of desperation is exacerbated by the widespread belief that the international community no longer cares about Palestine. In particular, the Western response to Russia's attempted annexation of Ukraine led to accusations of 'double standards' by the international community, who are perceived as tacitly enabling the continued expansion of Israeli settlements on occupied Palestinian lands by failing to enforce international law. Meanwhile in Israel, another change in government does not appear to have brought a change in thinking about the conflict. Rather there seems to be a renewed emphasis on attempting to manage the conflict through aggressive security tactics, with 2022 seeing the highest number of Palestinians killed in the West Bank since the Second Intifada.

In the wider region, conflicts continue in Syria and Yemen, while the JCPoA negotiations remain unresolved. The conflict in Ukraine has also spill over effects for the Middle East, increasing the price of food and turmoil in energy markets. Meanwhile in the UK a report released in January 2022 found that holding prejudiced views towards Islam is almost three times more likely among the British public than of other religions. Further evidence shows that 73 percent of British Muslims reported that they faced discrimination in July 2022 alone.

However, despite these difficult realities, Forward Thinking made continued progress towards the charity's core objectives.

Middle East Programme

In 2022 we launched a training programme to develop Gazan journalists' capacity to communicate the Palestinian narrative more effectively with the international community. Between March-May, we facilitated workshops on news verification, countering cognitive bias and developing shared values and media editing. Participants were all journalists for radio programmes or government ministries in Gaza, giving them a wide media outreach. The participants went on to establish a working group to ensure comprehensive coverage of developments in the Gaza Strip. One participant said, "out of all the courses I have taken, this course provided me with the most professional tools and new information."

We have re-established a network of 25 diverse Palestinian women to support the empowerment of their voices and roles within conflict-affected divided societies. We convened meetings in Stormont and Leinster House, developing five relationships with key women parliamentarians, whom we will introduce to our Palestinian women's networks. Furthermore, we convened roundtable meetings with our Palestinian Women's Network in Ramallah, identifying challenges they face and opportunities for future cooperation and discussing how the issue of Palestine is understood at the international level.

In Israel, we held seminars with political and religious leaders from across the political spectrum, including current and former MKs, government ministers, diplomats, political advisors, and Rabbinical leaders. We linked speakers with European officials to better inform European policy in real time enabling a more detailed understanding of issues than one might get from reading the news or listening to public statements.

To build on the successful religious leader's conference facilitated by Forward Thinking in Netanya in May 2021 we have deepened our engagement with the Sephardi Chief Rabbi, Yitzhak Yosef, and Rabbi Shemtov Menachem, the Chairman of the Rabbinate Union of Israel. As a result, a successful dialogue has developed that has empowered the Chief Rabbi to reiterate to both religious and political leaders the long-standing prohibition of Jews from ascending the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif complex.

We have further developed our engagement with the Likud party. Our network within the party is made up of Ministerial advisors with profound influence and who are willing to discuss the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This is significant given that Likud holds the most seats in the Knesset and is the leading party of the newly formed Israeli government.

We have built a diverse network of Israeli women leaders, including senior Knesset Members, political advisors, campaigners, religious and secular, Jewish-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli and LGBTQ+ women. Bilateral meetings have highlighted a divergence in thinking among network members regarding normalisation with Arab countries and underlined misunderstandings by political figures in Israel regarding how Palestinians view normalisation. In addition, we have built relationships with both the Irish and Northern Irish political women's caucuses to provide a safe umbrella for Israeli women to meet and address issues of shared concern and explore the role women played in developing the conditions for peace in Northern Ireland.

Between January-September 2022, we deepened our engagement with senior officials from Egypt, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, OSCE, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the UK, United Nations, the US and the Vatican. The purpose of this intense outreach was to both raise awareness of the growing risks of escalation within the conflict and to explore how to reinvigorate diplomatic efforts to achieve a durable resolution. We have worked extensively to share Palestinian and Jordanian concerns with the United States, Europe and the region about the challenges facing the status quo of the Jerusalem's Holy Sites.

The Helsinki Policy Forum

The Helsinki Policy Forum provided a confidential space where senior policymakers from across the region can meet and explore ways to de-escalate tensions and build confidence.

Four Steering Groups were held over the course of the year – in August and December 2021 and then March and June 2022. Participating states included: the EU, Finland, France, Germany, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the UAE, and the UK. Discussions focused on de-escalating regional crises and identifying where there are opportunities for cooperation to be intensified.

The Health Working Group developed substantially over the year, providing a space for health officials from across Europe and the Gulf-MENA region to not only share analysis but to enhance cooperation on issues of mutual concern. The aim is to see if health can serve as a mechanism to build confidence in the region by demonstrating the shared benefits of states working together. In January 2022 the Health Working Group met online with H.E. Dr Ahmed al Saeedi, the Minister of Health for the Sultanate of Oman and Dr Ahmed Al Mandhari, the WHO's Director for the Eastern Mediterranean Region, to raise awareness of the GHPI ahead of the 150th Executive Board Meeting of the WHO. Over the coming months the Working Group continued to build support for the GHPI amongst its network, ensuring that it passed at the Executive Board and was advanced at the 75th World Health Assembly.

After a couple of years of meeting online due to Covid-19, the Women's Parliamentary Network was able to meet twice in Helsinki in 2021-2022. The first meeting took place in December 2021, bringing together parliamentarians from Egypt, Finland, France, Iraq, Ireland, Libya, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom to examine the challenges facing women in leadership positions. The second physical meeting took place in June 2022, this time on the role of women in economic and financial decision-making. Discussions focused on mechanisms to promote financial literacy amongst the general public.

As a consequence of the war in Ukraine, discussions on energy security featured prominently towards the end of the year. This led to the decision to create an Environment, Energy and Economy Working Group that will meet in 2023.

UK Programme

Ensuring that decision makers engage with community perspectives regarding the Prevent strategy and the Independent Review of Prevent has been a priority, ever since the Review was announced in 2019. While still waiting for the report to be published, we have continued to raise awareness of why so many community representatives have concerns about how the Review has been conducted and the current Prevent Strategy. We held bilateral meetings with parliamentarians from a range of political parties who represent the regional diversity of the UK. Our engagement resulted in parliamentarians asking several parliamentary questions regarding the Review and its timeline and many have asked to remain updated on how the Review progresses. This work culminated in June 2022 with a parliamentary roundtable, chaired by Afzal Khan MP, to share further insights about the Review ahead of its release. These insights, along with others garnered during our longstanding engagement, have informed a final briefing paper which we will circulate with parliamentarians once the Independent Review is made public.

In March 2022 we launched a Youth Policy Network for alumni of our political literacy training - Pathways into Politics. The purpose of the Network is to provide opportunities for young British Muslims to work collaboratively to influence policy change on issues of importance they identify. In a meeting in July 2022, the group shared that despite being British, they did not feel as if they fully belonged in the UK due to discrimination. The group want to challenge Islamophobia and are working to humanise narratives about Muslim communities in Britain. Establishing this Network is an important way of ensuring that our work with youth is sustainable and enabling them to use the skills they have gained during the programme to enact change themselves.

Financial Review

The charity has reserves of £256,145 at the end of the financial year, a decrease of £191,349 from 2021.

Principal funding sources

The leading funding sources for the charity in this financial year came from three main sources:

- Project grants from European governments
- Grants from charitable foundations and trusts
- Private donations

In 2021-22, Irish Aid and grants from charitable trusts were the main funding sources for the Middle East Programme. The Helsinki Policy Forum was funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland. The UK Programme was funded by British charitable trusts.

Investment Policy

The trust deed authorises the trustees to make and hold investments using the funds of the charity, but no such investments are presently held. Any surplus general funds are invested in short-term deposits.

Reserves policy

The charity's primary responsibility is to meet the costs of its programme expenses on a year-to-year basis and then to build sufficient reserves. The trustees continue to aim to generate a surplus to guarantee the charity's long-term financial health and stability.

Plans for the future period

In the Israeli-Palestinian conflict a priority will be developing renewed diplomatic impetus to pursue a resolution to the conflict. To achieve this, we will mobilise our network of contacts across foreign ministries to explore convening a high-level meeting on the conflict.

We will intensify activities with our networks of women leaders in both Israel and Palestine, introducing them separately to the Irish experience of peacebuilding. This will help them gain a deeper understanding of their own context and to identify where there are relevant insights that can be applied.

Building on our recent work with religious leaders, we will seek to convene a conference on the role that faith leaders can play in conflict resolution. This is particularly pressing in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict due to the rise in tensions around holy sites.

The Helsinki Policy Forum will focus on developing its working groups. These will explore how a focus on common challenges in the MENA region can provide an opportunity to develop cooperation. The working groups will look at three areas: health cooperation; addressing climate change and promoting the role of women in policymaking. The Forum will also maintain its role as a space for confidential dialogue between policymakers from Europe and the MENA region with the goal of building confidence and reducing tensions.

The UK programme will continue to explore challenges around the Prevent programme. A priority will be helping policymakers develop ideas around what alternatives to the current policy might look like. This will draw on the experience of Northern Ireland, which has developed its own model for addressing violent extremism and paramilitarism. The development of the Youth Policy Network will continue, with the aim of supporting the Network in launching its first initiative. The overall goals of the UK programme remain unchanged: linking figures in the Muslim community with the UK establishment to contribute to more informed policymaking and greater societal resilience.

Across all three areas of activity we envision a similar level of activity and expenditure to the current financial year.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The Charities Act requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which show a true and fair view of the charity and its financial activities for that year. In preparing those financial statements the trustees are required to:

- a) Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- b) Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c) Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- d) State whether applicable accounting standards and statement of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- e) Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act of 2011.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence take reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

The trustees intend to ask the auditor, Xeinadin Audit Limited, to undertake the audit of the charity in the following year.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of 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 (effective 1st of January 2015).

Approval

This report was annroved by the trustees on the 20th March 2023 and signed on their behalf:

hiliam Sieghart

William Sieghart

Chairman of the board of trustees

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of Forward Thinking

for the year-ended 31 July 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Forward Thinking ('the charity') for the year-ended 31 July 2022 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- •give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 July 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- •have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- •have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities SORP.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, including the trustees' report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of Forward Thinking

for the year-ended 31 July 2022 (continued)

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement [set out on pages 4 to 10], the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statement.

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of Forward Thinking

for the year-ended 31 July 2022 (continued)

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

As part of designing our audit, we determined the materiality level and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, including how fraud may occur by enquiring of management of its own consideration of fraud. In particular, we looked at where management made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. We also considered potential financial or other pressures, opportunity and motivations for fraud. As part of this discussion we identified the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations and how management monitor these processes. Appropriate procedures included the review and testing of manual journals and key estimates and judgements made by management.

We did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities, including fraud. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls including testing journals and evaluation whether there was evidence of bias by the trustees that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

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

Use of our report

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

Narendrakumar Mistry FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of Xeinadin Audit Limited 15-19 Cavendish Place London W1G ODD

Date:

FORWARD THINKING
Statement of financial activities for the year-ended 31 July 2022

	Note	Unrestricted funds 2022	Restricted funds 2022	Total funds 2022	Total funds 2021 (Restated)
		£	£	£	£
Incoming resources					
Incoming resources from generated funds: Voluntary income:					
Private donations		16,613	-	16,613	62,600
Grants		-	606,664	606,664	500,824
Other incoming resources		-	-		
Total incoming resources		<u>16,613</u>	<u>606,664</u>	<u>623,277</u>	<u>563,424</u>
Resources expended					
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities		-	744,978	744,978	544,495
Governance costs	7	<u>69,874</u>	_	<u>69,874</u>	61,822
Total resources expended	6	<u>(69,874)</u>	<u>(744,978)</u>	<u>(814,852)</u>	(<u>606,317)</u>
Net incoming resources before other recognised gains	e	(53,261)	(138,314)	(191,575)	(42,893)
Other recognised gains			-	<u> </u>	
Net movement in funds		(53,261)	(138,314)	(191,575)	(42,893)
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		39,013	408,707	447,720	490,613
Transfer between funds		50,952	<u>(50,952)</u>	-	
Total funds carried forward		<u>36,704</u>	<u>219,441</u>	<u>256,145</u>	<u>447,720</u>

There were no recognised gains or losses for 2022 other than those included in the statement of financial activities.

There were no acquisitions or discontinued operations during the current year.

The notes on pages 16-20 form part of these financial statements.

FORWARD THINKING Balance Sheet at 31 July 2022

	Note		2022		2021	
		£	£		£	Ē
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	9		4,813		4	,086
Current assets						
Debtors	10	5,430		5,	,936	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>427,425</u>			015	
		432,855		521,	951	
Creditors: amounts falling due						
within one year	11	(181,523)		<u>(78</u>	<u>,317)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>251,332</u>			,634
Total assets less current Liabilities						
			<u>256,145</u>		<u>447</u>	<u>,720</u>
Funds of the charity						
Restricted funds			219,441			3,707
Unrestricted funds			<u>36,704</u>		<u>39</u>	,013
	12		<u>256,145</u>		<u>447</u>	<u>,720</u>

The notes on pages 16-20 form part of these financial statements.

hiliam Sieghart

The financial statements on pages 14 to 15 were approved by the trustees on 20th March 2023 and signed on their behalf by:

William Sieghart

Trustee

Notes to the financial statements for the year-ended 31 July 2022

1 Accounting policies

- a) The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The financial statements are in accordance with Charities SORP (FRS 102) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015)" and Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and with the Charities Act 2011.
- b) Donations and project grants are accounted for as received by the charity.
- c) Gift aid reclaimable on donations to the charity is included with the amount received.
- d) Expenditure on grants is recorded once the trust has made an unconditional commitment to pay the grant and this is communicated to the beneficiary or the grant has been paid, whichever is the earlier. The trust has not made any grant commitments of more than one year.
- e) Other expenditure is included in the financial statements on an accruals basis. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the statement of financial activities as incurred.
- f) All assets costing more than £500 are capitalised. Depreciation on office equipment is charged on a straight line basis over 4 years; is included under overheads within support costs and is allocated to governance costs.
- g) Restricted funds are carefully managed by the trustees with regard to the restrictions placed upon the documentation provided by the donor.
- h) Governance costs include costs of governance arrangements for the general running of the charity as opposed to the management functions inherent in generating funds. This includes such items as external audit, legal advice and costs associated with constitutional and statutory requirements.
- i) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing at the accounting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the date of the transactions. All differences are taken to the statement of financial activities.
- j) The Financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Notes to the financial statements for the year-ended 31 July 2022 (continued)

2 Taxation

The trust is a registered charity and accordingly is exempt from taxation on its income and gains where they are applied for charitable purposes.

3	Analysis of employee costs:	2022	2021	
		£	£	
	Salaries	371,521	356,355	
	Social security costs	36,295	33,739	
	Pension contributions	<u> 7,545</u>	7,048	
		415,361	397,142	

The average number of employees for the year was 9 (2021: 10).

One employee of the charity received emoluments in excess of £90,000 during the year.

The charity has paid pension contributions of £7,545 (2021: £7,048) for 12 employees during the year.

4 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration during the year.

5 Related party transactions

During the year there were no related party transactions.

6 Funding of Resources Expended and Governance costs

	Private Donations	Grants	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Middle East	-	312,545	312,545	217,188
Programme	16,613	-	16,613	62,600
Helsinki Forum	-	118,134	118,134	213,821
UK Programme	-	90,000	90,000	45,000
Tunisia Programme EU- PD	-	85,985 -	85,985 -	24,815
Totals	16,613	606,664	623,277	563,424

Notes to the financial statements for the year-ended 31 July 2022 (continued)

7	Governance costs	2022	2021 (Restated)
		£	£
	Accountancy & payroll fees	5,880	2,556
	Audit fees	9,000	10,440
	Professional fees	48,618	26,044
	Support costs	<u>6,376</u>	<u>22,782</u>
		<u>69,874</u>	<u>61,822</u>

8 Allocation of support costs

The charity allocates support costs on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

	Staff costs £	Overheads £	2022 £	2021 £
Middle East programme	221,281	-	221,281	182,069
UK programme	60,375	-	60,375	63,000
Tunisia programme	9,280	-	9,280	-
Helsinki programme	124,425	-	124,425	114,382
General programme	-	-	-	37,691
Governance costs	<u>-</u> _	<u>69,874</u>	69,874	61,822
	<u>415,361</u>	<u>69,874</u>	<u>485,235</u>	<u>458,964</u>

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 August 2021	7,396	7,396
Additions	<u>=</u>	_
At 31 July 2022	<u>7,396</u>	<u>7,396</u>
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 August 2021	3,310	3,310
Depreciation for the year	<u>(727)</u>	<u>(727)</u>
At 31 July 2022	<u>2,583</u>	<u>2,583</u>
Net book values		
As at 31 July 2022	<u>4,813</u>	<u>4,813</u>
As at 31 July 2021	<u>4,086</u>	<u>4,086</u>

Notes to the financial statements for the year-ended 31 July 2022 (continued)

10	Debtors		2022 £	2021 £
	Net wages control Other debtors		817 413	4,920 -
	Prepayments and accrued income		<u>4,200</u> <u>5,430</u>	<u>1,016</u> <u>5,936</u>
11	Creditor: amounts falling due within one year		2022 £	2021 £
	Other creditors		21,926	6,959
	PAYE control account		11,752	62,918
	Accruals & deferred income		147,845 181,523	<u>8,440</u> <u>78,317</u>
12	Analysis of net assets between funds	Tangible fixed assets	Net current assets £	Total £
	Restricted funds			
	Private donations	-	-	-
	Grants	-	<u>219,441</u> <u>219,441</u>	219,441 219,441
	Unrestricted funds			
	Private donations	<u>4,813</u> <u>4,813</u>	31,891 31,891	36,704 36,704
	Total Funds	<u>4,813</u>	<u>251,332</u>	<u>256,145</u>

The unrestricted funds of the charity may be applied for any charitable purpose at the discretion of the trustees.

Notes to the financial statements for the year-ended 31 July 2022 (continued)

13 Prior year adjustments

2021	Restate	۸.
2021	nestate	u.

Note	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Total funds 2021 £	Total funds 2020 £
Expenditure on:	_	_	_	_
Charitable activities	36,923	507,572	544,495	598,574
Governance costs 7	59,422	<u>2,400</u>	<u>61,822</u>	<u>34,614</u>
Total resources				
expended 6	<u>(96,345)</u>	<u>(509,972)</u>	<u>(606,317)</u>	(<u>633,188)</u>
Net incoming resources	before			
other recognised gains	(33,745)	(9,148)	(42,893)	(8,007)
2021 Filed with Charities (Commission			
Note	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
	funds	funds	funds	funds
	2021	2021	2021	2020
Expenditure on:	£	£	£	£
Charitable activities	36,697	507,572	544,495	598,574
Governance costs 7	•	<u>2,400</u>	62,048	34,614
Total resources				
expended 6	<u>(96,345)</u>	<u>(509,972)</u>	<u>(603,543)</u>	(<u>633,188)</u>
Net incoming resources	before			
other recognised gains	(33,745)	(9,148)	(40,119)	(8,007)

We have restated the prior year figures for 2021, due to an immaterial casting error, which has come to light.

'Governance costs' has been reduced by £226 for 2021 and then 'Total resources expended' has been properly cast to £606,317, in comparison with £603,543, which was filed with the Charities Commission.

The 'Total funds carried forward' was correct and is properly reflected in the restated 2021 column.