

# **Arise Foundation**

## **Report and Accounts**

Year ended 31 December 2018

Charity Registration Number  
1165248

## **About Arise**

Arise is a charity based in New York City and London, founded on the belief that more should be done to support grass-roots anti-slavery networks worldwide.

Our mission is to help these networks reach their potential by providing the support they need: financial, digital, administrative or capacity building.

As an organisation, Arise consists of two charities, one established in the United States and one registered in England and Wales. The following set of accounts, for the year ended 31 December 2018 only shows those activities that took place in the UK entity.

To gain further information on the ongoing projects of the whole organisation please visit our website at <http://arise.foundation/>

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## Reference and administrative details of the charity, its trustees and advisers

<b>Trustees</b>	Rt Hon Prof the Lord Alton of Liverpool Sister Lynda Dearlove RM MBE Lord Hogan-Howe Mrs Jane Leek Sister Patricia Murray IBVM Mrs Madawi al Saud Mr Peter Smith Ms Trixie Brenninkmeijer Schürholz Ms Wendy Strauss John Studzinski CBE
<b>Director</b>	Mr Luke de Pulford
<b>Administrative address</b>	Nazareth House 175,169 Hammersmith Road W68DB
<b>Telephone</b>	+44 (0) 203 903 7205
<b>Charity registration number</b>	1165248
<b>Auditor</b>	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
<b>Principal bankers</b>	HSBC PO Box 260 46 The Broadway London W5 5JR
<b>Solicitors</b>	Edward A. Scofield, Esq Attorney at Law 201 East 87th Street Suite 3D New York, NY 10128

The trustees present their report together with the accounts of the Arise Foundation (the charity) for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 17 to 20 of the attached accounts and comply with the charity's constitution, the Charities Act 2011 and 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

### **Charitable objects**

The object of the charity, as set out in its constitution, is the promotion of human rights (as set out in the universal declaration of human rights and subsequent United Nations' conventions and declarations) and elimination of the infringement of human rights by people trafficking anywhere in the world.

The principal aims and activities of the charity cover the following:

- ◆ Raising awareness of human rights issues;
- ◆ Monitoring abuses of human rights;
- ◆ Promoting public support for human rights;
- ◆ Providing technical advice to government and others on human rights matters;
- ◆ Commenting on human rights legislation;
- ◆ Obtaining redress for the victims of human rights abuse;
- ◆ Promoting respect for human rights among individuals and corporations; and
- ◆ Relieving the need among the victims of human rights abuse.

When setting the aims of the charity, the trustees have complied with their duty under section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have regard to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit. The trustees believe they have demonstrated in detail throughout this report the ways in which the charity has been faithful to this guidance.

### **Introduction, activities and achievements**

This period has been one of learning, development, and strategic refinement for Arise. If our first two years were about building relationships with exemplary frontline abolitionists, 2018 was a time for stress-testing and refining ways of helping them.

This has led us to form partnerships with some of the best-known academics in the field. With them, we have launched a number of projects focused on studying and measuring the efficacy of the work we support. One of those projects received a major grant from the Templeton Religion Trust: the pro-social benefits of religion in anti-slavery work. Another brings together an unprecedented local data-set on domestic workers in Assam, which is being analysed by Nottingham University. Another project seeks to test the efficacy of a preventative initiative in West Bengal.

Following on from our learnings in the previous period, we were successful in securing a large grant for our Talk the Walk project, which seeks to help frontline networks demonstrate their impact, raise money, and refine their frontline work. This project has been extremely labour intensive, but is starting to yield exciting results in the form of collaborative proposals and successful grant applications lodged by network partners.

Our largest current grant to a frontline project is yielding extraordinary results. Through an extremely well organised and disciplined effort, we have reached 9,400 people in and around Delhi alone over a six month period. This works out to around \$3.46 per intervention. This very low figure is only possible because of the way our model works. We have found that forging trusting relationships enables us to work across cultures to empower, equip and catalyse those already making a huge difference where it matters most. They bring to bear their buildings, in-kind expertise and volunteers to turn our relatively small investment into something much more valuable. Our India Coordinator has been exceptionally effective in selecting organisations which are embedded enough to make a long-term difference at community level.

Arise has employed an office manager, and at the start of 2019 a finance officer, and engaged a communications and outreach executive in the UK.

We decided to extend the tenure of our inaugural Arise fellow in light of the success of the Threads of Solidarity report, which mapped the anti-slavery contribution of the Conference of Religions of England and Wales.

UK-based overhead contributions from our co-founder continue. The US remains our most generous constituency for donations. In the next few years, increasing investment into Arise is critical to ensure the stability of the organisation as we expand to meet demand in our areas of concentration. As we study, prove and refine our model, we expect the movement behind it to grow, and for investment to increase. Much of this will depend upon raising awareness around our work and developing relationships with potential donors. This will require a disciplined strategy to be put in place, making the most of our network and Communications and Outreach Executive, which will require hiring another person.

**Introduction, activities and achievements** (continued)

In 2018 grants from Romania, Albania, India, Brazil and Cameroon reported back. Our grant portfolio in India and the Philippines has expanded.

Arise played a behind the scenes role in the UK's Independent Review into the Modern Slavery Act, with our co-founder chairing the portion of the review set up to examine supply chains. Links with people embedded within various governments, to whom we provide advice and support, grow ever stronger.

Arise is working with several world-leading directors and producers to create a film about the work of religious sisters. This will likely be completed in 2021. We are also working with a senior US-based news anchor to do a major piece for MSNBC.

With robust data and an expanding research portfolio, we are in a much stronger position to argue for the efficacy of investment in frontline networks. The human rights community, however, still struggles to invest in community based work, especially where it is motivated by faith. As we develop our communications portfolio, speaking up for the frontline, disempowered by current funding structures (especially faith-based work), will be an important part of what we do over the next year.

**Our vision**

Arise's vision is a world without slavery in which the human dignity of every person is respected.

**Our mission**

Arise was founded to confront the problem of human trafficking and slavery through front-line abolitionists. We seek to weave threads of solidarity between those devoted to the defence of human dignity at local level and those in a position to help them.

**Our values**

***Respect for human dignity***

No human being should be treated as a commodity. Yet we live in a world where human beings are bought, sold and forced into exploitation in their tens of millions. Every case of exploitation represents a failure of someone to uphold the inherent human dignity of another. Above all, therefore, we are committed to promoting individual human dignity, from which all rights and freedoms flow.

***Solidarity***

Where human dignity is under attack within the human family, solidarity demands we defend it. Belief in human dignity makes it impossible to turn your back on human suffering, regardless of creed, colour or other status. This confers a collective responsibility. The same solidarity demands that we challenge systems where unjust practices have become enshrined, leading to exploitation, and in the worst cases, direct enslavement, mutilation, and death. We are active in our commitment to solidarity - convening and connecting people of good will across all social and professional boundaries.

**Our values** (continued)

***A front-line approach***

At Arise we are committed to disrupting the structures of slavery permanently. This means seeking sustainable local solutions. Flowing from this commitment, we choose to collaborate with those working to provide direct services. These are selected individuals and organisations which reflect our values, which are running locally led, and - preferably - locally founded projects. We call these 'front-line' programs. We believe that this approach promotes greater local ownership amongst beneficiary communities, which improves participation and project longevity.

***Person-centered***

No two cases of exploitation are the same. For this reason, meeting the needs of survivors requires unflinching attentiveness, tenacity and an entrepreneurial spirit. At the same time, survivors are sometimes so affected by what they have endured that meeting their needs means providing stable, unconditional accompaniment over long periods. We believe that the qualities of creativity and unconditionally - which, to some degree, are in tension - are key to keeping human dignity at the heart of front line work and the antidote to commodification.

***A patient catalyst***

For all of the reasons above, we choose to work in a way which respects their expertise and right to self-determination of local activists. We aim to contribute to the building up of local networks in recognition of the truth that no one organisation alone can end slavery. We aim not to impose our ideas from the centre, but to listen, amplifying local voices, practising patience with our collaborators. It is our belief that this way of operating means that we can be a catalyst for positive change in the front line movement against modern slavery, adding capacity where we can, and supporting in other ways where our role is better fulfilled that way.



### **Our activities**

Our approach is rooted in the belief that ending slavery is a joint enterprise. Collaboration is at the heart of what we do, finding and developing dynamic partnerships with front-line abolitionists which are formative for both giver and beneficiary. We catalyse exemplary front-line work against slavery. This might be through the provision of financial assistance. It might also be through the provision of advice, administrative or capacity building support, or raising awareness.

### **Prevention focus**

One thread running through our selection of partners is an emphasis on prevention, which we see as the neglected 'P' in the famed four-pillar paradigm of anti-trafficking work: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnership. Prevention work we support includes education, the provision of viable alternatives to the promises of traffickers, awareness raising, and, in some cases, protection.

The United Nations Secretary General has repeatedly called for more attention to be given to such efforts. Yet, despite this, there has been little convincing movement. New anti-trafficking NGOs operating in this space have concentrated heavily on rescue, rehabilitation and prosecution, and the pattern of public and private investment has tended to follow.

*As the US Department of State rightly says: 'Without prevention, governments are left to respond to the consequences of human trafficking without coming any nearer to seeing its end.'* (United States Department of State 2016 Trafficking in Persons Report)

### **Grant making policy**

The trustees apply the funds of Arise Foundation at their discretion and in accordance with the charitable purposes and objectives of the charity.

The trustees have delegated a Grant Making Committee to consider the distribution of beneficial grants on its behalf, comprising elected trustees and others. The Committee makes recommendations in accordance with the charitable purposes and objectives of the Arise Foundation. Ultimate responsibility for the administration of grants remains with the trustees.

The number of projects that can be supported by the trustees is necessarily limited to the funding available for distribution each year. The trustees have determined that the current priorities for funding are:

- ◆ Organisations working to prevent trafficking in persons. Prevention projects are defined by the Foundation as those which are engaged in a) awareness raising; b) provision of education, training and materials; c) provision of viable alternative opportunities to those at risk of trafficking; d) advocacy (from mass media to political lobbying); e) certain kinds of protection work, especially innovative projects providing oversight for workers or compliance management services for governments. Prevention types b), c), and e) are those the Foundation wishes to support particularly, but this should not be taken to mean that we will not support organisations focused on the other areas.

**Grant making policy** (continued)

- ♦ Organisations located in Albania, Romania, Brazil, South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria, Philippines, Vietnam and Iraq.

In addition, the trustees have determined that where there is an operational reason to do so, Arise can and should invest in research to further its charitable aims, especially where such research helps Arise to better demonstrate both its impact and the impact of its frontline networks.

The priorities for support will be reviewed by the trustees every year and may be changed depending upon circumstances and the perceived effectiveness of the application of funds. Any change to these priorities must still fulfil the charitable purpose and objectives of the charity. Arise has decided to invite proposals rather than to remain open to unsolicited applications. Unsolicited applications falling outside the scope of the Foundation's priorities shall not be considered, unless there is a persuasive reason to do so, agreed by the trustees. Grants awarded are normally medium sized - around £10,000 to £15,000.

**Financial review**

***Results for the period***

A summary of the period's results can be found on page 15 the accounts.

Total income for the year amounted to £364,385 (period ended 31 December 2017 – £46,856) and was derived from donations from both individuals and organisations.

Expenditure in the year totalled £303,164 (period ended 31 December 2017 – £90,920). Expenditure includes expenditure on charitable activities of £288,787 (period ended 31 December 2017 – £84,768) and expenditure on raising funds of £8,226 (period ended 31 December 2017 – £6,152). Details of charitable grants are included in note 3 to the accounts.

Net income for the year and increase in funds for the year, therefore, was £61,221 (period ended 31 December 2017 – net expenditure of £44,064).

***Reserves policy***

The charity was established in January 2016 and it is not possible to project its level and pattern of future expenditure with accuracy at the present time. The situation will become clearer over the next few years. In the meantime, the trustees are content for the charity to hold several months of anticipated unrestricted fund expenditure as free reserves. At 31 December 2018 the charity's free reserves were £65,011 (2017 – £7,226) and the trustees consider this level of free reserves to be acceptable given the charity's responsibilities. The trustees will review this policy as time passes and the level and pattern of income and expenditure becomes clearer.

## **Financial review** (continued)

### **Financial position**

The balance sheet shows total funds of £68,447 at 31 December 2018 (2017 – £7,226).

Funds which are available to support any of the work of the charity in the future (i.e. free reserves) are those shown on the balance sheet as unrestricted less the value of tangible fixed assets. These amounted to £65,011 at 31 December 2018 (2017 – £7,226) and, in the light of the charity's infancy, they are deemed adequate.

### **Future plans**

We will continue to work towards our vision as an organisation, making grants to organisations working to combat human trafficking and slavery as well as to research

We foresee the need for a fundraising and communications position to work under the executive, and a further position to support the work of our India Coordinator.

## **Governance, structure and management**

### **Governing document**

Arise Foundation is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) governed by a constitution dated 20 January 2016. It is a registered charity, Charity Registration Number: 1165248.

### **Trustees**

The charity has ten trustees. There must be at least three charity trustees and no more than twelve.

Every trustee must be appointed by a resolution passed at a properly convened meeting of the charity trustees. In selecting individuals for appointment, the trustees must have regard to the skills, knowledge and experience needed for the effective administration of the charity.

The names of the trustees who served during the year and at the time of approving the accounts are set out below. All trustees served for the entire year except where stated.

<b>Trustee</b>	<b>Appointed/resigned</b>
Rt Hon Prof the Lord Alton of Liverpool	
Sister Lynda Dearlove RM MBE	
Lord Hogan-Howe	Appointed 25 April 2018
Mrs Jane Leek	
Sister Patricia Murray IBVM	
Mr Luke de Pulford	Resigned 1 February 2018
Mrs Madawi al Saud	
Mr Peter Smith	
Ms Trixie Brenninkmeijer Schürholz	Appointed 19 June 2019
Ms Wendy Strauss	
John Studzinski CBE	

**Governance, structure and management** (continued)

***Statement of trustees' responsibilities***

The trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the income and expenditure of the charity for that period. In preparing the accounts the trustees are required to:

- ♦ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ♦ observe the methods and principles 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);
- ♦ make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ♦ state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- ♦ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, applicable Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations and the provisions of the charity's constitution. 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.

***Structure and management reporting***

The trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities and assets of the charity. As a result of the international scope of their work, they meet formally as often as necessary to review developments with regard to the charity or its activities and make any important decisions. The trustees use electronic means to be informed and kept up to date with developments within the charity. When necessary, the trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers. The day-to-day management of the charity's activities, and the implementation of policies, is delegated to the Director.

***Key management***

The trustees consider that they comprise the key management of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charity on a day-to-day basis. They receive no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties as trustees.

## Governance, structure and management (continued)

### ***Risk management***

The trustees believe the significant risks facing the charity to be:

- ◆ *Staffing:* The Foundation currently depends heavily on a very limited number of people. This poses a risk to the sustainability of the charity, as much of the knowledge of internal systems and management of external relationships are currently the responsibility of a single person. To bring structural stability and to prepare adequately for succession Arise will need to take on more staff.
- ◆ *Funding:* Arise and its operations depend upon charitable giving. While we believe that there is sufficient support in the philanthropic community and among public bodies to sustain this work, we also acknowledge the inherent instability of this model. In order to mitigate these risks, our fundraising programme seeks to secure a core base of endowments in addition to working towards employing a member of staff with responsibility for *development*.
- ◆ *Reliance on Consultancies:* For the time being, the Foundation is likely to remain reliant upon assistance from consultancies. Whilst this brings great benefits, it also limits the skills base within the Foundation which is not as developed as it might be. For this reason, our strategic plan envisages a handover period after a period of initial consultancy in both fundraising and *communications* fields.
- ◆ *Misappropriation of grants:* As a grant-giving charity, there are risks associated with misappropriation and misallocation of funds by beneficiaries which carry reputational risks for the charity and for the security of its funding. The charity is developing innovative methods of due diligence and monitoring and evaluation to mitigate this. All our grant-giving activity depends upon local intelligence and existing global networks. This means that, prior to inviting an application for funding, the applicant will already have a solid reputation among known activists. In addition to this, we ask every beneficiary to identify two local antislavery abolitionists working in organisations other than their own to provide references on their spending and to give us feedback. The charity has also developed strong financial procedures to guard against mismanagement.
- ◆ *Data Protection:* Whilst we do not currently collect personal data for the purpose of marketing, we may do in the future. Changes in UK legislation require us to revisit our Data Protection policy to ensure our vision for ethical data management is compliant.
- ◆ *Fundraising:* The foundation aims to ensure compliance with best practice when undertaking fundraising activities. The foundation is not currently registered with the Fundraising Regulator. When donations from individuals are received the foundation aims to protect personal data and never sells data or swaps data with other organisations. The charity manages its own fundraising activities. The foundation undertakes to react to and investigate any complaints regarding its fundraising activities and to learn from them and improve its service. During 2018, the foundation received no complaints about its fundraising activities.

**Governance, structure and management** (continued)

***Risk management*** (continued)

The trustees are due to undertake a formal review of risks, with the aim of producing a risk register to formally identify risks and implement mitigating actions.

Signed on behalf of the trustees:

John Studzinski CBE

Approved by the trustees on: 30 September 2019

## **Independent auditor's report to the trustees of Arise Foundation**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the accounts of Arise Foundation (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the principal accounting policies and the notes to the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the accounts:

- ◆ give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its income and expenditure for the period then ended;
- ◆ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- ◆ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

### **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 accounts section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts 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**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- ◆ the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts is not appropriate; or
- ◆ the trustees have not disclosed in the accounts any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the accounts are authorised for issue.

### **Other information**

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and accounts other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

**Other information** (continued)

In connection with our audit of the accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in 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 there is a material misstatement in the accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. 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**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

**Responsibilities of trustees**

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts 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 accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, 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 accounts**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts 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 accounts.



**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts** (continued)

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://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 section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 and with regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Shachi Blakemore (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
Buzzacott LLP  
Statutory Auditor  
130 Wood Street  
London  
EC2V 6DL

10 October 2019

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

**Statement of financial activities** Year to 31 December 2018  
(including income and expenditure account)

		<b>Year ended 31 December 2018 £</b>	Period from 6 April 2017 to 31 December 2017 £
	Notes		
<b>Income from</b>			
Donations	1	<b>364,385</b>	46,856
<b>Total income</b>		<b>364,385</b>	46,856
<b>Expenditure on</b>			
Raising funds	2	<b>14,377</b>	6,152
Charitable activities: Elimination of the infringement of human rights	3	<b>288,787</b>	84,768
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>303,164</b>	90,920
<b>Net income (expenditure) for the year and net movement in funds</b>	5	<b>61,221</b>	(44,064)
Balances brought forward at the start of the year		<b>7,226</b>	51,290
<b>Balances carried forward at the end of the year</b>		<b>68,447</b>	7,226

All income and expenditure during the current year and previous period was unrestricted.

All recognised gains and losses for the period are included in the statement of financial activities.

**Balance sheet** 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
<b>Tangible assets</b>					
Fixed assets	8		<b>3,436</b>		—
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	9	<b>15,635</b>		—	
Cash at bank and in hand		<b>61,275</b>		19,312	
		<b>76,910</b>		19,312	
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<b>(11,899)</b>		(12,086)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<b>65,011</b>		7,226
<b>Total net assets</b>			<b>68,447</b>		7,226
<b>Represented by:</b>					
<b>The funds of the charity</b>					
Unrestricted funds			<b>68,447</b>		7,226
			<b>68,447</b>		7,226

Approved by the trustees and signed on their behalf by:

John Studzinski CBE

Approved by the trustees on: 30 September 2019

## **Principal accounting policies** Year to 31 December 2018

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the accounts are laid out below:

### **Basis of preparation**

The accounts 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011.

These accounts have been prepared for the year to 31 December 2018 with the comparatives for the period from 6 April 2017 to 31 December 2017.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policies below or the notes to these accounts.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The accounts are presented in sterling and are rounded to the nearest pound.

### **Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement**

Preparation of the accounts requires the trustees to make significant judgements and estimates.

Other than the allocation of governance and support costs between the various categories of expenditure, there are no items in the accounts where key judgements and estimates have been made.

### **Assessment of going concern**

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in preparing these accounts. The trustees have made this assessment in respect to a period of one year from the date of approval of these accounts.

The trustees of the charity have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The trustees are of the opinion that the charity will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

### **Income recognition**

Income is recognised in the period in which the charity has entitlement to the income, the amount of income can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

The principal source of income is donations.

Donations, receivable in cash, are recognised when the charity has confirmation of both the amount and settlement date. In the event of donations pledged but not received, the amount is accrued for where the receipt is considered probable. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that those conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Donated services and facilities provided to the charity are recognised in the period when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the charity, provided they can be measured reliably. This is normally when the service is provided/the facilities are used by the charity. An equivalent amount is included as expenditure. Donated services and 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 facilities or services of equivalent economic benefit on the open market.

In accordance with the Charities SORP FRS 102 volunteer time is not recognised.

### **Expenditure recognition**

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. The classification between activities is as follows:

- ◆ Expenditure on raising funds comprises the cost of fundraising events as well as support costs;
- ◆ Expenditure on charitable activities includes all other costs associated with furthering the charitable purposes of the charity; the elimination of the infringement of human rights by people trafficking anywhere in the world by all or any means possible. Such costs include grants made in accordance with the charity's objects and administration costs.

**Expenditure recognition** (continued)

Grants payable are included in the statement of financial activities when approved and when the intended recipient has either received funds or been informed of the decision to make the grant and has satisfied all performance conditions. Grants approved but not paid at the end of the financial period are accrued. Grants where the beneficiary has not been informed or has to fulfil performance conditions before the grant is released are not accrued but are disclosed as financial commitments in the notes to the accounts.

All expenditure is stated inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

**Allocation of support and governance costs**

Support costs represent indirect charitable expenditure. In order to carry out the primary purposes of the charity it is necessary to provide support including in the form of financial procedures.

Governance costs comprise the costs involving the public accountability of the charity (including audit costs) and costs in respect to its compliance with regulation and good practice.

Support and governance costs are apportioned using percentages based on the direct expenditure incurred on each of the activities of the charity.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Individual assets with an expected useful life exceeding one year are capitalised at cost. Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Computers and equipment	33% on a straight line basis
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**Debtors**

Debtors are recognised at their settlement amount, less any provision for non-recoverability. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash receipt where such discounting is material.

**Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand represents such accounts and instruments that are available on demand or have a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

**Creditors and provisions**

Creditors and provisions are recognised when there is an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are recognised at the amount the charity anticipates it will pay to settle the debt. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash payment where such discounting is material.

## **Principal accounting policies** Year to 31 December 2018

### **Fund structure**

Restricted funds comprise monies raised for, or their use restricted to, a specific purpose, or contributions subject to donor imposed conditions.

Unrestricted funds comprise those monies which may be used towards meeting the charitable objectives of the charity and which may be applied at the discretion of the trustees.

### **Foreign currencies**

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the net movement in funds.

### **Financial instruments**

The charity only holds basic financial instruments as defined in FRS 102. The financial assets and financial liabilities of the charity and their measurement basis are as follows:

*Financial assets* – other debtors are basic financial instruments and are debt instruments measured at amortised cost. Prepayments are not financial instruments.

*Cash at bank* – classified as a basic financial instrument and is measured at face value.

*Financial liabilities* – accruals and other creditors are financial instruments, and are measured at amortised cost.

### **Pension costs**

Contributions in connection with the charity's defined contribution scheme are charged to the statement of financial activities in the period in which they become payable to the scheme.

### **Statement of cash flows**

The charity is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under Section 1A of FRS 102 as it is a small reporting entity.

## 1 Income from: Donations

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £	Period from 6 April 2017 to 31 December 2017 £
<b>Donations</b>		
Arise Foundation America Inc.	147,311	—
Garfield Weston Foundation	115,000	—
Trustees (see note 11)	62,257	46,255
Transformation Foundation	18,000	—
Bloomberg	10,000	—
Other	11,817	601
	<b>364,385</b>	<b>46,856</b>

Donations from trustees include donations in kind amounting to £62,257 (period ended 31 December 2017 - £46,255) in relation to staff costs.

## 2 Expenditure on: Raising funds

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £	Period from 6 April 2017 to 31 December 2017 £
Fundraising events	6,151	—
Allocated support and governance costs (note 4)	8,226	6,152
	<b>14,377</b>	<b>6,152</b>



### 3 Expenditure on: Charitable activities

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £	Period from 6 April 2017 to 31 December 2017 £
Grants		
. Sisters of Little Flowers – Migrant Project	25,392	—
. Sisters of Little Flowers – AMRAT	—	14,400
. Different and equal	15,000	—
. Solwodi	10,532	—
. RENATE	10,000	—
. Rosary Priory (Bushy) Secondment	5,500	—
. Holy Rosary Sisters Cameroon - Prevention	—	10,000
. Um Grito Bela Vida, Brazil	—	5,000
Total grants awarded	66,424	29,400
Grants to be returned		
. Holy Rosary Sisters Cameroon - Prevention	(5,000)	—
Total grant expenditure	61,424	29,400
Direct costs		
. Program costs	69,706	—
. Travel costs	21,492	—
. Staff costs (note 6)	62,128	—
	153,326	—
Allocated support and governance costs (see note 4)	74,037	55,368
	288,787	84,768

#### 4 Support and governance costs

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £	Period from 6 April 2017 to 31 December 2017 £
Staff costs (note 6)	31,130	46,255
Consultancy fees	—	3,600
Travelling costs	—	1,245
PR & marketing	3,304	1,156
Office costs	16,154	3,511
Website costs	24,394	—
Governance costs:		
. Legal and professional fees	1,355	533
. Auditor's remuneration	5,926	5,220
	<b>82,263</b>	<b>61,520</b>

Support and governance costs have been allocated to expenditure on raising funds and charitable activities as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £	Period from 6 April 2017 to 31 December 2017 £
Raising funds	8,226	6,152
Charitable activities	74,037	55,368
	<b>82,263</b>	<b>61,520</b>

The charity allocates its support costs using percentages based on the direct expenditure incurred on each of the activities of the charity.

#### 5 Net income for the period

This is stated after charging:

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £	Period from 6 April 2017 to 31 December 2017 £
Auditor's remuneration (including VAT)		
. Statutory audit fees	5,352	5,220
. Accountancy fees	574	750

## 6 Staff costs and remuneration of key management personnel

Staff costs during the period were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2018 £	Period from 6 April 2017 to 31 December 2017 £
Wages and salaries	84,712	41,271
Social security costs	6,840	4,984
Pension costs	675	—
	<b>92,227</b>	<b>46,255</b>
	Year ended 31 December 2018	Period from 6 April 2017 to 31 December 2017
Average no. of staff	2	1

Included in staff costs above is £62,257 (2017 - £46,255) total remuneration paid on behalf of the charity. The value of the time spent in this role is also included within donations in kind income.

The trustees consider that they comprise the key management of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charity on a day to day basis. No trustees received reimbursement of travelling expenses in the year (period ended 31 December 2017 – £1,245 reimbursed to one trustee).

## 7 Taxation

Arise Foundation is a registered charity and, therefore, is not liable to income tax or corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities, as it falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

## 8 Tangible fixed assets

	Computers and equipment £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2018	—
Additions	5,049
At 31 December 2018	<b>5,049</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2018	—
Charge for year	1,613
At 31 December 2018	<b>1,613</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2018	<b>3,436</b>
At 31 December 2017	—

**9 Debtors**

	2018 £	2017 £
Prepayments	10,219	—
Other debtors	5,416	—
	<b>15,635</b>	<b>—</b>

**10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018 £	2017 £
Accruals	11,649	12,086
Other creditors	250	—
	<b>11,899</b>	<b>12,086</b>

**11 Related party transactions**

During the year ended 31 December 2018, one trustee made donations to the Arise Foundation, including donations in kind, of £62,257 (period ended 31 December 2017 – £46,255 donated by one trustee) (see note 1).

**12 Ultimate holding company and control**

The charitable company is wholly owned by Arise Foundation America Inc, a US tax exempt organisation registered in the state of Delaware and was founded to carry out the work of that entity in the UK.

The activities of the company are controlled by the trustees of the company. Apart from the donations received as shown in note 1 to the accounts, there were no transactions with the parent during the period.