

THE MONITORING GROUP LIMITED

England & Wales · Charity number 1062008

Details

Other names	PORTSMOUTH AREA EMERGENCY MONITORING SERVICE, TMG
Status	Registered
Legal form	Charitable company
Company number	02748744
Registered	1997-04-22
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address 2 Langley Lane
Vauxhall
London
SW8 1GB

Phone 07816301706

Email office@tmg-uk.org

Website www.tmg-uk.org

Activities

Objects: 1. TO PROMOTE GOOD RACE RELATIONS BY ENDEAVOURING TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION ON GROUNDS OF RACE AND ENCOURAGING EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY BETWEEN PERSONS OF DIFFERENT RACIAL GROUPS 2. TO ADVANCE RACE RELATIONS BY MEANS OF EDUCATION AND BY RAISING AWARENESS 3. TO RELIEVE NEED OF THOSE WHO ARE DISTRESSED OR ARE SUFFERING BECAUSE THEY ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT

Activities: Provision of research, advice and support to victims of race religious and other hate crime

Classification

- **How:** Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information
- **What:** General Charitable Purposes
- **Who:** People Of A Particular Ethnic Or Racial Origin, Other Defined Groups

Geography

- **Area of benefit:** NOT DEFINED - IN PRACTICE GREATER LONDON
- Throughout London

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-03-31	£299,554	£317,662	-	-
2024-03-31	£267,837	£265,156	-	-
2023-03-31	£237,991	£230,710	-	-
2022-03-31	£206,545	£201,452	-	-
2021-03-31	£136,806	£109,175	-	-

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
PROFESSOR JAWED IQBAL Siddiqi	Chair	
ABISOLA BABARINDE		2017-01-30
AMIDOU NJIE FCCA		
Dr ADAM ELLIOTT-COOPER		2017-01-30
JAS NIJJAR		2017-01-30
Rheian Davies		2022-06-06

THE MONITORING GROUP LIMITED

England & Wales - Charity number 1062008

Accounts

REGISTERED COMPANY NUMBER: 02748744 (England and Wales)
REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER: 1062008

Report of the Trustees and
Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025
for
The Monitoring Group Limited

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
Second Floor, Kirkland House
11-15 Peterborough Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 2AX

The Monitoring Group Limited

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for the year ended 31 March 2025**

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The Monitoring Group Limited

**Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31 March 2025**

The trustees who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006, present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2025. The trustees have adopted 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 102) (effective 1 January 2019).

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2025

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Significant activities

1: The impact of Covid 19 pandemic and lockdown

The fallout from COVID 19 continues to have an impact on our work.

- Increase in working hours for some staff despite adapting to working remotely " Our team-work has suffered given the lack of person and person contact and absences " Increased use of emotional support to everyone involved with our services
- Increased volunteering to provide mutual aid to many our clients suffered economic hardship. Despite our efforts the impact of poverty in poorer communities was harder to manage and bear

In summary, the group continued to appraise its work will in the future by assessing on the following areas:

- Increase in remote working
- Expanded roles for Trustees and staff " Separation of critical skills and roles
- De-humanising of people in work settings
- Building resilience to face the uncertainty and impact of the pandemic

2: Advocacy for victims of race hate crimes - the main headlines

Background and Purpose

TMG has continued its commitment to supporting victims of racism in London through its ongoing involvement in the CATCH project. CATCH (Community Alliance to Combat Hate) is a collaborative initiative comprising several specialist charities providing advocacy and support services to victims of hate crimes, with a particular focus on race-based incidents.

CATCH Consortium Members

The project benefits from the strengths and specialisms of the following partner organisations:

- Galop - Advocacy for LGBT+ hate crime victims
- East European Resource Centre (EERC) - Support for Eastern European communities
- Community Security Trust (CST) - Addressing antisemitic hate crime
- Tell MAMA - Tackling anti-Muslim (Islamophobic) hate crime
- Choice in Hackney - Advocacy on anti-disability hate crime
- Stay Safe East - Anti-disability hate crime support
- Real - Advocacy for people with disabilities

Project Significance and Sustainability

Over the past five years, the CATCH project has evolved to deliver improved outcomes for victims navigating the criminal justice system. It remains a unique initiative within the UK, unmatched in its scope and collaborative model. While the framework and performance metrics linked to external funding do not always align precisely with TMG's broader mission, the project currently accounts for approximately 75% of our annual income. As such, we have maintained strong engagement with the project to ensure its continuation.

Service Delivery and Impact

In the reporting year, TMG provided support to 819 individuals. At any given time, our casework team manages approximately 145 active cases. The nature of these cases varies significantly, ranging from persistent harassment (e.g. verbal abuse, noise complaints) to threats of violence and physical assaults, including death threats.

Our client base is drawn from communities racialised as minorities, often referred to as global majority backgrounds. Within this group, significant intersectional factors are present:

- Over 60% of clients are women
- 4% identify as LGBT+
- 16% are living with disabilities, including mental health challenges

The majority of clients require emotional support, legal guidance, and practical information. TMG directly delivers these services in-house, with fewer than 1% of clients referred externally.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2025

On average, we receive 10 new referrals per week via the CATCH network, maintaining a consistently high workload. Despite these demands, our outcomes for clients remain strong, even as we often contend with systemic failures from statutory agencies such as the police, local authorities, and housing providers. These institutions frequently lack effective strategies to prioritise victim support or long-term resolution planning.

Review and Tender Outcome

In 2023, the CATCH service underwent a formal review by the Greater London Authority. The review included both data analysis and client interviews. Findings were overwhelmingly positive, validating the impact and necessity of the service.

In April 2023, the CATCH project was re-tendered, and TMG once again joined its consortium partners in submitting a bid. We are pleased to report that the bid was successful, securing £401,830 in funding to support the continuation of the project through to October 2028.

Future Plans and Development

Looking beyond 2025, TMG aims to diversify its funding streams by approaching new external funders. We also intend to conduct a comprehensive review of racist violence in London, drawing on data and insights from our CATCH casework. This will include an assessment of systemic failings across police services, local authorities, and mental health providers. Recognising the isolation many of our clients experience, we will be launching weekly support groups and advice surgery from November 2023. These sessions will provide a space for clients to share experiences, build networks of mutual support, and co-develop strategies for resilience.

3: CORE WORK

In addition to advising and supporting victims of racist crimes and discrimination, the Group has successfully developed national anti-racist responses to State racism and violence by establishing public campaigns and innovative community led initiatives to both expose state complicity or hold state agencies to account.

Over the last 12 months, our advocacy staff dealt with 180 cases and advised over 800 callers nationally. 15% of the cases involves serious crimes involving arson, serious injury or death.

We also established or sustained 8 public campaigns for families suffering state racism having lost a loved member of the family through suspicious or unexplained death. The work included developing comprehensive media strategy, organising public events, representation for reinvestigations at the most senior levels ranging from Mayoral, Chief Constable to Commissioner's offices and undertaking public law legal strategies with lawyers.

4: Independent Commission of Inquiry into the Violence in Leicester, August-September 2022

Over this period, the Inquiry focused on literature review, gaining access to people and agencies who could provide factual evidence and analysis of the events in 2022

COMMISSIONS Terms of Reference

Purpose (Mission): During August-September 2022, serious violence between South Asians from Hindu and Muslim backgrounds shocked the city of Leicester, East Midlands, a city often viewed as a model for community harmony and conviviality. The violence threatened to spread to other major cities in Britain, and it also had international repercussions.

The Independent Commission of Inquiry will investigate the reasons for the violence and community disharmony in Leicester in 2022. It will investigate the roles of civil society organizations, independent actors, and social media both in the fostering of and mitigating against such disharmony. The Commission will evaluate the response of the relevant statutory agencies to the violence and consider the impacts of the events. The Commission will make recommendations about local, national, and community-based strategies aimed at preventing such hostility and violence in the future. The Commission is committed to fully exploring the events, including their consequences and impact on people's lives and on Leicester's civil society. It is committed to exploring what needs to be done in the face of such violence and disharmony, including addressing injustice, potential abuses of human rights, and discrimination.

The initial idea for a Commission of Inquiry into the events and their causes arose through work and engagement with community groups in Leicester. Local groups expressed strongly, and in the spirit of community reconciliation, the need to understand why the violence occurred and what steps could be undertaken to prevent such violence in the future.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2025

The Commission will:

1. Examine the circumstances surrounding the public disturbances of August and September 2022 and their aftermath, including:

- o The factual context of these events, including an evidence-based chronology of key events before, during and after the disturbances
- o The causes and key drivers of violence and disharmony
- o The response of local statutory agencies prior to, during, and after the events
- o The role of civil society, local associations, independent actors, and social media in these events, including in mitigating the violence and working towards community peace.

2. Hold public hearings in which it will:

- o Consider carefully individual experiences from members of the public. Although the Commission will not make detailed findings on individual cases, those cases will inform its conclusions and recommendations
- o Gather evidence from statutory and voluntary agencies

3. Make legal and policy recommendations about appropriate mechanisms for future prevention, including by identifying:

- o Relevant principles of equality and non-discrimination
- o Material principles of transitional justice and reconciliation relevant to its work
- o Factors relevant to ensuring justice
- o Examples of good practice
- o Relevant lessons learned

4. Provide regular information about the work it has undertaken.

5. Produce a final report of its findings and recommendations in a timely manner and as soon as reasonably practicable.

Values

The Inquiry will strive to work in accordance with the following core values:

- o Commitment to high-quality, independent, evidence-based, impartial, and objective investigation
- o Commitment to principles of equality and non-discrimination
- o The highest standards of professional conduct, including in designing the study, collecting data and other evidence, and in ensuring appropriate data security
- o Commitment to participation of local communities
- o Strengthening dialogue between groups and within civil society
- o Transparency in communications before, during and after investigation, relating to the process and the findings
- o Aiming for the widest participation of affected local organisations and people, including in making submissions to the Commission, and in the dissemination of its findings
- o Sensitivity to any safety concerns for those engaging with the Commission, including protection of information and making available routes for submission and discussion that guarantee confidentiality and anonymity where necessary
- o Working to avoid wherever possible the exacerbation of disharmony in its approach and methods of working

The Commission of Inquiry

Without prejudging any factors, the Commission's scope of investigation is flexible and will consider relevant local, national, and international dimensions. The Commission is attuned to the complex, multi-layered dynamics that are relevant in situations of conflict, including in Leicester. The Commission's approach is multi-disciplinary, reflected in its composition, structure, and methods of working.

The Commission will comprise several dimensions of activity, including:

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2025

- o Legal and policy analysis and recommendations informed by the panel's expertise in domestic and international human rights, anti-discrimination and equality law, as well as expertise in the conduct of public inquiries following situations of community conflict.
- o An independent stream of academic research that will inform the Commission and which is sensitive to several institutional and geographical scales of analysis. The research will be conducted by two reputable universities and a team of researchers.
- o A Leicester-based Advisory Group that will advise the commission on local issues of community concern, including recent and historic issues of discrimination and disadvantage, as well as relations within communities.
- o Community and youth engagement and development work with Leicester organizations, including religious and community groups, youth clubs and organizations, and the education sector.

The Commission Panel

The Commission of Inquiry will be chaired by Juan Méndez, Professor of Human Rights Law at Washington College of Law, American University. Juan Méndez was United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment. He was also Special Advisor to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. The Chair is a renowned, experienced international expert of independence and probity, and panel members were selected because of their independence, experience, and legal and academic expertise. The composition of the Inquiry panel reflects knowledge and expertise in law and policy, human rights, anti-discrimination, work in South Asian communities, and academic research methods.

Lisa Magarrell, a human rights and transitional justice expert based in New York who was an advisor to the community-based Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Commission in North Carolina (US).

Subir Sinha, Reader, Department of Development Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies.

Chetan Bhatt, Professor, Department of Sociology, London School of Economics and Political Science.

Suresh Grover, Founder and national coordinator, The Monitoring Group, a pre-eminent organization working against racism and discrimination since the late 1970s, and which played a leading role in several public inquiries, including the Stephen Lawrence, Zahid Mubarek and Victoria Climbié inquiries and numerous other campaigns.

Leicester Advisory Group

The Leicester Advisory Group, Umesh Patel, Naim Razak and others, are community experts who will advise the Inquiry on various local matters that might arise, including community relations, race equality, youth provision, policing, minority representation, data confidentiality and security.

The public Hearings

On In Mid-July (12th and 13th) 2024, the Independent Commission of Inquiry into the Violence in Leicester in 2022. The event was held at the Y-Theatre in Leicester, and members of the public could attend to hear the testimony being presented to the inquiry. The session was well managed, well explained and was led by an expert panel who treated the witnesses with respect and allowed them to express their views.

The hearing was an opportunity to learn more about the causes and consequences of the violence that shook the city two years ago, and to hear the voices of those who were directly affected by it.

"I was impressed by the professionalism and sensitivity of the commission, and by the courage and honesty of the witnesses. I hope that this inquiry will contribute to the restoration of peace and harmony between the different communities of Leicester, and to the prevention of such conflicts in the future" a participant at the Inquiry

The Independent Commission aims to investigate the underlying causes and impacts of the violence that erupted between South Asian Hindu and Muslim communities in Leicester in 2022. The investigation is directly related to matters of social cohesion, as it seeks to understand and address the factors that disrupted community accord in a city previously known for its conviviality and multicultural integration.

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Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2025

The commission is examining the roles of various actors, including civil society organisations and social media, in both fostering and mitigating the violence and disharmony. It is assessing the responses of local agencies and the impacts on the affected communities. By doing so, the commission aims to identify and recommend strategies to prevent such conflicts in the future, thereby fostering stronger social cohesion and ensuring justice and equality between the different communities.

The commission has placed a strong emphasis on community participation, encouraging affected individuals and groups to share their experiences and insights. This inclusive approach is designed to build trust, promote dialogue, and enhance the sense of community solidarity, which are essential components of social cohesion. The Commission employs a comprehensive approach to gathering evidence, aiming for thoroughness and inclusivity. Their methods include:

- **Public Hearings and Testimonies:** The commission holds public hearings to gather individual experiences from community members. These hearings are essential for understanding the personal impacts of the violence and to inform the commission's conclusions and recommendations.

- **Engagement with Local Communities:** The commission emphasises participation from local communities, including religious and youth organisations. This engagement is designed to ensure a wide range of voices and perspectives are heard, which is crucial for a holistic understanding of the events.

- **Collaboration with Statutory and Voluntary Agencies:** The commission collects evidence from both statutory and voluntary agencies to understand the broader context and institutional responses before, during, and after the violence.

- **Independent Academic Research:** Two universities are involved in conducting independent research to provide an evidence-based understanding of the violence. This research component supports the commission's work with rigorous academic analysis.

- **Community Surveys and Confidential Submissions:** To facilitate wider community involvement, the commission has set up confidential surveys and submission channels. This allows individuals who may not be able to attend public hearings to contribute their experiences and perspectives safely and privately.

- **Analysis of Social Media and Independent Actors:** The commission also investigates the role of social media and independent actors in both

- exacerbating and mitigating the violence, which is crucial for understanding the dynamics of the conflict.

5: Far right riots (Summer 2024)

Since summer 2024, we have travelled extensively meeting people and communities directly affected by far right violence in 27 cities and speaking to a few of those whose neighbours or relatives were involved in public disturbances. The purpose of our visits was to understand the strength of the far-right groups and their reach and to prepare, enable and empower communities under attack. In mid-August, only weeks after the public disturbances, together with other groups we organised three meetings, each of these were attended by around 80 people, bringing a cross section of diverse communities to discuss the way forward for the future.

Contrary to what is claimed by some official experts on the subject, the racist rioting in Summer this year was unprecedented in British History - the 1919 race rioting are probably comparable if one discounts the role of social media today. Although limited in formal organising, this is the first occasion in post-war Britain that far right groups were able to orchestrate and coordinate violent protests targeting spaces, resources and sites used by Migrant and Muslim communities in 27 towns in England and N Ireland. The most severe rioting took place over the weekend of 3-4 August, when far right protesters attacked homes and businesses owned by immigrants and attacked hotels housing asylum seekers. The disorder included racial violence, arson and looting.

The shape of far-right discourse is focused on alleged migrant or Muslim criminality and sexual violence against white women and children, and the alleged degradation by migrants of the quality of everyday, especially urban, suburban and even rural life. Alongside are other far-right themes of distrust of the institutions of the media, politics, law, policing and access to health service. These institutions are seen as favouring racialised minorities or are deliberately unfair or deceptive to the native population, or are agents of 'globalist', 'elite', 'deep state' or 'woke' forces.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2025

However, within this far-right configuration, there is now considerable space for non-white right-wing and far-right forces to align with white supremacist and nativist projects, including sections of minority communities who are anti-migrant (despite being migrants themselves). For the first time in post war British history, these forces are represented through Reform UK in UK parliament and their views are shared by the leadership of the opposition party. In addition, following unprecedented, large-scale violence in Leicester in September 2022 between Hindus and Muslims, it was no accident that Tommy Robinson made a call to his supporters that they should go to Leicester to defend Hindus. Among several Hindu far-right groups, Robinson's words and videos are not only actively disseminated but he is invited to share speaking platforms with Hindutva ideologues and welcomed in India by the BJP-led government (REFS). Robinson's political ideology is actively pro-Hindutva and anti-Muslim.

For us to challenge the racism of the far right in the current political and social environment underpinned by decades of austerity and official demonisation of particular racialised groups, we need an innovative grass roots approach. We wish to recruit a part time community mobiliser who will be tasked to:

- engage with racialised communities with
- to work with young people so that effective support groups within localities can be established
- to create national training on community mobilising that can be delivered in an accessible manner
- to work with trade unions so that community hubs - delivering much needed resources - can be piloted in disaffected and poorer localities where the far right have gained support

Some of the work described above is already being undertaken but in an adhoc and disjointed manner. For instance, there have been widespread meetings held to create an Asian Defiance Network bringing young and older activists of South Asian origin together. We are also in contact with activists based in communities and housing estates who have are keen to develop a broader movement to challenge the far right - in all its variants - with equal determination and that requires a medium to long term strategy.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Reserves policy

The Trustees have established a policy whereby the unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets ("the free reserves") held by the charity should be equal to 3 months of unrestricted operating expenditure, which equated to £25,000 in general funds. At this level the Trustees feel that they would be able to continue the current activities of the charity in the event of a significant drop in funding. It would obviously be necessary to consider how the funding would be replaced or activities changed.

The Management Committee has examined the charity's requirements for reserves in light of the main risks to the organisation.

The present level of reserves available to the charity met the target level. Although the strategy is to continue to build reserves through planned operating surpluses, the Management Committee has also considered the extent to which existing activities can be rationalised, should such circumstances arise.

FUTURE PLANS

The Monitoring Group continues to build contacts with new funders and make bids to develop its work strategically complementing its operational response to the problem of racism in all its forms. The current landscape on funding is changing significantly but we remain hopeful in galvanising our resources on a national basis, as one of the pivotal organisations in the UK that supports victims and communities experiencing the problem. A key element in our development plan is to increase our profile with private funders and usage of social media and media outlets.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

The charity is controlled by its governing document, a deed of trust, and constitutes a limited company, limited by guarantee, as defined by the Companies Act 2006.

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Registered Company number

02748744 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

1062008

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31 March 2025**

Registered office

2 Langley Lane
Vauxhall
London
SW8 1GB

Trustees

A Njie
Professor J I Siddiqi
R Davies
A Babarinde
Dr A Elliot-Cooper
J Nijjar

Company Secretary

Professor J I Siddiqi

Independent Examiner

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
Second Floor, Kirkland House
11-15 Peterborough Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 2AX

Approved by order of the board of trustees on16/12/2025..... and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:



.....01A5FC69CC6B40B.....

A Njie - Trustee

**Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustees of
The Monitoring Group Limited**

Independent examiner's report to the trustees of The Monitoring Group Limited ('the Company')

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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

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

Independent examiner's statement

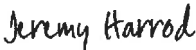
Since your charity's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a listed body. I can confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, which is one of the listed bodies.

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

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

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

Signed by:


262DD08CF0214FB...

Jeremy Harrod FCCA

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
Second Floor, Kirkland House
11-15 Peterborough Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 2AX

Date:16/12/2025.....

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Statement of Financial Activities
for the year ended 31 March 2025**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2025 Total funds £	2024 Total funds £
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM					
Donations and legacies		60	-	60	106
Charitable activities					
Charitable activities		-	291,494	291,494	264,731
Other trading activities	2	8,000	-	8,000	3,000
Total		<u>8,060</u>	<u>291,494</u>	<u>299,554</u>	<u>267,837</u>
EXPENDITURE ON					
Charitable activities					
Charitable activities		<u>2,168</u>	<u>315,494</u>	<u>317,662</u>	<u>265,156</u>
NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)		5,892	(24,000)	(18,108)	2,681
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS					
Total funds brought forward		29,299	24,000	53,299	50,618
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		<u><u>35,191</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>35,191</u></u>	<u><u>53,299</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Balance Sheet
31 March 2025**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2025 Total funds £	2024 Total funds £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6	4,318	-	4,318	5,243
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	7	45,735	-	45,735	45,980
Cash at bank		19,184	-	19,184	40,730
		<u>64,919</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,919</u>	<u>86,710</u>
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(34,046)	-	(34,046)	(38,654)
		<u>30,873</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,873</u>	<u>48,056</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS					
		<u>35,191</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,191</u>	<u>53,299</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES					
		<u>35,191</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,191</u>	<u>53,299</u>
NET ASSETS					
		<u>35,191</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,191</u>	<u>53,299</u>
FUNDS					
Unrestricted funds	9			35,191	29,299
Restricted funds				-	24,000
TOTAL FUNDS					
				<u>35,191</u>	<u>53,299</u>

The charitable company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2025.


The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (a) ensuring that the charitable company keeps accounting records that comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company as at the end of each financial year and of its surplus or deficit for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the charitable company.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to charitable companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorised for issue on16.11.2025..... and were signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:

 01A6FC89CC8B40B.....
 A Njie - Trustee

The notes form part of these financial statements

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2025**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the 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 2019)', Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Income

All income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities once the charity has entitlement to the funds, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings - 15% on reducing balance

Taxation

The charity is exempt from corporation tax on its charitable activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the trustees.

Restricted funds can only be used for particular restricted purposes within the objects of the charity. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

Further explanation of the nature and purpose of each fund is included in the notes to the financial statements.

2. OTHER TRADING ACTIVITIES

	2025	2024
	£	£
Activities for generating funds	<u>8,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2025**

3. NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)

Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	925	925
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

There were no trustees' remuneration or other benefits for the year ended 31 March 2025 nor for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Trustees' expenses

There were no trustees' expenses paid for the year ended 31 March 2025 nor for the year ended 31 March 2024.

5. COMPARATIVES FOR THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	£	£	£
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM			
Donations and legacies	106	-	106
Charitable activities			
Charitable activities	16,082	248,649	264,731
Other trading activities	3,000	-	3,000
Total	<u>19,188</u>	<u>248,649</u>	<u>267,837</u>
EXPENDITURE ON			
Charitable activities			
Charitable activities	36,975	228,181	265,156
NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)			
Transfers between funds	(17,787)	20,468	2,681
	8,468	(8,468)	-
Net movement in funds	<u>(9,319)</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>2,681</u>
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS			
Total funds brought forward	38,618	12,000	50,618
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>29,299</u>	<u>24,000</u>	<u>53,299</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2025**

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Fixtures and fittings £	
COST			
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025		84,947	
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2024		79,704	
Charge for year		925	
At 31 March 2025		80,629	
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2025		4,318	
At 31 March 2024		5,243	
7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
	2025	2024	
	£	£	
Trade debtors	41,715	40,500	
Prepayments and accrued income	4,020	5,480	
	<u>45,735</u>	<u>45,980</u>	
8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
	2025	2024	
	£	£	
Trade creditors	11,479	-	
Social security and other taxes	3,098	3,126	
Other creditors	1,189	13,248	
Accruals and deferred income	18,280	22,280	
	<u>34,046</u>	<u>38,654</u>	
9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS			
	At 1.4.24	Net movement in funds	At 31.3.25
	£	£	£
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	29,299	5,892	35,191
Restricted funds			
GALOP (CATCH project)	9,000	(9,000)	-
Open Society Fund	15,000	(15,000)	-
	<u>24,000</u>	<u>(24,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>53,299</u>	<u>(18,108)</u>	<u>35,191</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2025**

9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

Net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	8,060	(2,168)	5,892
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	27,334	(27,334)	-
GALOP (CATCH project)	169,290	(178,290)	(9,000)
Open Society Fund	94,870	(109,870)	(15,000)
	<u>291,494</u>	<u>(315,494)</u>	<u>(24,000)</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>299,554</u></u>	<u><u>(317,662)</u></u>	<u><u>(18,108)</u></u>

Comparatives for movement in funds

	At 1.4.23 £	Net movement in funds £	Transfers between funds £	At 31.3.24 £
Unrestricted funds				
General fund	38,618	(17,787)	8,468	29,299
Restricted funds				
GALOP (CATCH project)	12,000	3,962	(6,962)	9,000
Open Society Fund	-	16,506	(1,506)	15,000
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>20,468</u>	<u>(8,468)</u>	<u>24,000</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>50,618</u></u>	<u><u>2,681</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>53,299</u></u>

Comparative net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	19,188	(36,975)	(17,787)
Restricted funds			
GALOP (CATCH project)	162,000	(158,038)	3,962
Open Society Fund	86,649	(70,143)	16,506
	<u>248,649</u>	<u>(228,181)</u>	<u>20,468</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>267,837</u></u>	<u><u>(265,156)</u></u>	<u><u>2,681</u></u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2025**

9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined position is as follows:

	At 1.4.23 £	Net movement in funds £	Transfers between funds £	At 31.3.25 £
Unrestricted funds				
General fund	38,618	(11,895)	8,468	35,191
Restricted funds				
GALOP (CATCH project)	12,000	(5,038)	(6,962)	-
Open Society Fund	-	1,506	(1,506)	-
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>(3,532)</u>	<u>(8,468)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>50,618</u>	<u>(15,427)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,191</u>

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	27,248	(39,143)	(11,895)
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	27,334	(27,334)	-
GALOP (CATCH project)	331,290	(336,328)	(5,038)
Open Society Fund	181,519	(180,013)	1,506
	<u>540,143</u>	<u>(543,675)</u>	<u>(3,532)</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>567,391</u>	<u>(582,818)</u>	<u>(15,427)</u>

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There were no related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2025.

THE MONITORING GROUP LIMITED

England & Wales - Charity number 1062008

Accounts

REGISTERED COMPANY NUMBER: 02748744 (England and Wales)
REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER: 1062008

Report of the Trustees and
Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024
for
The Monitoring Group Limited

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
1st Floor
Healthaid House
Marlborough Hill
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1UD

The Monitoring Group Limited

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for the year ended 31 March 2024**

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The Monitoring Group Limited

**Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31 March 2024**

The trustees who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006, present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2024. The trustees have adopted 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 102) (effective 1 January 2019).

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2024

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Significant activities

1: The impact of Covid 19 pandemic and lockdown

Last year we faced great challenges during the COVID 19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown. During the current period these were accentuated by a number of key staff who took sickness leave for over 5 months. As a result, our work suffered and all of us - Trustees, staff, volunteers and especially clients - felt its adverse impact.

In summary, however, our operational response, reflected:

- Increase in working hours for the remaining staff despite adapting to working remotely " Our team-work has suffered given the lack of person and person contact and absences " Increased use of emotional support to everyone involved with our services
- Increased volunteering to provide mutual aid to many our clients suffered economic hardship. Despite our efforts the impact of poverty in poorer communities was harder to manage and bear

In summary, the group continued to appraise its work will in the future by assessing on the following areas:

- Increase in remote working
- Expanded roles for Trustees and staff " Separation of critical skills and roles
- De-humanising of people in work settings
- Building resilience to face the uncertainty and impact of the pandemic

2: Advocacy for victims of race hate crimes - the main headlines

TMG has continued to support victims of racism in London, primarily through a project called CATCH. CATCH is a group of charities providing advocacy services to victims of race hate crimes. The current partners are:

- Galop: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender hate crime
- East European Resource Centre (EERC): Eastern European hate crime
- The Community Security Trust (CST)
- Antisemitic hate crime
- Tell MAMA: Anti-Muslim (Islamophobic) hate crime
- Choice in Hackney: Anti-Disability hate crime
- Stay Safe East: Anti-Disability hate crime
- Real: Anti-Disability hate crime

The service has been funded by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) specifically to deliver better criminal justice outcomes. During the past year, we have assisted 819 people, and at any given moment, we have around 145 live cases. The types of cases can vary, and so can the backgrounds of individuals employed to manage the casework is varied, reflecting both the class, race, gender, and nationalities present in London. The types of incidents can be persistent harassment which could be noise, verbal threats to actual assaults and death threats.

Our clients reflect people whose heritage comes from a majority of global backgrounds. However, within this group, there are a variety of intersectional issues we address since over 60% of the clients are women, 4% are from LGBT communities, and 16% have some form of disability, including mental ill health. All clients require emotional, legal, and information support, and in most cases, we deal with ourselves since less than 1% of them will get referred to other agencies.

Our success on the cases is very good. However, our clients are also isolated, so this year, we ran weekly support groups in our office to bring isolated clients together to share thoughts and develop a strategy for mutual support. We also involved a therapist to support us with this work. Over the coming year we want to develop this trauma support service.

Case studies

Case of A

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2024

A was facing racial harassment from her neighbour for a long time. In February 2022 she was violently attacked after the neighbour entered her premises and dragged her across the floor and punched her many times in the face/over her body. Client has sustained injuries from the attack, and after these another two other physical assaults occurred. In May 2022 she opened her front door and found a letter outside on the floor of her doorstep reading 'watch your back paki'. A's anxiety levels were high, and she had a few panic attacks and rarely leaves her flat. She also attempted suicide and called the local crisis line. She is now on anti-depressants and anti-anxiety medication. She called CATCH after she received from the police informing her that she was being treated as a suspect and needed to attend a police interview.

TMG assisted her by asking the Housing Association to take action against the perpetrator, and install security cameras. We also bought services from a solicitor to ensure that the client had proper legal representation during the police interview. With the assistance of the solicitor, the police accepted she was the victim, and no further action was taken. After TMG intervention, the case was reviewed, and the perpetrator was charged with assault.

Case of B

Mrs S has been facing racial harassment from her neighbour for a long time. She was referred to CATCH and TMG in July 22. After talking to the client, we contacted the Housing Association, who informed us that little action was taken due to a lack of evidence. In August we met with the client and discovered video recordings and witnesses to various incidents, including incidents where the perpetrator is shouting 'monkey' over the fence. A report from our visit was sent to the client, but the Housing association did not want to act, instead they agreed to visit the client within 10 days. This took 3 weeks to arrange and eventually, the housing association collated a detailed report of all the incidents, but still, they did not act. TMG wrote to the MP to request a meeting with the Housing Association. A few days we received a letter informing us that the perpetrator would give a Notice to Quit soon. This process is still underway, and we are awaiting a court date.

Case of C

Mr and Mrs C had been facing racial harassment from her neighbour for around 2 and a half years. This consisted of regular racist abuse, assaults and things thrown at them. Although the Police and Council have visited them, they had failed to take any action to deter the neighbour from continuing his conduct. Mr C's anxiety levels were high and he attempted suicide, and now both Mr and Mrs D receive mental health support from the local Trust. They are both on anti-depressants and anti-anxiety medication. They were referred to CATCH by a police officer.

TMG assisted them through visited and calling on a regular basis, and writing to both the Police and Council to raise concerns about how the case was handled. After another incident we raised the issue again, and the neighbour was arrested. He was arrested and is being detained in custody, and then later imprisoned. He no longer lives next door after the council take away his property. Mr and Mrs C say they feels more confident but are still struggling. They appreciate the support network around them.

3: Undercover Policing Inquiry

Background

The Inquiry was set up in 2015, announced by the then-Home Secretary Theresa May. This was in response to independent reviews by Mark Ellison QC, which found "appalling practices in undercover policing".

The Inquiry's investigations are broken down into three modules:

- Module One: Examination of the deployment of undercover officers in the past, their conduct, and the impact of their activities on themselves and others.
- Module Two: Examination of the management and oversight of undercover officers, including their selection, training, supervision, care after the end of an undercover deployment, and the legal and regulatory framework within which undercover policing was carried out.
- Module Two (a) will involve managers and administrators from within undercover policing units.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2024

- Module Two (b) will involve senior managers higher in the chain of command as well as police personnel who handled intelligence provided by undercover police officers. Module Two (c) will involve other government bodies with a connection to undercover policing, including the Home Office.

- Module Three: Examination of current undercover policing practices and of how undercover policing should be conducted in future.

To manage such a broad remit, the Inquiry has divided its work for Modules One and Two into the following six "tranches":

- T1: Special Demonstration Squad officers and managers and those affected by deployments (1968-1982)
- T2: Special Demonstration Squad officers and managers and those affected by deployments (1983-1992)
- T3: Special Demonstration Squad officers and managers and those affected by deployments (1993-2007)
- T4: National Public Order Intelligence Unit officers and managers and those affected by deployments
- T5: Other undercover policing officers and managers and those affected by deployments
- T6: Management & oversight (including of intelligence dissemination) by mid and senior rank officers, other agencies and government departments

Management and oversight issues that form Tranche 6 will now be investigated in the relevant tranche for the relevant period or policing unit.

As investigations into future Tranches are still ongoing, the Chair of the Inquiry will not be making a statement or giving interviews on the publication of this interim report.

The Group's representatives attend bi-monthly meetings - with both core participants and lawyers - to discuss its response to upcoming hearing or collation of evidence between hearings,

Over this period, there have been ongoing discussion on spying of criminal gangs and far rights groups by undercover groups. In essence, there are two approaches: the first, favoured by us, involves examination of all evidence in public. The second position argues examination of evidence by a special advocate and limiting some information only to core participants.

An interim report was published in June 2023. It only deals with evidence from the Tranche 1 period, 1968-1982.

There are a number of areas that the report does not cover: Some of those have been specifically emphasised by the Inquiry, as areas with conclusions reserved until all the evidence has been given. Those are:

- The purpose of gathering intelligence on justice campaigns
- The impact on the relatives of the dead children
- The impact on the many women who were deceived into sexual relationships

The interim report concluded that the long-term undercover deployments into the private and political lives of thousands of left-wing activists was not justified.

It was not justified on either of the grounds put forward, i.e: a) the policing of Public Order or b) Countersubversion
And as a result, the interim report concluded that the Special Demonstration Squad should have been shut down or disbanded

The argument on Public Order: The SDS was established, and funded by the Home Office, with the stated aim of policing public order risks such as the Grosvenor Square disturbances in 1968.

The Met Police principle position was to try to justify the SDS by saying that the unit played a huge part in preventing public disorder.

That position was challenged, across the board, by the Non-State Core Participants.

The Inquiry found that the undercover unit's contribution to policing public order "should not be overstated".
In respect of the most significant incidents of public disorder in the Tranche 1 period the contribution was limited.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2024

The two major examples:

The Battle of Lewisham in August 1977: The report concluded that SDS reporting had some tactical value but basically confirmed what was already obvious.

And it was obvious: if a street violent fascist organisation like the National Front are going to launch a deliberately provocative racist march, against the stated wishes of the local community, you don't need an embedded undercover to tell you what the public order issue is going to be.

In respect of Southall in April 1979, another example of deliberate fascist provocation, when Blair Peach was killed by the police; the SDS contribution was found to be of minimal value.

This conclusion, in respect of public order policing, was clear on the face of the evidence.

The report included an evidential snapshot from 1975 to 1978:

2600 SDS reports from the period were examined. 1400 of those reports dealt with personal details of peoples' lives. 1200 dealt with meetings and activities of organisations i.e. political organisation. Only 200 of those contained information that might have had an impact on public order policing. That's less than 8%. I stress the word might because it is not suggested that 8% did have an impact on policing. The 8% simply made reference to public order. Evidentially, the position on that was overwhelming. The ends clearly didn't justify the means.

On Subversion: The secondary position on justification was that the SDS assisted the Security Services in counter-subversion. The police position was that gathering personal information was a "by-product" of the unit's public order work. That became unsustainable as soon as the scale of it became apparent. Which it really was, on the evidence. The clear focus of the SDS reporting was on the personal lives and political views of its targets.

The key conclusion in the report were that:

- 1: The SDS tasking on monitoring "potential subversives" was "questionable".
- 2: Of the hundreds of groups infiltrated, only three met the criteria of constituting an actual threat to the safety or well-being of the state.

It follows that not a single one of the Non-State Core Participants met the criteria.

So, in the absence of justification, the report went on to consider four key features that should have led to the SDS being shut down.

- 1: It was inevitable that long-term deployments would involve (at least) the befriending of individuals and intrusion into their private and political lives; that required cogent justification before even being contemplated as a police tactic
- 2: that most deployments would require entry into people's homes by deceit
- 3: that officers taking positions of responsibility in organisations would inevitably involve
 - (a) gathering data protected by law relating to confidential information and
 - (b) that taking high positions of responsibility would inevitably involve organising political activity
- 4: the use of dead children's identities would inevitably have given rise to legitimate public concern and that those responsible for the unit were aware of the risk of that practice becoming public from at least as early as 1975.

4: Public Interest cases

The Group is dealing with 30 public interest cases/campaigns. Below we provide details on a selection of cases that involved considerable time both in supporting families and in preparing for critical meeting or legal hearings

Elizabeth Chau

In January 2024, the Met's specialist Homicide department decided not to dig for Elizabeth's remains despite representations (both verbal and in meeting and written) to the Commissioner, the Commander in charge of the specialist homicide group and via the Mayor of London who we have met twice on this case. Last week, we agreed to work closely with specialist private investigator together with forensic teams to begin the search for Elizabeth's remains this will also include re-interviewing the serial killer who has confessed to the murder. The suspect's solicitor is working with the us and the private investigator.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2024

Christopher Kapessa

The 50-page narrative verdict by a senior coroner on the killing of a young black school child in South Wales in mid-January 2024 closed the door on any legal challenge by any interested party. The coroner openly criticised the suspect's version of events and concluded that Jaden Pugh deliberately pushed Christopher to his death without any provocation but as a dangerous 'prank'.

In addition to building the campaign over the last few years, we were able to develop a strong relationship between the lawyers, the family and us so that we could emerge with a result at the inquest. On appeal, however, the legal aid board agreed to meet legal representation costs. We managed to gain extensive national media coverage on this case. The campaign has made significant inroads in Wales - the Wales TUC and Black women pastors in churches now actively support it across the region.

In this period, a submission was sent to the CPS urging them to act as their initial refusal to charge the suspect on public interest ground had weakened significantly. Representations have been also been made to the leader of the Senedd Cymru urging them to carry out an independent Wales review on this and other incidents involving police response to racialised communities. .

Lakhvinder Ricky Reel

We are awaiting the completion of the Met's re-investigation into Rocky death. The campaign meets with the local MP and the solicitor on fortnightly basis for updates on ongoing work

The Ricky Reel memorial lecture, organised in conjunction with The Monitoring Group, in October last year at Kingston Town Hall was very well attended and the campaign has been galvanized by Sukhdev's book detailing her family's quest for justice over two decades

Gurwinder Kaur

Given our representations, the CPS finally decided in November 2023 to charge Gurwinder's husband for sexual violence (rape and domestic violence) despite the fact that she has died. The decision is unprecedented and is based on evidence that Gurwinder herself collated whilst she was alive.

Anu Abraham:

Anugrah Abraham, 21, from Bury, Greater Manchester, was training to become a police officer with West Yorkshire Police in Halifax when he was found dead in woodland in March 2023. His family claim Mr Abraham, whom they called Anu, was bullied and suffered racism as a trainee. His family and supporters established a campaign to seek answers on the circumstances leading to his death

5: Academic Partnerships

Over the period, we have consolidated partnerships with the following academic institutions:
London South Bank University Law Department - work has been on going to develop a national online advocacy network for victims of racism supported by a range of human rights lawyers
SOAS - the Group has established a project partnership on the Leicester Commission

6: Southall Partnerships

We have developed solid partnerships and organic working relationships with a range of local groups including Southall Community Alliance, Tudor Rose support group and Ealing Trades Council:
Weekly presentations at schools on local history
Monthly history walks
Developing after school support for young school children from 13 years to 17 years of age on life learning, bhangra and self defence classes
Planning to establish a local museum on racism and migration

7: Leicester Work

Leicester Commission of Inquiry into violence in Leicester 2022

The Long Read section of The Guardian published a comprehensive piece on Leicester violence.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2024

As a unique joint venture between Lawyers, Academics and community activists, the Commission has made considerable progress in their investigation into incidents that rocked East-Midlands town in the summer of 2022. We recruited the legal panel members, local advisors, researchers and community workers, and have successfully:

- " Organised community engagement public meetings that were well attended
- " Created and acted upon a strategic plan for collating evidence, meeting individuals and organisations from different communities and targeted specific sections that remain marginalised - women, working class and young people
- " Build confidence with key communities that were affected by the violence and on- going communal politics.

8: International Campaigns

Support for Palestine civil society

In July 2023, we established contact and solidarity work with representatives of Sufat Refugee camp to enable work with disabled. From November 2023, we have worked with British Arabs and Palestinians affected by hate crimes and discrimination.

9: India Human Rights & Democracy Campaign

Our solidarity work with Indian human rights defenders, dissidents and victims of genocidal violence have been transformed over this period enabling us to reach new sections of the British Indian society.

The rise of Hindu nationalism and authoritarianism in India is alarming and is adversely impacting on UK's Indian and South Asian communities and diaspora. There has been a precipitous drop on every global index related to democratic backsliding. We have seen any independent media annihilated as well as Opposition leaders and dissenting voices under constant attack. Leaders from civil society, student activists and even business leaders are in jail or under threat through tax raids, for example. All other checks and balances like Parliament and autonomous institutions such as the Election Commission have been neutered. The greatest worry is that prevailing Hindu majoritarian rhetoric is poisoning and dividing Indian society globally and in the UK.

A new organisation, called Platform for Indian Democracy was established in January 2024. The organisation will establish branches in key UK cities and campuses creating a space for the Indian community and the diaspora to voice their concerns about the current developments in India.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Reserves policy

The Trustees have established a policy whereby the unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets ("the free reserves") held by the charity should be equal to 3 months of unrestricted operating expenditure, which equated to £25,000 in general funds. At this level the Trustees feel that they would be able to continue the current activities of the charity in the event of a significant drop in funding. It would obviously be necessary to consider how the funding would be replaced or activities changed.

The Management Committee has examined the charity's requirements for reserves in light of the main risks to the organisation.

The present level of reserves available to the charity met the target level. Although the strategy is to continue to build reserves through planned operating surpluses, the Management Committee has also considered the extent to which existing activities can be rationalised, should such circumstances arise.

FUTURE PLANS

The Monitoring Group continues to build contacts with new funders and make bids to develop its work strategically complementing its operational response to the problem of racism in all its forms. The current landscape on funding is changing significantly but we remain hopeful in galvanising our resources on a national basis, as one of the pivotal organisations in the UK that supports victims and communities experiencing the problem. A key element in our development plan is to increase our profile with private funders and usage of social media and media outlets.

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31 March 2024**

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

The charity is controlled by its governing document, a deed of trust, and constitutes a limited company, limited by guarantee, as defined by the Companies Act 2006.

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Registered Company number

02748744 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

1062008

Registered office

2 Langley Lane
Vauxhall
London
SW8 1GB

Trustees

A Njie
Professor J I Siddiqi
R Davies
A Babarinde
Dr A Elliot-Cooper
J Nijjar

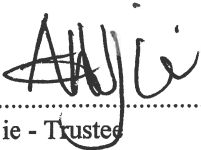
Company Secretary

Professor J I Siddiqi

Independent Examiner

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
1st Floor
Healthaid House
Marlborough Hill
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1UD

Approved by order of the board of trustees on 08/12/24 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
A Njie - Trustee

**Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustees of
The Monitoring Group Limited**

Independent examiner's report to the trustees of The Monitoring Group Limited ('the Company')

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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

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

Independent examiner's statement

Since your charity's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a listed body. I can confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, which is one of the listed bodies.

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

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

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



Jeremy Harrod FCCA

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
1st Floor
Healthaid House
Marlborough Hill
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1UD

Date:
12/24

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Statement of Financial Activities
for the year ended 31 March 2024**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 Total funds £	2023 Total funds £
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM					
Donations and legacies		106	-	106	325
Charitable activities					
Charitable activities		16,082	248,649	264,731	216,666
Other trading activities	2	3,000	-	3,000	21,000
Total		<u>19,188</u>	<u>248,649</u>	<u>267,837</u>	<u>237,991</u>
EXPENDITURE ON					
Charitable activities					
Charitable activities		<u>36,975</u>	<u>228,181</u>	<u>265,156</u>	<u>230,710</u>
NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)					
Transfers between funds	9	<u>(17,787)</u> <u>8,468</u>	<u>20,468</u> <u>(8,468)</u>	<u>2,681</u> <u>-</u>	<u>7,281</u> <u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		<u>(9,319)</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>2,681</u>	<u>7,281</u>
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS					
Total funds brought forward		<u>38,618</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>50,618</u>	<u>43,337</u>
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		<u><u>29,299</u></u>	<u><u>24,000</u></u>	<u><u>53,299</u></u>	<u><u>50,618</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Balance Sheet
31 March 2024**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 Total funds £	2023 Total funds £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6	5,243	-	5,243	5,418
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	7	45,980	-	45,980	61,218
Cash at bank		16,730	24,000	40,730	14,907
		62,710	24,000	86,710	76,125
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(38,654)	-	(38,654)	(30,925)
NET CURRENT ASSETS					
		24,056	24,000	48,056	45,200
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES					
		29,299	24,000	53,299	50,618
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)					
		29,299	24,000	53,299	50,618
FUNDS					
Unrestricted funds	9			29,299	38,618
Restricted funds				24,000	12,000
TOTAL FUNDS					
				53,299	50,618

The charitable company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2024.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (a) ensuring that the charitable company keeps accounting records that comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company as at the end of each financial year and of its surplus or deficit for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the charitable company.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to charitable companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorised for issue on 08/12/24 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
A Njie - Trustee

The notes form part of these financial statements

The Monitoring Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the 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 2019)', Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Income

All income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities once the charity has entitlement to the funds, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings - 15% on reducing balance

Taxation

The charity is exempt from corporation tax on its charitable activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the trustees.

Restricted funds can only be used for particular restricted purposes within the objects of the charity. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

Further explanation of the nature and purpose of each fund is included in the notes to the financial statements.

2. OTHER TRADING ACTIVITIES

	2024	2023
	£	£
Activities for generating funds	<u>3,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2024**

3. NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)

Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2024	2023
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	<u>925</u>	<u>956</u>

4. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

There were no trustees' remuneration or other benefits for the year ended 31 March 2024 nor for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Trustees' expenses

There were no trustees' expenses paid for the year ended 31 March 2024 nor for the year ended 31 March 2023.

5. COMPARATIVES FOR THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	£	£	£
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM			
Donations and legacies	325	-	325
Charitable activities			
Charitable activities	-	216,666	216,666
Other trading activities	<u>21,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,000</u>
Total	<u>21,325</u>	<u>216,666</u>	<u>237,991</u>
EXPENDITURE ON			
Charitable activities			
Charitable activities	<u>20,044</u>	<u>210,666</u>	<u>230,710</u>
NET INCOME	1,281	6,000	7,281
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS			
Total funds brought forward	<u>37,337</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>43,337</u>
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>38,618</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>50,618</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2024

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £
COST	
At 1 April 2023	84,197
Additions	750
	<u>84,947</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>84,947</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2023	78,779
Charge for year	925
	<u>79,704</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>79,704</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2024	<u>5,243</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>5,418</u>

7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	40,500	54,619
Prepayments and accrued income	5,480	6,599
	<u>45,980</u>	<u>61,218</u>

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2024 £	2023 £
Social security and other taxes	3,126	2,053
Other creditors	13,248	592
Accruals and deferred income	22,280	28,280
	<u>38,654</u>	<u>30,925</u>

9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS

	At 1.4.23 £	Net movement in funds £	Transfers between funds £	At 31.3.24 £
Unrestricted funds				
General fund	38,618	(17,787)	8,468	29,299
Restricted funds				
GALOP (CATCH project)	12,000	3,962	(6,962)	9,000
Open Society Fund	-	16,506	(1,506)	15,000
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>20,468</u>	<u>(8,468)</u>	<u>24,000</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>50,618</u>	<u>2,681</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,299</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2024**

9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

Net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	19,188	(36,975)	(17,787)
Restricted funds			
GALOP (CATCH project)	162,000	(158,038)	3,962
Open Society Fund	86,649	(70,143)	16,506
	<u>248,649</u>	<u>(228,181)</u>	<u>20,468</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>267,837</u></u>	<u><u>(265,156)</u></u>	<u><u>2,681</u></u>

Comparatives for movement in funds

	At 1.4.22 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.23 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	37,337	1,281	38,618
Restricted funds			
GALOP (CATCH project)	6,000	6,000	12,000
	<u>43,337</u>	<u>7,281</u>	<u>50,618</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>43,337</u></u>	<u><u>7,281</u></u>	<u><u>50,618</u></u>

Comparative net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	21,325	(20,044)	1,281
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	54,666	(54,666)	-
GALOP (CATCH project)	162,000	(156,000)	6,000
	<u>216,666</u>	<u>(210,666)</u>	<u>6,000</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>237,991</u></u>	<u><u>(230,710)</u></u>	<u><u>7,281</u></u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2024**

9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined position is as follows:

	At 1.4.22 £	Net movement in funds £	Transfers between funds £	At 31.3.24 £
Unrestricted funds				
General fund	37,337	(16,506)	8,468	29,299
Restricted funds				
GALOP (CATCH project)	6,000	9,962	(6,962)	9,000
Open Society Fund	-	16,506	(1,506)	15,000
	<u>6,000</u>	<u>26,468</u>	<u>(8,468)</u>	<u>24,000</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>43,337</u>	<u>9,962</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,299</u>

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	40,513	(57,019)	(16,506)
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	54,666	(54,666)	-
GALOP (CATCH project)	324,000	(314,038)	9,962
Open Society Fund	86,649	(70,143)	16,506
	<u>465,315</u>	<u>(438,847)</u>	<u>26,468</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>505,828</u>	<u>(495,866)</u>	<u>9,962</u>

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There were no related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2024.

THE MONITORING GROUP LIMITED

England & Wales - Charity number 1062008

Accounts

REGISTERED COMPANY NUMBER: 02748744 (England and Wales)
REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER: 1062008

Report of the Trustees and
Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023
for
The Monitoring Group Limited

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
1st Floor
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Marlborough Hill
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HA1 1UD

The Monitoring Group Limited

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for the year ended 31 March 2023**

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The Monitoring Group Limited

**Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

The trustees who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006, present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2023. The trustees have adopted 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 102) (effective 1 January 2019).

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2023

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Significant activities

1: The impact of Covid 19 pandemic and lockdown

Last year we faced great challenges during the COVID 19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown. During the current period these were accentuated by a number of key staff who took sickness leave for over 5 months. As a result, our work suffered and all of us - Trustees, staff, volunteers and especially clients - felt its adverse impact.

In summary, however, our operational response, reflected:

" Increase in working hours for the remaining staff despite adapting to working remotely " Our team-work has suffered given the lack of person and person contact and absences " Increased use of emotional support to everyone involved with our services

" Increased volunteering to provide mutual aid to many our clients suffered economic hardship. Despite our efforts the impact of poverty in poorer communities was harder to manage and bear

In summary, the group continued to appraise its work will in the future by assessing on the following areas:

" Increase in remote working

" Expanded roles for Trustees and staff " Separation of critical skills and roles

" De-humanising of people in work settings

" Building resilience to face the uncertainty and impact of the pandemic

2: Advocacy for victims of race hate crimes - the main headlines

TMG have continued to support victims of racism in London, primarily through a project called CATCH. CATCH is a group of charities providing advocacy services to victims of hate crime. The service has been funded by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) specifically to deliver better criminal justice outcomes. It is a unique project not replicated anywhere else in Britain and works with a coalition of partners. The current partners are:

Galop: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender hate crime

East European Resource Centre (EERC): Eastern European hate crime

The Community Security Trust (CST)

Antisemitic hate crime

Tell MAMA: Anti-Muslim (Islamophobic) hate crime

Choice in Hackney: Anti-Disability hate crime

Stay Safe East: Anti-Disability hate crime

Real: Anti-Disability hate crime

During the year we assisted 819 people, and at any given moment we have around 145 live cases. The types of cases can vary, and so can the backgrounds of individuals employed to manage the casework is varied, reflecting both the class, race, gender, and nationalities present in London. The types of incidents can be persistent harassment which could be noise, verbal threats to actual assaults and death threats.

All our clients come from BAMH communities, reflecting people whose heritage comes from global majority backgrounds. However, within this group there are a variety of intersectional issues we address since over 60% of the clients are women, 4% from LBGT communities and 16% have some form of disability, including mental ill health. All clients require emotional, legal and information support, and most cases we deal with ourselves, since less than 1% will get referred to other agencies.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2023

Case studies

Case of A

A was facing racial harassment from her neighbour for a long time. In February 2022 she was violently attacked after the neighbour entered her premises and dragged her across the floor and punched her many times in the face/over her body. Client has sustained injuries from the attack, and after these another two other physical assaults occurred. In May 2022 she opened her front door and found a letter outside on the floor of her doorstep reading 'watch your back paki'. A's anxiety levels were high, and she had a few panic attacks and rarely leaves her flat. She also attempted suicide and called the local crisis line. She is now on anti-depressants and anti-anxiety medication. She called CATCH after she received from the police informing her that she was being treated as a suspect and needed to attend a police interview.

TMG assisted her by asking the Housing Association to take action against the perpetrator, and install security cameras. We also bought in services from a solicitor to ensure that the client had proper legal representation during the police interview. With the assistance of the solicitor the police accepted she was the victim, and no further action was taken. After TMG intervention the case was reviewed, and the perpetrator was with assault.

Case of B

Mrs S has been facing racial harassment from her neighbour for a long time. She was referred to CATCH and TMG in July 22. After talking to the client, we contacted the Housing Association who informed us that little action due to lack of evidence. In August we met with the client and discovered video recording and witnesses to various incidents, including incidents where the perpetrator is shouting 'monkey' over the fence. A report from our visit was sent to the client, but the Housing association did not want to act, instead they agreed to visit the client themselves within 10 days. This took 3 weeks to arrange and eventually the housing association collated a detailed report of all the incidents, but still, they did not act. TMG wrote to the MP to request a meeting with the Housing Association. A few days we received a letter to inform us that the perpetrator will give a Notice to Quit soon. This process is still underway, and we are awaiting a court date.

Case of C

Mr and Mrs C had been facing racial harassment from her neighbour for around 2 and a half years. This consisted of regular racist abuse, assaults and things thrown at them. Although the Police and Council have visited them, they had failed to take any action to deter the neighbour from continuing his conduct. Mr C's anxiety levels were high, and he attempted suicide, and now both Mr and Mrs D receive mental health support from the local Trust. They are both on anti-depressants and anti-anxiety medication. They were referred to CATCH by a police officer.

TMG assisted them through visited and calling on a regular basis, and writing to both the Police and Council to raise concerns about how the case was handled. After another incident we raised the issue again, and the neighbour was arrested. He was arrested and is being detained in custody, and then later imprisoned. He no longer lives next door after the council take away his property. Mr and Mrs C say they feels more confident but are still struggling. They appreciate the support network around them.

3: Undercover Policing Inquiry

Tranche 1 phase 3 Hearings

From 9 May to Friday 20 May 22, the Undercover Policing Inquiry held its Tranche 1 (Phase 3) opening statements and evidence hearings.

The evidence hearings were the first that the Inquiry has conducted in person. The Inquiry's hearings in November 2020 and in April-May 2021 were virtual and conducted remotely due to restrictions in place due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

All evidence and corresponding open ground schedules related to the Tranche 1 (Phase 3) hearings have now been published on the 'Published evidence' page of the Inquiry website, bringing the total number of evidential documents published by the Inquiry to nearly 3,200.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2023

Recordings of the oral opening statements and evidence can be found on the respective hearing day pages, where you can also find transcripts and other associated documents.

Phase 3 of Tranche 1 covered Special Demonstration Squad (SDS) managers over the period 1968 and 1983. In total, there were three days of opening statement hearings and seven days of evidence hearings.

Fourteen separate oral opening statements specific to the phase were made, including a statement from David Barr QC Counsel to the Inquiry. Oral statements were streamed - in real-time - on YouTube.

Nine witnesses gave oral evidence: two civilian witnesses and seven former SDS managers. In addition, six SDS managers had summaries of their evidence or their written statements read out, and eleven SDS managers had documents associated with them introduced and published on the Inquiry website.

The full list of officers included in Phase 3 of Tranche 1 can be found in the relevant press notice.

The evidence hearings were held in person at the Thistle Marble Arch Hotel in central London. The venue was open to core participants and their legal representatives, media representatives, and the general public.

Proceedings could also be followed remotely. The oral evidence of the civilian witnesses was live-streamed on YouTube with a 10-minute delay, as were the evidence summaries. For the rest of the oral evidence, there was an audio feed available on YouTube with a 10-minute delay.

Transcripts were published at the end of each hearing day. All documents associated with each witness were published just before the witness began their oral evidence or their evidence summaries were read out. Daily indices were published throughout the evidence hearings, listing all evidential materials associated with the day's witnesses. You can find the indices on the 'Published evidence' page.

The Inquiry intends to produce an interim report for Tranche 1. Those who have participated in Tranche 1 will be afforded the opportunity to make closing submissions in due course.

The Tranche 2 evidence hearings are expected to start in the spring of 2024. This tranche focuses on SDS officers and managers and those affected by deployments between 1983 and 1992.

Publication of interim report (June 2022)

The Chair of the Undercover Policing Inquiry, Sir John Mitting, published the Inquiry's Tranche 1 interim report in June 2022. The interim report is available on the Inquiry's website and marks an important milestone in the Inquiry's mission to get to examine undercover policing as set out in its Terms of Reference.

The interim report covers Tranche 1 of the Inquiry's investigations: "Special Demonstration Squad officers and managers and those affected by deployments (1968-1982)", across 14 years of undercover policing activity by the Met Police's Special Operation Squad/Special Demonstration Squad.

The interim report sets out the Chair's assessment of the history of the unit and draws conclusions about the purposes for which it was set up, continued to operate and the justification for doing so.

The interim report is the result of a thorough investigation, drawing on over 3400 evidential documents, records and files from multiple sources. This included contemporaneous documents, witness statements given in writing and evidence heard orally during 29 days of evidential hearings. Tranche 1 received evidence, either in writing (and/or orally) from 56 surviving former undercover officers, 22 of their managers and 21 members of the public whom they interacted with during 1968-1982.

The evidence uncovered in Tranche 1 will continue to be used alongside the evidence in later Tranches to get to the truth of overarching issues, such as the impact of the conduct of male police officers on women deceived into sexual relationships and on the families of the officers; the impact on the surviving relatives of deceased children of the adoption of their identity and the purpose of gathering intelligence on 'justice' campaigns.

Selected individuals with a particular interest in the report, including core participants to the Inquiry were given access to the interim report 48 hours in advance of publication.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2023

The interim report refers only to published evidence. A separate, closed interim report has been presented to the Home Secretary alongside the interim report. The findings reached in this published interim report take into consideration the closed evidence, even where it is impossible to detail that evidence safely within the open report.

The Inquiry's work investigating over 50 years of undercover policing in England and Wales continues, with the next set of evidential hearings scheduled to cover Tranche 2 investigations, "Special Demonstration Squad officers and managers and those affected by deployments (1983-1992)". A full report will be published once all Tranche investigations have been completed.

Background

The Inquiry was set up in 2015, announced by the then-Home Secretary Theresa May. This was in response to independent reviews by Mark Ellison QC, which found "appalling practices in undercover policing".

The Inquiry's investigations are broken down into three modules:

- Module One: Examination of the deployment of undercover officers in the past, their conduct, and the impact of their activities on themselves and others.
- Module Two: Examination of the management and oversight of undercover officers, including their selection, training, supervision, care after the end of an undercover deployment, and the legal and regulatory framework within which undercover policing was carried out.
- Module Two (a) will involve managers and administrators from within undercover policing units.
- Module Two (b) will involve senior managers higher in the chain of command as well as police personnel who handled intelligence provided by undercover police officers. Module Two (c) will involve other government bodies with a connection to undercover policing, including the Home Office.
- Module Three: Examination of current undercover policing practices and of how undercover policing should be conducted in future.

To manage such a broad remit, the Inquiry has divided its work for Modules One and Two into the following six "tranches":

1. Special Demonstration Squad officers and managers and those affected by deployments (1968-1982)
2. Special Demonstration Squad officers and managers and those affected by deployments (1983-1992)
3. Special Demonstration Squad officers and managers and those affected by deployments (1993-2007)
4. National Public Order Intelligence Unit officers and managers and those affected by deployments
5. Other undercover policing officers and managers and those affected by deployments
6. Management & oversight (including of intelligence dissemination) by mid and senior rank officers, other agencies and government departments

Management and oversight issues that form Tranche 6 will now be investigated in the relevant tranche for the relevant period or policing unit.

As investigations into future Tranches are still ongoing, the Chair of the Inquiry will not be making a statement or giving interviews on the publication of this interim report.

4: Leicester disturbances

Introduction

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2023

During August-September 2022, violence between groups of South Asian Hindus and Muslims rocked Leicester, a city that previously had a long, proud history of inter-communal conviviality and joint struggles against racism and for justice. The violence was said to have been sparked by tensions over India-Pakistan cricket matches, and it threatened to spread to other cities in Britain. The depth of the polarisation in Leicester's South Asian communities was reflected in contestations around the constitution of the Mayor's Commission of Inquiry, the latter collapsing after doubts were expressed about the neutrality of the proposed academic head of the panel from the University of Leicester.

While an inquiry into the incidents in Leicester risks being drawn into the city's currently sharp divisions, we must better understand the causes that led to the violence. This understanding needs to be formed in collaboration with the communities that live in the city, and it needs to be disseminated within the city and the wider world, both for preventing the disintegration of durable modes of coexistence, and for recovery from episodes of violent breakdown of such relations. Unpacking the dynamics in this way may form the basis for a move towards more friendly co-existence. This proposal presents a plan for undertaking such an inquiry, with the participation of Leicester's communities, and as a resource for them to ease the prevailing tensions and build a more harmonious community.

We propose a public inquiry into the Leicester violence with the purpose of producing a Public Report to be launched in various venues in the city including the City Hall, through the mass media, and in Parliament. Two academic papers will also be produced. The inquiry will be headed by an internationally renowned Chair, who will be assisted by a Panel of Advisors.

Background to the Constitution of the Inquiry

In the immediate aftermath of the Leicester East public disorder last August/September 2022, the city Mayor, Sir Peter Soulsby, commissioned an unprecedented inquiry into the reasons for the violence. Since then, his review has been on hold, as the proposed head of such a review was forced to step down following accusations of bias.

However, discussions about the need and the nature of an Independent Inquiry have not halted. Suresh Grover of The Monitoring Group, a national anti-racist charity, and one of the organizations involved in this project, has been working in Leicester, meeting scores of civil society and community representatives, and he believes that a genuinely independent inquiry will have a significant resonance within the city. He has also been approached by various stakeholders in Leicester who have voiced the need for such an inquiry which they could use as a resource for mending inter-community relations.

The Inquiry will demonstrate the following core values:

- Commitment to high-quality, independent, evidence-based, and objective investigation
- Excellence through the highest standards of professional conduct, supported by evidence-based findings
- Transparency in communications before, during and after investigation, relating to the process and the interim and final findings

The team will:

- Investigate the relevant events leading the public disturbances of August/September 2022 and their aftermath
- Produce an evidence-based chronology of key events during the disturbances
- Examine the context of these events
- Investigate the key drivers of violence and disharmony
- Evaluate the response of statutory agencies prior to, during, and after the events
- Examine the role of civil society and local associations
- Make recommendations about future prevention and lessons learnt

Areas of investigation

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2023

Why did a city that has long been held up as a model of inter-communal amity and co-existence see the eruption of serious communal violence, and struggled to contain that violence? While acknowledging that disputes over India-Pakistan cricket matches may have acted as a 'trigger', our inquiry will place the recent outbreak against a backdrop of a longer drift towards antagonism within South Asian communities in Leicester and elsewhere in the UK. We will work with and learn from community organisations and leaders, including leaders of mosques, temples and gurdwaras, youth workers and community engagement officers, and law enforcement officials. Where relevant, we will request data and information from the local police and civic authorities for further analysis. Calls for a reappraisal of Leicester's status as a model of inter-community harmony have been made over the last decade, and the events of September 2022 lend urgency to this study.

The main issues we will investigate are:

1. Demographic changes in Leicester

1a. We intend to collect data relating to demographic changes in the city, and the impact they have had on eroding so-far resilient community structures and assumed practices of conviviality. We will track changes in the religious and regional make-up of the South Asian-origin population in the city.

1b. We want to test the proposition that a generational shift has occurred in which those who have had experience of inter-communal harmony, conviviality and common struggles have receded from positions of authority in community life, ceding these positions to a new generation of community actors who prefer to organise on the basis of religious and regional affiliations rather than across them.

1c. We want to examine in detail the social and regional backgrounds of new immigration from South Asia to Leicester that has occurred in more recent years. Historically, Leicester's South Asian community has been made up primarily of Gujarati and Punjabi migrants, arriving mainly from East Africa, as well as migrants from Pakistan. Recent migrants include dependent migration from Gujarat, but also new patterns of primary migration from Daman and Diu in north-western India. These recent migration trends were also observed in the 2011 exploration of the demographic make-up of South Asians in Leicester that was undertaken by the City Council (<https://www.leicester.gov.uk/media/177367/2011-census-findings-diversity-and-migration.pdf>) Our aim is to understand the extent to which these demographic changes shifts are significant and their effects on community dynamics.

1d. Since news reports on the Leicester violence mentioned 'Hindu' and 'Muslim' areas, and suggested separation or segregation along the lines of religious identity, the Inquiry will map the changing spatial profile of Leicester and its surroundings. Tracking the recent violence along such a map will help the Inquiry focus its investigation on why violence was concentrated in some locations and not others. We will also consider areas which are not so clearly separated, and in which different South Asian groups live together, to consider whether these are factors in preventing - or conversely encouraging - tensions.

2. Spaces of Conviviality, Association and Common Struggles

2a. Anecdotal evidence collected by The Monitoring Group during its visits and informal inquiries following the recent outbreak of violence suggests that there is a marked decline in inter-communal friendships, including in cross-community participation in family functions such as weddings, and in religious festivals. Examining this at the granular level will make possible an explanation of the larger process of separation within the community, and consolidation of more polarised religious and regional communal identities.

2b. To develop this aspect of the inquiry further, we wish to study the resilience and fragility of cross-community participation in more formal associations. Are local cricket clubs, football groups, trade unions, associations of shopkeepers and other associations organised around commemorations of historical events now increasingly separated along community lines? Have there been tensions along these lines within these associations? If so, what attempts have there been to address tensions and how have they fared?

2c. Leicester has had a proud history of trade union, anti-fundamentalist and anti-racist activism involving all constituents of the South Asian population. Our inquiry will examine how the legacy of such common struggles has fared in an atmosphere of increasing inter-community polarisation and antagonism.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2023

2d. The generational angle will be important in investigating these questions, given widespread reports suggesting that 'older community leaders' were 'unable to anticipate' the violence. We want to investigate the propositions that younger South Asians and new migrants have forms of conviviality, association and common struggles that are very different from those that historically have governed inter-communal relations in the city, that these are more invested in created separatist identities, and that they are less integrated with local civic and social institutions.

3. Transnational and Transregional Flows

Because some of the slogans shouted and actions taken during the recent violence mirror those in South Asia, the inquiry is interested in investigating transnational flows of ideas and their impact on sharpening antagonisms that led to the recent violence.

3a. Given the access to South Asian news channels among diasporic populations, including through cable and satellite subscriptions and through phone apps, the Inquiry will study the coverage of the violence in Indian and Pakistani newspapers and television channels, the reception of such coverage by South Asians in Leicester and, where possible, the impact of such reception on the formation of antagonistic communal identities.

3b. Social media has emerged worldwide as a primary means for the organised flow of unverified (and sometimes unverifiable) information. In addition to Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, encrypted communication apps such as WhatsApp, Telegram and Signal are now prominent modes for the circulation of news and fake news, and for mobilising action. The Inquiry is interested in documenting what sorts of information has been circulating on these platforms and apps, and the effect it had in creating and accelerating local tensions.

3c. Local religious institutions are reported to have invited preachers from several different religious traditions from South Asia and from elsewhere in the UK to events in Leicester. Some of these preachers have had a history of hate speech, and of exhorting actions against those of other religious communities. The inquiry will try to understand the motivations behind inviting and sponsoring such preachers to Leicester and elsewhere, what these preachers actually said, and their role, if any, in sharpening antagonisms in the lead-up to the violence.

4. Local Civic and Public Authorities

4a. The inquiry will examine the actions taken by local civic authorities - the Mayor's office, the City Council, councillors and other local government representatives - in response to their constituents' concerns about inter-communal tensions, and in response to episodes of public violence.

4b. The local MP and national leaders of the main political parties made statements either blaming immigration or one or the other communities for the violence. The Inquiry will examine the role of the local and national leadership of the main political parties in response to increasing inter-communal tensions. Additionally, it will attempt to gain an understating of changing party affiliations of different segments of the South Asian population in Leicester, and the effect, if any, this has had on the resilience of community institutions.

4c. The Inquiry will examine the role of political parties from South Asia, and their UK affiliates, as well as that of the diplomatic missions of South Asian governments, in facilitating the flow of polarising preachers and politicians to Leicester and elsewhere in the UK.

Timeline

- Announcement on the Inquiry: March 7, 2023.
- Recruiting and training of researchers, preliminary visits to Leicester: March-April, 2023.
- Data collection by researchers and field visits by Grover, Bhatt, and Sinha: April-July 2023.
- Preparation of Interim Report by end of August 2023, which will mark the 1-year anniversary of the violence.
- Writing up of the Final Report: September-December 2023.
- Drafting of academic papers by Bhatt and Sinha: September to December 2023.
- Public presentation of the Inquiry's Report locally in Leicester City Hall in early 2024, and the dissemination of the findings and recommendations in educational and community institutions and the wider community, and on local radio and television.
- Dissemination of the Inquiry's findings in early 2024 on national television and print media, and in the UK and regional Parliaments.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2023

Media strategy

Following the announcement of the Inquiry, there might be media interest in Leicester, and in the UK more broadly, primarily from the BBC's local radio and television affiliates, and from 'Asian' radio and television shows, including Urdu, Punjabi and Gujarati language media. Sinha has appeared frequently on these platforms, and also national BBC, BBC World, ITV and London-based international radio and TV (France24 TV, TRT, Al Jazeera). Bhatt and Grover also have similar media experience, and so the three principal investigators will be able to handle this.

Leicester print media might also ask for interviews. As the project will be based at SOAS, we anticipate they will route media appearance requests through our Press Office, or via the Project Administrator (to be recruited) whose remit might include managing media requests via the website. We will decide within the team who will handle particular media requests based on demand and expertise.

Local media in Leicester may also want to speak with Juan Mendez, Lisa Magarrell and Schona Jolly when they are there for the public hearings. In that case they will be briefed fully by the main investigators and, if needed, by the Leicester-based Advisory Group.

Media appearances might be asked for at the time of the presentation of the Interim and Final Reports. These requests will be handled by Bhatt, Sinha and Grover, as relevant.

At the completion of the Inquiry, UK media may want to interview the Chair. The Inquiry team will brief him thoroughly for these interviews.

Once the findings of the Inquiry are made public, we also anticipate considerable interest from Indian print and electronic media. Sinha and Bhatt will be available to field their questions.

Academic Outputs

Sinha and Bhatt plan to submit 2 academic articles in 2024 for publication based on the findings of the Inquiry.

Post-Inquiry impact

The Monitoring Group will use its networks in Leicester to make the findings widely available to various stakeholders (civic authorities, community organisations, youth groups, among others), and hold dissemination workshops.

5: Public Interest Campaigns

Justice for Ricky Reel

Met police announce a new investigation in FEB 2023 in a case supported by The Monitoring Group since 1997. The death of a student whose body was found in the River Thames 25 years ago is to be re-investigated by detectives.

Ricky Reel, 20, was found dead a week after he went missing on 15 October 1997 while on a night out in Kingston upon Thames in south-west London.

On the night he went missing, two white youths had attacked Mr Reel and his friends, a group of young Asian men.

The Met Police said the inquiry would be looked at with "fresh eyes" to "explore every possible avenue". As his friends fought the two attackers off, Mr Reel disappeared.

An open verdict was recorded at the Brunel University student's inquest in 1999.

His mother Sukhdev Reel told BBC London the pain "is very raw and still the same as it was 25 years ago". "People say time eases the pain, but for us it hasn't and in fact it is growing more every day."

The family say they need to be able to feel they have justice for Ricky

On Tuesday the Met Police said its major inquiries specialist casework team was re-examining the case, looking at certain lines of inquiry from the original investigation.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2023

"These lines of inquiry are being followed up with fresh eyes and the benefit of modern technology... in the hope of providing answers to Ricky's family," a force spokesman said.

Mr Reel's family have spent years campaigning for answers, including his mother who believes he was the victim of a racist attack.

Mrs Reel alleged the police spied on her because of her race, after she was told in 2014 that officers had gathered intelligence on her when she campaigned for answers about her son's death.

Police said there was no evidence officers had targeted family members associated with the campaign, or the campaign itself.

Mrs Reel said she hoped under that, under the new leadership of Commissioner Sir Mark Rowley, the Met Police could "finally approach this case with an open mind and make every effort to obtain justice for my son".

She added: "When dealing with racism and injustice, the litmus test is always in their actions and not in promises.

The MP for Hayes and Harlington, John McDonnell, said: "This will be a test for the Met on whether there is evidence of real change in its attitude and behaviour towards the Asian community and wider society.

"Our hope is that this time around no stone will be left unturned in the search for truth and justice for Ricky Reel," he added.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Reserves policy

The Trustees have established a policy whereby the unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets ("the free reserves") held by the charity should be equal to 3 months of unrestricted operating expenditure, which equated to £25,000 in general funds. At this level the Trustees feel that they would be able to continue the current activities of the charity in the event of a significant drop in funding. It would obviously be necessary to consider how the funding would be replaced or activities changed.

The Management Committee has examined the charity's requirements for reserves in light of the main risks to the organisation.

The present level of reserves available to the charity met the target level. Although the strategy is to continue to build reserves through planned operating surpluses, the Management Committee has also considered the extent to which existing activities can be rationalised, should such circumstances arise.

FUTURE PLANS

The Monitoring Group continues to build contacts with new funders and make bids to develop its work strategically complementing its operational response to the problem of racism in all its forms. The current landscape on funding is changing significantly but we remain hopeful in galvanising our resources on a national basis, as one of the pivotal organisations in the UK that supports victims and communities experiencing the problem. A key element in our development plan is to increase our profile with private funders and usage of social media and media outlets.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

The charity is controlled by its governing document, a deed of trust, and constitutes a limited company, limited by guarantee, as defined by the Companies Act 2006.

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Registered Company number

02748744 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

1062008

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

Registered office

2 Langley Lane
Vauxhall
London
SW8 1GB

Trustees

A Njie
Professor J I Siddiqi
M Brar (resigned 5.5.2022)
B Chan Legal Advisor (resigned 1.5.2022)
Ms P Hua Senior Lecturer (resigned 1.5.2022)
R Davies (appointed 6.6.2022)
A Babarinde (appointed 9.5.2022)
Dr A Elliot-Cooper (appointed 9.5.2022)
J Nijjar (appointed 9.5.2022)

Company Secretary

Professor J I Siddiqi

Independent Examiner

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
1st Floor
Healthaid House
Marlborough Hill
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1UD

Approved by order of the board of trustees on 04/12/23 and signed on its behalf by:

Jawad Siddiqi
Professor J I Siddiqi - Trustee

**Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustees of
The Monitoring Group Limited**

Independent examiner's report to the trustees of The Monitoring Group Limited ('the Company')

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

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

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



Jeremy Harrod FCCA

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
1st Floor
Healthaid House
Marlborough Hill
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1UD

Date: 04/12/23.....

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Statement of Financial Activities
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 Total funds £	2022 Total funds £
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM					
Donations and legacies		325	-	325	310
Charitable activities					
Charitable activities		-	216,666	216,666	182,235
Other trading activities	2	21,000	-	21,000	24,000
Total		<u>21,325</u>	<u>216,666</u>	<u>237,991</u>	<u>206,545</u>
EXPENDITURE ON					
Charitable activities					
Charitable activities		20,044	210,666	230,710	201,452
NET INCOME		1,281	6,000	7,281	5,093
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS					
Total funds brought forward		37,337	6,000	43,337	38,244
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		<u><u>38,618</u></u>	<u><u>12,000</u></u>	<u><u>50,618</u></u>	<u><u>43,337</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Balance Sheet
31 March 2023**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 Total funds £	2022 Total funds £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6	5,418	-	5,418	4,077
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	7	20,805	40,413	61,218	51,031
Cash at bank		14,907	-	14,907	16,932
		<u>35,712</u>	<u>40,413</u>	<u>76,125</u>	<u>67,963</u>
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,512)	(28,413)	(30,925)	(28,703)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>33,200</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>45,200</u>	<u>39,260</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>38,618</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>50,618</u>	<u>43,337</u>
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		<u>38,618</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>50,618</u>	<u>43,337</u>
FUNDS	9				
Unrestricted funds				38,618	37,337
Restricted funds				12,000	6,000
TOTAL FUNDS				<u>50,618</u>	<u>43,337</u>

The charitable company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (a) ensuring that the charitable company keeps accounting records that comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company as at the end of each financial year and of its surplus or deficit for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the charitable company.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to charitable companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorised for issue on 04/12/23 and were signed on its behalf by:


J J Siddiqi - Trustee

The notes form part of these financial statements

The Monitoring Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the 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 2019)', Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Income

All income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities once the charity has entitlement to the funds, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings - 15% on reducing balance

Taxation

The charity is exempt from corporation tax on its charitable activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the trustees.

Restricted funds can only be used for particular restricted purposes within the objects of the charity. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

Further explanation of the nature and purpose of each fund is included in the notes to the financial statements.

2. OTHER TRADING ACTIVITIES

	2023	2022
	£	£
Activities for generating funds	21,000	24,000

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

3. NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)

Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2023	2022
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	956	719
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

There were no trustees' remuneration or other benefits for the year ended 31 March 2023 nor for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Trustees' expenses

There were no trustees' expenses paid for the year ended 31 March 2023 nor for the year ended 31 March 2022.

5. COMPARATIVES FOR THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM			
Donations and legacies	310	-	310
Charitable activities			
Charitable activities	7,705	174,530	182,235
Other trading activities	24,000	-	24,000
Total	<u>32,015</u>	<u>174,530</u>	<u>206,545</u>
EXPENDITURE ON			
Charitable activities			
Charitable activities	24,569	176,883	201,452
NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)	7,446	(2,353)	5,093
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS			
Total funds brought forward	29,891	8,353	38,244
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>37,337</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>43,337</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2023

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £
COST	
At 1 April 2022	81,900
Additions	2,297
At 31 March 2023	<u>84,197</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2022	77,823
Charge for year	956
At 31 March 2023	<u>78,779</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2023	<u>5,418</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>4,077</u>

7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	54,619	42,500
Prepayments and accrued income	6,599	8,531
	<u>61,218</u>	<u>51,031</u>

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	-	2,900
Social security and other taxes	2,053	2,975
Other creditors	592	548
Accruals and deferred income	28,280	22,280
	<u>30,925</u>	<u>28,703</u>

9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS

	At 1.4.22 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.23 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	37,337	1,281	38,618
Restricted funds			
GALOP (CATCH project)	6,000	6,000	12,000
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>43,337</u>	<u>7,281</u>	<u>50,618</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

Net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	21,325	(20,044)	1,281
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	54,666	(54,666)	-
GALOP (CATCH project)	162,000	(156,000)	6,000
	<u>216,666</u>	<u>(210,666)</u>	<u>6,000</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>237,991</u></u>	<u><u>(230,710)</u></u>	<u><u>7,281</u></u>

Comparatives for movement in funds

	At 1.4.21 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.22 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	29,891	7,446	37,337
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	8,353	(8,353)	-
GALOP (CATCH project)	-	6,000	6,000
	<u>8,353</u>	<u>(2,353)</u>	<u>6,000</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>38,244</u></u>	<u><u>5,093</u></u>	<u><u>43,337</u></u>

Comparative net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	32,015	(24,569)	7,446
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	54,664	(63,017)	(8,353)
GALOP (CATCH project)	119,866	(113,866)	6,000
	<u>174,530</u>	<u>(176,883)</u>	<u>(2,353)</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>206,545</u></u>	<u><u>(201,452)</u></u>	<u><u>5,093</u></u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined position is as follows:

	At 1.4.21 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.23 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	29,891	8,727	38,618
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	8,353	(8,353)	-
GALOP (CATCH project)	-	12,000	12,000
	<u>8,353</u>	<u>3,647</u>	<u>12,000</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>38,244</u>	<u>12,374</u>	<u>50,618</u>

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	53,340	(44,613)	8,727
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	109,330	(117,683)	(8,353)
GALOP (CATCH project)	281,866	(269,866)	12,000
	<u>391,196</u>	<u>(387,549)</u>	<u>3,647</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>444,536</u>	<u>(432,162)</u>	<u>12,374</u>

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There were no related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2023.

THE MONITORING GROUP LIMITED

England & Wales - Charity number 1062008

Accounts

REGISTERED COMPANY NUMBER: 02748744 (England and Wales)
REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER: 1062008

Report of the Trustees and
Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022
for
The Monitoring Group Limited

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
1st Floor
Healthaid House
Marlborough Hill
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1UD

The Monitoring Group Limited

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for the year ended 31 March 2022**

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The Monitoring Group Limited

**Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

The trustees who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006, present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2022. The trustees have adopted 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 102) (effective 1 January 2019).

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2022

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Significant activities

1: The impact of Covid 19 pandemic and lockdown

Last year we faced great challenges during the COVID 19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown. During the current period these were accentuated by a number of key staff who took sickness leave for over 5 months. As a result, our work suffered and all of us - Trustees, staff, volunteers and especially clients - felt its adverse impact. In summary, however, our operational response, reflected:

- " Increase in working hours for the remaining staff despite adapting to working remotely
- " Our team-work has suffered given the lack of person and person contact and absences
- " Increased use of emotional support to everyone involved with our services
- " Increased volunteering to provide mutual aid to many our clients suffered economic hardship. Despite our efforts the impact of poverty in poorer communities was harder to manage and bear

In summary, the group continued to appraise its work will in the future by assessing on the following areas:

- " Increase in remote working
- " Expanded roles for Trustees and staff
- " Separation of critical skills and roles
- " De-Humanising of people in work settings
- " Building resilience to face the uncertainty and impact of the pandemic

2: Advocacy for victims of race hate crimes - the main headlines

TMG have continued to support victims of racism in London, primarily through a project called CATCH. CATCH is a group of charities providing advocacy services to victims of hate crime. The service has been funded by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) specifically to deliver better criminal justice outcomes. It is a unique project not replicated anywhere else in Britain, and works with a coalition of partners. The current partners are:

Galop : Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender hate crime
East European Resource Centre (EERC) : Eastern European hate crime
The Community Security Trust (CST) : Antisemitic hate crime
TellMAMA : Anti-Muslim (Islamophobic) hate crime
Choice in Hackney : Anti-Disability hate crime
Stay Safe East : Anti-Disability hate crime
Real : Anti-Disability hate crime

Until September 2021 we employed 1 advocacy worker, however in October 2021 this increased to 3 workers and consequently our caseload has also increased. During the period from April 2021 to 31st March 2022 we assisted 620 people with our casework and advocacy services, and at any given moment we are dealing with around 150 live cases. The types of cases can vary, and so can the backgrounds of individuals, reflecting both the class, race, gender and nationalities present in London. The types of incidents can be persistent harassment which could be noise, verbal threats to actual assaults and death threats.

Case study

Arun and his partner had experienced racist abuse and harassment from a neighbour on his estate for about a year. This consisted of repeated abuse and threats. This severely impacted for of their lives, and particularly during pregnancy. They felt that neither the Police nor the Housing department did anything to help them but kept asking them record incidents. Moreover, when they chased for responses, they felt like they were being troublemakers. One previous incident had been referred to the CPS for prosecution but had been closed due to lack of evidence.

When CATCH referred the case to TMG, we examined every incident which had been previously reported to the agencies. We made a log of 47 incidents, and from these we identified 7 quite serious incidents. We then talked to neighbours and identified that 3 people had witnessed some of the incidents. Based on this the Housing Association are got an injunction. The Police are now also seeking to amalgamate several incidents together into one case and present to the CPS again for prosecution. The case is being discussed at a MARAC panel soon and will result in a new prosecution case against the perpetrator.

3: Undercover Police Inquiry (UCPI)

The Monitoring Group Limited

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The pandemic forced the Inquiry to remote working and some significant hearing dates were postponed. Over the relevant period, the nature hearing can be summarised as follows:

" The June 20 hearing date was postponed due to the pandemic

" In July 20 the UCPI installed a new IT system

The first hearings started in November 20: From Monday 2 November to Thursday 19 November, the Undercover Policing Inquiry held its opening statement hearings and first evidence hearings. The hearings were virtual and conducted remotely due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. All evidence and corresponding open ground schedules related to the hearings, which amounts to over 1,000 files, were published on the 'Published evidence' page of the Inquiry website. In total, there were eight days of opening statement hearings and six days of evidence hearings. Oral opening statements were delivered by legal representatives of over 25 different organisations, groups and individuals. All statements were live-streamed on the Inquiry website. Recordings, transcripts, accompanying written statements and other associated documents can be found on the respective hearing day pages.

The evidence hearings focused on phase 1 of tranche 1. In this phase, the Inquiry heard from undercover officers and non-state witnesses about the Special Demonstration Squad (SDS) - which was initially called the Special Operations Squad - between July 1968 and the end of 1972 approximately. Eight witnesses gave oral evidence: one civilian witness - Tariq Ali - and seven former SDS undercover police officers. In addition, the written evidence from Ernest Tate - another civilian witness - was read out in full, along with summaries of evidence from nine further SDS undercover police officers. As a result of the national lockdown, HN 347, HN 45 and Dr Norman Temple did not give evidence in phase 1 of tranche 1 as originally scheduled; they will now give their oral evidence in phase 2 of tranche 1. The full list of officers included in phase 1 of tranche 1 can be found in the relevant press notice.

The evidence hearings were live-streamed to a bespoke screening venue in Central London, open to all core participants, their legal representatives and media representatives. Members of the public were not able to attend due to the national restrictions related to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in place at the time. However, the summaries of witness evidence read out by members of the Inquiry team were live-streamed on the Inquiry website, and a live transcript of the oral evidence was streamed to the Inquiry's website with a 10-minute delay. Draft transcripts were typically published shortly after the morning session and again at the end of the day. All documents associated with each witness was published shortly before the witness began their oral evidence or the summary of their evidence was readout.

4: Public Interest Cases and Campaigns:

The Group dealt with over 60 impact cases and 12 campaigns in this period. We provide an examples of a campaigns that underline the breadth and range of public interest cases:

a) CHRISTOPHER KAPESSA (6 January 2006 - 1 July 2019) was a Welsh boy who died at the age of 13 in the River Cynon on 1 July 2019. According to the family and their representatives, the police investigation into the incident lasted around two days, the event declared "an accident" within 24 hours. A fortnight later, we submitted a complaint to South Wales Police on behalf of Christopher's mother Alina Joseph, alleging racial discrimination in the police response.

In February 2020, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) reported that there was "sufficient evidence" but not "public interest" for a manslaughter case against a child suspected to have pushed Kapessa into the river.

Alina Joseph has criticised the South Wales Police as "institutionally racist".^[8] The local community in Wales and internet crowdfunding have provided money to the family, which supports their legal fees.

Brief Background: According to national press reports, Kapessa's mother Alina Joseph was born in the Congo and moved to the UK in the 1990s.

Born on 16 January 2006, Christopher Kapessa had six siblings and was raised by his single mother, who worked as a bus driver. Christopher was born in London, with the family moving to Wales in 2011. Joseph reported that the family had been called "the only blacks in the village" in Wales and were subject to racist bullying and harassment, one incident leaving Christopher alone "in a pool of his own blood". Her lawyer reported that her home had been vandalised with graffiti.

Christopher Kapessa attended the local comprehensive school. He was a member of the local Mountain Ash junior football team and also enjoyed dancing.

In 2018, he and his siblings survived a fire at their house in Hirwaun, Wales.

The Untimely Death: Aged 13, Christopher Kapessa died on 1 July 2019 in the River Cynon in Fernhill, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Wales. Christopher was unable to swim.

The Monitoring Group Limited

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On the day of his death, Christopher had told his mother that he was going to play football with his friends after school. Later evidence, according to the CPS, made it clear that Kapessa was pushed into the river.

The CPS said that the suspect was aged 14 at the time of the incident, had a "good school record" and had never previously come to the attention of the police.

The suspect has been reported to be white and male.

Alina Joseph was informed that he had "jumped off a bridge" around 5 p.m. by a sports coach. Emergency services were notified of the incident around 5:40 p.m.

A South Wales Police search team, firefighters, paramedics and a helicopter were dispatched; Christopher's body was recovered from the river and he was pronounced dead at the scene.

Police investigation: The police ruled the incident "an accident" within 24 hours. The family claimed that the investigation had stopped around a day after the incident was declared an accident, by which time four of the 14 people present at the scene had been contacted by police. Joseph reported that on multiple occasions, police presented her with glasses that did not belong to her son and tried to convince her that they did.

On 17 July 2019, The Monitoring Group filed a complaint to South Wales Police on behalf of Joseph, alleging racial discrimination in the police's treatment of the incident.[4][2][5] Joseph later said that the police were "insensitive" and had been "unable to answer many of the most basic of our questions". Joseph was also in contact with Race Alliance Wales, who urged a "full investigation" into both the death of Kapessa and the police conduct in response to the incident.

A Chief Superintendent, Dorian Lloyd, confirmed that the investigation had now been passed to "the major crime investigation team". A teenage boy was reported to be in cooperation with the police over their inquiries. The police said that a family liaison officer was in contact with Kapessa's family. By February 2020, it was reported that the police team had taken 170 statements and conducted 54 child interviews.[6]

In February 2020, the CPS commented that there was "sufficient evidence" for a manslaughter prosecution case. However, they reported that no such case would go ahead as there was not "public interest" for it.

The family's lawyer called the response "disappointing" but said that "we are not looking for retribution".

Joseph criticised the response and called the South Wales Police "institutionally racist".[8] Joseph took legal action against the Director of Public Prosecutions for the failure to prosecute the boy who allegedly pushed Christopher Kapessa into the river. Her application for judicial review was heard in court on 13 January 2022. The High Court upheld the original decision, with Lord Justice Popplewell saying in the decision that "the factors militating against a prosecution in this case outweigh the factors in favour of a prosecution". The campaign continues.

b) SAVE THE TUDOR ROSE venue:

The Tudor Rose venue was under threat of demolition despite its legacy of being one of UK's premier music, arts and educational venues. The London Borough of Ealing and Peabody Housing were attempting to gentrify a section of Southall - The Green - where The Tudor Rose is situated. The campaign to Save the Tudor Rose ran over 12 months and by July 2020, the leadership of the Council reversed its decision due to public pressure.

A community based national campaign was launched by The Monitoring Group to save The Tudor Rose. Over a year, we will generate support from all sections of our communities and professions.

There are many important reasons to save the iconic building, including the following facts:

- o It is the only business/building in Southall, West London, that is owned and successfully managed by members of the Black community
- o It has been one of the main drivers of introducing reggae, soul and soca music into the UK's mainstream music industry
- o It is the only venue that caters for the local African, Caribbean and 'hard to reach communities'
- o It is a living Centre hosting events that include educational programmes for young Black children, funerals and birthday celebrations involving African, Caribbean and Asian communities.
- o It is a key part of our history and future, it is impossible to visualise a vision for Southall without its existence
- o It is Southall's first cinema, built in 1910 as the Southall Electric Theatre, and venue for live performances. It was also the first to show Bollywood films in the UK and is regarded by the local community as a site of local heritage.

We have urged, (through meetings and correspondence), senior officials at London Borough of Ealing and Peabody to review their decision. They had also failed in their legal duties to carry out a proper public consultation with people in the locality and conduct a thorough equality impact assessment for those directly affected

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Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2022

With Crossrail on the horizon, major property developers have been stumbling over themselves to make big bucks from Southall. With little or no community input it's being turned into an unrecognisable tower block city, putting unacceptable strain on the already meagre infrastructure. Worst still, it seems that The Tudor Rose has been arbitrarily chosen for the bulldozers to create a service road.

c) JUSTICE FOR THE BURKE-MONERVILLE FAMILY

The story of the Burke-Monerville family is one of unspeakable tragedy shaped by a litany of police failures and racism.

The Burke-Monervilles are Black Londoners who have suffered murders of two of their beloved sons; Trevor Monerville and Joseph Burke-Monerville. For any family, suffering one death would be a death too many but to survive the loss of two innocent, young and promising lives requires exceptional resilience beyond comprehension.

However the family's pain seems to be never ending. Both killings remain unsolved.

And to make matters even worse, the family and its supporters, established after Trevor's murder, were unlawfully spied upon by the Metropolitan Police's undercover police officers.

Unfortunately, this case reminds us that Black lives sometimes do not matter in the UK

The murder of Trevor Lincoln Monerville:

On New Year's Eve in 1986, 19-year-old Trevor Monerville was taken to the notorious Stoke Newington police station. The following day, his father John Burke-Monerville reported him missing, inexplicably, the police did not inform him that his son was actually being held in their custody.

Trevor had been severely beaten by seven police officers whilst in custody and had suffered extensive injuries. Despite his injuries he was held in custody for several days before being taken to court and then immediately transferred to Brixton prison. Days after it became apparent that he had suffered permanent brain damage. He was then taken to hospital where he had to have emergency surgery on his brain.

Afterwards, Trevor was repeatedly arrested and charged for various minor offences, but was always acquitted.

In March 1994, Trevor was stabbed fatally 13 times in Stoke Newington, London. No one has ever been charged for his murder.

The Police Complaints Authority refused to release the custody records, and Trevor's doctors were told not to speak to the family's lawyers. As alarmingly, the family was never informed of an Inquest hearing into Trevor's murder.

The murder of Joseph Burke-Monerville:

In February 2013, Trevor's 19 year old brother, Joseph Burke-Monerville was shot in a case of mistaken identity. His brothers who were in the car with him also suffered gunshot wounds. Despite being traumatised, the police treated them as suspects rather than witnesses and survivors.

Although some of the suspects were eventually charged, the Crown Prosecution Service offered no evidence on the day of the trial. There is an on-going complaint against police officers in this case.

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2022

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Reserves policy

The Trustees have established a policy whereby the unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets ("the free reserves") held by the charity should be equal to 3 months of unrestricted operating expenditure, which equated to £25,000 in general funds. At this level the Trustees feel that they would be able to continue the current activities of the charity in the event of a significant drop in funding. It would obviously be necessary to consider how the funding would be replaced or activities changed.

The Management Committee has examined the charity's requirements for reserves in light of the main risks to the organisation.

The present level of reserves available to the charity met the target level. Although the strategy is to continue to build reserves through planned operating surpluses, the Management Committee has also considered the extent to which existing activities can be rationalised, should such circumstances arise.

FUTURE PLANS

The Monitoring Group continues to build contacts with new funders and make bids to develop its work strategically complementing its operational response to the problem of racism in all its forms. The current landscape on funding is changing significantly but we remain hopeful in galvanising our resources on a national basis, as one of the pivotal organisations in the UK that supports victims and communities experiencing the problem. A key element in our development plan is to increase our profile with private funders and usage of social media and media outlets.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

The charity is controlled by its governing document, a deed of trust, and constitutes a limited company, limited by guarantee, as defined by the Companies Act 2006.

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Registered Company number

02748744 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

1062008

Registered office

2 Langley Lane
Vauxhall
London
SW8 1GB

Trustees

A Njie
Professor J I Siddiqi
M Brar (resigned 5.5.2022)
B Chan Legal Advisor (resigned 1.5.2022)
Ms P Hua Senior Lecturer (resigned 1.5.2022)
R Davies (appointed 6.6.2022)
A Babarinde (appointed 9.5.2022)
Dr A Elliot-Cooper (appointed 9.5.2022)
J Nijjar (appointed 9.5.2022)

Company Secretary

Professor J I Siddiqi

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Independent Examiner

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP

Chartered Accountants

1st Floor

Healthaid House

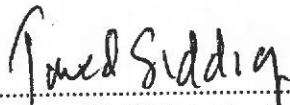
Marlborough Hill

Harrow

Middlesex

HA1 1UD

Approved by order of the board of trustees on 21/12/2021 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Professor J I Siddiqi - Trustee

**Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustees of
The Monitoring Group Limited**

Independent examiner's report to the trustees of The Monitoring Group Limited ('the Company')

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

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

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



Jeremy Harrod FCCA
Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
1st Floor
Healthaid House
Marlborough Hill
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1UD

Date: 21/12/22

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Statement of Financial Activities
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2022 Total funds £	2021 Total funds £
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM					
Donations and legacies		310	-	310	4,778
Charitable activities					
Charitable activities		7,705	174,530	182,235	117,528
Other trading activities	2	24,000	-	24,000	14,500
Total		<u>32,015</u>	<u>174,530</u>	<u>206,545</u>	<u>136,806</u>
EXPENDITURE ON					
Charitable activities					
Charitable activities		<u>24,569</u>	<u>176,883</u>	<u>201,452</u>	<u>109,175</u>
NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)		7,446	(2,353)	5,093	27,631
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS					
Total funds brought forward		29,891	8,353	38,244	10,613
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		<u><u>37,337</u></u>	<u><u>6,000</u></u>	<u><u>43,337</u></u>	<u><u>38,244</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Balance Sheet
31 March 2022**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2022 Total funds £	2021 Total funds £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6	4,077	-	4,077	4,796
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	7	51,031	-	51,031	-
Cash at bank		10,932	6,000	16,932	50,767
		<u>61,963</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>67,963</u>	<u>50,767</u>
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(28,703)	-	(28,703)	(17,319)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>33,260</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>39,260</u>	<u>33,448</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>37,337</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>43,337</u>	<u>38,244</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>37,337</u></u>	<u><u>6,000</u></u>	<u><u>43,337</u></u>	<u><u>38,244</u></u>
FUNDS	9				
Unrestricted funds				37,337	29,891
Restricted funds				6,000	8,353
TOTAL FUNDS				<u><u>43,337</u></u>	<u><u>38,244</u></u>

The charitable company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (a) ensuring that the charitable company keeps accounting records that comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company as at the end of each financial year and of its surplus or deficit for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the charitable company.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to charitable companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorised for issue on 21/12/2022 and were signed on its behalf by:


J I Siddiqi - Trustee

The notes form part of these financial statements

The Monitoring Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the 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 2019)', Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Income

All income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities once the charity has entitlement to the funds, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings - 15% on reducing balance

Taxation

The charity is exempt from corporation tax on its charitable activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the trustees.

Restricted funds can only be used for particular restricted purposes within the objects of the charity. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

Further explanation of the nature and purpose of each fund is included in the notes to the financial statements.

2. OTHER TRADING ACTIVITIES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Activities for generating funds	24,000	14,500

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

3. NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)

Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	719	847
	<u>719</u>	<u>847</u>

4. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

There were no trustees' remuneration or other benefits for the year ended 31 March 2022 nor for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Trustees' expenses

There were no trustees' expenses paid for the year ended 31 March 2022 nor for the year ended 31 March 2021.

5. COMPARATIVES FOR THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM			
Donations and legacies	4,778	-	4,778
Charitable activities			
Charitable activities	-	117,528	117,528
Other trading activities	14,500	-	14,500
Total	<u>19,278</u>	<u>117,528</u>	<u>136,806</u>
EXPENDITURE ON			
Charitable activities			
Charitable activities	-	109,175	109,175
NET INCOME	19,278	8,353	27,631
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS			
Total funds brought forward	10,613	-	10,613
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>29,891</u>	<u>8,353</u>	<u>38,244</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2022

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Fixtures
and
fittings
£

COST

At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

81,900

DEPRECIATION

At 1 April 2021

77,104

Charge for year

719

At 31 March 2022

77,823

NET BOOK VALUE

At 31 March 2022

4,077

At 31 March 2021

4,796

7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	42,500	-
Prepayments and accrued income	8,531	-
	<u>51,031</u>	<u>-</u>

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	2,900	4,000
Social security and other taxes	2,975	866
Other creditors	548	173
Accruals and deferred income	22,280	12,280
	<u>28,703</u>	<u>17,319</u>

9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS

	At 1.4.21 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.22 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	29,891	7,446	37,337
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	8,353	(8,353)	-
GALOP (CATCH project)	-	6,000	6,000
	<u>8,353</u>	<u>(2,353)</u>	<u>6,000</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>38,244</u>	<u>5,093</u>	<u>43,337</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2022

9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

Net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	32,015	(24,569)	7,446
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	54,664	(63,017)	(8,353)
GALOP (CATCH project)	119,866	(113,866)	6,000
	<u>174,530</u>	<u>(176,883)</u>	<u>(2,353)</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>206,545</u>	<u>(201,452)</u>	<u>5,093</u>

Comparatives for movement in funds

	At 1.4.20 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.21 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	10,613	19,278	29,891
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	8,353	8,353
	<u>10,613</u>	<u>27,631</u>	<u>38,244</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>10,613</u>	<u>27,631</u>	<u>38,244</u>

Comparative net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	19,278	-	19,278
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	117,528	(109,175)	8,353
	<u>136,806</u>	<u>(109,175)</u>	<u>27,631</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>136,806</u>	<u>(109,175)</u>	<u>27,631</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

9. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined position is as follows:

	At 1.4.20 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.22 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	10,613	26,724	37,337
Restricted funds			
GALOP (CATCH project)	-	6,000	6,000
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>10,613</u>	<u>32,724</u>	<u>43,337</u>

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	51,293	(24,569)	26,724
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	172,192	(172,192)	-
GALOP (CATCH project)	119,866	(113,866)	6,000
	<u>292,058</u>	<u>(286,058)</u>	<u>6,000</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>343,351</u>	<u>(310,627)</u>	<u>32,724</u>

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There were no related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2022.

THE MONITORING GROUP LIMITED

England & Wales - Charity number 1062008

Accounts

REGISTERED COMPANY NUMBER: 02748744 (England and Wales)
REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER: 1062008

Report of the Trustees and
Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2021
for
The Monitoring Group Limited

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
1st Floor
Healthaid House
Marlborough Hill
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1UD

The Monitoring Group Limited

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for the year ended 31st March 2021**

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The Monitoring Group Limited

**Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31st March 2021**

The trustees who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006, present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31st March 2021. The trustees have adopted 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 102) (effective 1 January 2019).

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2021

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Significant activities

1: The impact of Covid 19 pandemic and lockdown

We faced unprecedented challenges during the COVID 19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown. its adverse impact was universal and felt by all those involved in our work - Trustees, staff, volunteers, clients, partners and stakeholders.

In summary, the main challenges were:

- We continued to provide our services tirelessly and for longer hours despite adapting to working remotely
- The quality of our delivery suffered given the lack of face-to-face contact with clients and agencies
- Our team-work has suffered given the lack of person and person contact
- In addition to representations, we had to provide emotional support to our users who felt more isolated and vulnerable
- We volunteered and galvanised support for food banks and mutual aid projects as many our clients suffered economic hardship. Despite our efforts the impact of poverty in poorer communities was harder to manage and bear
- The pandemic exposed the prevalence and deadly impact of racial disparities and exposed the fault lines of inequality in British society. This has had a profound impact on our work and it requires a review of our vision for the future.

In summary, the group will need to prepare for the future by assessing the impact of the following visible trends:

- a) Increase in remote working
- b) Expanded roles for Trustees and staff
- c) Separation of critical skills and roles
- d) De-Humanising of people in work settings
- e) Building resilience to face the uncertainty and impact of the pandemic

2: Advocacy for victims of race hate crimes - the main headlines

The Group dealt with over 1900 referrals (1,700 from the CATCH project) - a staggering increase of over 1000%

CATCH is a unique network involving the main London based projects dealing with hate crimes in the Capital. It received funds from the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), starting in April 2016 and in 2018 its life span extended until 2020. The Monitoring Group provides specialist advocacy for victims suffering from race or religiously motivated crimes and non-crime incidents in a pan-London basis.

Our aims and objectives for the CATCH project are to:

- Target and identify a minimum of 48 clients who have been victims of race hate crime or incident by the end of March 2019
- Ensure the referral system is simple to use,
- Appropriately assess levels of risk/need/priorities and refer to specialist agencies if necessary e.g. accessing TMG's traumas service
- Engage with and support victim's of race hate crime
- Assist victim's in getting the appropriate legal support
- Help victims to cope with the emotional affects of the race hate crime/incident they have experienced
- Offer practical support through advocacy, e.g. advice through the criminal justice system
- Advocate for clients to negotiate with other agencies e.g. Housing, education and the police
- Raise awareness of race hate crime and its impact locally, nationally and globally, this can be achieved through group presentations, school assemblies etc.
- Encourage relevant agencies to improve their understanding of current legislation that aim to address racism, racial discrimination and racial violence
- Provide unequivocal support for individuals who suffer race hate crime/incidents.
- Most of the referrals were from West London Boroughs in Greater London
- Public sector workers experienced substantial increases in hate crimes
- The Chinese community suffered disproportionately given the negative images created about China
- Neighbour disputes became more racialized
- Transport and emergency workers became more prone to racialized abuse and treatment

3: Policing issues

The Monitoring Group Limited

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2021

Despite the COVID-19 lockdown rules restricting civilian movement and presence on streets, policing of racialised communities remained as worrying concern. Indeed, official data reveals even more alarming & disproportionate use of force and detention on Black youth. Rather than tackle the systemic failure, the Government has sought not only justify new oppressive legislation and practices but launched a full-blooded battle to delegitimise the very existence of institutional or structural racism suffered by minority communities. It has also taken active steps to flagrantly undermine the independence of the EHCR, a body established to monitor Government's own performance on equalities and rights. These actions raise serious concerns of diminishing state & police accountability and a toxic future for race equality in British society.

4: The impact of new emergency powers

1: In March last year, the Government created new regulations under the Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (England) Regulations 2020 (1). These were introduced without any scrutiny or opposition in Parliament (2). In summary, English police officers were given additional powers to control and penalise any suspected breaches of a) closure of business and premises, b) restriction on movement, c) restriction on gatherings & d) further restrictions and closures.

2: More specifically,

- It allows an 'authorised person' to enforce the restrictions. That person includes a police officer, PSCO, a person designated by the Secretary of State, or by relevant local authority (for easy reference - police officer)
- It allows police power to issue a prohibition notice to those contravening some regulations and/or impose fines. It also allows an officer to 'use reasonable force, if necessary, in the exercise of the power'.
- if people are outside their homes (and they don't fall into exceptional list) officers may 'direct' that person to leave for home or remove them to their home

3: Some key changes to the regulations were introduced on 21 April 2020, again without any scrutiny and opposition. These included changes on fines (that now apply to people aged 18 & over) and restriction of movement. On restriction of movement - During the emergency no person may leave or be outside of the place they are living without reasonable excuse (According to Human Rights Barrister Adam Wagner - 'it is no longer unlawful to leave the place you are living without a reasonable excuse; you cannot now be outside the place you are living without any reasonable excuse')

4: In response to this changes, senior lawyers and judges have been astonished by the introduction of new criminal law that is a) solely based on the person's intent on being outside; penalises having the intent; it's not a fixed intent; and depends entirely on what the police officer is thinking

5: Since these new powers were announced, some police officers appear to have taken them too far. There are countless examples, but the following illustrate the current crisis:

- a. A 13-year-old boy in West Yorkshire was taken to custody because he wouldn't give his details to an officer asking why he was out
- b. An officer in north London's Edgware threatened a bakery manager with a fine for drawing two-meter chalk markings on the pavement to aid social distancing
- c. In Bayswater, London, Police close down family playing music on their street claiming they are breaking coronavirus lockdown rules. Rafael Todes, 53, had been performing with his family outside his property in Bayswater, London, for six weeks. After that, police officers said the music may encourage residents to gather on road. The musical family had been playing Shostakovich's String Quartet No4 in the front garden when stopped. Ironically, Shostakovich wrote this piece when fearing imminent arrest by the KGB
- d. Police in Brent found a homeless person sleeping in a park and used his photo to promote their 'Please stay at home' message on social media. They didn't disguise his face
- e. A junior doctor was fined £60 for exercising. Police refused to identify themselves by name or badge number.

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Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2021

f. In the first 2 months, police issued almost 9000 fines for alleged coronavirus lockdown breaches in England. The numbers have been increasing ever since: in the two weeks to 13 April, which included the long Easter weekend, 4,152 fines were issued in England alone, and in the next fortnight there were 4,725 fines. (NPCC figures reported in The Guardian - Thames Valley police recorded the highest number of fines, 649, while the biggest force, the Met in London, issued 634. Warwickshire issued 22 fines, the fewest of any force. Dorset issued 116 but next door in Devon and Cornwall there were 510 fines)

g. In May 2020, The Times reported that lawyers at Crown Prosecution Service headquarters are re-examining every charge, conviction and sentence brought under the new legislation. Several cases are being re-listed so they can be overturned after being found to have been incorrectly prosecuted. The CPS said that it is the first time it has ever launched a review of every charge under a specific piece of legislation. Big Brother Watch has described the regulations as "the greatest loss of liberty ever imposed on the British public"

5: Widespread and arbitrary control on streets

Policing of Black communities in the capital has become more widespread, intrusive and detention centered. The Metropolitan Police's own statistics have shown a 59% increase in the amount of stop and searches conducted on young Black in 2020 (compared to the same months in 2019), resulting in the staggering number of 25,000 searches during the lockdown. It means that 30% of all young black males in London aged 18-24 in London were stopped and searched - an unprecedented number in any form of policing.

The unlawful use of handcuffs before searches have become standardized. According to our case figures, Black and Brown young people are more likely to be handcuffed before searches, searched for suspected minor drug offence and then charged for contravening the emergency regulations.

The state narrative and criminalization of black youth was exposed by community activists and NGO's. A seminal essay, 'the war on black working-class youth', debunked the official myth surrounding the 'Gangs Matrix' a tool used by police to identify and target black youth associated with gangs. Amnesty International has described the Matrix as "a racially discriminatory system that stigmatises young black men for the music they listen to or their behaviour on social media". It warned, 'Some police officers have been acting like they're in the Wild West, making the false assumptions that they can set up fake profiles and covertly befriend people online to monitor them without needing Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act warrants. The Mayor of London needs to dismantle the Matrix unless he can bring it in line with international human rights standards.' Only two years ago, in 2018, the Information Commissioner's Office found "serious breaches of data protection, privacy and equality legislation with the potential to cause damage and distress to the disproportionate number of young, black men on the (gangs) Matrix'. In its editorial of 10 July 2020, The Guardian pleaded with the commissioner "to police people and do not terrorise them" and concluded that "London's police force appears poorly managed, poorly disciplined and insufficiently accountable to the public it serves".

6: The global impact of the killing of George Floyd

Until the inspired BLM associated mass mobilations, the spectre of structural racism - including deaths in custody - had been successfully hidden from public view by successive Governments since the Lawrence Inquiry. In such an environment where racism is allowed to fester in secret, leading institutional figures - ranging from police chiefs to judges - consciously dismiss the prevalence of institutional racism in public bodies despite its critical presence. For the Black, Brown & migrant communities, the commutative effect is one of erasure and dispossession. Over the next period, the nature of what constitutes racism and thereby anti-racism is emerging as one of the key arenas of struggle.

7: The London Mayor's response

The Mayor of London's new plan titled "Action Plan: Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing' is heavily geared to ensuring recruiting and retaining BAME staff within the Met. Whether that outcome will erase racism within the force is no longer an open question. Representation policies, both in the USA and UK, simply create an 'illusion of inclusion' without ever tackling the core power relations that embed disadvantage. The plan also allows limited and predetermined community involvement to make the Metropolitan Police more 'transparent and accountable'. For instance, the Mayor has promised that 'Black communities will have an even greater role in monitoring a wider range of police powers, including stop and search, the use of Tasers and complaints. There will be greater community involvement in scrutiny of the MPS - particularly including the Territorial Support Group and Violent Crime Taskforce". Additionally, MOPAC will produce a quarterly race equality audit of the Met's use of its powers and launch a three-month project with communities to co-design and launch this new scrutiny process.

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Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2021

8: Issues relating to police accountability

In general terms police accountability involves holding both individual officers and the law enforcement agency accountable if they do not treat individuals fairly and within the bounds of law. The process of accountability is not only a safeguard for public safety but allows it to maintain trust in the system. Official research also shown that society prefers in depended review of complaints rather than internal investigations. In the UK, the Police Act 1996 is the primary legislation that gives police authorities (or similar) the responsibility to provide transparency regarding policing plans. In addition, they were given the task to monitor, collect and publish data regarding police performance, complaints and budgeting matters.

However, in cases of systemic failures leading to loss of life/lives, other legal formats have been utilised to gain public confidence. They include independent reviews, inquests, legal challenges and, the highest profile of these, Judicial Inquires.

In circumstances where faith in the state or police is beyond repair, civil society organisations have formulated their own mechanisms of public readdress that include establishing Shadow Inquires, International Tribunals and/or International Commissions to expose grave and perpetual injustices. For instance, the killing George Floyd and other Black people in USA has led to the creation of <https://inquirycommission.org>

Disempower, disarm, disband"

In the United States, the slogan of the abolition of the police is actually built around a triptych: "disempower, disarm, disband". Although instinctively dismissed as unworkable, it is actually a thoughtful strategy, advocated in particular by the collective "A World Without Police". The strategy envisages a programme of actions and demands which tries to take into account the contradictions within the demand for the abolition of the police and the main objections which can be made against it.

Disempowering the police means opposing the construction of new police stations, the creation of new units, the extension of prerogatives and areas of police intervention, recruitment campaigns and so on. Indeed, the much-maligned slogan to "Defund the Police" is increasingly taken up in demonstrations, as is that of the exclusion of police unions from its trade union federation, which would also participate in a dynamic of disempowering.

Disarming the police means addressing concretely, and correlatively with the slogan of disempowering, the question of police's accumulation of excessive equipment, the processes of militarization of law enforcement and, beyond this, the responsibilities of the police in the extension of the violence of social relationships. It tries to explain that in the USA, some of the weapons of the police are not used to pacify social relations but, on the contrary, contribute to generating ever more violence.

Disbanding the police, finally, means demanding the abolition of the police force because it oppresses the population it claims to "protect". A claim that is not seen in the United States as the culmination of a process that would first pass through disempowering and disarming, but as being articulated with these two slogans. A demand that confronts "the" problematic question: get rid of the police, but what would you put in its place? Or, in another version: the police are certainly problematic, but wouldn't there be more problems if they were removed? The question is posed for us to think with an open mind: For instance, the police are both the body that citizens have been used to turning to in many problematic situations, but also the body that the state uses to quell social protest and criminalise marginalised communities in democratic societies. However, it is not from the latter function that the police obtain their legitimacy but from the former. Is it not through this confusion of conflicting powers and roles that the fundamentally repressive role of the police is hidden from the public? If the answer is positive. Why would it then be unreasonable for a democratic society to demand the disbanding the disbanding the repressive element? This is the very question that should be posed for political policing in the Undercover Policing Inquiry

9: Undercover Police Inquiry (UCPI)

The pandemic forced the Inquiry to remote working and some significant hearing dates were postponed. Over the relevant period, the nature hearing can be summarised as follows:

- The June 20 hearing date was postponed due to the pandemic
- In July 20 the UCPI installed a new IT system

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Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2021

The first hearings started in November 20: From Monday 2 November to Thursday 19 November, the Undercover Policing Inquiry held its opening statement hearings and first evidence hearings. The hearings were virtual and conducted remotely due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

All evidence and corresponding open ground schedules related to the hearings, which amounts to over 1,000 files, were published on the 'Published evidence' page of the Inquiry website.

In total, there were eight days of opening statement hearings and six days of evidence hearings.

Oral opening statements were delivered by legal representatives of over 25 different organisations, groups and individuals.

All statements were live-streamed on the Inquiry website. Recordings, transcripts, accompanying written statements and other associated documents can be found on the respective hearing day pages.

The evidence hearings focused on phase 1 of tranche 1. In this phase, the Inquiry heard from undercover officers and non-state witnesses about the Special Demonstration Squad (SDS) - which was initially called the Special Operations Squad - between July 1968 and the end of 1972 approximately.

Eight witnesses gave oral evidence: one civilian witness - Tariq Ali - and seven former SDS undercover police officers. In addition, the written evidence from Ernest Tate - another civilian witness - was read out in full, along with summaries of evidence from nine further SDS undercover police officers. As a result of the national lockdown, HN 347, HN 45 and Dr Norman Temple did not give evidence in phase 1 of tranche 1 as originally scheduled; they will now give their oral evidence in phase 2 of tranche 1. The full list of officers included in phase 1 of tranche 1 can be found in the relevant press notice.

The evidence hearings were live-streamed to a bespoke screening venue in Central London, open to all core participants, their legal representatives and media representatives. Members of the public were not able to attend due to the national restrictions related to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in place at the time.

However, the summaries of witness evidence read out by members of the Inquiry team were live-streamed on the Inquiry website, and a live transcript of the oral evidence was streamed to the Inquiry's website with a 10-minute delay. Draft transcripts were typically published shortly after the morning session and again at the end of the day. All documents associated with each witness was published shortly before the witness began their oral evidence or the summary of their evidence was readout.

FUTURE PLANS

The Monitoring Group continues to build contacts with new funders and make bids to develop its work strategically complementing its operational response to the problem of racism in all its forms. The current landscape on funding is changing significantly but we remain hopeful in galvanising our resources on a national basis, as one of the pivotal organisations in the UK that supports victims and communities experiencing the problem. A key element in our development plan is to increase our profile with private funders and usage of social media and media outlets.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

The charity is controlled by its governing document, a deed of trust, and constitutes a limited company, limited by guarantee, as defined by the Companies Act 2006.

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Registered Company number

02748744 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

1062008

Registered office

2 Langley Lane
Vauxhall
London
SW8 1GB

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31st March 2021**

Trustees

A Njie
Professor J I Ahmed
M Brar
B Chan Legal Advisor
Ms P Hua Senior Lecturer

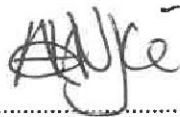

Company Secretary

M S Brar

Independent Examiner

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
1st Floor
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Marlborough Hill
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Middlesex
HA1 1UD

Approved by order of the board of trustees on 22/12/2021 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
M Brar - Trustee

**Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustees of
The Monitoring Group Limited**

Independent examiner's report to the trustees of The Monitoring Group Limited ('the Company')

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2021.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

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

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



Jeremy Harrod FCCA
Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
Chartered Accountants
1st Floor
Healthaid House
Marlborough Hill
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1UD

Date: 22/12/2021

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Statement of Financial Activities
for the year ended 31st March 2021**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021 Total funds £	2020 Total funds £
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM					
Donations and legacies		4,778	-	4,778	5,604
Charitable activities					
Charitable activities		-	117,528	117,528	105,560
Other trading activities	2	14,500	-	14,500	12,833
Total		<u>19,278</u>	<u>117,528</u>	<u>136,806</u>	<u>123,997</u>
EXPENDITURE ON					
Charitable activities					
Charitable activities		-	109,175	109,175	121,392
NET INCOME		<u>19,278</u>	<u>8,353</u>	<u>27,631</u>	<u>2,605</u>
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS					
Total funds brought forward		10,613	-	10,613	8,008
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		<u><u>29,891</u></u>	<u><u>8,353</u></u>	<u><u>38,244</u></u>	<u><u>10,613</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Balance Sheet
31st March 2021**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021 Total funds £	2020 Total funds £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6	4,796	-	4,796	5,643
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash at bank		42,414	8,353	50,767	23,745
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	(17,319)	-	(17,319)	(18,775)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>25,095</u>	<u>8,353</u>	<u>33,448</u>	<u>4,970</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>29,891</u>	<u>8,353</u>	<u>38,244</u>	<u>10,613</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>29,891</u>	<u>8,353</u>	<u>38,244</u>	<u>10,613</u>
FUNDS					
Unrestricted funds	8			29,891	10,613
Restricted funds				<u>8,353</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL FUNDS				<u>38,244</u>	<u>10,613</u>

The charitable company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31st March 2021.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (a) ensuring that the charitable company keeps accounting records that comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company as at the end of each financial year and of its surplus or deficit for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the charitable company.

The Monitoring Group Limited

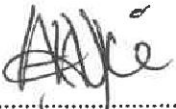
Balance Sheet - continued
31st March 2021

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to charitable companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorised for issue on 22/03/21 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
M Brar - Trustee



.....
A Njie - Trustee

The Monitoring Group Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the 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 2019)', Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Income

All income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities once the charity has entitlement to the funds, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings - 15% on reducing balance

Taxation

The charity is exempt from corporation tax on its charitable activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the trustees.

Restricted funds can only be used for particular restricted purposes within the objects of the charity. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

Further explanation of the nature and purpose of each fund is included in the notes to the financial statements.

2. OTHER TRADING ACTIVITIES

	2021	2020
	£	£
Activities for generating funds	14,500	12,833

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31st March 2021**

3. NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)

Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	<u>847</u>	<u>996</u>

4. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

There were no trustees' remuneration or other benefits for the year ended 31st March 2021 nor for the year ended 31st March 2020.

Trustees' expenses

There were no trustees' expenses paid for the year ended 31st March 2021 nor for the year ended 31st March 2020.

5. COMPARATIVES FOR THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM			
Donations and legacies	5,604	-	5,604
Charitable activities			
Charitable activities	55,560	50,000	105,560
Other trading activities	<u>12,833</u>	-	<u>12,833</u>
Total	73,997	50,000	123,997
EXPENDITURE ON			
Charitable activities			
Charitable activities	71,392	50,000	121,392
NET INCOME	2,605	-	2,605
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS			
Total funds brought forward	8,008	-	8,008
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>10,613</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,613</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31st March 2021**

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £
COST	
At 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021	81,900
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st April 2020	76,257
Charge for year	847
At 31st March 2021	77,104
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st March 2021	4,796
At 31st March 2020	5,643

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,000	2,920
Social security and other taxes	866	899
Other creditors	173	176
Accruals and deferred income	12,280	14,780
	17,319	18,775

8. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS

	At 1.4.20	Net movement in funds	At 31.3.21
	£	£	£
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	10,613	19,278	29,891
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	8,353	8,353
TOTAL FUNDS	10,613	27,631	38,244

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31st March 2021**

8. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

Net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	19,278	-	19,278
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	117,528	(109,175)	8,353
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>136,806</u>	<u>(109,175)</u>	<u>27,631</u>

Comparatives for movement in funds

	At 1.4.19 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.20 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	8,008	2,605	10,613
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>8,008</u>	<u>2,605</u>	<u>10,613</u>

Comparative net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	73,997	(71,392)	2,605
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	50,000	(50,000)	-
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>123,997</u>	<u>(121,392)</u>	<u>2,605</u>

The Monitoring Group Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31st March 2021**

8. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined position is as follows:

	At 1.4.19 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.21 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	8,008	21,883	29,891
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	8,353	8,353
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>8,008</u>	<u>30,236</u>	<u>38,244</u>

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	93,275	(71,392)	21,883
Restricted funds			
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	50,000	(50,000)	-
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	117,528	(109,175)	8,353
	<u>167,528</u>	<u>(159,175)</u>	<u>8,353</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>260,803</u>	<u>(230,567)</u>	<u>30,236</u>

9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There were no related party transactions for the year ended 31st March 2021.