

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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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, PCSO, 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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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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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

The Monitoring Group Limited

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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

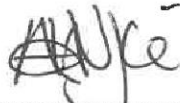
Company Secretary

M S Brar

Independent Examiner

Grant Harrod Lerman Davis LLP
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1st Floor
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22/12/2021
Approved by order of the board of trustees on 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
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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	8				
Unrestricted funds				29,891	10,613
Restricted funds				8,353	-
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 notes form part of these financial statements

The Monitoring Group Limited

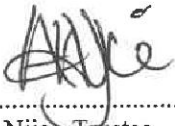
Balance Sheet - continued
31st March 2021

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 February 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>-</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	<u>2,605</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,605</u>
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.