

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)

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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.

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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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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 worst, 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

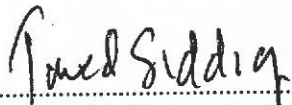
Marlborough Hill

Harrow

Middlesex

HA1 1UD

Approved by order of the board of trustees on 21/12/2022 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>37,337</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>43,337</u>	<u>38,244</u>
FUNDS	9				
Unrestricted funds				37,337	29,891
Restricted funds				<u>6,000</u>	<u>8,353</u>
TOTAL FUNDS				<u>43,337</u>	<u>38,244</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

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**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>

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**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>

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**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.

