

KIDSCAN LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ending 31 July 2021

Company Registration Number: 04279954

Charity Number: 1094946

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2021

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KIDSCAN LIMITED

Members of the Board and Professional Advisers

The board of trustees

M Keelagher (Resigned 12/07/21)
I O Freeman (Resigned 28/01/21)
S B Tattum (Resigned 27/10/21)
A White (Resigned 10/11/21)
J Radcliff
R P Dennis (Appointed 14/06/21)
S Duckworth (Appointed 11/02/21, Resigned 27/10/21)
D K Mosley (Appointed 20/12/21)
E L McMurtry (Appointed 20/12/21)
J S Lea (Appointed 20/12/21)

Company secretary

J Radcliff

Scientific committee

Dr G Bermano
Dr D Baiz
Robert Falconer
Dr P Di Fazio
Dr G McDowell
Dr A Noseda
Prof A Sala
Prof M Slevin
Dr S Verma
Dr Ian Pike (Appointed 20/09/21)
Collen Quinn (Appointed 20/09/21)
Prof Joe Sweeney (Appointed 20/09/21)

Scientific director

Dr David Pye

Registered office

Alumni House
Acton Square
Salford
M5 4NY

Auditors

Mitchell Charlesworth LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
3rd Floor
44 Peter Street
Manchester
M2 5GP

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc
PO Box 357
5th Floor
Mosley Street
Manchester
M60 2AU

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Report of the Trustees

Year ended 31 July 2021

The trustees, who are also directors for the purposes of the Companies Act, present their report and the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 July 2021.

The trustees

The trustees who served the charity during the period were as follows:

M Keelagher (resigned 12/07/21)
I O Freeman (resigned 28/01/21)
S B Tattum (Resigned 27/10/21)
A White (Resigned 10/11/21)
J Radcliff
R P Dennis (appointed 14/06/21)
S Duckworth (appointed 11/02/21 / Resigned 27/10/21)
D K Mosley (Appointed 20/12/21)
E L McMurtry (Appointed 20/12/21)
J S Lea (Appointed 20/12/21)

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

The company was incorporated by Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 31 August 2001 as amended by special resolutions dated 2 October 2002 and 3 December 2002. The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

Legal status

The company is registered as a charity under the Charities Act 2011 and its registered number with the Charity Commission is 1094946.

Organisation

The charity is managed by a board of trustees who are also directors of the company. Trustees are appointed for a period of five years after which they must be re-elected at the annual general meeting. Potential new trustees are identified by the members of the board based on their skills and standing within the community.

The trustees meet on a quarterly basis (or more often if required) to discuss and approve fundraising and expenditure. The day-to-day running of the charity is split between the Head of Operations and the Scientific Director (Science) ensuring that the team continues to develop its skills and working practices in line with best practice.

A Scientific Committee reports directly to the board of trustees. The membership of this committee is chosen from recognised experts in cancer research from both the UK and internationally. The scientific committee makes recommendations to the board based on medical/scientific need and the quality of the proposed work.

Trustee induction and training

All trustees receive advice and information on their roles in the organisation and administration of the charity. The Charity Commission Guide for trustees is provided to each member.

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Report of the Trustees

Year ended 31 July 2021

Related parties

The work of KidsCan is part of an international drive to provide new and improved treatments for children with cancer. KidsCan is represented on a number of national and international bodies through the membership of the Scientific Director.

Risk management and financial controls

The board of trustees has considered the risks to which the charity may be exposed. Fundraising strategy is developed and monitored by the trustees at the board meetings. Expenditure is allocated by the trustees at the Board meetings. Any external risk to the funding of the research is covered by the diversity of the activities applied to the fundraising. Internally, tight controls are applied to the administrative side of the operation to ensure cost effectiveness and compliance with procedures across all aspects of the charity. The charity benefits from the use of the financial procedures of the University of Salford. The University makes no charge for these. In addition, the University provides, free of charge, office space for the charity.

Chair's Report

My name is Richard Dennis, I am the Interim Chair of the Board of Trustees for KidsCan Children's Cancer Research. In what has been one of the most challenging periods for any charity, including KidsCan, within the Chair's report I really do wish to express my gratitude to our previous Chair Martin Keelagher, our Board of Trustees, executive team, volunteers, ambassadors, patrons and of course supporters. They have all continue to support KidsCan and the children's cancer research which we fund. This year more than most, going above and beyond, to work to support children's cancer research. Without these individuals, we couldn't hope to succeed in our task, especially given the adversity that the Covid pandemic has caused.

Now more than ever, I feel that it is important to reiterate why KidsCan Children's Cancer Research exists and why the research that we fund is so important in moving to ensure that young people not only survive cancer, but that they thrive after it. This is especially important, as the effects of Covid on the third sector and its ability to fund raise for their respective causes takes hold. We predict that the reduction in support and funding for cancer research could impact children's cancer research by over ten years, as spending on research is cut and researchers find themselves unable to physically work within their labs. This is especially impactful when we consider that cancer is one of the leading causes of death in children aged 1-15 years in the UK (Source: Office for National Statistics). Of those diagnosed, 20% of children won't make it to their 30th birthday (Office for National Statistics). Many of the children who do survive, suffer life-long, life-limiting side effects caused by the treatments used to cure them. KidsCan receives no statutory funding, but with the contributions from Individuals, general public, grants and businesses we fund dedicated research to develop new treatments that not only cure children with cancer, but also prevent the side effects of current treatments such as learning difficulties, mobility issues and infertility, which are resultant side-effects of current treatments.

Why do young people suffer from such severe side effects? Put bluntly, a lot of treatments used to treat children are 'watered down' adult treatments. These treatments are designed to target rapidly developing cells normally seen as cancer cells in adults, which are visually seen in aspects such as hair growth and immune systems. In children rapidly developing cells are a normal process of a young person's growth, hence, when being treated for their cancer with these drugs, they often suffer much more severe side-effects as these normal, healthy cells are also targeted through the treatment.

Children's cancer research is grossly underfunded as this area is not seen as commercially viable to pharmaceutical companies to develop drugs for this therapeutic need. Why? Given the number of young people affected being low, the potential Return on Investment from these developed drugs is not viable based on the disproportionate cost of additional R&D required and the smaller market. In addition, several national cancer charities give as little as 3% of their funding to 'children's related cancer' initiatives (National Cancer Research Institute). The effect on this for research is also damaging, as it leads to a 'brain drain' on researchers moving away from children's cancer research projects to adult cancer research, where the funding for their research is much more accessible to them. We continue to ask why doesn't children's cancer receive the funding that it needs?

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Report of the Trustees

Year ended 31 July 2021

I think that the need to support Kidscan Children's Cancer Research really comes to the fore when reading our amazing young Ambassador's stories, which can be found on our website here <https://kidscan.org.uk/people-category/ambassadors/>

This year has been a year like no other as income for the charity has been severely impacted by the pandemic and, where prudent to do so, the charity has sought to reduce its cost base. This was achieved by taking advantage of the Job Retention Scheme made available through the pandemic while maintaining our level of support and services as best we can. Indeed, the charity has also seen the opportunity to support our young ambassadors, many of whom have had to self-isolate throughout the covid pandemic as a consequence of their weakened immune system. This has led to the charity developing a front-line support mechanism, giving young people and their families a support mechanism in what has been an extremely difficult period.

Within the financial year we have seen a number of changes on the Board of Trustees. Trustees terms of office have become open for re-election and the board member stepped down. In other cases, as the pandemic waned in the summer this year, trustees business demands outside of the charity have unfortunately demanded more of their time making it impossible to continue with their charity work. On the positive side, this period has also seen a number of new trustees join the board, which has been a fantastic advocacy for the charity as we move forward. They will help, guide and support the executive team as much as possible to grow the charity. During the year we continued to have monthly board meetings with catch up calls in between. This ensures that all stakeholders were kept up to date of any developments, which we believe was essential. We also recalculated the budgets for the year based on the challenges that we faced. This enabled us to remain cost conscious and realistic to the challenges that we faced.

The Trustees have continued to strengthen our governance, risk policies and procedures within the charity, which are based on adapting best practice throughout. These have continually refined in line with current legal and HR guidelines.

A number of the operational developments we made within the Charity in the previous year, have also come to the fore. The upgrade to Microsoft Office 365, Microsoft Azure and updated Systems for instance have ensured the Charity remains fit for purpose and future proofed. This has been especially importantly this year as we have been working from home more than the Charity office.

Kidscan continues to monitor and review Brexit with regard to any changes in scientific funding; especially in the area of Children's Cancer Research and how that might affect our strategy to give Children's Cancer Research a voice. In Brexit negotiations, we have petitioned government through a series of questions such as to how the research and more important the funding, in research would impact us. This was spear headed by our Scientific Director, Dr David Pye.

Our independent Scientific Committee, who volunteer their time, ensure that all applications for funding are examined by a board of their peers, who then present the Kidscan Board with recommendations as to which requests of funding should be met. My thanks goes out to our Scientific Committee, who are a key part of what we do and how we recognise and award leading research into Children's Cancer. We are also proud to report that Kidscan Children's Cancer Research is now a member of the AMRC, which is the Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC), a membership organisation dedicated to supporting medical research charities in saving and improving lives through research and innovation. The AMRC ensures that member charities fund the best research by developing guides, providing training, and carrying out an audit of their funding processes. They unite and champion the sector, helping to drive positive change in the research and health landscape.

Our fund-raising activities and Income generation has had to pivot towards digital and online operations, as in-person events and activities were no longer allowed under the government legislation that was introduced to tackle the increasing rates of covid transmission. This meant of course that we saw a drastic reduction in our traditional income sources that we had targeted in the previous year. We continue to build upon these new, digital income streams and hope that, in the future, they will offer new opportunities to enhance our income when in-person events become back in favour. This also offers the opportunity to no longer be restricted by geographic reach, as many of the digital fund-raising initiatives can be held both UK wide and internationally, opening up new fund-raising markets for ourselves.

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Report of the Trustees

Year ended 31 July 2021

Given the difficulties faced throughout the year, the accounts show that we made a deficit of £17,929 before funding the £135,695 in research grants this year. That compares to the budgeted deficit of £25,500 that we set at the start of the pandemic.

We continue to rebuild from the pandemic and as we look forward, we do see a further challenging period ahead of us. We feel that the covid pandemic will be with us for the foreseeable future and so we must find ways to operate within this new environment, rather than expect us to be able to return to how we operated before the pandemic started.

We continue to ensure that our core aims and objectives are met, if not exceeded, into the future; while maintaining a strong focus on operational expenses at all times.

Richard Dennis
Interim Chair of Kidscan Children's Cancer Research

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Aims and objectives of the charity

The aims of the charity are to promote and support research into the causes, prevention, treatment and cure of cancer in children and in furtherance of that primary object to provide information and raise public understanding of such matters. The charity pursues these objectives by providing funding to carry out these research objectives in the form of grants.

Gifts in kind and seconded staff

Kidscan continues to work from premises given rent free by the University of Salford. Kidscan also receives support from the University's finance department, in the form of systems and manpower. The fair value of this is not readily available, so it has not been included in the accounts.

Results

The results for the year, and the charity's financial position at the end of the year are shown in the attached financial statements.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Cancer remains the leading cause of disease related death in children and young adults. Children with many types of cancer have seen impressive improvement in survival rates over the last 50 years. Acute Lymphocytic Leukaemia, the most common children's cancer known, has a 5-year survival rate of around 90% up from 50% in the 1970s. However, despite improvements in treatment some rarer types of children's cancer have seen little or no improvement in survival rates.

Many former patients have long-lasting physical vulnerabilities, like the risk of heart disease, development of secondary cancers, lack of fertility, and gradual loss of mobility. Certainly, childhood cancers can bring opportunities for psychological growth, but some long-term survivors also live with learning disabilities and other neuropsychological long-term side effects such as post-traumatic stress disorder. These in turn impact on relationships, employment opportunities, and overall wellbeing. At long last there is now a more profound acknowledgement and understanding of the harmful late side-effects that the survivors of childhood cancer face as they move on with their lives. These late effects are a direct result of the damage caused by conventional radiotherapy and chemotherapy that ultimately takes their toll on the rapidly developing child.

There have been great advancements in the treatment of adult cancer, but this has not always been the case for children and young adults. Kidscan is striving to change this, and to offer children and families the best treatments possible to enable them to survive and thrive.

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Report of the Trustees

Year ended 31 July 2021

Key Milestones (2020-21)

During the financial year 2020-21, Kidscan continued to fund 9 PhD studentships, awarded 6 research projects, conducted by undergraduate placement students, and one pump priming award. At the end of the 2020-21 financial year, Kidscan was committed to over £146k of research spending, based on current active grant awards. This commitment of funds towards research is encouraging as the charity continues a prolonged change to its fundraising mechanisms and priorities. During the period 2018-2021, Kidscan has funded children's cancer research to the tune of £658,655. This represents a significant research investment by a UK charity into children's cancer research, in particular as it includes the challenging period of the COVID19 pandemic.

The COVID pandemic has of course caused some significant disruption to research activities on all current Kidscan grants, the extent of which was dependent on the host institution of the grant holder. Many research institutions currently holding Kidscan grants were closed for the entire first lockdown, others began to allow limited access to laboratories in June and July, some institutions remained closed to staff until September 2020. These access issues clearly continued into the 2020-21 financial year and added to the continuing restrictions with social distancing and subsequent reduced lab capacities/access in some institutions, did limit the timely completion of some research projects. Unlike some research charities Kidscan did not agree to any paid extensions to research grants as a result of the pandemic, however we have instigated, on request, non-cost extensions to our research grants, with the exception of the placement studentships that terminated on time. It is impossible to determine the overall impact of the pandemic on individual research grants but the grant holders have kept in touch with the charity throughout the pandemic and many have explained their plans to make up for lost time.

A reduction in income during the pandemic reduced our capacity to award new research grants, during the 2020-21 financial year, and the scientific committee didn't consider any grant applications for a 12-month period during the current pandemic. However, existing multiyear grants and awards made during the early part of the pandemic, such as student placements and a single pump priming grant, meant the momentum in research has continued despite the ongoing pandemic. We hope to begin increasing research funding again over the next 12-18 months as the charity emerges from the COVID pandemic, initially through pump priming awards, which have been open to applications throughout.

Kidscan have also entered into a 3-year agreement with Researchfish, commencing in 2019, and the first two reviews of research impacts were held in March 2020 and 2021. The survey will be held again in 2022 for all our past and present grant holders up to 5-years from the termination of their grant award. Researchfish is used globally by research charity funders and Universities to track research and evidence impact and is recognised as being absolutely independent. The data entered into Researchfish is used by funders for many purposes such as establishing a return on their investment or to highlight the academic and non-academic impacts of research funded by them.

Kidscan remains committed to providing financial support to its researchers, via peer reviewed grants, but it is also in the process of developing freely available materials specifically for research into children's cancer treatment.

New Research Projects Supported in 2020-21

1) Do anthracyclines chronically elevate cardiac intracellular oxidative stress?

Summary - Many childhood anti-cancer drugs produce short-term side effects over the course of cancer treatment which are generally tolerated given they improve cancer survival and reverse post-treatment. However, cancer survival is compromised by the fact that 40% of adult survivors (by 30 years) develop severe, chronic life-threatening health disorders. These disorders, collectively termed "late effects" include, but are not limited to, secondary cancers, endocrine disorders, pulmonary disease, renal dysfunction and neurosensory impairment. Of these, it is the cardiotoxic late effects that produce amongst the most considerable morbidity and mortality and this is especially true of the anthracyclines.

Many drugs produce cardiotoxicity by interfering with normal heart cell function (mechanisms collectively known as excitation-contraction coupling (ECC)) With anthracyclines, these effects on ECC are poorly

understood. This must be addressed if we are to prevent or compensate for cardiac toxic effects and improve long-term outcome.

2) Small extracellular vesicle mediated microRNA in medulloblastoma for non-invasive diagnosis and prognosis

Summary - Medulloblastoma (MB) is the most common malignant paediatric brain tumour accounting for about 20% of all childhood brain cancers. Recently, a pivotal role for miRNAs in the pathogenesis of MB has been reported. The oncogenic miR-17-92 cluster is highly expressed in some subtypes of MB, yet other miRNAs are frequently lost, such as miR-124. The large miRNA cluster on human chromosome 14 has been reported to be downregulated in both children and adult medulloblastoma. We have reported the down regulation of this cluster in GBM, and oligodendroglioma. In this project I propose to study the miRNAs from the chromosome 14 cluster released via small extracellular vesicles (sEVs) from medulloblastoma cell lines.

3) Molecular mechanisms of pulmonary toxicity after chemotherapy treatment of childhood cancers

Summary - Almost 1900 new cases of childhood cancer are diagnosed in UK every year (Cancer Research UK, 2021). Survival rate of childhood cancer is steadily improving; however, the long-term side effects of chemotherapy at young age are becoming more obvious. Pulmonary issues are common consequences of childhood cancer therapy, detected in 65% of childhood cancer survivors. They are also among the leading causes of death in cancer survivors. Better understanding of molecular mechanisms leading to pulmonary toxicity is necessary to develop less damaging therapy. Busulphan is a chemotherapy drug used in childhood cancer treatment. It has known negative side effects on lung tissue and lung development and this project will investigate its impact on cellular function and survival.

4) An immuno-chemotherapy in confined nanospace for the treatment of pediatric cancer

Summary - Immunogenic cancer cell death (ICD), triggered by certain chemotherapies allows not only the eradication of the tumour but also the stimulation of the antitumor immune responses. Chemotherapies based on ICD inducers showed increased response rates and overall improved patients survival rate in clinical trials. Pt-NHC is a potent anticancer drug and the only example of Pt-complex showing ICD-inducing properties. However, its toxicity is a limiting factor. Nanotechnology is key for site-specific drug delivery with minimal toxicity.

In my laboratory at the University of Salford, we are developing metal organic frameworks (MOFs) nanotechnologies, which are hybrid nanostructures consisting of metal ions and organic ligands linked together to form inner confined spaces for the drug encapsulation. In this project, we will explore the potential of Pt-NHC/MOFs hybrids systems to treat neuroblastoma, a childhood cancer accounting for 10% of cases and an astonishing 15% of cancer deaths.

5) Selective Capture and Electrical Detection of Leukaemia Markers at Interfaces

Summary - Childhood cancers take a devastating toll, with over 300, 000 cases diagnosed annually worldwide. Acute leukaemia is a common form of childhood cancer. In high income countries treatment of acute leukaemia generally involves multidrug treatment regimes which have dramatically increased survival rates from 10% several decades ago to 65% to 80% today. However, such treatments can often have long-lasting debilitating impacts. The ability to monitor patient response and relapse during (and after) treatment is vital for guiding treatment decisions, modifying treatment regimes, and risk stratification. Thus, the ability to detect biomarkers indicative of minimal residual disease (relapse), and adverse patient response, is vital. Current methods of detection such, as visual bone marrow inspection, flow cytometry, and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, are slow, expensive, and require specialised laboratories and technicians. Thus, they can only be practically carried out with limited frequency. Electrochemical sensors can underpin rapid, low-cost, point-of-care biomarker detection.

6) Development of novel nanoparticle-based drug delivery vehicle prototype for personalised radiopharmaceutical applications

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Report of the Trustees

Year ended 31 July 2021

Summary - The use of nanotechnology in novel pharmaceuticals is increasing each year, with this year culminating with the novel anti-SARS-CoV2 vaccine formulation. When designing nanoparticle-based pharmaceuticals, it is key to perform thorough characterisation, including the design of novel approaches to characterising the bio-nano interface, as often the nanopharmaceuticals have a different behaviour in vitro and in vivo compared to traditional drugs due to complexity of biomolecular corona formations. The key challenge is addressing the characterisation of novel pharmaceuticals that have full potential as the next personalised radiopharmaceuticals that belong to the functional ultra-small nanoparticle category. This proposal seeks to further establish the analytical framework for key bio-nano characterisation steps necessary for pre-clinical cancer nanotechnology applications.

7) Role of cilia-dependent IGF-1R signalling in drug resistant paediatric rhabdoid tumours.

Summary - Cilia are sensory structures that protrude from the cell surface. They contain a number of proteins that can detect and interpret changes in the environment and instruct the cell how to respond. When these structures go awry, it can lead to a number of illnesses called ciliopathies. From childhood, ciliopathies can cause developmental, cognitive, heart, and lung defects, and cancer. Recently, we have shown that changes in cilia can mediate resistance to a number of cancer therapies. We show that paediatric soft tumour cells that have become resistant to drugs have more cilia that relay more signals. Interestingly, we find that an oncogenic molecule called IGF-1R, is present in abnormally high level in cilia in drug resistant cells. We hypothesize that this increased cilia localization of IGF-1R is necessary for drug resistance. We will use biochemistry and molecular biology techniques to examine whether IGF-1R is necessary and/or sufficient to cause drug resistance. I propose to examine whether removing IGF-1R or altering its localisation within the cell can affect drug response, and whether IGF-1R needs to be in cilia to cause drug resistance. Our work will help understand drug resistance in paediatric soft tissue cancer and can offer new ideas as to how to overcome it.

Fundraising Overview

Like many charities across the UK, Kidscan Children's Cancer Research continued to be affected by the global pandemic throughout 2020/21, making it one of the most difficult fundraising years the charity has faced to date.

In Q1, as England began to recover from a second lockdown, Kidscan were pleased to welcome our fundraising team back from furlough allowing us to restart our tin collection scheme which exceeded expectations raising over £40,000 in loose change during the year. The charity also saw an uplift in community fundraising with supporters returning to traditional fundraising such as John Charlesworth and Sue Farkas who hosted a charity Grotto in Droylsden and Lorcan Reeves who held a charity football match in aid of his sister Isla, a Kidscan ambassador.

As restrictions across the country lifted, fundraising income in other areas also increased as Kidscan was able to re-engage supporters with new ways of fundraising. In December 2020, we had phenomenal success with our first virtual fundraising challenge, Reindeer Rush, which attracted eight sponsors and raised over £11,000. Similarly, our supporters experienced success with virtual fundraising, including The Oil and Colour Chemists association who raised over £5,000 with their online race night, and the University of Liverpool who raised almost £3,000 with their virtual Jailbreak.

Although many grant awarding bodies paused funding applications in the previous year, Kidscan had fantastic success once applications resumed, with grants from over 15 trusts and foundations and schemes including the Aviva Community Fund and the Co-Op Community Fund.

Our corporate supporters, including our long-time supporter Housing Units, also continued to raise money for childhood cancer research and in December 2020, we were overwhelmed by the generosity of The Morson Group who donated £40,000 to Kidscan and announced they would continue their charity partnership throughout 2021. Kidscan was also announced as the first Charity of the Year for Swinton Square Shopping Centre and also received generous donations from Pivotal & Metro bank who continued to support Kidscan by exchanging foreign currency.

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Report of the Trustees

Year ended 31 July 2021

After a promising start, in Q2 the UK went into a third lockdown and once again Kidscan saw fundraising income dramatically decrease; businesses where once again focused on recovery; supporters in the community reduced charity spending; traditional fundraising options such as bake sales narrowed and national events and challenges where further postponed. Unlike other lockdowns, supporters also began to tire of quiz nights and virtual fundraising challenges further reducing Kidscan's ability to generate income, a trend that remained throughout the remainder of the financial year.

Despite the fundraising challenges, our fundraising team have remained focused and driven making progress in other key areas including the launch of our new five-year strategy which sets out our plans to increase awareness of childhood cancer through a number of new initiatives as well as our plan to launch our Centre of Excellence appeal to boost childhood cancer research in the North.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Investment Powers and Restrictions

The directors have powers to expend the funds of the charity in such manner as they shall consider most beneficial for the achievement of the objects, and to invest in the name of the charity such part of the funds as they may see fit, and to direct the sale or transposition of any such investments and to expend the proceeds of any such sale in furtherance of the objects of the company.

Reserves policy

£100,000 of unrestricted funds held by the charity would allow the operation to continue for at least six months in the event of there being a drop in revenue from current activities. The balance on unrestricted funds is currently above this level.

Statement of Financial Activities

The Covid-19 pandemic has continued to have a significant impact on the fundraising activities in 2020/21. Despite this, there has been a 30% increase in income (£52k) when compared to 2019/20. Donations have increased by £76k this year to £160k and Income from trading activities has fallen by £17k to £60k. The grants received income (£5k) relates to the Job Retention Scheme. The cost of raising funds is £238k, a decrease of £41k on the previous year, due mainly to a reduction in marketing and printing costs. The spend on charitable activities in 20/21 is £141k (19% lower than the previous year), as previous research grant commitments continued to be funded from carried forward funds.

The overall result for the year is a Net Expenditure of £154k. This has resulted in a reduction in the carried forward funds balance, but this still stands at a balance of £217k of which £91k is restricted. The outstanding grant commitment value at the year-end was £146k.

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

Although 2020 / 2021 was a challenging year, the steps the government have taken including the lifting of lockdown and the increase in vaccinations show a promising future for Kidscan and we move into the new financial year ready to implement our new five-year strategy. Our focus is to:

- Re-engage with supporters to boost fundraising income to pre-covid levels
- Review all marketing materials and key messaging in line with the new strategy
- Boost our investment in social media and digital marketing to increase online donations & increase awareness of childhood cancer
- Invest in our volunteer programme to boost productivity and engage the local community
- Develop community fundraising groups and corporate business boards to boost fundraising income

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Report of the Trustees

Year ended 31 July 2021

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Registered office:

**Alumni House
Acton Square
Salford
M5 4NY**

Signed by order of the trustees



**J Radcliff
Company Secretary**

Approved by the trustees on 25/01/2022

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

Year ended 31st July 2021

The trustees (who are also the directors of Kidscan Limited for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Kidscan Limited

Year ended 31st July 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kidscan Limited for the year ended 31 July 2021 on pages 18 – 29 which comprise of the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK” (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity’s affairs as at 31 July 2021, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Kidscan Limited

Year ended 31st July 2021

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 13, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Kidscan Limited

Year ended 31st July 2021

irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the sector, control environment and organisation's performance;
- the charitable company's own assessment of the risks that irregularities may occur either as a result of fraud or error;
- the results of our enquiries of management and members of the Board of Trustees of their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the charitable company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
 - the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas:

(i) The presentation of the charitable company's Statement of Financial Activities, (ii) the charitable company's accounting policy for revenue recognition (iii) the overstatement of salary and other costs, and (iv) the understatement of creditors. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the charitable company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Charities Act, the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the Statement of Recommended Practice - 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities' issued by the joint SORP making body.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the charitable company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Kidscan Limited

Year ended 31st July 2021

Audit response to risks identified

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations described above as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management and members of the Board of Trustees concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with relevant authorities where matters identified were significant;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Alison Buckley (Senior Statutory Auditor)
MITCHELL CHARLESWORTH LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
3rd Floor
44 Peter Street
Manchester
M2 5GP

25/01/2022

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

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Statement of Financial Activities (including income and expenditure account)

Year ended 31 July 2021

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2021 £	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
Income from:							
Donations and legacies	4	120,034	39,943	159,977	81,781	2,000	83,781
Income from trading activities	5	60,487	-	60,487	77,867	-	77,867
Grants received		4,713	-	4,713	7,916	-	7,916
Investment income	6	179	-	179	4,270	-	4,270
Total income		185,413	39,943	225,356	171,834	2,000	173,834
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	7	237,955	-	237,955	279,402	-	279,402
Charitable activities	8	83,519	57,506	141,025	116,034	57,155	173,189
Total expenditure		321,474	57,506	378,980	395,436	57,155	452,591
Net expenditure		(136,061)	(17,563)	(153,624)	(223,602)	(55,155)	(278,757)
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward		260,804	109,994	370,798	484,406	165,149	649,555
Transfer of funds		1,498	(1,498)	-	-	-	-
Total funds carried forward		126,241	90,933	217,174	260,804	109,994	370,798

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Balance Sheet

31st July 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Current assets:			
Stocks	12	1,214	1,676
Debtors	13	16,184	10,877
Cash at bank		381,214	488,941
Total current assets		398,612	501,494
Liabilities:			
Creditors: falling due within one year	14	142,698	98,023
Provisions			
USS pension scheme deficit recovery plan		38,740	32,673
Net assets		217,174	370,798
The funds of the charity:			
Unrestricted income funds	16	126,241	260,804
Restricted income funds	16	90,933	109,994
Total funds		217,174	370,798

For the year ending 31 July 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies but as this company is a charity, it is subject to audit under the Charities Act 2011.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and for the preparation of accounts. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The notes on pages 21 - 29 form part of these accounts.



Signed:

Name: Richard Dennis
Interim Chair of trustees on behalf of the trustees

Approved by the trustees on: 25/01/2022

Charity Number: 1094946

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows

31 July 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Cash expended in operating activities	19	(107,906)	(261,436)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest income		179	4,270
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the year		(107,727)	(257,167)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		488,941	746,107
Total cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		381,214	488,941

As the only cash and cash equivalent at both year-ends is cash at bank and in hand no net debt reconciliation has been considered necessary.

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st July 2021

1 Accounting Policies

Company information

Kidscan Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Alumni House, Acton Square, Salford M5 4NY.

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), and in accordance with the Financial reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

The charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, and having due regard to the impact of Covid-19, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

Income

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital' grants or 'revenue' grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the Trust that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

Income received in advance of a fundraising event or provision of other specified service is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met.

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st July 2021

Donated services and facilities

Donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the general time of the Volunteers is not recognised.

On receipt, donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the charity. Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the charity's work.

Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

- Costs of raising funds comprise the costs of fundraising events and activities and their associated support costs.
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes the allocated grant claims made by the research organisation.
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

Allocation of support costs

These costs have been allocated between the various activities within the cost of raising funds. The bases on which the costs have been allocated are set out in note 7.

Operating leases

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Stock

Stock is included at the lower of cost or net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete stock.

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st July 2021

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short-term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Pensions

During the year five members of staff were members of the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS). This is a defined benefit scheme which is contracted out of the State Second Pension (S2P), externally funded and subject to periodic actuarial valuations. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund.

The scheme is a defined benefit scheme, but the employer is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities (see below for availability of overall funding position of the scheme) and therefore accounts for contributions to the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme as permitted by FRS102 'Retirement benefits.'

The latest available completed actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder section of the scheme is at 31 March 2018 (the valuation date), which was carried out using the projected unit method. At 31 July 2021 the valuation as at 31 March 2020 was underway but not yet complete. The 2018 valuation was the fifth valuation for the scheme under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to adopt a statutory funding objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £63.7 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £67.3 billion indicating a shortfall of £3.6 billion and a funding ratio of 95%.

The rate of employer contributions for the period was 21.1% (2020: 19.5% to 21.1%) of the gross pay of the staff in respect of USS. The total cost of company contributions for the year to the scheme was £17,724 (2020: £12,268).

Full details of the funding position of the scheme are given on the publications section of the following website, www.uss.co.uk.

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st July 2021

2. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In order to calculate the USS pension provision, the trustees estimate the current year discount rate, and the pensionable payroll growth. These estimates are reviewed each year. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. Legal status of the charity

The charity is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per trustee of the charity.

4. Income

from donation s and legacies	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2021 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2020 £
Gifts	120,034	39,943	159,977	81,781	2,000	83,781
Legacies	-	-	-	-	-	-
	120,034	39,943	159,977	81,781	2,000	83,781

Income of £39,943 (2020: £2,000) was received for restricted purposes.

The charity benefits greatly from the involvement and enthusiastic support of its many volunteers. In accordance with FRS 102 and the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the economic contribution of general volunteers is not recognised in the accounts.

5. Income from other trading activities

	2021 £	2020 £
Events	18,535	32,697
Street/Stadium collections	112	3,231
Placed collection tins	41,840	41,939
	60,487	77,867

6. Investment income

The charity's investment income of £179 (2020: £4,270) arises from money held in interest bearing deposit accounts and treasury deposits.

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st July 2021

7. Raising funds	Basis of allocation	Donations & legacies	Events	Student/ community	Placed tins	Trusts & Foundations	Total 2021
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Costs directly allocated to activities 2021:							
Staff costs	Direct	99,543	17,523	50,808	24,277	12,004	204,154
Invoiced staff costs	Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering/hospitality	Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-
Event/room hire	Direct	-	720	-	-	-	720
Printing/publicity	Direct	1,442	642	1,453	448	-	3,985
Travel & expenses	Direct	-	-	1	2,160	-	2,161
General consumables	Direct	542	279	40	700	-	1,561

Support costs allocated to activities 2021:

Insurance	Staff costs	64	11	33	16	8	131
Travel & expenses	Staff costs	52	9	27	13	6	107
General office costs	Staff costs	2,667	469	1,361	650	322	5,470
Marketing & publicity	Staff costs	4,228	744	2,158	1,031	510	8,672
Software/website	Staff costs	5,360	944	2,736	1,307	646	10,994

Total expenditure		113,898	21,342	58,617	30,602	13,496	237,955
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	Basis of allocation	Donations & legacies	Events	Student/ community	Placed tins	Trusts & Foundations	Total 2020
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Costs directly allocated to activities 2020:							
Staff costs	Direct	49,309	31,797	42,813	25,496	-	149,415
Invoiced staff costs	Direct	36,667	-	-	-	-	36,667
Catering/hospitality	Direct	-	34	-	-	-	34
Event/room hire	Direct	107	3,227	10	-	-	3,344
Printing/publicity	Direct	13,070	9,482	8,676	1,507	-	32,735
Travel & expenses	Direct	51	3	364	1,580	-	1,998
General consumables	Direct	9	240	211	124	-	584

Support costs allocated to activities 2020:

Insurance	Staff costs	322	208	279	166	-	975
Travel & expenses	Staff costs	206	133	179	107	-	625
General office costs	Staff costs	1,407	907	1,222	728	-	4,264
Marketing & publicity	Staff costs	12,999	8,383	11,286	6,721	-	39,389
Software/website	Staff costs	3,093	1,994	2,686	1,599	-	9,372

Total expenditure		117,240	56,409	67,727	38,028	-	279,404
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KIDSCAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st July 2021

8. Charitable activities	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2021 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2020 £
Research grants	78,189	57,506	135,695	109,675	57,155	166,830
Governance costs	5,330	-	5,330	6,359	-	6,359
	83,519	57,506	141,025	116,034	57,155	173,189

Expenditure of £57,506 (2020: £57,155) was paid from the restricted funds to fund research grants.

Governance cost analysis:		Total 2021 £	Total 2020
Costs directly allocated to activities:	Basis of allocation	£	£
Staff costs	Direct	2,660	2,619
Invoiced staff costs	Direct	-	-
Audit fee	Direct	2,100	1,796
Recruitment fees	Direct	-	450
Interest	Direct	239	537
Support costs allocated to activities:			
Insurance	Staff costs	2	17
Travel & expenses	Staff costs	1	11
General office costs	Staff costs	71	75
Marketing & publicity	Staff costs	113	690
Software/website	Staff costs	143	164
Total expenditure		5,330	6,359

9. Analysis of staff costs, trustee remuneration and expenses	2021 £	2020 £
Salaries and wages	168,531	131,277
Social security costs	14,731	10,361
Pension costs	17,724	12,268
Pension deficit plan provision	5,828	(1,872)
	206,814	152,034

No employees had employee benefits in excess of £60,000 (2020: £Nil). Pension costs are allocated to activities in proportion to the related staffing costs incurred and are wholly charged to unrestricted funds.

The charity trustees were not paid and did not receive any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year (2020: £Nil). No trustees were reimbursed for travel expenses during the year (2020: £Nil). No charity trustee received payment for professional or other services supplied to the charity (2020: £Nil).

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st July 2021

10. Staff numbers	2021	2020
		No
The average number of administration staff in the charity was as follows:		
Headcount	7	6
Full time equivalent	5.6	4.9
11. Corporation tax		
The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.		
12. Stock	2021	2020
	£	£
Promotional merchandise	734	1,019
Clothing	480	657
	1,214	1,676
13. Debtors	2021	2020
	£	£
Prepayments and accrued income	16,184	10,877
	16,184	10,877
14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2020
	£	£
Other creditors	73,153	18,338
Accruals	62,956	75,502
Deferred income	6,589	4,183
	142,698	98,023
Deferred income:		
Deferred income as at 1 August 2020	4,183	1,070
Released from previous year	(4,183)	(1,070)
Income deferred in year	6,589	4,183
	6,589	4,183
Deferred income as at 31 July 2021	6,589	4,183

At the balance sheet date, the charity was holding funds received in advance in respect of events taking place later in 2021/22.

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st July 2021

15. Commitments	2021	2020
	£	£
At the reporting end date the company had commitments in respect of grants payable as follows:		
Within one year	109,923	142,790
After one year	36,387	124,216
	146,311	267,006

17. Analysis of charitable funds

	Balance 01/08/2020	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Funds 31/07/2021
	£	£	£	£	£
Unrestricted funds:	260,804	185,413	(321,474)	1,498	126,241
Restricted funds:					
Jean Pennington	1,498		-	(1,498)	-
Ken Taylor	18,092		(18,092)	-	-
Gracie's Goal Fund	4,964		-	-	4,964
Tim Bacon Foundation	83,440		(38,206)	-	45,234
M/cr Guardian Society	2,000		-	-	2,000
The Grand Trust	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
UKH Foundation	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
General Research	-	2,038	(1,208)	-	830
Student Placements	-	11,000	-	-	11,000
Ambassador Prog	-	1,905	-	-	1,905
	109,994	39,943	(57,506)	-	90,933

The £90,933 Restricted Funds (2020: £109,994) are all held within the net assets of the charity as cash balances.

Name of restricted fund description, nature and purposes of the fund

Jean Pennington	To purchase equipment to enable children's cancer research
Ken Taylor	To fund children's cancer research grants
Gracie's Goal	To fund children's cancer research grants
Tim Bacon Foundation	To fund children's cancer research grants
M/cr Guardian Society	To fund specific cancer research grant
The Grand Trust	To fund children's cancer research grants
UKH Foundation	To fund student placement grants
General Research	To fund children's cancer research grants (various trusts & foundations)
Student Placements	To fund student placement grants (various trusts & foundations)
Ambassador Programme	To fund the ambassador programme (various trusts & foundations)

KIDSCAN LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st July 2021

18. Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions in 2021 (2020: £Nil).

Office space and certain facilities are provided by the University of Salford to the charity. No charge is made for these, and no charge was made in the prior year.

19. Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating expenses

	2021 £	2020 £
Net movement in funds	(153,624)	(278,757)
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	6,067	(1,335)
Deduct interest income shown in investing activities	(179)	(4,270)
Decrease/(increase) in stock	462	400
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(5,307)	4,521
Increase in creditors	44,675	18,005
Net cash generated in operating activities	(107,906)	(261,436)