CHEM TRUST

England & Wales · Charity number 1118182

Details

Other names	CHEMICALS HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT MONITORING TRUST
Status	Registered
Legal form	Charitable company
Company number	05933897
Registered	2007-03-01
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	Impact Hub London Euston 1 Triton Square London NW1 3DX
Phone	07759 308 140
Email	governance@chemtrust.org
Website	www.chemtrust.org

Activities

Objects: OBJECTS 3. THE OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY ARE TO PURSUE ALL OBJECTS WHICH ARE REGARDED AS EXCLUSIVELY CHARITABLE UNDER THE LAW OF ENGLAND AND WALES FROM TIME TO TIME INCLUDING:3.1 TO PROMOTE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM THE EFFECTS OF NOXIOUS CHEMICALS;3.2 TO PROMOTE RESEARCH FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF CHEMICALS ON HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT AND TO DISSEMINATE THE USEFUL RESULTS THEREOF.

Activities: CHEM Trust works to protect humans and wildlife from harmful chemicals CHEM Trust's vision is a world where humans and wildlife co-exist with a sustainable chemical industry, and where chemicals play no part in causing impaired reproduction, deformities, disease, or deficits in neurological function.

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Classification

- **How:** Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research, Acts As An Umbrella Or Resource Body
- **What:** Education/training, The Advancement Of Health Or Saving Of Lives, Environment/conservation/heritage
- **Who:** The General Public/mankind

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Geography

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Northern Ireland
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Scotland
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden

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Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2024-12-31	£1,316,192	£1,220,242	£1,081,972	13
2023-12-31	£1,253,313	£1,124,277	£986,022	11
2022-12-31	£943,225	£721,917	£856,986	8
2021-12-31	£839,243	£696,572	£635,678	8
2020-12-31	£736,445	£705,320	£493,007	7

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Andrew Philip Wright		2024-09-27
Ariadna Rodrigo Janariz		2022-09-15
Catherine Lucy Davis		2024-09-27
Gareth Simkins		2023-09-20
Geoffrey Lane		2024-09-27
Joanna Claire Walton		2024-09-27
Lisa Marie Sharples		2024-09-27
Mike Walker		2026-05-05
Rachel Louise Yoxen		2024-09-27
Saskia van Bergen		2026-05-05
Sharon Helen Darcy		2023-12-22

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CHEM TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1118182

Accounts

CHEMTrust

Protecting humans and wildlife from harmful chemicals



Annual Report 2024

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Chair’s Foreword



This is my first full year as Chair of CHEM Trust. I am delighted to report that we have had a very good year developing and delivering our new strategy, undertaking important policy work and strengthening our governance and resilience.

Chemical pollution remains the Cinderella pollution issue that is often overlooked, but it is as grave a threat as climate change, and as difficult to tackle. Reversing the pollution tide is vital for wildlife and human health, and 2024 was a successful and busy year for CHEM Trust in fighting this ongoing crisis.

It was a year in which there were both UK and EU elections, leading to many opportunities. Because of dogged CHEM Trust campaigning over many years, we took a major step towards the EU banning some of the most harmful chemicals in children’s toys, and the EU adopted a regulation banning bisphenols from certain food contact materials, such as cans. The world moved closer to banning harmful PFAS “forever chemicals”, and a new EU regulation was brought into law, meaning companies will have to state if their products contain harmful chemicals that can interfere with our endocrine (hormone) system or are persistent and mobile in the environment.

In the UK, in the lead-up to the July 2024 election, Rachel Reeves, the then-future Chancellor, made a statement indicating that Labour was keen to align with and forge a closer relationship with the EU on chemicals. All this progress is the result of decades of work by CHEM Trust and our European and UK partners.

In the last year, our fundraising has been successful, and this has permitted us to increase our impact by growing the capacity of the CHEM Trust team in the UK and CHEM Trust Europe in Germany. Our engagement with the public through social media channels greatly expanded via Instagram and Bluesky, whilst the number of subscribers to our newsletters increased by 52%, our LinkedIn subscribers by 71%, and our website views by 42%.

There is still much more for us to do. In 2025, we are pushing for a revision to strengthen the EU’s REACH Regulation (the most important piece of chemical regulation in the EU) and for the UK Government to match the aspirations of EU regulations on chemicals. We will work tirelessly to keep the EU’s universal PFAS restriction proposal as robust as possible. To maximise our impact and efficiency, we will continue to build a strong NGO coalition on chemicals, which is particularly important given geopolitical uncertainty.

The growing media coverage of ‘Forever Chemicals’ in our rivers and drinking water means that tackling chemical pollution is now high on the political agenda. The stakes are also high, as without action in these areas, we risk leaving a growing toxic legacy to our children, grandchildren, and our natural world.

Since 2007, CHEM Trust has improved existing chemicals policies and highlighted where new ones are needed. We are respected and seen as a trusted partner. We have many of our own chemicals policy experts and communicators who have excellent relationships with scientists, decision-makers and other charities. Many of our wonderful funders recognise our unique and vital contribution to reducing harmful chemical pollution and support us year on year.

You can be assured that we will continue to campaign passionately and energetically for protective chemicals legislation that keeps us, future generations, and the world we live in, safe from harm. However, this enormous and uphill job requires increasing philanthropic support over the long term. My sincere thanks go to CHEM Trust’s funders for their steadfast support, and to our Trustees, including our six new Trustees, for their support in making CHEM Trust stronger and more robust as an organisation. I also thank CHEM Trust’s Senior Management Team – led by our Executive Director Michael Warhurst - for their tireless work in developing CHEM Trust.





Our Vision

Our vision is a world where wildlife and people coexist with a sustainable chemical industry and where chemicals play no part in causing impaired reproduction, deformities, disease, or deficits in neurological function.



At CHEM Trust, we are committed to fighting this ongoing disaster. No ocean or continent is free from pollution by harmful synthetic chemicals. All people and wildlife are at risk of contamination. Sampling has repeatedly found that 99% of people tested have harmful chemicals in their blood. Many of these chemicals are manufactured to persist, making them virtually indestructible in any environment, including inside us, where they accumulate throughout our lifetime.

Our planet is under catastrophic threat. The news cycle is never short of reports on ecological disasters, from raging wildfires caused by unchecked climate change to the extinction of more and more species stemming from destructive human practices. Our work addresses the chemical pollution crisis, which matches these other disasters' harmful impacts but has a fraction of the public understanding, media coverage, and funding. Chemical pollution is an unspoken catastrophe, further pushing our environment and health to the brink.

Our team has several lifetimes of experience in chemical regulation. We have been there where there have been watershed moments in chemical regulations. We have a unique blend of talent, knowledge, experience, and dedication, which breeds success. Opposition is often fierce, and timelines are long, but we believe in the work we do, and our tenacity gets results.

Scientists have warned that we have exceeded the safe planetary boundary for chemical pollution, the limit at which the vital systems of the planet we rely on start to break down, and the UN has officially put chemical pollution in the same category of global catastrophic threat as climate change and biodiversity loss. Current global policy, no matter what region, lags years, sometimes decades, behind the most up-to-date science. While new policy is slowly debated and repeatedly tweaked, the volume of toxic chemicals in our world, wildlife, and our bodies is rising. The time for debate is over; now it is time for action.

Our focus is on endocrine-disrupting chemicals, also known as hormone-disrupting chemicals. These chemicals disrupt the exquisitely delicate endocrine system, which controls fertility, reproduction, and behaviour and is inextricably intertwined with the immune and nervous systems.

Our Vision

Exposure to minuscule levels of endocrine-disrupting chemicals can have catastrophic effects on humans and wildlife. In humans, this exposure may increase the risk of certain cancers, obesity, and diabetes.

Exposure in the womb has been associated with ADHD and autism, and these chemicals have also been linked to declining sperm counts and fertility rates worldwide. Among land, freshwater, and marine wildlife, exposure to these chemicals has been linked to vast health issues, including inducing male fish to produce female egg proteins, preventing killer whales from reproducing, and altering the reproductive organs of otters. Studies on other species across the globe—including polar bears, frogs, and porpoises—indicate that populations are buckling under the burden of chemical pollution. This pollution increasingly affects wildlife populations already driven to the brink of extinction by climate change and habitat loss.

Endocrine-disrupting chemicals are woven into the fabric of our modern society. They are found in children's toys, clothing, cosmetics, cooking equipment, mobile phones, computers, furniture, food packaging, buildings and vehicles, to name but a few. It is too easy for harmful chemicals to be released into our world. They may leach out of a product through wear and tear, be discharged as waste during manufacturing, or be sprayed directly into the environment (as with fire-fighting foams). Once in the environment, these chemicals can accumulate in soils, rivers and the deep ocean; at this point, clean-up is nigh on impossible.

Studies have estimated the cost of cleaning up all PFAS currently released annually. (Just one of the chemical classes we are concerned about) at US$106 trillion – more than the entire planet's GDP. This is why the tap must be turned off, and these chemicals must be regulated at source; strong laws are the only effective way to do this.

CHEM Trust, though small, makes a substantial impact. We collaborate with scientists who understand the complex effects of chemicals. We convert powerful scientific evidence into workable policies, which we advocate for legislators and regulators to implement to reduce pollution.

CHEM Trust's focus is on EU policy. The EU is currently the global region with the most effective and well-resourced chemical policy system; many of its laws are leaps and bounds ahead of the rest of the world, and while many further improvements are needed, it remains the global gold standard. The EU acts as a global guiding beacon; many of its regulations inspire and inform other systems worldwide. We are working with coalition partners in the UK to ensure the UK government follows EU chemical laws because they are currently the best in the world.



Our 10 Key Successes

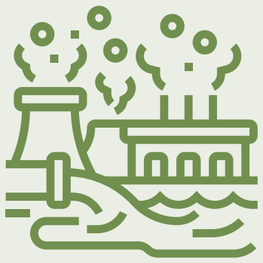


01 Supporting the adoption of world-leading rules for identifying harmful endocrine disrupters

Endocrine-disrupting chemicals interfere with the extraordinarily delicate endocrine system of humans and wildlife. Disruption of this system can cause developmental issues, neurological damage, and decreased fertility. Even though they are linked to harmful health impacts, endocrine-disrupting chemicals are still found in everyday products such as cosmetics, toys, electronics and food packaging.

In 2024, after years of campaigning from CHEM Trust and others, the EU introduced an official guidance document to classify chemicals as endocrine-disrupting chemicals and suspected endocrine-disrupting chemicals. Companies will have to clearly identify their chemicals as having these harmful properties, making it easier for us all to avoid them. Other EU laws will prevent their use in an increasing number of products. This marks a significant step towards protecting humans and nature from the most harmful chemicals in consumer products.







02 Making our food packaging safer

Currently, the laws covering food packaging, cooking equipment, and tableware are less protective than other EU chemical regulations. Since 2014, CHEM Trust has been calling for new EU laws to restrict the use of harmful chemicals in food packaging. In 2024, the Commission published a regulation to restrict bisphenol A and certain other harmful bisphenols in some types of food packaging, including plastic and coatings. Bisphenol A and other bisphenols can derail the endocrine system, mimicking or disrupting oestrogen and other hormones. The health impacts linked with exposure to some bisphenols include breast cancer, prostate cancer, endometriosis, heart disease, and impaired brain development in children, so it was excellent to see the Commission take this protective step.

We submitted comments to the draft of this regulation to ensure that it was as strong as possible. The restriction came into force at the end of 2024. Since our inception, CHEM Trust has been calling for bans on bisphenol A in a host of everyday products, so this was a big win for us.

While we welcomed this ban, our objective remains to campaign for a revision of the full ‘food contact material’ legislation, which includes food packaging and cookware. We signed a letter, coordinated by Zero Waste Europe, to the Commission President, Ursula Von der Leyen, calling for this full revision soon.



03 Keeping the focus on “forever chemicals” – PFAS

One of the most notorious groups of harmful chemicals is PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances). They are better known in the public domain as “forever chemicals” because they are virtually indestructible and will remain, accumulating in the environment, wildlife and humans for centuries. Exposure to some PFAS has been linked to adverse health effects, such as the promotion of certain cancers, disruption of the immune system, and reduced fertility. PFAS have been found in toothpaste, make-up, frying pans, outdoor clothing, mattresses, carpets, smartphones, food packaging, and many more items.

The EU has proposed to ban most of these harmful chemicals from almost all uses. However, this proposal faces stiff opposition from the chemical industry, many of whom want to continue using these harmful chemicals.

One argument being used against the proposal is that some PFAS are necessary for green technologies (such as wind turbines and heat pumps). We researched these claims made by some of the industry and produced a ‘PFAS FAQ,’ which highlighted that alternatives to PFAS are available and effective for green technologies. The briefing was adapted into an accessible flyer and distributed to MEPs in the European Parliament. It is crucial that we explain the reality of the potential PFAS alternatives to EU decision-makers so they are accurately informed about the issue.

The EU also finally banned PFHxA, a type of PFAS chemical known to be harmful to health, from everyday clothing and certain food packaging. CHEM Trust and other NGOs have been calling for progress on this ban since 2022. While this is an excellent step, it is not a replacement for the proposed EU-wide ban of all PFAS, which will cover a much wider range of uses.

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04 Making children’s toys safer

Children are among the most at risk from harmful chemicals, as they are still in a critical developmental stage of their lives. For this reason, it is extremely worrying that toxic chemicals are still routinely used in children’s toys, putting a vulnerable group at high risk of dangerous chemical exposure.

This is why it was excellent news when the EU Commission released its proposed Toy Safety Regulation. The Regulation would ban harmful endocrine-disrupting chemicals from all toys in the EU. We are now asking for the new Regulation to be expanded. We led two joint NGO letters to call for the proposed Regulation to include, among other things, banning PFAS and bisphenols, which are known to harm human and wildlife health.

The EU Parliament Environment Committee voted to include these proposed amendments. However, opposition from other parts of the EU system is threatening them. We have met and supported member state representatives, the Environment Committee, MEPs, and advisors involved in this Regulation to defend our amendments. We developed several communication tools, including a brochure and a dedicated webpage, to educate decision-makers on why these amendments are essential to the Regulation. We have also provided technical input into discussions.

We expect the new regulation to be finalised in 2025. This law would be a big win for keeping chemical safety reform on the political agenda and is a beacon of hope for the future health of our children.



05 Calling for an update of EU chemical rules

The Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) is the EU's primary and most important law governing chemicals.

The current legislation was agreed upon in 2007, and although it was groundbreaking at the time, it needs updating to keep us, wildlife, and the environment safe from chemicals used in products throughout the EU. The EU Commission promised to update REACH when it released the Chemical Strategy for Sustainability in 2020, but it has failed to do so. Despite frustrating delays, we expect the new REACH proposal to be released in 2025.

The Environment Commissioner has confirmed that the REACH revision will prioritise protection, stating, "The objective of REACH is to protect human health and the environment". These comments reflect the communications we have used to educate decision-makers. Environment Ministers from the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Portugal, Luxemburg, Finland, Greece, Belgium, Malta, Denmark, and Latvia have supported the REACH revision. This commitment to revising REACH is a significant milestone that reflects extensive advocacy efforts by CHEM Trust, working closely with other NGOs, securing the support of MEPs and Member States, and maintaining motivation inside the Commission.



06 Acting on pollution in the UK

Our lynchpin policy ask is that the UK aligns with the EU on chemical regulations, and the July general election would seem to indicate favourable outcomes for our objectives. Our advocacy efforts with the Labour Party would appear to have paid off when Rachel Reeves, then-future Chancellor, made a statement during the election campaign indicating that Labour was interested in aligning and forging a closer relationship with the EU on chemicals.

In 2024, CHEM Trust worked with UK NGO coalition partners to highlight the threat of chemical pollution to people and nature. We have collaborated on joint events, briefings, and news stories, sharing our expertise and analysis within the coalitions. Our work highlighting where the UK fails to match EU chemical protections is increasingly covered in the national media.

MPs and Peers are using our arguments and messaging, and influential bodies have included our policy recommendations in reports.

For the third year running, we organised a fringe event at the Labour conference. This year, we focused on the potential environmental benefits of a closer relationship with the EU, underscoring how much could be achieved within Labour's red lines of not rejoining the single market or customs union. Speakers at the event included the political economist and journalist Will Hutton, Stella Creasy MP (who leads Labour's Movement for Europe), and the new Chair of the Environmental Audit Committee.



07 Advocating for best practices at the global level

Chemical pollution threatens people and wildlife worldwide. Therefore, we must work to ensure that the best chemical legislation is adopted globally. These chemicals can be transported around the globe, even being found in remote, uninhabited places such as the Arctic. This is truly a global issue.

In 2024, we continued to work to support the EU's efforts to get endocrine-disrupting chemicals into the Globally Harmonised System (GHS), the international system for classifying chemical hazards. With experts from Governments, we were part of developing an important report by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on the scientific rationale for classifying endocrine-disrupting chemicals as a hazard class under the GHS.

This report, which was commissioned by the GHS process, will now feed into their discussions. Some countries and industry voices sought to delay the process and dilute the text, but our comments received support from the majority, resulting in a balanced report.

We also contributed to the OECD expert group that reviews the state of scientific knowledge on available methods for identifying endocrine-disrupting chemicals. Throughout the year, we also participated in significant international conferences discussing the latest science on endocrine-disrupting chemicals and the complexities of interactions among the endocrine, nervous, and immune systems.



08 Taking our messages to new audiences

A vital part of our role is increasing the understanding of the chemical pollution crisis among a diverse audience. We use a variety of platforms to deliver our messages, including news articles and blogs on our website, presentations and webinars, social media, and newsletters. CHEM Trust produces three newsletters covering the topics of harmful chemicals in food packaging, EU chemical regulations, and the general activities of CHEM Trust.

In 2023, we launched on Instagram, and between 2023 and 2024, we saw a 252% growth in followers. In 2024, we started a BlueSky account, which is now our fastest-growing platform. We have started producing short videos, an increasingly popular way to consume information, especially among younger generations.

We have seen a positive correlation between our video content and increased outreach to people not already following us. We saw growth in our social media following and newsletter subscribers, particularly on LinkedIn, where we saw a 75% increase in followers.

Due to social trends, we decided to shift our focus away from Facebook and X as platforms for our content. Instead, we are focusing our attention on LinkedIn, Instagram, and Bluesky.

We have seen a significant increase in website views. We continue to work with our website developer to make necessary updates, ensure the website appears at the top of search engines, and provide content that interests our audiences.

09 Launch of a new 5-year strategy

In 2024, we finalised our new organisational strategy to guide our policy work and internal growth and governance until 2030.

Our new strategy builds on CHEM Trust's success and impact. We will continue to grow the team's skills and expertise and employ new staff to expand into new areas, including more international work. We will also ensure that we are robust enough to weather future challenges from the external world.

In line with our charitable objectives, we will continue to focus on the world-leading EU chemicals regulatory system. We will also continue our work in the UK and plan to expand our international work, based on the progress made at the EU level.

On organisational growth, the strategy has clear objectives and annual operating plans for augmented governance, including financial management, more significant income generation, and increased stakeholder engagement.

Other organisational achievements this year include expanding our board to 12 people and recruiting a full-time Chief Operations Officer. Our internship programme is helping us address the paucity of science and policy experts by allowing us to 'grow our own'. Our intern from 2023 was promoted to Assistant EU Campaigner, further expanding and enhancing our influence on EU chemicals policy.





10 Success in fundraising

The highly technical nature of chemical policy means funding is scarce for fighting chemical pollution, and our small team works hard for each funding win.

Many of our multi-year funding agreements were up for renewal in 2024, and we had our largest-ever organisational budget. Hence, we had significant funding to raise from existing and new funders. Fortunately, we had another excellent year and raised all the required funds.

We remain mindful of the necessity to secure long-term funding to sustain our vital work, particularly in the current volatile geopolitical climate. We are extremely grateful to our funders, some of whom wish to remain anonymous, for their vision and patience in supporting our mission, which may take years to advance. This year, we were delighted to receive new multi-year funding from the Adessium Foundation, the Flotilla Foundation, the Lund Trust, the Marisla Foundation, the Samworth Foundation, and the Waterloo Foundation. Additionally, we received new annual funding from the Alerce Trust, the Chapman Charitable Trust, and the Garfield Weston Foundation, along with repeat annual funding from the Sigrid Rausing Trust and the European Environmental and Health Initiative (EEHI).

We are hugely grateful to the funders listed above, those who wish to remain anonymous, our ongoing multi-year funders, and others who have supported us for many years. Without this long-term support, we would not have the capacity to grow as an organisation and fight for much-needed change.

CHEM Trust Europe

CHEM Trust Europe e.V. is our sister organisation, legally established in Hamburg, Germany. CHEM Trust Europe plays a crucial role within the CHEM Trust family, as Germany is the largest and most powerful EU Member State and has the most significant vote in decision-making.

Germany also has the most significant chemical manufacturing industry of any nation within the EU. CHEM Trust will maintain and increase its presence here. We work closely together on EU policy and ensure our messages reach the public and decision-makers.



Challenges

Our planet is at a tipping point. Chemical pollution is one of nine planetary boundaries that scientists predict, when crossed, may trigger catastrophic environmental changes - and it is thought we have already crossed this boundary. However, introducing new, safer chemical legislation continues to grind slowly forward. Here are some of the challenges we face and why it is vital that our work continues.

01 Industry demands

While CHEM Trust works tirelessly to protect the world from dangerous chemical pollution, many lobby against us. The chemical industry – those who design and make synthetic chemicals – and some of the industries that use chemicals in consumer products do not necessarily like what we say. While we know that stopping the avalanche of harmful chemicals is a vital step in protecting the health of our planet, the chemical industry uses its financial power and resources to contest new protective laws. Industry vastly outnumbers us in both financial weight and lobbying power; it is a true David vs. Goliath battle.

Despite this daunting disparity, we are proud to counter unreasonable and environmentally harmful industry demands with a scientific evidence base. The chemical industry is powerful in reaching the ear of decision-makers on chemical laws. Without CHEM Trust's voice acting as a foil against often unreasonable industry demands, the situation would be even more disastrous for people, nature and the planet.

02 A changing political context

Across the EU, the political priorities of the public and politicians are changing. There has been a general shift to the right, which we saw during the EU elections over the summer. These challenges include the EU's 'clean industrial deal', which prioritises business competitiveness, to complement the much more environment-friendly 'green deal' made four years ago. Globally, multi-lateral processes are being called into question. These developments have not changed our goals but necessitate adapting our methods and messages to convince new policymakers of the economic and market advantages of producing greener products.

Given the increasingly complex and uncertain geopolitical backdrop, we need to redouble our efforts and use innovative methods to keep our key evidence-based asks at the forefront of policymakers' minds. We are ready to defend laws protecting people and the environment from dangerous chemical pollution.

03 An uncertain UK

In some ways, the UK political environment has become more favourable with Labour in power, and we would appear to be closer to achieving our key aim: the UK aligning with the EU on chemical laws. We have many allies in the new government, and now we must convince them to deliver.

However, despite promising commitments from UK policymakers on their future relationship with the EU, the government has inherited some highly deregulatory policies, which are still awaiting sign-off. The big chemical industry bodies fiercely support these measures, as they oppose EU proposals to ban all PFAS and other groups of widely used chemicals. Civil service officials and regulators have continued with the status quo developed under the last government without any strong steer from the new government.

Our agenda also faces a growing threat from a new enthusiasm for deregulation and anti-green measures intended to stimulate economic growth.

Without immediate change, UK citizens risk increasing exposure to harmful chemicals. While many vested interests battle against our work, what we do is crucial to the health of our world. We tackle complex challenges with confidence based on strong science. Each small step leads to visible strides and, ultimately, success.

Looking ahead to the next 12 months

The policy landscape we work on is constantly moving. New policymakers are settling into posts in the EU and the UK, and we are building relationships with many key allies. Whatever way the political winds move, CHEM Trust will push for strong chemical regulation that phases out the most harmful chemicals.



Our priorities include:

Push for progressive change in the EU.

REACH Revision

Continuing to highlight current REACH shortcomings and advocating for a streamlined regulatory process to eliminate hazardous chemicals swiftly.

Legal identification of Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals

Ensure that the new rules for classifying endocrine-disrupting chemicals are implemented.

Group Restrictions

Urging rapid controls on chemical groups, focusing efforts on the PFAS and bisphenols.

Advocacy and Awareness

To increase policymakers' and the public's awareness of the chemical pollution crisis, we will particularly focus on the economic advantages of safe and sustainable chemical laws.

Legislative Opportunities

We will leverage opportunities presented by revising product legislation, such as the EU Toy Safety Regulation, to advance our agenda of preventing harmful chemicals from being used in consumer products.

Prevent the UK from falling behind the EU

Awareness Raising

Continue to work with UK health and environmental NGOs to increase awareness of chemical pollution among the public and decision-makers.

Highlight Regulatory Gaps

Use national media, influential bodies, and parliamentary channels to spotlight areas where the UK lags behind the EU in chemical protection standards.

Advocate for Regulatory Improvements

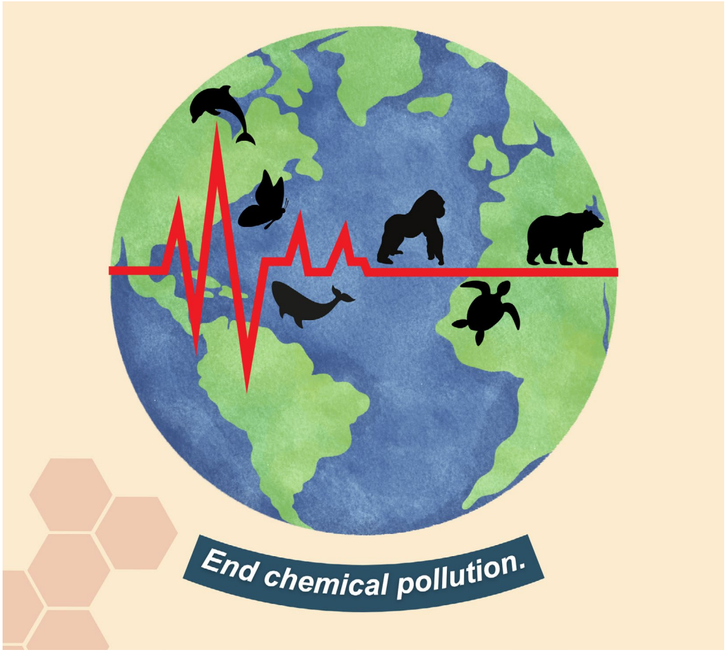
Engage with governmental processes to advocate for improvements in UK chemical regulation.

Campaign for PFAS Restrictions

Advocate for restrictions on PFAS, aligning with EU proposals and raising public concern through advocacy and supporting media work.

Endocrine-disrupting chemicals

We will focus on matching improvements delivered at the EU level to better identify and regulate endocrine disruptors, including a specific campaign on plans to phase them out of toys.



Stronger chemical protections worldwide

Now that the EU has introduced new hazard classes for endocrine-disrupting chemicals into its Classification, Labelling, and Packaging legislation, the next step is to ensure these classes best defend humans and wildlife from harmful chemical pollution by implementing these laws globally. In 2025, we will continue to support the OECD and Globally Harmonised System processes to make the scientific case for adopting these classes. We will also continue to support NGO allies working specifically at the global level on chemical safety.

Statement by the Trustees

The Trustees, who are also directors of the Company for the purposes of the Companies Act, and trustees for charity law purposes, present their combined directors' report and annual report and financial statements of CHEM Trust for the year ended 31st December 2024. 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006. The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

Registered Company number
05933897 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number
1118182

Registered office
Impact Hub London Euston,
1 Triton Square, London, NW1 3DX,
United Kingdom

Trustees

- Sharon Helen Darcy (Chair)
- Leslie Jones OBE (Outgoing treasurer)
- Rachel Louise Yoxen (Incoming treasurer) – Appointed 27 September 2024
- Geoffrey Lane – Appointed 27 September 2024
- Andrew Philip Wright – Appointed 27 September 2024
- Lisa Marie Sharples – Appointed 27 September 2024
- Joanna Claire Walton – Appointed 27 September 2024
- Catherine Lucy Davis – Appointed 27 September 2024
- Gareth Simkins
- Ariadna Rodrigo Janariz
- Justin Wilkes
- Dr Colin Church

Staff

- Michael Warhurst — Executive Director
- Elizabeth Salter Green — Director of Fundraising
- Anna Watson — Director of Policy and Advocacy
- Deborah Stevens — Chief Operating Officer
- Chloe Alexander — Senior UK Chemicals Campaigner
- Amelia Womack – Senior EU Campaigner
- Eleanor Hawke — Campaigner
- Chloe Topping — Assistant Campaigner
- Shubhi Sharma – Scientific Research Assistant
- Gabriel May - Finance and Resources Officer
- Joe Reed — Fundraising Officer
- Amber Brown – Assistant EU Campaigner
- Elise Woodland – Campaign and Communications Intern

Team members not based in the UK

- Ninja Reineke — Head of Science
- Pia Juul Nielsen — EDC Science and Policy Expert
- Antonia Reihlen — Chemicals Policy Expert
- Stefan Scheuer — Chief EU Policy Advocate
- Ioana Bere — EU Policy Advocate
- Fanny Buffin — EU Policy Support
- Natacha Cingotti – EDC Science-Policy expert

Auditor

Knox Cropper LLP, 65-68 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3A 2AD

Bankers

The Co-Operative, Bank, PO Box 101
1 Balloon Street, Manchester,
M60 4EP

Insurance Brokers

PIB Insurance Brokers
Southgate House, Southgate Street
Gloucester, GL1 1UB

Structure and Governance

Governing Document

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of CHEM Trust.

Organisation

The activities of CHEM Trust are overseen by the Trustees.

Selection of Trustees

On 27th September 2024, six new trustees were appointed to the board, bringing fresh perspectives and expertise to the charity. Their selection was carried out in accordance with our governing document and recruitment policies, ensuring a diverse and skilled leadership team to support our mission. The appointment process took into account candidates' experience, commitment to our objectives, and ability to contribute effectively to the governance and strategic direction of the organisation.

Policies and procedure for training and induction of Trustees

Our Trustees are recruited for their experience, including on the Boards of other pertinent organisations. We also take all new trustees through an in-depth induction process and offer external training when appropriate.

Organisational structure of the charity

The Executive Director is responsible for leading day-to day operations and agreeing strategy with the Board. He is supported by a Senior Management Team.

Related Parties

The trustees consider that there are no related parties other than themselves.

Risk Management

The Executive Director and SMT own the organisation's Risk Register. The currency of the risks stated and their mitigation status are reviewed regularly by SMT and by the relevant Sub-Committees of the Board, as well as by the Full Board annually. Mitigation measures are in place and are continually strengthened for the major risk areas for CHEM Trust around funding income and financial management, data cybersecurity, reputation, people recruitment, retention of and management of staff.

Financial Review

Reserves Policy

CHEM Trust carries out its reserves policy in accordance with the guidance set out by the Charity Commission. The purpose of maintaining reserves is to ensure the financial stability and sustainability of the organisation, enabling us to continue delivering on our mission even during times of uncertainty or funding gaps.

Reserves are reviewed annually by the Board of Trustees, taking into account current and future operational needs, risks, and strategic plans. The policy ensures that reserves are sufficient to cover essential operational costs, including staff and core activities, for a minimum defined period and to enable us to maintain our resilience in a difficult external and funding environment.

CHEM Trust distinguishes between restricted and unrestricted funds, with this reserves policy referring specifically to the unrestricted, freely available reserves. The reserves level is assessed in relation to potential risks, such as delays in grant funding, unexpected expenditures, or changes in income.

Value of reserves

Given our current annual expenditure of approximately £1,220,242 (equivalent to £101,686 per month) and the organisation's ongoing growth, the trustees recommend that our reserves should fall within the range of £945,000 to £1,050,637, representing approximately 9 to 10 months of operating costs. The target reserves for 2024 are therefore set within this range. The actual unrestricted reserves position as of 2024 is £976,671.1.

Authority, Monitoring and Reporting

Ongoing monitoring of the reserves is undertaken during the year by the Fundraising, Finance, Audit and IT Committee. At the time of mid-year financial results when budgets are revisited, the reserve position, including how funds are allocated, is reported to the Board.

Investments

Our main bank account is with the Co-Operative Bank which has a high standard of corporate responsibility. We also have accounts with: Unity (current and savings) Triodos (savings) and Scottish Widows (savings). During the year we began exploring new ways to maximise the return on our money while ensuring it is completely safe.

Financial Review

Fundraising Strategy

Aside from our initial start-up grant from WWF-UK in 2007, the majority of our funding has come from trusts and foundations, mainly based in the UK, EU and US. We are starting to investigate new funding streams but we are at a very early stage of doing this.

We currently have some 21 regular funders, many of whom have been funding us for many years. We never take any funders for granted and work hard on our ongoing relationships with them. CHEM Trust has more than doubled its income over the past five years even though securing funding for chemical pollution work that is technical and hard to understand is difficult and time-consuming. Chemical pollution work is one of the most under-funded environmental issues in the UK; the Environmental Funders Network's "Where the Green Grants Went" calls it a Cinderella issue. Further, our impact timeline is very long; it can sometimes take decades to make significant progress towards banning a particular chemical because chemicals policy is complex, involving many vested parties.

Funders may request specific, short-term outcomes to be delivered within a short period. We cannot promise a certain chemical will be banned within a particular timeframe, much as we would like to do so! Each year, the plan we follow is to try to retain our current funders and recruit 1-2 new funders.

Statement of the Trustees

The trustees (who are also the directors of CHEM Trust for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). Company law and Charity law require 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 those financial statements, the trustees are required to

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charity SORP;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, relating to small companies,

By Order of the Trustees



14 August 2025

Sharon Darcy (Chair)

Independent auditor’s report to the trustees of CHEM Trust for the year ended 31 December 2024

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CHEM Trust (the ‘charitable company’) for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the statement of financial activities (including the income and expenditure account), the 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 and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company’s affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 on the charitable company’s ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information.

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.

Independent auditor’s report to the trustees of CHEM Trust for the year ended 31 December 2024

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees’ report, which includes the directors’ report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors’ report included within the trustees’ report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements..

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors’ report included within the trustees’ report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees’ remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies’ exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees’ responsibilities, 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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of CHEM Trust for the year ended 31 December 2024

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

- The Charitable Company is required to comply with both company law and charity law and, based on our knowledge of its activities, we identified that the legal requirement to accurately account for restricted funds was of key significance.
- We gained an understanding of how the charitable company complied with its legal and regulatory framework, including the requirement to properly account for restricted funds, through discussions with management and a review of the documented policies, procedures and controls.
- The audit team, which is experienced in the audit of charities, considered the charitable company's susceptibility to material misstatement and how fraud may occur. Our considerations included the risk of management override.
- Our approach was to check that all restricted income was properly identified and separately accounted for and to ensure that only valid and appropriate expenditure was charged to restricted funds. This included reviewing journal adjustments and unusual transactions.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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 charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken, so that we might state to the charitable company's members 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.



Shoaib Arshad (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Knox Cropper LLP
(Statutory Auditor)
Shoaib Arshad
Knox Cropper LLP
Statutory Auditor
65 Leadenhall Street
London, EC3A 2AD

18 August 2025

CHEM Trust Statement Of Financial Activities
(Incorporating An Income And Expenditure Account)
For The Year Ended 31st December 2024

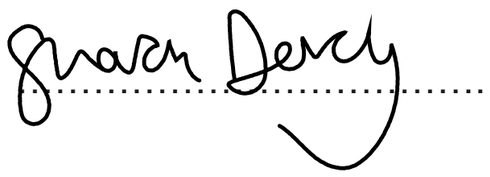
	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2024 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £
INCOME FROM							
Grants and donations	2	883,602	424,436	1,308,038	811,744	427,697	1,239,441
Charitable activities		595	-	595	8,039	-	8,039
Interest		7,559	-	7,559	5,833	-	5,833
TOTAL		**891,756**	**424,436**	**1,316,192**	**825,616**	**427,697**	**1,253,313**
EXPENDITURE ON							
Raising funds		86,705	-	86,705	97,202	-	97,202
Charitable Expenditure		709,101	424,436	1,133,537	645,605	381,470	1,027,075
TOTAL	**3**	**795,806**	**424,436**	**1,220,242**	**742,807**	**381,470**	**1,124,277**
Net Income/(Expenditure) for the year		95,950	-	95,950	82,809	46,227	129,036
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		**95,950**	**-**	**95,950**	**82,809**	**46,227**	**129,036**
Total Funds Brought Forward		880,721	105,301	986,022	797,912	59,074	856,986
Total Funds Carried Forward		**976,671**	**105,301**	**1,081,972**	**880,721**	**105,301**	**986,022**

The company's income and expenditure all relate to continuing activities. The notes form part of these financial statements.

CHEM Trust Balance Sheet
(As At 31st December 2024)

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
	5		**5,980**		**10,020**
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	27,386		8,177	
Cash at Bank and in hand		1,139,003		1,040,574	
		1,166,389		1,048,751	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year					
	7	(90,397)		(72,749)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,075,992		976,002
NET ASSETS			1,081,972		986,022
FUNDS					
Restricted Funds	9		105,301		105,301
Unrestricted Funds	8		976,671		880,721
			1,081,972		**986,022**

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 14 August 2025 and were signed on their behalf by:



Sharon Darcy (Chair)

Company Registration Number: 05933897
Charity Registration Number: 1118182
The notes form part of these financial statements

CHEM Trust Statement of Cash Flow
(As At 31st December 2024)

	2024	2023
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	90,870	184,672
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Dividends and interest from investments	**7,559**	**13,872**
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**-**	**(6,846)**
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	**7,559**	**7,026**
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	**98,429**	**191,698**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	**1,040,574**	**848,876**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	**1,139,003**	**1,040,574**
Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities		
Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period	95,950	129,036
Depreciation charges	4,040	3,409
(Gains)/losses on investments	-	-
Dividends and interest from investments	(7,559)	(13,872)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(19,209)	41,703
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	17,648	24,396
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	90,870	184,672

CHEM Trust Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31st December 2024

1. Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation of accounts

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 and 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)”, and the Companies Act 2006. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included on the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to incoming resources in period for which it has been received.

Resources Expended

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributable to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Fund accounting

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

Restricted funds can 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.

Tangible fixed assets

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

Plant and machinery etc. – 20% straight line

Individual fixed assets costing £100 or more are initially recorded at cost.

CHEM Trust Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31st December 2024

Taxation

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

Pension

The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the charitable company's pension scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have been made in the process of applying the above accounting policies that have a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result. 2. Voluntary income

2. Voluntary income

The analysis of voluntary income for the year is as follows:	2024 £	2023 £
Grants	1,308,038	1,239,441
	1,308,038	1,239,441

CHEM Trust Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31st December 2024

3. Total resources expended

The charitable expenditure of CHEM Trust relates to various projects to highlight the scientific research linking exposure to chemicals to harmful effects on health. The analysis of expenditure is:

	2024			
	Raising funds	Charitable activities	Total 2024	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£
Direct costs				
Fundraising	27,039	-	27,039	25,866
Web management and IT support	-	-	-	17,047
Cost of Experts	-	230,505	230,505	246,502
Grants payable	-	58,871	58,871	66,848
eV - Administration	-	45,903	45,903	68,391
Project costs	-	-	-	-
Meetings and events	-	20,050	20,050	25,283
Travel and expenses	-	28,762	28,762	23,333
Publications and membership	-	13,133	13,133	-
Foreign currency	-	10,709	10,709	14,297
(gains)/losses	**27,039**	**407,933**	**434,972**	**487,567**
Support costs				
Employment costs	59,666	536,991	596,657	533,290
Professional fees	-	84,833	84,833	-
Other staff costs	-	15,609	15,609	20,789
HR consultancy	-	2,916	2,916	14,990
Insurance	-	4,383	4,383	3,567
Bookkeeping	-	-	-	9,788
Office expenses & PPS	-	42,701	42,701	41,696
Communication	-	22,638	22,638	-
Audit fee	-	8,257	8,257	9,180
Legal and governance	-	3,002	3,002	-
Bank charges	-	234	234	-
Depreciation		4,040	4,040	3,410
	59,666	725,604	785,270	636,710
	86,705	1,133,537	1,220,242	1,124,277

Professional fees includes temporary executive support through an interim COO contracted via an agency.

	2024	2023
Governance costs included in Charitable activities:	£	£
Legal and governance	3,002	-
Bookkeeping fee	-	9,788
Audit fee	8,257	7,740
	11,259	17,528

CHEM Trust Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31st December 2024

PRIOR YEAR

2023

	Raising funds	Charitable activities	Total 2023
	£	£	£
Direct costs			
Fundraising	25,866	-	25,866
Web management and IT support	-	17,047	17,047
Cost of Experts	-	246,502	246,502
Grants payable	-	66,848	66,848
eV - Administration	-	68,391	68,391
Project costs	-	-	-
Meetings and events	-	25,283	25,283
Travel and expenses	-	23,333	23,333
Foreign currency	-	14,297	14,297
(gains)/losses	**25,866**	**461,701**	**487,567**
Support costs			
Employment costs	71,336	461,954	533,290
Other staff costs	-	20,789	20,789
HR consultancy	-	14,990	14,990
Insurance	-	3,567	3,56
Bookkeeping	-	9,788	9,788
Office expenses & PPS	-	41,696	41,696
PR Communication	-	-	-
Audit fee/IE fee	-	9,180	9,180
Bank charges	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	3,410	3,410
	71,336	565,374	636,710
	97,202	1,027,075	1,124,277

CHEM Trust Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31st December 2024

4. Staff and Related costs

	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and Salaries	507,018	452,065
Social Security Costs	48,062	43,263
Pension Costs	41,577	37,962
	596,657	533,290
The average number of employees during the year was:	13	11

Two employees received emoluments between £60,000-£70,000 (2023: 2 employees).

The remuneration of Senior Management amounted to £214,614 (2023: £263,592). The Senior Management Team comprises the Executive Director, Fundraising Director, Director of Policy and Advocacy and the Chief Operating Officer.

Trustees Remuneration and Benefits

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

Trustees' expenses

Total reimbursements of expenditure of £345 have been made to two Trustees during the year. No other reimbursements of expenses are due to be made to any of the Trustees in respect of the year (2023: No Reimbursements).

CHEM Trust Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31st December 2024

5. Tangible fixed assets

	2024
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	25,582
Additions	-
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2024	25,582
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2024	15,562
Additions	4,040
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2024	19,602
Net book value at 31 December 2024	5,980
Net book value at 31 December 2023	10,020

6. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Accrued income	-	8,130
Other debtors	9,288	-
Prepayments	18,098	47
Grants payable	27,386	8,177

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Other Creditors	35,285	30,420
Accruals and deferred income	53,311	41,340
Taxation and Social Security	1,801	989
	90,397	72,749

CHEM Trust Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31st December 2024

8. Unrestricted funds

	Balance 01/01/24	Transfers	Net Incoming Resources	Balance 31/12/24
	£	£	£	
General funds	830,721	-	95,950	926,671
Designated funds – Chemicals, Strategy & Policy Fund	50,000	-	-	50,000
	880,721	-	95,950	976,671

Comparative 2023	Balance 01/01/23	Transfers	Net Incoming Resources	Balance 31/12/23
General funds	747,912	-	82,809	830,721
Designated funds – Chemicals, Strategy & Policy Fund	50,000	-	-	50,000
	797,912	-	82,809	880,721

Chemicals, Strategy & Policy Fund £50,000 was designated towards the cost of the EU chemicals policy experts.

9. Restricted funds

	Balance 01/01/24	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance 31/12/24
	£	£	£	£	£
Other grants	87,498	91,600	(91,600)		87,498
EURENI	-	48,044	(48,044)		-
Tides Foundation	17,803	78,666	(78,666)		17,803
Flotilla Foundation	-	64,920	(64,920)		-
Lund Trust	-	100,000	(100,000)		-
Adessium Foundation	-	41,206	(41,206)		-
	105,301	424,436	(424,436)		105,301

Comparative 2023	Balance 01/01/23	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance 31/12/23
Other grants	66,306	76,600	(55,408)	-	87,498
EURENI	(10,945)	111,144	(100,199)	-	-
Tides Foundation	3,713	80,115	(66,025)	-	17,803
Flotilla Foundation	-	139,838	(139,838)	-	-
Polden-Puckman Charitable Foundation	-	20,000	(20,000)	-	-
	59,074	427,697	(381,470)		105,301

CHEM Trust Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31st December 2024

Anonymous Funding - funding for continuing to shift policy on persistent marine pollutants at EU level.

Tides Foundation – funding for PFAS outreach and education.

EURENI – This budget discrepancy was as a result of issues with VAT after Brexit that we are in the process of resolving

Flotilla Foundation – funding in support of the 'Improving the EU's world leading Chemicals Regulation and keeping the post-Brexit UK at the same level'.

Polden-Puckman Charitable Foundation – ufnding for salary cost of internship role for vital organisational support.

10. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Restricted	Un-Restricted	Total 2024
	£	£	£
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	5,980	5,980
Net Current Assets	105,301	970,691	1,075,992
	105,301	976,671	1,081,972

Comparative 2023	Restricted	Un-Restricted	Total 2023
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	10,020	10,020
Net Current Assets	105,301	870,701	976,002
	105,301	880,721	986,022

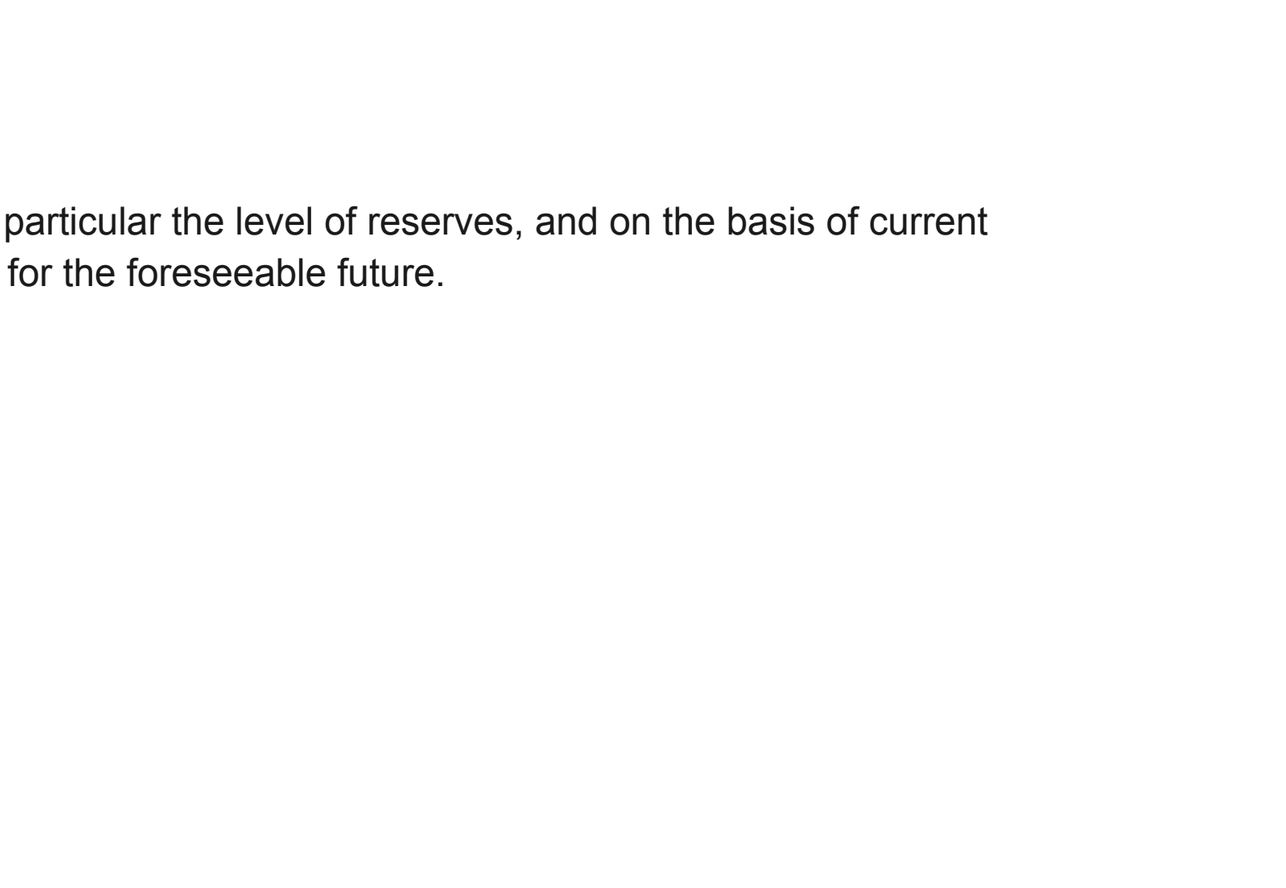
CHEM Trust Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31st December 2024

11. Related Party Transactions

A.M. Warhurst, a Director of CHEM Trust, and Ninja Reineke, a team member not based in the UK, are part of the management team of CHEM Trust Europe, a non-profit organisation based in Germany. During 2024 CHEM Trust made grants to CHEM Trust Europe totalling £59,282 (2023: £17,639).

12. Going concern

The trustees have reviewed the financial position of the Trust, and in particular the level of reserves, and on the basis of current projections, they are satisfied that the Trust remains a going concern for the foreseeable future.



CHEMTrust

Protecting humans and wildlife
from harmful chemicals



CHEM TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1118182

Accounts

CHEMTrust
Protecting humans and wildlife from harmful chemicals



Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

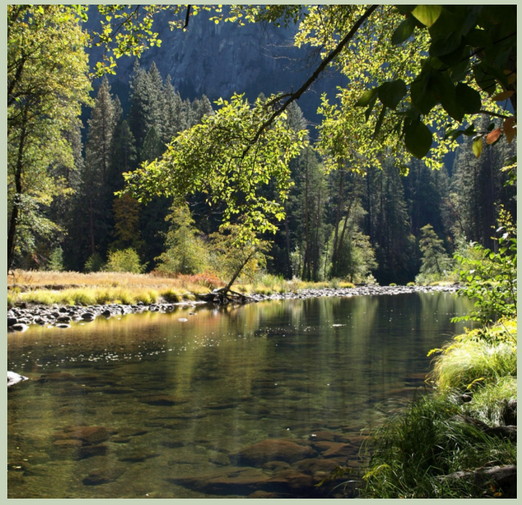
Charity No: 1118182
Company No: 05933897

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CHAIR'S FOREWORD



I am proud to introduce myself as CHEM Trust's new Chair. Since my appointment in November 2023, I have been on an enjoyable yet steep learning curve.

Chemical pollution is a problem as pervasive and complex to reverse as climate change. Tackling this issue is vital not just for human health but also for wildlife, and 2023 was a successful and busy year for CHEM Trust fighting this ongoing crisis. It was a year in which – in part because of dogged campaigning over many years from CHEM Trust – the EU Commission announced it would ban BPA in food packaging, the world took a step closer to banning harmful PFAS "forever chemicals", and new EU regulation was brought into law meaning companies will have to state if their products contain harmful chemicals that can interfere with our endocrine (hormone) system or are persistent and mobile in the environment. This progress is the result of decades of work by CHEM Trust and our European and UK partners.

In the last year we increased the size of the team in both the UK and Germany and grew our engagement with the public through social media channels. As I increasingly understand the achingly slow pace at which chemicals policy moves, I am blown away by these achievements and by the dedication and passion of our team, our partners, and our funders.

There is still much more for us to do. The 2024 elections for the European and UK Parliaments provide an opportunity to ensure that tackling chemical pollution is high on the political agenda. The stakes are high, as without action in these areas, we risk leaving a growing toxic legacy to our children, grandchildren, and the natural world of which we are all part.

Since 2007, CHEM Trust has shaped chemicals policies and is seen as a trusted partner. We have a good reputation with experts, scientists, decision-makers and other charities. Many of our wonderful funders recognise our unique and vital contribution to reducing harmful chemical pollution and support us year on year.

You can be assured that we will continue to campaign passionately and energetically for protective chemicals legislation that keeps us, future generations, and the world we live in, safe from harm.

My sincere thanks go to CHEM Trust's Vice-Chair, Justin Wilkes, and the Trustees for their support and welcome. My thanks also to CHEM Trust's Senior Management Team for supporting my introduction. As we look back and review 2023, I'd like to pay tribute to my predecessor, Mamta Patel for stewardship of the charity and to Michael Warhurst, our Executive Director, for delivering great strides forward in our work and strategy.

Sharon Darcy,
Chair of Trustees



OUR VISION

Our vision is a world where wildlife and humans co-exist with a sustainable chemical industry and where chemicals play no part in causing impaired reproduction, deformities, disease, or deficits in neurological function.

It is no secret that our planet is under catastrophic threat. The news cycle is never short of reports on ecological disasters, from raging wildfires caused by unchecked climate change to the extinction of more and more species stemming from destructive human practices. Our work addresses the chemical pollution crisis, which matches these other disasters in its harmful impacts but has a fraction of the public understanding and media coverage. It is the unspoken catastrophe that is driving our environment and health to the brink of collapse.

At CHEM Trust, we are committed to fighting this ongoing disaster; there is no longer a single ocean or continent on earth that is not polluted with harmful, synthetic chemicals. All humans and wildlife are at risk from contamination; blood sampling of humans has repeatedly found that 99% of us have harmful chemicals coursing through our bodies. Many of these chemicals are manufactured to persist, making them virtually indestructible in any environment, including inside us, where they accumulate throughout our lifetime.

Our focus is on endocrine disrupting chemicals, also known as hormone disrupting chemicals. These chemicals disrupt the exquisitely delicate endocrine system, which controls fertility, reproduction, and behaviour and is inextricably intertwined with the immune and nervous systems. Exposure to minuscule levels of toxic chemicals can have catastrophic effects, such as increasing the chances of developing certain cancers including breast cancer, or reducing sperm counts. Exposure in the womb can lead to lower IQ in children.

In wildlife, exposure to chemicals affects land, freshwater, and ocean-dwelling species. For example, it can cause male fish to produce female egg protein, prevent killer whales from reproducing, and alter the reproductive organs of otters. Studies on other species around the globe—including polar bears, frogs, and porpoises—have shown populations are buckling under the weight of chemical pollution. These chemical pollution impacts increasingly imperil populations driven to the brink of extinction by climate change and habitat loss.

Endocrine disrupting chemicals are woven into the fabric of our modern society. They are found in children's toys, clothing, cosmetics, cooking equipment, furniture, food packaging, buildings and transport, to name but a few.

It is too easy for harmful chemicals to be released into our world. They may leech out of a product through wear and tear, be released as waste during manufacturing, or be sprayed directly into the environment (as with fire-fighting foam). Once in the environment, many can accumulate in soils, rivers and the deep ocean; at this point, clean-up is nigh on impossible.



One recent estimation put the cost of cleaning up all PFAS (just one chemical class we are concerned about) at US$106 trillion – more than the entire planet's GDP. This is why the tap must be turned off, and these chemicals regulated at source; the only effective way to do this is through strong laws.

CHEM Trust, though small, makes a substantial impact. We collaborate with scientists who understand the complex effects of chemicals. We convert solid scientific evidence into actionable policy, which we advocate for with legislators to implement.

CHEM Trust's focus is on EU policy. The EU is the global region with the most effective and well-resourced chemicals policy system; many of its laws are leaps ahead of the rest of the world, and while many further improvements are needed, it remains the global gold standard. The EU acts as a global guiding beacon; many of its regulations inspire and inform other systems worldwide. We are working with coalition partners in the UK to ensure the UK government follows EU chemical laws, because they are the best in the world.

Current global policy, no matter what region, lags years, sometimes decades, behind the most cutting-edge science. While new policy is debated and repeatedly tweaked, the volume of toxic chemicals in our world, in wildlife and in our bodies continues to increase. Scientists have warned that we have exceeded the safe planetary boundary for chemical pollution, the limit which biodiversity and humanity can withstand, and the UN has officially put chemical pollution in the same category of global catastrophic threat as climate change and biodiversity loss. The time for debate is over; the time for action is now.

Our team has several lifetimes' worth of experience in chemical regulation. Where there have been watershed moments in chemicals, we have been there, often captaining the vessel of change. We have a unique blend of talent, knowledge, experience, and dedication to get results. Opposition is often fierce and timelines long, but we believe in the work we do, and our tenacity gets results.





OUR 10 KEY SUCCESSES OF 2023

1. Helping the adoption of world-leading rules for identifying harmful endocrine disrupters.

Endocrine disrupting chemicals interfere with human and wildlife's extraordinarily delicate endocrine system. Disruption of this system can cause developmental issues, neurological damage, and decreased fertility, to name but a few. Even though they are linked to harmful health impacts, endocrine disrupting chemicals are still found in everyday products such as cosmetics, toys and food packaging.

In 2023 – after years of campaigning from CHEM Trust and others – the EU became the first region in the world to introduce rules for identifying known and suspected endocrine disrupting substances and persistent and mobile chemicals. Companies will have to make it clear when their chemicals have these harmful properties, meaning it will be easier for us all to avoid them. Other EU laws will prevent their use in an increasing number of products. This marks a significant step towards protecting humans and nature from the most harmful chemicals in consumer products.

2. Keeping the focus on “forever chemicals” – PFAS

One of the most notorious groups of harmful chemicals is PFAS (per and poly-fluoroalkyl substances). They are better known in the public domain as “forever chemicals” because they are virtually indestructible and will remain, accumulating in the environment, for centuries. PFAS are found in toothpaste, make-up, frying pans, outdoor clothing, mattresses, carpets, smartphones, and food packaging, and many more items. We have been highlighting the harm these chemicals cause for many years, and over the past year, we have seen a significant increase in public awareness of and political attention on PFAS.

In 2023, the European Chemicals Agency published a long and detailed restriction proposal that would ban most of these forever chemicals from almost all uses in the EU. This proposal faces stiff opposition from the chemical industry, many of whom just want to continue using these harmful chemicals. Working with other NGOs, we stand prepared to defend this ban and protect our world from yet more polluting chemicals. We have already submitted a response to the public consultation, and we have highlighted new research and studies showing that PFAS pollution is found all over the globe, including in Europe and the UK, and is linked to health problems in people and wildlife.

3. Defending strong EU law against chemical industry weakening

CHEM Trust works closely with our sister charity in Germany, CHEM Trust Europe e.V., to influence decision-makers in the EU. In 2023, we also worked alongside environmental lawyers at ClientEarth to fight off a legal appeal from the PFAS manufacturer Chemours.

The European Chemical Agency had placed the GenX chemicals (a group of PFAS chemicals used in the manufacture of non-stick products) on the EU list of chemicals of very high concern. This list places certain legal obligations on the suppliers of the chemical to provide safety information for users and signals that companies should start to replace the substance with safer alternatives.

In 2019, Chemours, the manufacturer of GenX, challenged this decision by the European Chemicals Agency. Even when the court dismissed its claim, Chemours appealed the decision. We intervened alongside ClientEarth to support the European Chemicals Agency and the Netherlands Member State and were delighted when, in 2023, the EU Court of Justice again ruled against Chemours’ appeal.

In this case, CHEM Trust’s technical expertise was an important contribution to support the European Chemicals Agency who had taken the correct approach in listing these chemicals as substances of very high concern to protect people and nature further.



4. Calling for an update of EU chemical rules

The Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) is the main and most important law governing chemicals in the EU.

The current legislation was agreed in 2007, and although it was groundbreaking at the time, it needs updating to keep us safe from chemicals used in products throughout the EU. The EU Commission promised to update REACH when it released the Chemical Strategy for Sustainability in 2020, but so far has failed to do so.

During 2023, to highlight the dangers of further delay and keep up the pressure for REACH update, we published a joint report alongside the European Environmental Bureau titled ‘Waiting for REACH: The negative impacts of delaying reform of EU chemical laws’. The report examined and warned of the environmental, human health, and economic fallout from a continued delay to the REACH revision. Our efforts have ensured that it has stayed in the headlines and that the next Commission will almost certainly continue the work.

5. Making our food packaging safer

One of the most well-known endocrine disrupting chemicals is bisphenol A, also known as BPA. BPA can derail the endocrine system, mimicking or disrupting oestrogen and other hormones. The health effects linked with exposure to BPA include breast cancer, prostate cancer, endometriosis, heart disease, and impaired brain development in children.

Currently, the laws covering food packaging, cooking equipment and tableware are less protective than other EU chemical regulations. CHEM Trust has been calling for new European laws to restrict the use of harmful chemicals in food packaging since 2014. Since CHEM Trust began, we have also called for bans on using BPA in a host of everyday products. So we welcomed the news in 2023 that the European Commission would ban BPA and other similar chemicals in food packaging. However, as it covers only one group of harmful chemicals, we are still pressing for a complete reform of the laws on chemicals in food and drink packaging.

6. Acting on pollution in the UK

During 2023, CHEM Trust worked with UK NGO coalition partners to highlight the threat of chemical pollution to people and nature in the UK. We have collaborated on joint events, briefings, and news stories, sharing our expertise and analysis within the coalitions.

We joined forces with renowned wildlife presenter Chris Packham, other NGOs and concerned individuals to march outside the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs' headquarters, calling for the government to halt biodiversity decline in the UK. We also co-hosted successful events at the Conservative and Labour Party Conferences, where we discussed the impact of chemical pollution on our rivers and oceans.

Unfortunately, since the UK left the EU, the UK has not kept pace with chemical regulation developing in the EU. This means that people and nature in the UK are now less protected from harmful chemicals than near neighbours across the Channel. We have analysed the divergence in regulation and regularly update a table we can share with journalists and others to easily communicate the lack of action to address chemical pollution in the UK.

A particular area where the UK is moving more slowly than the EU is restricting PFAS chemicals. So, it has been essential for us to get the PFAS pollution issue on the UK political agenda. In January, we jointly hosted a parliamentary event where Professor Ian Cousins, a world expert on PFAS, spoke about the global PFAS pollution issue and how to solve it. We followed up with a meeting with the UK Minister responsible for chemicals.

We worked with several NGOs to publish a 'PFAS Action Plan', setting out the actions required in the UK to transition to a PFAS-free economy by 2035. We have sent this document to the government and have met with officials to discuss the needed actions.

7. Advocating for best practice at the global level

Chemical pollution threatens people and wildlife globally. So, it is imperative that we work to achieve best practice on chemical legislation adopted worldwide. This is the only way forward for a toxic-free planet.

Now that the EU has introduced new hazard classes for endocrine disrupting chemicals into its Classification, Labelling and Packaging legislation, implementing these laws worldwide is the next step to ensure the harm from these chemicals is addressed globally, protecting humans and wildlife from harmful chemical pollution.

The EU has already started submitting the new endocrine disrupting chemical hazard classes to the Globally Harmonised System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, and we have contributed our expertise to these discussions. Although this process will take several years, when successful, it will bring about bold and greatly improved global protection.

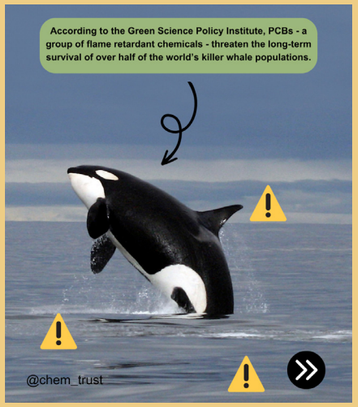
8. Taking our messages to new audiences

A vital part of our role is communicating about chemical pollution to a range of audiences. We use a variety of platforms to deliver our messages, including news stories and blogs on our website, presentations and webinars, social media, and newsletters. CHEM Trust produces three newsletters covering the topics of harmful chemicals in food packaging, EU chemical regulations, and the general work of CHEM Trust. During 2023, we obtained over 200 new subscribers to our newsletters and retained high click-through rates for them all – showing that people are reading our stories.

CHEM Trust launched on Instagram in 2023. This new platform has allowed us to think carefully about how to make the issues we work on more appealing to a younger audience. We have also been exploring how to describe our work more visually, which will catch the eye of people scrolling on social media.

In 2023, we also undertook a project with our UK NGO partners to understand more clearly what messaging resonates more purposefully with our UK audience. We carried out a round of focus groups, and the findings helped us understand how to better engage people on chemical pollution. Based on the results, we are developing a toolkit for UK NGOs, which will be ready in 2024.









9. Growing the organisation

When CHEM Trust launched in 2007, it was a team of two with an expenditure of £100,000. Sixteen years later, we (alongside our sister organisation CHEM Trust Europe) are a 20-person strong team in four countries, with an expenditure of over £1.4 million.

2023 saw us recruit five new posts to increase our external impact and internal efficiency. The new posts created are:

a) A Scientific Researcher to support the work on PFAS and other hazardous chemicals,

b) A Senior EU Campaigner to expand our ability to influence the EU Parliament,

c) A Finance and Resources Officer to support the Senior Team to ensure our financial and personnel processes are well-managed and efficient,

d) A Philanthropy Officer to help maintain CHEM Trust's income as we transition from a small to a medium-sized organisation.

e) A Communications Officer in CHEM Trust Europe who produces communications to engage the German public on chemical pollution.

We have also recruited new Trustees, including a new Chair who will support us through the next five years of the CHEM Trust strategy.



10. Thanking our funders

The highly technical nature of chemicals policy means funding is scarce for fighting chemical pollution, and our small team works hard for each funding win.

2023 was a good year for us regarding income, and we are mindful of the need to secure long-term funding to sustain our vital work. We are extremely grateful to each of our funders for their vision and patience in supporting our mission which can take years to progress.

This year, we were pleased to receive new multi-year funding from Tides Foundation and The Sigrid Rausing Trust. We also received new annual funding from the Flotilla Foundation and repeat annual funding from the Kestrelman Trust and EEHI.

We are hugely grateful to the funders listed above and our ongoing multi-year funders some of whom are anonymous, and others who have supported us for many years without whom we would not have the support to grow as an organisation and fight for much-needed change.

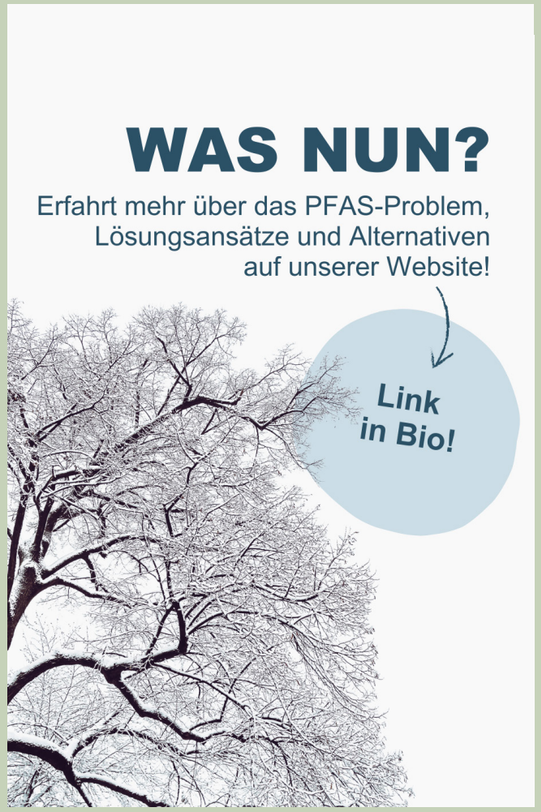
In 2023, we held our first funder event where we thanked our current funders and showcased our vital work to funders with whom we would like to work in the future.

The event was a great success and included a speech from a world-leading expert on endocrine disruptors, Professor Andreas Kortenkamp. We had excellent feedback from many event attendees, and many new, close relationships were forged that we are building on in 2024.









CHEM TRUST EUROPE

CHEM Trust Europe e.V. is our sister organisation, legally established in Hamburg, Germany. CHEM Trust Europe plays a crucial role within the CHEM Trust family, as Germany is the largest and most powerful EU Member State, with the most significant vote in decision-making.

It also has the largest chemical manufacturing of any nation within the EU. CHEM Trust must maintain and increase our presence here. We work closely together on EU policy and ensuring our messages reach the public and decision-makers.

CHALLENGES

Right now, our planet sits at a tipping point. Chemical pollution is one of nine planetary boundaries that scientists predict, if crossed, may trigger catastrophic environmental changes. It is thought we have already crossed the chemical pollution boundary. However, the introduction of new, safer chemical legislation continues to grind much too slowly; here are some of the challenges we face and why it is vital our work continues.

Industry demands

While CHEM Trust works tirelessly to protect the world from dangerous chemical pollution, there are many who fight against us. The chemical industry – those who design and make synthetic chemicals – and many industries that use chemicals in consumer product production do not always like what we say. While we know stopping the tidal wave of harmful chemicals is a vital step in saving the health of our planet, industry often sees it as an inconvenience to their profit margins. They are not afraid to spend vast amounts of money and resources to fight against new, protective laws. In both financial weight and lobbying power, industry vastly outnumbers us; it is a true David vs Goliath fight.

Despite this daunting disparity, we are proud to fight against unreasonable and environmentally harmful industry demands.

The chemical industry is robust in reaching the ear of decision-makers on chemical laws, and without CHEM Trust's voice, acting as a foil against sometimes unreasonable industry demands, the situation would be even more disastrous for people, nature and the planet.









A changing political context

Across Europe, the political priorities of the public and politicians are changing. The focus is increasingly on establishing a safe space for industrial growth to increase global competitiveness, often at the expense of vital green policies. These shifts have been especially heightened in the context of significant geopolitical events, such as the war in Ukraine and the cost-of-living crisis.

In 2023, we saw this play out on the EU stage as attempts were made in Parliament to block the nature restoration law. While this did not come to fruition, it serves as a clear indication of shifting attitudes toward environmental regulations.

This pattern is expected to normalise in 2024 and beyond as pro-industry policies become more popular, and green policies increasingly get relegated. Given the increasingly difficult political backdrop, we need to redouble our efforts and use innovative methods to keep our key evidence-based asks at the forefront of policymakers' minds. We are ready to defend laws that shield people and the environment from dangerous chemical pollution.

A post-Brexit UK

In the UK, the government has continued to grapple with its relationship with the EU, and much anti-EU sentiment persists. This has made the government difficult to engage with, and our asks for the UK to align with the EU's protective gold standard chemicals policy have been met with indifference.

In recent years, there have been moves away from EU policies, resulting in the UK becoming much less robust than the EU in its approach to harmful chemicals. Many of our efforts have been focused on navigating these dangerous waters to prevent the UK from becoming a dumping ground for toxic chemicals banned elsewhere in the EU. For example, since Brexit, the EU has adopted eight new restrictions on harmful substances; in the UK, that number is zero. Without immediate change, UK citizens risk increasing exposure to harmful chemicals.

While many vested interests battle against our work, what we do is crucial to the health of our world. We tackle complex challenges with confidence based on strong science. Each small step leads to visible strides and, ultimately, success.

LOOKING AHEAD TO 2024

2024 is the year of elections in both the EU and the UK. CHEM Trust will work hard with partners to ensure that acting on the chemical pollution crisis is at the forefront of the new parliamentarians' thinking as they take their seats.

Push for progressive change in the EU

In 2024, the EU enters a transition period with elections on the horizon and a new batch of MEPs poised to take post. Whatever the political winds, CHEM Trust will push for strong chemical regulation that phases out the most harmful chemicals. Our priorities include:

1: REACH Revision: Continuing to push for REACH revision, highlighting current REACH shortcomings and advocating for a streamlined regulatory process to eliminate hazardous chemicals swiftly.

2: Legal identification of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals: Ensuring the new rules on classifying endocrine disrupting chemicals are implemented in a protective way, balancing available data and evidence-based action.

3: Group Restrictions: Urging rapid controls on chemical groups, focusing efforts on the PFAS group restrictions and bisphenol controls.

4: Advocacy and Awareness: Increasing awareness among policymakers and the public about the chemical crisis, particularly in the context of upcoming EU elections.

5: Legislative Opportunities: We will leverage opportunities presented by revising product legislation, such as the EU Toy Safety regulations, to advance our agenda of preventing harmful chemicals from being used in consumer products.

Prevent the UK from falling behind the EU

Post general election, we will continue to work with the UK government and our NGO partners to protect the UK public from harmful chemicals. Our priorities include:

1: Awareness Raising: Continue to work with UK health and environmental NGOs to raise awareness of chemical pollution with the public and decision-makers.

2. Highlight Regulatory Gaps: Use national media, influential bodies, and parliamentary channels to spotlight areas where the UK lags behind the EU in chemical protection standards, especially on endocrine disrupting chemicals.

3: Advocate for Regulatory Improvements: Engage with governmental processes to advocate for improvements in UK chemicals regulation.

4: Campaign for PFAS Restrictions: Press for restrictions on PFAS, aligning with EU proposals and raising public concern through advocacy and supporting media work.

Stronger chemical protections worldwide

Now that the EU has introduced new hazard classes for endocrine disrupting chemicals into its Classification, Labelling and Packaging legislation, the next step is to ensure these classes best defend humans and wildlife from harmful chemical pollution by implementing these laws globally. During 2024, we will continue to attend OECD meetings where we will advocate the scientific case for adopting these classes.



A NEW FIVE-YEAR STRATEGY FOR CHEM TRUST

Our current strategy runs out in 2024, the year when the UK has a general election and the EU elects a new Parliament. We have seen huge success during the current period, and we now want to take CHEM Trust as an organisation, and our impact, to the next level.

We have been discussing elements of our new strategy during 2023, and in 2024 we will finalise the strategy that will take us to 2030.
This strategy will focus on growing the organisation, making us robust to weather future challenges and increase our impact on reducing chemical pollution.

In line with our charitable objectives, we will continue to focus on the world-leading EU chemicals regulatory system, whilst also maintaining our work in the UK and planning to expand our work to other parts of the world, via the progress at EU level.

On organisational growth, the strategy will have clear objectives and annual operating plans for augmented governance including financial management, greater income generation and increased engagement with consumers.



ORGANISATIONAL INFORMATION

Statement by the Trustees

The Trustees, who are also directors of the Company for the purposes of the Companies Act, and trustees for charity law purposes, present their combined directors' report and annual report and financial statements of CHEM Trust for the year ended 31st December 2023. 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006. The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

Registered Company number

05933897 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

1118182

Registered office

Impact Hub London Euston, 1 Triton Square, London NW1 3DX

Trustees

- Mamta Patel (Tenure ended as Chair, November 2023)
- Sharon Darcy (Appointed as Chair, November 2023)
- Leslie Jones OBE (Treasurer)
- Colin Church
- Dorothea Irving (Resigned 15th November 2023)
- Ariadna Rodrigo
- Justin Wilkes
- Gareth Simkins (Appointed November 2023)

Staff

- Michael Warhurst —Executive Director
- Elizabeth Salter Green — Fundraising Director
- Anna Watson —Director of Policy and Advocacy
- Julie Chisholm —Director of Finance and Resources
- Chloe Alexander —Senior UK Chemicals Campaigner
- Julie Schneider —Senior Campaigner
- Amelia Womack - Senior EU Campaigner
- Eleanor Hawke — Campaigner
- Chloe Topping —Assistant Campaigner
- Shubhi Sharma - Scientific Research Assistant
- Trish Westbrook - Finance and Resources Officer
- Joe Reed — Campaign Intern / Philanthropy Officer
- Amber Brown - Campaign and Communications Intern

Team members not based in the UK

- Ninja Reineke — Head of Science
- Pia Juul Nielsen — EDC Science and Policy Expert
- Antonia Reihlen — Chemicals Policy Expert
- Stefan Scheuer — Chief EU Policy Advocate
- Ioana Bere — EU Policy Advocate
- Fanny Buffin —EU Policy Support
- Simone Hencke - Communications Officer

Auditor

Knox Cropper LLP, 65-68 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3A 2AD

Bankers

The Co-Operative, Bank, PO Box 101
1 Balloon Street, Manchester, M60 4EP

Insurance Brokers

PIB Insurance Brokers
Southgate House, Southgate Street
Gloucester, GL1 1UB

Structure and Governance

Governing Document

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of CHEM Trust.

Organisation

The activities of CHEM Trust are overseen by the Trustees.

Selection of Trustees

Sharon Darcy was appointed as Chair of Trustees in November 2023 when Mamta Patel's tenure as Chair ended. Dorothée Irving stepped down in November, and a new Trustee, Gareth Simkins was appointed in November.

Policies and procedure for training and induction of Trustees

Our Trustees are recruited for their experience, including on the Boards of other pertinent organisations. We also take all new trustees through an in-depth induction process and offer external training when appropriate.

Organisational structure of the charity

The Executive Director is responsible for leading day-to day operations and agreeing strategy with the Board. He is supported by a Senior Management Team.

Related Parties

The trustees consider that there are no related parties other than themselves.

Risk Management

The Executive Director and SMT own the organisation's Risk Register. The currency of the risks stated and their mitigation status are reviewed regularly by SMT and by the relevant Sub-Committees of the Board, as well as by the Full Board annually. Mitigation measures are in place and are continually strengthened for the major risk areas for CHEM Trust around funding income and financial management, data cybersecurity, reputation, people recruitment, retention of and management of staff.

Financial Review

The finances of Chem Trust were carefully managed in 2023. There were many challenges facing us including increasing inflation, ongoing impact of Brexit on chemicals policy and a continuing uncertain world. Against this background Chem Trust remained determined to take forward its vital work reinforced by continuing financial stability.

During 2023 we were successful in raising £1,253,313, a good increase on the £943,225 raised in 2022. We are lucky that our funders all recognise the issues we deal with and their effect on human health, animals and the environment generally. As always fundraising remains a challenge. We have a broad spectrum of enlightened Trust and Foundation funders some traditional, others pioneering, but there are few that recognise the importance of our chemical work and this presents uncertainty as far as raising income is concerned. The nature of the funding with some vital multi-year funders adds to this uncertainty when these agreements come to an end.

During 2023 our expenditure totalled £1,124,277 which was an increase on the £721,917 we spent in 2022. Again, there were challenges for us in getting key staff with very specialist skills and knowledge; but in spite of this we continued to achieve high standards in our work. The overall result in 2023 was a bottom line surplus of £129,036. This surplus will help us to expand our work in 2024 and consolidate our financial position going forward.

The financial management of Chem Trust continued to be maintained to a very high standard. We have formed a Finance and Audit Committee which meets quarterly and this Committee and the Board receive regular management accounts including year-end forecasts. The finances of Chem Trust are also fully linked to its strategy and this will be vigorously maintained going forward.

At the year end general fund reserves totalled £830,721, designated funds £50,000 and restricted funds £105,301.

Investments

Our Trust main bank account is with the Cooperative Bank which has a high standard of corporate responsibility. We also have some of our reserves in an account with the CAF bank. During the year we began exploring new ways to maximise the return on our money while ensuring it is completely safe.

Reserves policy

Purpose

The context in which CHEM Trust works influences the management and stewardship of the charity's reserves. The threat from chemicals is acknowledged to be extremely grave. CHEM Trust is the only charity focussing solely on chemicals in the UK, as well as having a strong presence in the EU. Funding for our work is difficult and often can take years to secure as our issue is highly technical and can be difficult to explain to a non-expert audience. Expertise in the sector is rare.

The charity holds reserves to provide funding to support the continuation of the charitable aims and objectives and the ability to meet financial commitments in the event of a significant unforeseen reduction in income or increase in operational costs.

The level of reserves is set by considering the uncertain nature of the charity's income, given its highly technical cause, which relies on trust and foundation funding and the recurrent expenditure and financial commitments the charity has.

The charity has limited overheads arising from accommodation as we use shared central office space. Hence, our main financial commitments arise from personnel. There is a global lack of expertise in chemicals policy and regulations, so it is vital we both retain our own staff and also are in a position to attract new, rare expertise wherever possible. In the event of a significant reduction in income, the Trustees believe that 9 months operational costs held in reserve allows for an appropriate period in which to seek new income streams to continue the charity's work.

In managing our reserves strategy, CHEM Trust works in accordance with the recommendations provided by the Charity Commission. These guidelines emphasise considerations such as future strategy, cash flow projections, risk assessment, potential impact evaluation, and fundraising challenges.

- Future Strategy - CHEM Trust aims for managed and sustainable growth and will continue to review this on an ongoing basis.
- Future Cash Flow - We face an ongoing challenge due to peaks and troughs of multi-year and annual funding.
- Risk and Potential Impact - Scientific and policy experts in the area of chemical pollution and management are very rare and often the organisation has to search for several years to find the best staff.
- Fundraising Challenges – The issue of chemical pollution is a 'Cinderella' issue that is enormously underfunded compared to the global threat it represents. Our reliance on a single source of income, Trusts and Foundations, renders us more susceptible to sector fluctuations. It is very difficult to understand the solutions which are highly technical in nature and often take many years to implement. CHEM Trust has very lengthy fundraising lead in times.

Building of the reserves

The long-term sustainability of an organisation is reliant on its ability to deliver and fund its strategy and manage unforeseen circumstances. Access to unrestricted retained funds is essential for maintaining financial health and operational flexibility. We aim to meet our reserves policy by accumulating unrestricted net balances whenever possible, without compromising our charitable objectives. Any shortfall in income from year to year could disrupt our operations. Hence, it is imperative to ensure we have a good level of reserves to fulfil our legal, compliance, and statutory obligations during such occurrences.

Allocation of the reserves

We intend to build reserves for the following financial and operational needs:

- Shortfalls in operating cash flow, such as delayed donor payments.
- Unexpected revenue losses, such as unsuccessful funding bids or reduced grant amounts.
- Significant increases in operating expenses, such as cost-of-living crises or inflation rises.
- Unforeseen and unplanned acquisitions of essential fixed assets, such as larger office space, equipment, or software.
- Employment of additional fundraising resources to strengthen the charity's sustainability efforts.
- Sustaining or continuing activities in priority areas during revenue downturns or to bridge gaps between grant applications.
- Investing in staff development initiatives to continue or increase delivery of our charitable objectives.
- Seizing timely opportunities through additional expert personnel and/or activities or launching new projects to influence policy developments.
- Undertaking special projects with significant development or start-up costs to position the organisation as a leader or in a niche area, with the potential for attracting new funding sources.

Value of reserves

Given our current annual expenditure of approximately £1.45 million (£121,000 per month) and our ongoing growth, the trustees advise that our reserves should be £900,000 - £1,000,000 representing approximately 8-9 months of turnover. This allocation ensures our ability to fulfil any legal, compliance, and statutory obligations in the event of the outcomes of any identified risk factors or the potential closure of the organisation.

Authority, Monitoring and Reporting

Ongoing monitoring of the reserves is undertaken during the year by the Fundraising, Finance, Audit and IT Committee. At the time of mid-year financial results when budgets are revisited, the reserve position, including how funds are allocated, is reported to the Board.

Fundraising Strategy

Aside from our initial start-up grant from WWF-UK in 2007, the majority of our funding has come from trusts and foundations, mainly based in the UK, EU and US. We are starting to investigate new funding streams but we are at a very early stage of doing this.

Capacity and cost are critical factors for a charity of our size and trust and foundation fundraising is very cost-effective. We try to keep our fundraising costs to a minimum. Currently we have a ROI of around 23:1. We try to obtain multi-year, core funding where possible.

We currently have some 17 regular funders, many of whom have been funding us for many years. We never take any funders for granted and work hard on our ongoing relationships with them. CHEM Trust has more than doubled its income over the past five years even though securing funding for chemical pollution work that is technical and hard to understand is difficult and time-consuming. Chemical pollution work is one of the most under-funded environmental issues in the UK; the Environmental Funders Network's "Where the Green Grants Went" calls it a Cinderella issue. Further, our impact timeline is very long; it can sometimes take decades to make significant progress towards banning a particular chemical because chemicals policy is complex, involving many vested parties.

Funders may request specific, short-term outcomes to be delivered within a short period. We cannot promise a certain chemical will be banned within a particular timeframe, much as we would like to do so! Each year, the plan we follow is to try to retain our current funders and recruit 1-2 new funders.

Statement of the Trustees

The trustees (who are also the directors of CHEM Trust for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law and Charity law require 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 those financial statements, the trustees are required to

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charity SORP;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, relating to small companies,

By Order of the Trustees
Sharon Darcy (Chair)



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF CHEM TRUST FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CHEM Trust (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the statement of financial activities (including the income and expenditure account), the 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 and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information.
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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

the directors' report included within the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, 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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

- The Charitable Company is required to comply with both company law and charity law and, based on our knowledge of its activities, we identified that the legal requirement to accurately account for restricted funds was of key significance.
- We gained an understanding of how the charitable company complied with its legal and regulatory framework, including the requirement to properly account for restricted funds, through discussions with management and a review of the documented policies, procedures and controls.
- The audit team, which is experienced in the audit of charities, considered the charitable company's susceptibility to material misstatement and how fraud may occur. Our considerations included the risk of management override.
- Our approach was to check that all restricted income was properly identified and separately accounted for and to ensure that only valid and appropriate expenditure was charged to restricted funds. This included reviewing journal adjustments and unusual transactions.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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 charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken, so that we might state to the charitable company's members 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

Shoaib Arshad (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Knox Cropper LLP (Statutory Auditor)
Shoaib Arshad
Knox Cropper LLP
Statutory Auditor
65 Leadenhall Street
London, EC3A 2AD

CHEM TRUST STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCORPORATING AN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £
Income from							
Grants and donations	2	811,744	427,697	1,239,441	725,926	216,276	942,202
Charitable activities		8,039	-	8,039	-	-	-
Income		5,833	-	5,833	1,023	-	1,023
Total		825,616	427,697	1,253,313	726,949	216,276	943,225
Expenditure on							
Raising funds		97,202	-	97,202	67,035	-	67,035
Charitable Expenditure		645,605	381,470	1,027,075	438,254	216,628	654,882
Total	3	742,807	381,470	1,124,277	505,289	216,628	721,917
Net Income/ (Expenditure) for the year		82,809	46,227	129,036	221,660	(352)	221,308
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Movement in Funds		82,809	46,227	129,036	221,660	(352)	221,308
Total Funds Brought Forward		797,912	59,074	856,986	576,252	59,426	635,678
Total Funds Carried Forward		880,721	105,301	986,022	797,912	59,074	856,986

The company's income and expenditure all relate to continuing activities. The notes form part of these financial statements.

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Fxed Assets	5	10,020	6,583
Current Assets			
Debtors	6	8,177	49,880
Cash at Bank and in hand		1,040,574	848,876
Total		1,048,751	898,756
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(72,749)	(48,353)
Net Current Assets		976,002	850,403
Net Assets		986,022	856,986
Funds			
Restricted Funds	9	105,301	59,074
Unrestricted Funds	8	880,721	797,912
Total		986,022	856,986

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 2024 and were signed on their behalf by:



Sharon Darcy (Chair)

Company Registration Number: 05933897
Charity Registration Number: 1118182
The notes form part of these financial statements

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities: Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	184,672	(1,562)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Dividends and interest from investments	13,872	1,023
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(6,846)	(3,277)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	7,026	(2,254)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	191,698	(3,816)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	848,876	852,692
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	1,040,574	848,876
Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities		
	2023 £	**2022 £**
Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period	129,036	221,308
Depreciation charges	3,409	2,438
(Gains)/losses on investments	-	-
Dividends and interest from investments	(13,872)	(1,023)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	41,703	(49,050)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	24,396	(175,235)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	184,672	(1,562)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of accounts

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 and 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)", and the Companies Act 2006. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included on the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to incoming resources in period for which it has been received.

Resources Expended

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributable to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Fund accounting

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

Restricted funds can 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.

Tangible fixed assets

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

Plant and machinery etc. – 20% straight line Individual fixed assets costing £100 or more are initially recorded at cost.

Taxation

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

Pension

The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the charitable company's pension scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have been made in the process of applying the above accounting policies that have a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

2. VOLUNTARY INCOME

The analysis of voluntary income for the year is as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Grants	1,239,441	942,202

3. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

The charitable expenditure of CHEM Trust relates to various projects to highlight the scientific research linking exposure to chemicals to harmful effects on health. The analysis of expenditure is:

2023				
	Raising funds £	**Charitable activities £**	**Total 2023 £**	**Total 2022 £**
Direct costs				
Fundraising	25,866		25,866	7,722
Web management and IT support	-	17,047	17,047	11,381
Cost of Experts	-	246,502	246,502	148,774
Grants payable	-	66,848	66,848	52,149
eV - Administration	-	68,391	68,391	25,925
Project costs	-	-	-	-
Meetings and events	-	25,283	25,283	16,485
Travel and expenses	-	23,333	23,333	12,550
Foreign currency	-	14,297	14,297	13,888
(gains)/losses				
Total	25,866	461,701	487,567	288,874
Support costs				
Employment costs	71,336	461,954	533,290	389,768
Other staff costs	-	20,789	20,789	3,802
HR consultancy	-	14,990	14,990	-
Insurance	-	3,567	3,567	3,811
Bookkeeping	-	9,788	9,788	3,247
Office expenses & PPS	-	41,696	41,696	22,777
PR Communication	-	-	-	-
Audit fee/IE fee	-	9,180	9,180	7,200
Bank charges	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	3,410	3,410	2,438
Total	71,336	565,374	636,710	433,043
Grand total	97,202	1,027,075	1,124,277	721,917

Governance costs included in Charitable activities:

	2023 £	**2022 £**
Employment costs	-	-
Bookkeeping fee	9,788	7,001
Audit fee/Independent examination	7,740	7,200
Total	17,528	14,201

Prior Year

2022			
	Raising funds £	**Charitable activities £**	**Total 2022 £**
Direct costs			
Fundraising	7,722		7,722
Web management and IT support	-	11,381	11,381
Cost of Experts	-	148,774	148,774
Grants payable	-	52,149	52,149
eV - Administration	-	25,925	25,925
Project costs	-	-	-
Meetings and events	-	16,485	16,485
Travel and expenses	-	12,550	12,550
Foreign currency	-	13,888	13,888
(gains)/losses			
Total	7,722	281,152	288,874
Support costs			
Employment costs	59,313	330,455	389,768
Other staff costs	-	3,802	3,802
HR consultancy	-	-	-
Insurance	-	3,811	3,811
Bookkeeping	-	3,247	3,247
Office expenses & PPS	-	22,777	22,777
PR Communication	-	-	-
Audit fee/IE fee	-	7,200	7,200
Bank charges	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	2,438	2,438
Total	59,313	373,730	433,043
Grand total	67,035	654,882	721,917

4. STAFF AND RELATED COSTS

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and Salaries	452,065	332,310
Social Security Costs	43,263	32,323
Pension Costs	37,962	25,134
Total	533,290	389,767
The average number of employees during the year was:	11	8

Two employees received emoluments between £60,000-£70,000 (2022: 1 employee).

The remuneration of Senior Management amounted to £263,592 (2022: £147,184). The Senior Management Team comprises the Executive Director, Fundraising Director, Director of Policy and Advocacy and the Director of Finance and Resources. The increase in cost is due to a restructure of the senior management team.

Trustees Remuneration and Benefits

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

Trustees' expenses

No reimbursement of expenses has been made or is due to be made to any of the Trustees in respect of the year (2022: No Reimbursements).

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

2023 £	
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	18,736
Additions	6,846
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2023	25,582
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2023	12,153
Charge for the year	3,409
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2023	15,562
Net book value at 31 December 2023	10,020
Net book value at 31 December 2022	6,583

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £	2022 £
Accrued income	8,130	45,180
Prepayments	47	4,700
Total	8,177	49,880

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £	2022 £
Other Creditors	30,420	30,208
Accruals and deferred income	41,340	18,145
Taxation and Social Security	989	-
Total	72,749	48,353

8. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance 01/01/23 £	Transfers £	Net Incoming Resources £	Balance 31/12/23 £
General funds	747,912	-	82,809	830,721
Designated funds – Chemicals, Strategy & Policy Fund	50,000	-	-	50,000
Total	797,912	-	82,809	880,721
Comparative 2022				
	Balance 01/01/22£	**Transfers £**	**Net Incoming Resources £**	**Balance 31/12/22 £**
General funds	526,252	-	221,660	747,912
Designated funds – Chemicals, Strategy & Policy Fund	50,000	-	-	50,000
Total	576,252	-	221,660	797,912

9. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance 01/01/23 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Balance 31/12/23 £
Other grants	66,306	76,600	(55,408)	-	87,498
EUREN	(10,945)	111,144	(100,199)	-	-
Tides Foundation	3,713	80,115	(66,025)	-	17,803
Flotilla Foundation	-	139,838	(139,838)		-
Polden-Puckman Charitable Foundation	-	20,000	(20,000)	-	-
Total	59,074	427,697	(381,470)	-	105,301
Comparative 2022					
	Balance 01/01/22 £	**Income £**	**Expenditure £**	**Transfers £**	**Balance 31/12/22 £**
The Mava Foundation	59,126	32,180	(91,306)	-	-
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	300	-	(300)	-	-
Other grants	-	76,600	(10,294)	-	66,306
EURENI	-	85,220	(96,165)	-	(10,945)
Tides Foundation	-	22,276	(18,563)	-	3,713
Total	59,426	216,276	(216,628)	-	59,074

Anonymous Funding

funding for continuing to shift policy on persistent marine pollutants at EU level.

Tides Foundation

funding for PFAS outreach and education.

EURENI

This budget discrepancy was as a result of issues with VAT after Brexit that we are in the process of resolving

Flotilla Foundation

funding in support of the 'Improving the EU's world leading Chemicals Regulation and keeping the post-Brexit UK at the same level'

Polden-Puckman Charitable Foundation

funding for salary cost of internship role for vital organisational support.

10. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Restricted £	Un-Restricted £	Total 2023 £
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	10,020	10,020
Net Current Assets	105,301	870,701	976,002
Total	105,301	880,721	986,022
Comparative 2022			
	Restricted £	**Un-Restricted £**	**Total 2022 £**
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	6,583	6,583
Net Current Assets	59,074	791,329	850,403
Total	59,074	797,912	856,986

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A.M. Warhurst, a Director of CHEM Trust, and Ninja Reineke, a team member not based in the UK, are part of the management team of CHEM Trust Europe, a non-profit organisation based in Germany. During 2023 CHEM Trust made grants to CHEM Trust Europe totalling £17,639 (2022: £25,925).

12. GOING CONCERN

The trustees have reviewed the financial position of the Trust, and in particular the level of reserves, and on the basis of current projections, they are satisfied that the Trust remains a going concern for the foreseeable future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Photos

Page 3 top left GomezDavid on iStock; Page 14 Rawpixel on iStock; Page 18 top left Antoine2K on iStock, bottom left mladenbalinovac on iStock

Design

Out of Place Design Studio | https://outofplace.studio/


CHEMTrust
Protecting humans and wildlife
from harmful chemicals

CHEM TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1118182

Accounts

CHEM Trust
(Limited by Guarantee)

Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Charity No: 1118182
Company No: 05933897

CHEM Trust

Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

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CHEM TRUST
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees, who are also directors of the Company for the purposes of the Companies Act, and trustees for charity law purposes, present their combined directors' report and annual report and financial statements of CHEM Trust for the year ended 31st December 2022.

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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006. The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

1. Reference and administrative details

Registered Company number

- 05933897 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

- 1118182

Registered office
Impact Hub
34B York Way
Kings Cross
London
N1 9AB

Trustees
Mamta Patel (Vice Chair to Sept 2022), (Chair from Sept 2022)
Nigel Haigh OBE (resigned 15 September 2022)
Oliver Smith (resigned 7 July 2022)
Leslie Jones OBE (Treasurer)
Deborah Tripley (resigned 15 September 2022)
Colin Church
Dorothée Irving (appointed 15 September 2022)
Ariadna Rodrigo (appointed 15 September 2022)
Justin Wilkes (appointed 15 September 2022)

Staff
Michael Warhurst – Executive Director
Elizabeth Salter Green – Fundraising Director
Anna Watson – Director of Policy and Advocacy
Julie Chisholm – Director of Finance and Resources
Chloe Alexander – UK Chemicals Campaigner
Chloe Topping – Assistant Campaigner
Julie Schneider – Campaigner
Eleanor Hawke – Assistant Campaigner
Joe Reed – Campaign Intern

Team members not based in the UK
Ninja Reineke – Head of Science
Pia Juul Nielsen – EDC Science and Policy Expert
Antonia Reihlen – Chemicals Policy Expert
Stefan Scheuer – Chief EU Policy Advocate
Ioana Bere – EU Policy Advocate
Fanny Buffin – EU Policy Support

Auditor
Knox Cropper LLP
65-68 Leadenhall Street
London
EC3A 2AD

Bankers
The Co-Operative Bank
PO Box 101
1 Balloon Street, Manchester
M60 4EP

Insurance Brokers
PIB Insurance Brokers
Southgate House, Southgate Street
Gloucester, GL1 1UB

2. Structure, Governance & Management

2.1 Governing Document
The Memorandum of and Articles of Association of CHEM Trust.

2.2 Organisation
The activities of CHEM Trust are overseen by the Trustees.

2.3 Selection of Trustees

Mamta Patel was selected to be Chair of Trustees at the AGM in September 2022. Three trustees stood down at the AGM; Oliver Smith, Nigel Haigh and Debbie Tripley. Three new trustees were appointed: Ariadna Rodrigo, Dorothée Irving and Justin Wilkes.

2.4 Policies and procedure for training and induction of Trustees

Our Trustees are recruited for their experience on the Boards of other pertinent organisations. We also took all new trustees through an in-depth induction process and offered external training.

2.5 Organisational structure of the charity

The Executive Director is responsible for leading day-to-day operations and agreeing strategy with the Board. He is supported by a Senior Management Team comprising the Directors of Policy & Advocacy, Fundraising, and Finance & Resources.

2.6 Related Parties

The trustees consider that there are no related parties other than themselves.

2.7 Risk Management

The Executive Director and SMT own the organisation's Risk Register. The currency of the risks stated and their mitigation status is reviewed regularly by SMT and by the relevant Sub-Committees of the Board as well as by the Full Board annually. Mitigation measures are in place and being continually strengthened for the major risk areas for CHEM Trust around funding income and financial management, data cybersecurity, reputation, people recruitment, retention of and management of staff.

3. Objectives and Activities

This is the seventeenth Annual Report of CHEM Trust and our work continues to make a significant impact on understanding and policymaking on hazardous chemicals. In 2022, we succeeded in securing repeat funding from existing donors, and we sourced a number of new funders. This clearly reflects the value of CHEM Trust's work.

The reports, briefings and policy submissions that we produce are of the highest scientific standard and have received media coverage and recognition from other organisations and individuals. We are frequently invited to contribute our expertise at important meetings and events, for meetings of the Competent Authorities for REACH and Classification and Labelling (CARACAL), which we attend as a stakeholder organisation.

The Trustees of CHEM Trust confirm that they have paid due regard to Charity Commission guidance on public benefit, in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

We aim to protect wildlife the environment and public health. CHEM Trust's education of the general public is free to all through our website, via our social media channels, and via general campaigning. Our beneficiaries are people, wildlife and the environment that are exposed to potentially damaging chemicals. Such exposure can occur directly through the use of consumer products such as electronic products, toys, cosmetics, furniture, etc., and from contaminated air, water, and food. We are working to ensure that hazardous chemicals are replaced with safer alternatives.

3.1 Summary of CHEM Trust's Charitable Objectives

- To promote for the benefit of the public the protection of human health and the environment from the effects of noxious chemicals;
- To promote research for the public benefit about the effects of chemicals on health and the environment and to disseminate the useful results thereof.

3.2 Explanation of CHEM Trust's aims and the changes/difference we seek to make

The aim of CHEM Trust is to highlight the scientific research linking exposure to chemicals to harmful effects on health, thereby leading to improved implementation of existing chemicals policy, and, where necessary, improvements in chemicals regulation, in order to protect wildlife, humans and the wider environment.

CHEM Trust's vision is a world where wildlife and humans co-exist with a sustainable chemical industry, and where chemicals play no part in causing impaired reproduction, deformities, disease, or deficits in neurological function.

CHEM Trust's mission statement is to prevent synthetic chemicals from causing long term damage to wildlife, humans, or the environment by ensuring that chemicals which cause such harm are substituted with safer alternatives.

CHEM Trust's particular concerns are related to endocrine disrupting chemicals (abbreviated to EDCs and also sometimes known as hormone disrupting chemicals), persistent and mobile chemicals, the cocktail effect of chemicals and the role of chemical exposures in the early life of wildlife and humans. Exposure to undesirable synthetic chemicals may arise from direct contamination of water and the food chain via pesticides or from the use and disposal of many everyday products such as TVs, computers, cars, construction materials, toys, toiletries, and cosmetics.

CHEM Trust is committed to engaging with policy makers and the scientific, environmental and medical communities to raise the level of dialogue concerning the role of chemicals in adverse effects in wildlife, humans, and the environment and to harness a wide coalition in the drive for improved chemicals policy and regulation.

During 2022 we maintained our focus on the EU chemicals policy and legislative agenda, working closely with our partner organisation, CHEM Trust Europe e.V.

Together, we focused our efforts on making the case for a much-needed revision of EU REACH (the main EU chemicals Regulation), which we are hoping will strengthen its provisions, including addressing the reality of our exposure to mixtures and speeding up action to get the most harmful chemicals out of consumer products.

We have also been inputting into the development of the Commission's new endocrine disrupting and persistent and mobile chemical criteria within the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation. We welcome the fact that new criteria have been introduced, including known or presumed EDCs and classes for Persistent Bioaccumlative Toxic (PBT) /very Persistent very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) and Persistent Mobile Toxic (PMT) /very Persistent very Mobile (vPvM). Alongside our NGO partners, we led the drafting of the 'Ban PFAS manifesto', which urges the EU Commission to ban perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in consumer products by 2025.

In the UK our advocacy work has still been centred around the fact that the UK needs to stay fully aligned with EU chemical regulation, because though far from perfect, it is the most protective chemicals legislation on a global basis. We have had to contend with an unstable political situation, with three prime ministers in one year, but continue to push for much needed chemical regulation in line with the EU's 'gold standard'. We are making headway in getting political support. We held fringe events at both the Labour and Conservative party conferences and received good comments from key figures on both sides. We contributed to a co-ordinated NGO battle against the proposed 'Retained EU Law Bill', which threatened huge deregulation that would impact on the health and well-being of people, wildlife and the environment.

3.3 Summary of the main objectives for 2022

1. EU chemicals legislation, in particular the main chemicals law REACH (i) is made stronger through the revision process flowing from the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability; and (ii) acts to bring in new controls on the use of the most hazardous chemicals, particularly endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) and persistent mobile and toxic chemicals (PMTs).
2. To widen the understanding of the problems posed by endocrine disrupting chemicals and other hazardous chemicals among our key strategic audiences.
3. Good progress is made towards EU level regulations on all food contact materials (FCM), including paper, card, inks and adhesives, by working closely with NGOs, policy makers and Member States.
4. Work to keep the UK as closely aligned as possible with EU REACH and related chemical laws on control of hazardous chemicals.

5. To ensure that CHEM Trust Europe eV and CHEM Trust continue to work together as an effective partnership and are respected as an expert voice on EU chemicals policy.
6. To maintain and increase the funding of the organisation.

3.4 Explanation of Strategies for achieving the objectives

CHEM Trust's focus is the science-policy interface, making sure that the science on hazardous chemicals is effectively translated into policy action in the shortest possible timeframe.

Our analysis is that laws are the most effective way of reducing the release of harmful synthetic chemicals, as they drive the market to develop and use safer alternatives.

Working closely with our partner body, CHEM Trust Europe e.V., we particularly focus on EU-level regulation. This is because:

- the EU is the biggest multi-country single market in the world covering almost 450 million people
- these regulations already have a global impact. And
- they are also the best chemical regulations in the world in terms of the protection for wildlife, humans and the environment they provide.

By improving the effectiveness of these regulations, we can affect the global use of hazardous chemicals.

Our view is that the UK should align with EU controls on hazardous chemicals and related laws, to ensure that UK consumers and the environment can continue to benefit from the EU's relatively high protections as they continue to improve. We consistently highlighted signs of regulatory weakening in the new UK system and have been finding ways to ensure that the Government considers and adopts our asks for the new UK Chemicals Strategy. These include aligning with the EU system of chemical management.

Part of our strategy to achieve our goals is working in coalition with other environment, health and consumer NGOs, at EU-level, in individual EU Member States, and in the UK.

Our approach includes:

- Working with scientists, regulators and others: to identify harmful chemicals and groups of chemicals; identify where they are used; and to highlight that impacts from harmful chemicals are an urgent problem that needs to be addressed.
- Encouraging regulators to regulate these chemicals as a solution to the problem.
- Identifying improvements that can be made to chemical laws and advocating these changes to decision makers, the media and the public.
- Working with the democratic and technical processes of the EU and UK, in coalition with NGOs, scientists and other stakeholders, to improve chemical laws and control of hazardous chemicals.

Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of chemical laws in the EU and UK, in association with other NGOs, to ensure that they have the desired impact in the real world.

4. Achievements and Performance

Review of charitable activities explaining performance achieved against objectives set.

1. EU chemicals legislation, in particular the main chemicals law REACH (i) is made stronger through the revision process flowing from the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability; and (ii) acts to bring in new controls on the use of the most hazardous chemicals, particularly endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) and persistent mobile and toxic chemicals (PMTs).

Working with our partner body, CHEM Trust Europe e.V., CHEM Trust continues to be one of the leading voices within the EU on the debate on how hazardous chemicals are managed, advising both policymakers and other civil society groups.

In 2022 our work had several ambitious targets. We were keenly focused on keeping the revision of EU REACH strong and on track, despite attempts to derail it. We were a key player in inputting into the Commission's new classification, labelling and packaging (CLP) legislation, pushing to get endocrine disruption, and persistence and mobility hazardous classes incorporated into the legislation. We are continuing to campaign to get PFAS 'forever chemicals' phased out of consumer products, and eventually all products.

2022 saw a push to kill off or substantially delay the revision of EU REACH. We worked with other NGOs, particularly the European Environmental Bureau (EEB), to respond to this threat. The 2023 Commission work program has put the publication of the revised EU REACH proposal in the 4th Quarter of 2023, but the EU Commission has committed to publishing it when ready. We continue to push for fast publication.

We continue to work with EEB and other NGOs to develop a wider public campaign on the REACH reform, focusing on the target of getting the most harmful chemicals out of consumer products by 2030.

The Commission published its proposal for new endocrine disrupting hazard classes under the CLP regulation. As a member of the EDCFree NGO coalition (of over 70 health and environmental organisations across Europe) we welcomed the publication of the proposal. In December the criteria were finally adopted by the Commission. These new hazard classes will go some way to protecting human health and the environment, with new categories to label substances that are endocrine disruptors and suspected endocrine disruptors especially welcome.

We were also very pleased to see that new hazard classes for PBT/vPvB and PMT/vPvM were also adopted.

Alongside other NGO partners we led on drafting and publishing our 'Ban PFAS manifesto', which calls on EU member states to ban PFAS in consumer products by 2025 and in all products by 2030. It has garnered support from a range of organisations and has helped us successfully build a large NGO coalition. We have started work on a new joint project to test for PFAS in children's clothing.

We worked in-depth on the development of a 'mixtures assessment factor' to start to take account of the reality that people and nature are exposed to mixtures of chemicals. We published a scientific report Chemical cocktails – The neglected threat of toxic mixtures and how to fix it. The report talked about the underestimations of risks due to ignorance of the mixtures effect, and called on the EU to urgently address the risks of exposure to 'chemical cocktails', particularly in the revision of EU REACH.

We have been accepted as a stakeholder of the European Partnership for the Assessment of Risks from Chemicals (PARC), looking to develop the next-generation chemical risk assessment to protect health and the environment.

We have been developing our links with Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) to build their understanding of chemical regulation. This is to ensure that when MEPs have the opportunity to amend primary legislation, they are well informed about the chemical pollution issue and the need for better regulatory protection.

2. To widen the understanding of the problems posed by endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) and other hazardous chemicals among our key strategic audiences.

CHEM Trust is working to effectively communicate new and existing science on EDCs and other hazardous chemicals to our key strategic audiences, with a particular focus on EU-level policy makers and stakeholders.

CHEM Trust has been highlighting the issue of chemicals in everyday products and the actions that our audiences can take to protect people and nature from hazardous chemicals. We produce a news story every week covering these topics and share it on our website and social media, we make these easy to understand for an audience with less knowledge of chemicals.

At the end of September 2022 we started a new weekly newsletter "*ToxicFree4EU*" aimed at policy makers, influencers and NGOs, keeping them up to date on the progress of the EU REACH Revision and other chemical regulation and pollution stories. 10 issues went out before the end of 2022.

As COVID-19 restrictions began to lift in 2022, CHEM Trust was able to make more public speaking engagements at key scientific and policy conferences (our presentations are available on our website). These included presentations on climate change and chemicals, the European-led project on human biomonitoring for hazardous chemicals, PFAS in food packaging, and substituting the most hazardous chemicals.

Our website is seeing increasing visitor numbers; with visits up from 142,081 in 2021 to 200,954 in 2022. We are also seeing an increase in the number of social media followers and newsletter subscribers.

CHEM Trust's policy focused blogs are a very effective tool for communicating with our core decision maker audiences. During 2022 we published 17 policy blogs, on a wide range of relevant subjects, including the increasing disparity between UK and EU chemical regulations, chemicals in food contact materials, the EU roadmap on the most hazardous chemicals, and the neglected threat of the mixtures effect.

CHEM Trust continues to obtain good media coverage, at both EU and UK levels and within both mainstream and technical media. Many journalists contact CHEM Trust on a repeated basis because they know CHEM Trust is an accurate and trustworthy source of information. We secured 97 media comments, articles, or coverage of our work in 2022.

As part of our work to raise awareness of chemical pollution amongst the British public, we have a joint communications project with the UK NGO Hazardous Chemicals Working Group. Within this project, we will work with a communications advisor to conduct qualitative research into the messages and language around hazardous chemicals that best resonate with our key audiences.

3. Good progress is made towards EU level regulations on all food contact materials (FCM), including paper, card, inks and adhesives, by working closely with NGOs, policy makers and Member States.

One of our key priorities this year has been calling for the revision of EU laws on chemicals in food contact materials (FCM), including food packaging. Important progress has been made, including the release of a public consultation in October. Questions included in the consultation pertain to our key areas of work including EDCs and carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic chemicals. The delay to the EU REACH Revision has had a knock-on impact on our FCM work as key issues need to be decided within EU REACH.

CHEM Trust has appointed an expert to support our work on FCM policy, who will lead on developing our response to the consultation. They are an experienced expert in the field of chemicals and environmental policy.

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has published Germany's proposals for a restriction on a range of bisphenols including for food and drink containers and can linings. Germany is also proposing that melamine (used in tableware) is listed as a Substance of Very High Concern.

We have continued to collaborate with The European Consumer Organisation (BEUC) and Zero Waste Europe to agree a response to the FCM public consultation, that we shared with EU NGOs to support them in submitting a response to the consultation.

Alongside the EU NGOs Zero Waste Europe and The Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL), we published a new FCM website on the issue of toxic food packaging - https://toxicfreefoodpackaging.com CHEM Trust led on writing much of the webpage text; with input from coalition partners we now manage the website.

The *"Food for Thought"* newsletter, led by CHEM Trust, but with input from The Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL) and Zero Waste Europe, is still a key part of our FCM advocacy work.

We continue our advocacy on this issue in the European Parliament. We hold bimonthly meetings on MEP outreach, attended by other NGO partners including EEB and ChemSec. Work has included mapping MEPs to understand their interests and determine potential champions.

4. Work to keep the UK as closely aligned as possible with EU REACH and related chemicals on control of hazardous chemicals.

2022 marked the second year of the UK being outside the EU's system of chemicals management. The EU is generally recognised to be the 'gold standard' for chemical regulations in the world, therefore CHEM Trust maintains our position that the best protection for UK wildlife, the environment and people's health is aligning with decisions taken under EU REACH. We have seen the worst ever deregulatory threat to the UK in the form of the Retained EU Law Bill, which put laws crucial to conserving the natural world and protecting human health at risk. We have highlighted the threat of divergence and deregulation in several of our blogs in 2022, which secured coverage in national media (e.g. Financial Times, New Statesman) and in external publications (by Institute for European Environmental Policy, UK in a Changing Europe)

We continue to put pressure on UK policy makers to adopt alignment with EU chemical laws through assorted avenues. One of our most high-profile undertakings last year were our events at the Labour and Conservative party conference fringes, our first ever. We are pleased with the progress that Labour is making on adopting an understanding of the need for alignment. Good traction was also made with the Conservatives; at our event, the Chair of the Environmental Audit Committee (EAC) committed to bring the Minister before his Committee to be questioned on chemical regulation.

We coordinated the participation of NGOs in each of the six stakeholder workshops organised by the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) to develop the UK Chemicals Strategy. We have identified shared key areas of concern with the Government's initial thinking on the strategy.

Our coalition work is stronger now than ever before. We contributed to Wildlife and Countryside Link's Parliamentary briefing: "*End Chemical pollution*". We are advising on the development of a chemical campaign on PFAS with the River Trust which will map PFAS in English waters. Our new Assistant Campaigner has enabled the smoother running of our UK NGO Hazardous Chemicals Working Group through creating a mailing list and a shared online workspace.

We spearheaded a joint statement with UK NGOs on the urgent need for a group restriction on all unnecessary uses of PFAS. We co-drafted and sent out a joint letter to UK Ministers to share the statement, which has gathered 30 signatories from NGOs, including Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, and the Soil Association.

We have been active in engaging with the devolved governments on UK REACH. We had a successful meeting with officials from the Scottish Government in response to our joint letter about changes to identifying Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs), and have been encouraged they are speaking out in meetings on important issues.

5. To ensure that CHEM Trust Europe e.V. and CHEM Trust continue to work together as an effective partnership and are respected as an expert voice on EU chemicals policy.

CHEM Trust has partner organisation, CHEM Trust Europe e.V., set up in Germany as a registered non-profit association (Verein). CHEM Trust has licensing and co-operation agreements with CHEM Trust Europe e.V. In addition, key individuals have roles with both organisations. This help ensure that CHEM Trust can work hand-in-glove with CHEM Trust Europe e.V. to ensure that together, they are respected as an expert voice on EU chemicals policy. As part of this, CHEM Trust Europe e.V. is the recognised ECHA stakeholder and much of the work at EU level is handled by this partnership. CHEM Trust Europe e.V. also carries out its own activities in Germany, both nationally and with an EU angle.

Some of our funders also support the development and activities of CHEM Trust Europe e.V. For example, the backing of Adessium Foundation has allowed CHEM Trust Europe e.V. to grow the organisation and hire a new administrative officer.

CHEM Trust Europe e.V. has worked with ClientEarth in an ongoing court case over a new generation PFAS chemical, GenX. In February 2022, ECHA, CHEM Trust Europe e.V. and partners won the case, and the argument brought by Chemours, GenX manufacturers, was thrown out. Once the official judgement was published both CHEM Trust partner organisations worked together to promote the outcome of the court case to the media and public.

6. To maintain and increase the funding of the organisation.

CHEM Trust is the leading technical chemicals, health and environment organisation in the UK and, with its partner organisation CHEM Trust Europe e.V., works extensively at the EU level focussing on the harm caused by chemical pollution, with a particular focus on EDCs. Our aim is the replacement of the most harmful chemicals with safer alternatives. CHEM Trust is the only UK charity focussing solely on the fact that chemical pollution represents an ever increasing threat to our planet. We, therefore, present a unique opportunity for funders to invest in an area which will be of lasting benefit for human health, wildlife, and the environment.

There is a scarcity of independent funding for chemical pollution work, so our small team has to work hard for each funding win. Whilst 2022 was a good year for us in terms of income, we are ever mindful of the need to secure funding to sustain our work long-term. Much of the work of the fundraising team is explaining the relevance and importance of our work and developing funders' interest.

This year we were pleased to receive new funding from Tides Foundation, and new multiyear funding from the Schroder Foundation. We were also grateful to receive repeat multi-year funding from the Savitri Waney Charitable Trust and long-term major supporter, Esmée Fairbairn Foundation.

We also received repeat annual funding from the Orp Foundation, the Kestrelman Trust, and European Environment and Health Initiative.

We are hugely grateful to all the funders listed above, as well as those who wish to remain anonymous.

Our focus in 2022, as always, was to secure multi-year unrestricted funding enabling flexibility of policy delivery where opportunities arose leading to greatest impact. CHEM Trust continues to grow successfully thanks to an increase in longer-term funding income. However, staff and trustees are mindful of CHEM Trust's expansion, and are ensuring that organisational development and sustainability keeps pace with growth. We are very grateful to our funders, both new and familiar, who have supported our work this year.

5. *Financial review*

The finances of CHEM Trust were carefully managed in 2022. There were many challenges facing us including increasing inflation, Brexit and its impact on chemicals policy and a continuing uncertain world. Against this background CHEM Trust remained determined to take forward its vital work reinforced by continuing financial stability.

During 2022 we were successful in raising £943,225, a good increase on the £839,243 raised in 2021. We are lucky that our funders all recognise the issues we deal with and their effect on wildlife, human health, and the environment generally. As always, fundraising remains a challenge. We have a broad spectrum of enlightened Trust and Foundation funders, some traditional, others pioneering, but there are few that recognise the importance of our chemical work and this presents uncertainty as far as raising income is concerned. The nature of the funding with some vital multi-year funders adds to this uncertainty when these agreements come to an end.

During 2022 our expenditure totalled £721,917 which was an increase on the £696,572 we spent in 2021. Again, there were challenges for us in getting key staff with very specialist skills and knowledge; but in spite of this we continued to achieve high standards in our work. The overall result in 2022 was a bottom line surplus of £221,308. This surplus will help us to expand our work in 2023 and consolidate our financial position going forward.

The financial management of CHEM Trust continued to be maintained to a very high standard. We have formed a Finance and Audit Committee which meets quarterly and this Committee and the Board receive regular management accounts including year-end forecasts. The finances of CHEM Trust are also fully linked to its strategy and this will be vigorously maintained going forward.

AT the year end general fund reserves totalled £747,912, designated funds £50,000 and restricted funds £59,074.

5.1 Reserves policy

The Trustees have a reserve target of £600,000. They consider this to be a reasonable reserve to safeguard our work going forward. Given the nature of our specialist funders and the agreements we have with them, our reserves provide a solid base for us to develop our plans and expand our influence.

5.2 Investments

Our main bank account is with the Co-Operative Bank which has a high standard of corporate responsibility. We also have some of our reserves in an account with Unity Bank. During the year we began exploring new ways to maximise the return on our money while ensuring it is completely safe.

5.3 Fundraising Policy

Our fundraising policy is to largely focus on raising funds from Charitable Trusts and Foundations for our income, though we have limited individual donors. Some Trusts and Foundations are UK-based, others in Europe and some in the USA and other locations further afield.

6. *Plans for the future*

During 2023 CHEM Trust will review and revise its organisational strategy which will run from 2024 to 2030.

But during 2023 the aims and key objectives of CHEM Trust remain constant and consistent with those developed when the organisation was set up in 2007. CHEM Trust will continue to engage with scientists, industry, regulators and those developing chemicals policy, utilising our existing reports and new research and analysis.

We will continue to work to prevent synthetic chemicals from causing long term damage to wildlife, humans and the environment, by ensuring that chemicals which cause such harm are substituted with safer alternatives.

6.1 Our main objectives for 2023 are:

1. *EU chemicals legislation, in particular the main chemicals law REACH (i) is made stronger through the revision process flowing from the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability; and (ii) acts to bring in new controls on the use of the most hazardous chemicals, particularly endocrine disrupting chemicals and persistent mobile and toxic chemicals .*

CHEM Trust will continue to be one of the leading stakeholders within the EU on the debate on how chemicals are managed, advising both policymakers and other civil society groups. We will continue to call for the publication of the EU REACH revision working closely with our NGO allies, especially EEB and the EDCFree Coalition.

2. To widen the understanding of the problems posed by endocrine disrupting chemicals and other hazardous chemicals among our key strategic audiences.

We will work to communicate effectively new science on EDCs and other hazardous chemicals to our key strategic audiences, with a particular focus on EU-level policy makers and influencers.

We will develop our public facing communications in the UK by implementing the recommendations of the communication advisors who have carried out focus groups with the UK public on our key messages. We will work closely with UK NGOs on this.

We will continue to write and promote three newsletters: Our general CHEM Trust newsletter covering CHEM Trust's work; our Food for Thought newsletter, covering news around chemicals in food packaging and our Toxic Free for EU weekly update on EU chemical-related stories.

We will attend conferences, workshops and meetings to present our work and to build support for the solutions we propose.

3. Work with EU NGOs on analysing and inputting to the debate on the PFAS group restriction in the EU. Produce timely advocacy activities and materials to ensure that banning PFAS remains on the political agenda.

The PFAS restriction dossier is due in 2023. We will work with our NGO colleagues to analyse the text, identify areas where more research is needed and attend workshops, conferences and meetings advocating for a whole group restriction. We will also undertake activities that will keep PFAS pollution in the media and public eye.

4. Work to keep the UK as closely aligned as possible with EU REACH and related chemical laws on the control of hazardous chemicals.

We will continue to call for close alignment of the UK and EU chemical regulations, highlighting divergences when they occur.

We will participate in the development of the UK Chemical Strategy working with other UK NGOs and scientists to advocate for our key asks around EDCs , PFAS and the need for a grouping approach to chemical management.

We will continue to support UK NGOs in building their own knowledge of chemical pollution.

5. We will ensure that the best EU policy is taken up on a global basis by working with NGO colleagues and scientists.

We will work with The International Pollution Elimination Network (IPEN) to skill share with NGOs in Africa on the work we have led on the Ban PFAS manifesto. We will also follow the debates taking place in the new United Nations Environment Assembly led Science Policy Panel on Chemicals Waste and Pollution and input expertise when asked by international colleagues. We will also investigate how we can ensure that the new hazard classes in the CLP legislation in the EU feeds into the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of labelling.

6. To ensure that CHEM Trust Europe e.V. and CHEM Trust continue to work together as an effective partnership and are respected as an expert voice on EU chemicals policy.

CHEM Trust Europe e.V. and CHEM Trust will continue to work closely in alignment to deliver their joint objectives. They will work together to support the organisational development of both teams over 2023, as new staff come on board.

7. To maintain and increase the funding of the organisation.

CHEM Trust will continue to identify and approach new Trusts and Foundations in 2023 in order to fund CHEM Trust's crucial work and to ensure that we have a diverse funding base. We will continue to work with external fundraising advisors where necessary.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The trustees (who are also the directors of CHEM Trust for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law and Charity 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 those financial statements, the trustees are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charity SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

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

By Order of the Trustees

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Mamta Patel (Chair)

Date: 20th Sept 2023

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of CHEM Trust for the year ended 31 December 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CHEM Trust (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of financial activities (including the income and expenditure account), the 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 and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information.

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.

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of CHEM Trust for the year ended 31 December 2022

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, 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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of CHEM Trust for the year ended 31 December 2022

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

- The Charitable Company is required to comply with both company law and charity law and, based on our knowledge of its activities, we identified that the legal requirement to accurately account for restricted funds was of key significance.
- We gained an understanding of how the charitable company complied with its legal and regulatory framework, including the requirement to properly account for restricted funds, through discussions with management and a review of the documented policies, procedures and controls.
- The audit team, which is experienced in the audit of charities, considered the charitable company's susceptibility to material misstatement and how fraud may occur. Our considerations included the risk of management override.
- Our approach was to check that all restricted income was properly identified and separately accounted for and to ensure that only valid and appropriate expenditure was charged to restricted funds. This included reviewing journal adjustments and unusual transactions.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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 charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken, so that we might state to the charitable company's members 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

Shoaib Arshad (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Knox Cropper LLP (Statutory Auditor)
Shoaib Arshad
Knox Cropper LLP
Statutory Auditor
65 Leadenhall Street
London, EC3A 2AD

25 September 2023

CHEM TRUST
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(INCORPORATING AN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2022	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2021
		£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME FROM							
Grants and donations	2	725,926	216,276	942,202	708,865	130,238	839,103
Interest		1,023	-	1,023	140	-	140
TOTAL		726,949	216,276	943,225	709,005	130,238	839,243
EXPENDITURE ON							
Raising funds		67,035	-	67,035	51,166	-	51,166
Charitable Expenditure		438,254	216,628	654,882	498,352	147,054	645,406
TOTAL	3	505,289	216,628	721,917	549,518	147,054	696,572
Net Income/(Expenditure) for the year		221,660	(352)	221,308	159,487	(16,816)	142,671
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		221,660	(352)	221,308	159,487	(16,816)	142,671
Total Funds Brought Forward		576,252	59,426	635,678	416,765	76,242	493,007
Total Funds Carried Forward		797,912	59,074	856,986	576,252	59,426	635,678

The company's income and expenditure all relate to continuing activities. The notes form part of these financial statements.

CHEM TRUST
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022		2021	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	5		6,583		5,744
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	49,880		830	
Cash at Bank and in hand		848,876		852,692	
		898,756		853,522	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(48,353)		(223,588)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			850,403		629,934
NET ASSETS			856,986		635,678
FUNDS					
Restricted Funds	9		59,074		59,426
Unrestricted Funds	8		797,912		576,252
			856,986		635,678

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 20th Sept 2023 and were signed on their behalf by:

NM Patel

.....
Mamta Patel (Chair)

Company Registration Number: 05933897
Charity Registration Number: 1118182
The notes form part of these financial statements.

CHEM TRUST
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(1,562)	378,437
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Dividends and interest from investments	1,023	140
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,277)	(5,405)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(2,254)	(5,265)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	(3,816)	373,172
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	852,692	479,520
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	848,876	852,692

Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2022 £	2021 £
Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period	221,308	142,671
Depreciation charges	2,438	2,215
(Gains)/losses on investments	-	-
Dividends and interest from investments	(1,023)	(140)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(49,050)	86,553
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(175,235)	147,138
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(1,562)	378,437

CHEM TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

1. Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation of accounts

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 and 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)", and the Companies Act 2006. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included on the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to incoming resources in period for which it has been received.

Resources Expended

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributable to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Fund accounting

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

Restricted funds can 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.

Tangible fixed assets

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

Plant and machinery etc. – 20% straight line

Individual fixed assets costing £100 or more are initially recorded at cost.

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

Pension
The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the charitable company's pension scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
No judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have been made in the process of applying the above accounting policies that have a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Foreign currencies
Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

2. Voluntary income

The analysis of voluntary income for the year is as follows:	2022 £	2021 £
Grants	942,202	839,103
	942,202	839,103

3. Total resources expended

The charitable expenditure of CHEM Trust relates to various projects to highlight the scientific research linking exposure to chemicals to harmful effects on health. The analysis of expenditure is:

	2022			
	Raising funds	**Charitable activities**	**Total 2022**	**Total 2021**
	£	£	£	£
Direct costs				
Fundraising	7,722	-	7,722	14,976
Web management and IT support	-	11,381	11,381	9,558
Out-house consultancy	-	148,774	148,774	285,496
Grants payable	-	52,149	52,149	26,053
eV - Administration	-	25,925	25,925	-
Project costs	-	-	-	2,375
Meetings and events	-	16,485	16,485	-
Travel and expenses	-	12,550	12,550	1,369
Foreign currency (gains)/losses	-	13,888	13,888	7,698
	7,722	281,152	288,874	347,525
Support costs				
Employment costs	59,313	330,455	389,768	301,580
Other staff costs	-	3,802	3,802	-
HR consultancy	-	-	-	6,900
Insurance	-	3,811	3,811	2,997
Bookkeeping	-	3,247	3,247	8,309
Office expenses & PPS	-	22,777	22,777	25,624
PR Communication	-	-	-	-
Audit fee/IE fee	-	7,200	7,200	1,248
Bank charges	-	-	-	175
Depreciation	-	2,438	2,438	2,214
	59,313	373,730	433,043	349,047
	67,035	654,882	721,917	696,572

Governance costs included in Charitable activities:	**2022**	**2021**
	£	£
Employment costs	-	-
Bookkeeping fee	7,001	2,742
Audit fee/Independent examination	7,200	1,249
	14,201	3,991

PRIOR YEAR

	2021		
	Raising funds	**Charitable activities**	**Total 2021**
	£	£	£
Direct costs			
Fundraising	14,976	-	14,976
Web management and IT support	-	9,558	9,558
Out-house consultancy	-	285,496	285,496
Grants payable	-	26,053	26,053
Project costs	-	2,375	2,375
Travel and expenses	-	1,369	1,369
Foreign currency (gains)/losses		7,698	7,698
	14,976	332,549	347,525
Support costs			
Employment costs	36,190	265,390	301,580
HR consultancy		6,900	6,900
Insurance	-	2,997	2,997
Bookkeeping	-	8,309	8,309
Office expenses & PPS	-	25,624	25,624
PR Communication	-	-	-
Independent examination	-	1,248	1,248
Bank charges	-	175	175
Depreciation	-	2,214	2,214
	36,190	312,857	349,047
	51,166	645,406	696,572

4. Staff and Related costs

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and Salaries	332,310	257,184
Social Security Costs	32,323	22,808
Pension Costs	25,134	21,588
	389,767	301,580
	No	No
The average number of employees during the year was:	8	8

One employee received emoluments between £60,000-£70,000 (2021: 1 employee).

The remuneration of Senior Management amounted to £147,184 (2021: £66,019).

Trustees Remuneration and Benefits
There were no trustees' remuneration or other benefits for the year ended 31st December 2022, nor for the year ended 31st December 2021.

Trustees' expenses

No reimbursement of expenses has been made or is due to be made to any of the Trustees in respect of the year (2021: No Reimbursements).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	2022
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	15,459
Additions	3,277
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2022	18,736
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2022	9,715
Charge for the year	2,438
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2022	12,153
Net book value at 31 December 2022	6,583
Net book value at 31 December 2021	5,744

6. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Accrued income	45,180	-
Prepayments	4,700	830
	49,880	830

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other Creditors	30,208	35,597
Accruals and deferred income	18,145	181,214
Taxation and Social Security	-	6,777
	48,353	223,588

8. **Unrestricted funds**

	Balance 01/01/22	Transfers	Net Incoming Resources	Balance 31/12/22
	£	£	£	£
General funds	526,252	-	221,660	747,912
Designated funds – Chemicals, Strategy & Policy Fund	50,000	-	-	50,000
	576,252	-	221,660	797,912

Comparative 2021

	Balance 01/01/21	Transfers	Net Incoming Resources	Balance 31/12/21
	£	£	£	£
General funds	366,765	-	159,487	526,252
Designated funds – Chemicals, Strategy & Policy Fund	50,000	-	-	50,000
	416,765	-	159,487	576,252

Chemicals, Strategy & Policy Fund £50,000 was designated towards the cost of the EU chemicals policy experts.

9. **Restricted funds**

	Balance 01/01/22	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance 31/12/22
	£	£	£	£	£
The Mava Foundation	59,126	32,180	(91,306)	-	-
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	300	-	(300)	-	-
Other grants	-	76,600	(10,294)	-	66,306
EURENI	-	85,220	(96,165)		(10,945)
Tides Foundation	-	22,276	(18,563)	-	3,713
	59,426	216,276	(216,628)	-	59,074

Comparative 2021

	Balance 01/01/21	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance 31/12/21
	£	£	£	£	£
GET - 2021	-	40,000	(40,000)	-	-
The Mava Foundation	60,930	90,238	(92,042)	-	59,126
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	7,200	-	(6,900)	-	300
Adessium Foundation	8,112	-	(8,112)	-	-
	76,242	130,238	(147,054)	-	59,426

MAVA/Food Packaging represents funds towards the project "Hazardous chemicals in plastic packaging: A state of the art prioritization, and assessment".

Esmée Fairbairn Foundation Grant Plus – fund towards HR Consultancy support.

Anonymous Funding - funding for continuing to shift policy on persistent marine pollutants at EU level.

Tides Foundation – funding for PFAS outreach and education.

EURENI – This budget discrepancy was as a result of issues with VAT after Brexit that we are in the process of resolving

Other – funds to increase understanding of the invisible accumulate problem of Persistent chemicals to ensure they are better addressed.

GET 2021 - represent funds to keep the UK in EU chemical regulations after Brexit, to ensure the UK doesn't become a dumping ground for harmful chemicals.

Adessium Foundation represent funds to support CHEM Trust's work regarding the review of REACH and EU regulation on food contact materials.

10. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Restricted	Un-Restricted	Total 2022
	£	£	£
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	6,583	6,583
Net Current Assets	59,074	791,329	850,403
	59,074	797,912	856,986

Comparative 2021

	Restricted	Un-Restricted	Total 2021
	£	£	£
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	5,744	5,744
Net Current Assets	59,426	570,508	629,934
	59,426	576,252	635,678

11. Related Party Transactions

A.M. Warhurst, a Director of CHEM Trust, and Ninja Reineke, a team member not based in the UK, are part of the management team of CHEM Trust Europe, a non-profit organisation based in Germany. During 2022 CHEM Trust made grants to CHEM Trust Europe totalling £25,925.

During 2022, Mamta Patel's partner carried out research work for CHEM Trust and was paid £2,010.

Printing services were provided by Elizabeth Salter Green's partner for a total of £185.

12. Going concern

The trustees have reviewed the financial position of the Trust, and in particular the level of reserves, and on the basis of current projections, they are satisfied that the Trust remains a going concern for the foreseeable future.

CHEM TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1118182

Accounts

CHEM Trust
(Limited by Guarantee)

Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021

Charity No: 1118182
Company No: 05933897

CHEM Trust

Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021

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CHEM TRUST
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees are pleased to present their report together with the financial statements of CHEM Trust for the period ended 31st December 2021. This is also the Director's report required by s234 of the Companies Act 1985.

1. Reference and administrative details

Registered Company number

- 05933897 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

- 1118182

Registered office

Impact Hub
34B York Way
Kings Cross
London
N1 9AB

Trustees

Oliver Smith (resigned 7 July 2022)
Mamta Patel (Interim Chair) (appointed 24 March 2021)
Nigel Haigh OBE
Leslie Jones OBE
Deborah Tripley
Colin Church

Staff

Michael Warhurst – Executive Director
Elizabeth Salter Green – Director
Anna Watson – Head of Advocacy
Chloe Alexander – UK Chemicals Campaigner
Julie Schneider – Campaigner
Eleanor Hawke – Assistant Campaigner
Anabel Bennett/Chloe Topping – Campaign Intern

Team members not based in the UK

Ninja Reineke – Head of Science
Pia Juul Nielsen – EDC Science and Policy Expert
Sidsel Dyekjaer – Science and Policy Expert (until summer 2021)
Ioana Bere – EU Policy Advocate
Stefan Scheuer – Chief EU Policy Advocate

Independent examiner
Knox Cropper LLP
65-68 Leadenhall Street
London
EC3A 2AD

Bankers
The Co-Operative Bank, Business Direct Branch
4th Floor, 9 Prescot Street
LONDON
E1 8BE

Insurance Brokers
PIB Insurance Brokers
Southgate House, Southgate Street
Gloucester, GL1 1UB

2. Structure, Governance & Management

2.1 Governing Document
The Memorandum of and Articles of Association of CHEM Trust.

2.2 Organisation
The activities of CHEM Trust are overseen by the Trustees.

2.3 Selection of Trustees
At the beginning of 2021 we had 5 trustees; by December 2021 we had 6 trustees as Mamta Patel joined us in March 2021.

2.4 Policies and procedure for training and induction of Trustees
While CHEM Trust has been fortunate to be able to rely on the Board expertise brought by experienced Trustees and senior executives, we are introducing formal induction and training policies and procedures.

2.5 Organisational structure of the charity
CHEM Trust is supervised at a strategic level by its Board of Trustees with delegated powers to the Executive Director, senior management and staff teams to carry out day to day operations.

2.6 Related Parties
None

2.7 Risk Management

The Executive Director of CHEM Trust maintains a risk register which is reviewed by the Board of Trustees at every Board Meeting. This ensures that the major risks to which the Charity are exposed are reviewed and that systems are established to mitigate those risks.

We actively monitor and manage the status of typical long-term risks such as ensuring adequacy of funding for the goals we want to achieve, pre-emptively considering risks to our reputation from all our key initiatives, prioritising tasks in order to take account of the capacity of our staff to take on a turbulent agenda. We also take steps to ensure data protection.

3. Objectives and Activities

This is the fifteenth Annual Report of CHEM Trust and our work continues to make a significant impact on understanding and policymaking on hazardous chemicals. In 2021, we succeeded in securing repeat funding from existing donors, and we sourced a number of new funders. This clearly reflects the value of CHEM Trust's work.

The reports, briefings and policy submissions that we produce are of the highest scientific standard and have received media coverage and recognition from other organisations and individuals. We are frequently invited to contribute our expertise at important meetings and events, for example subgroup meetings for the Competent Authorities for REACH and Classification and Labelling (CARACAL), which we attend as a stakeholder organisation.

The Trustees of CHEM Trust confirm that they have paid due regard to Charity Commission guidance on public benefit, in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

We aim to protect the environment and public health. CHEM Trust's education of the general public is free to all through our website, via our social media channels, and via general campaigning. Our beneficiaries are people and wildlife that are exposed to potentially damaging chemicals. Such exposure can occur directly through the use of consumer products such as electronic products, toys, cosmetics, furniture, etc., and from contaminated air, water, and food. We are working to ensure that hazardous chemicals are replaced with safer alternatives.

3.1 Summary of CHEM Trust's Charitable Objectives

- To promote for the benefit of the public the protection of human health and the environment from the effects of noxious chemicals;
- To promote research for the public benefit about the effects of chemicals on health and the environment and to disseminate the useful results thereof.

3.2 Explanation of the CHEM Trust's aims and the changes/difference we seek to make

The aim of CHEM Trust is to highlight the scientific research linking exposure to chemicals to harmful effects on health, thereby leading to improved implementation of existing chemicals policy, and, where necessary, improvements in chemicals regulation, in order to protect wildlife and humans.

CHEM Trust's vision is a world where wildlife and humans co-exist with a sustainable chemical industry, and where chemicals play no part in causing impaired reproduction, deformities, disease, or deficits in neurological function.

CHEM Trust's mission statement is to prevent man-made chemicals from causing long term damage to wildlife or humans by ensuring that chemicals which cause such harm are substituted with safer alternatives.

CHEM Trust's particular concerns are related to hormone disruptors, the cocktail effect of chemicals and the role of chemical exposures in the early life of wildlife and humans. Exposure to undesirable chemicals may arise from direct contamination of water and the food chain via pesticides or from the use and disposal of many everyday products such as TVs, computers, cars, construction materials, toys, toiletries and cosmetics.

CHEM Trust is committed to engaging with scientific, environmental and medical communities to raise the level of dialogue concerning the role of chemicals in adverse effects in wildlife and humans and to harness a wide coalition in the drive for improved chemicals policy and regulation.
During 2021 we maintained our focus on the EU chemicals policy and legislative agenda as well as the new UK chemicals management system which became operational from the start of 2021. We focused our efforts on inputting into the ambitious revisions of EU chemicals policy and law which is underway at the moment via the EU Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability. This aims to achieve a non-toxic environment as part of the European Green Deal. In the UK our advocacy work has been centred around the fact that the UK needs to stay fully aligned with EU chemical regulation to protect UK human and wildlife populations from hazardous chemicals. We continued to build support for our position and demonstrate the divergence in chemical management which is already taking place between the UK and EU.

3.3 Summary of the main objectives for 2021

1. EU chemicals legislation, in particular the main chemicals law REACH (i) is made stronger through the revision process flowing from the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability; and (ii) acts to bring in new controls on the use of the most hazardous chemicals, particularly hormone disrupting chemicals (EDCs) and persistent mobile and toxic chemicals (PMTs)
2. To widen the understanding of the problems posed by endocrine disrupting chemicals and other hazardous chemicals among our key strategic audiences.
3. Good progress is made towards EU level regulations on all food contact materials (FCM), including paper, card, inks and adhesives, by working closely with NGOs, policy makers and Member States.
4. Work to keep the UK as closely aligned as possible with EU REACH and related chemicals on control of hazardous chemicals
5. To ensure that CHEM Trust Europe eV and CHEM Trust continue to work together as an effective partnership and are respected as an expert voice on EU chemicals policy
6. To maintain and increase the funding of the organisation.

3.4 Explanation of Strategies for achieving the objectives

CHEM Trust's focus is the science-policy interface, making sure that the science on hazardous chemicals is effectively translated into policy action in the shortest possible timeframe.

Our analysis is that laws are the most effective way of reducing the release of harmful man-made chemicals, as they drive the market to develop and use safer alternatives.

We particularly focus on EU-level regulation as the EU is the biggest multi-country single market in the world covering almost 450 million people, and these regulations already have a global impact. By improving the effectiveness of these regulations, we can affect the global use of hazardous chemicals.

2021 was the first year of the UK being outside the EU's chemicals management system. Our view is that the UK should align with EU controls on hazardous chemicals and related laws, to ensure that UK consumers and the environment can continue to benefit from the EU's relatively high protections as they continue to improve. We consistently highlighted signs of regulatory weakening in the new UK system and have been finding ways to ensure that the Government considers and adopts our asks for the new Chemicals Strategy. These include aligning with the EU system of chemical management.

Part of our strategy to achieve our goals is working in coalition with other environment, health and consumer NGOs, both at EU-level and in individual EU Member States and in the UK.

Our approach includes:

- Working with scientists, regulators and others to identify harmful chemicals and groups of chemicals, where they are used and to highlight that impacts from harmful chemicals are an urgent problem that needs to be addressed.
- Encouraging regulators to regulate these chemicals as a solution to the problem.
- Identifying improvements that can be made to chemical laws and advocating these changes to decision makers, the media and the public.
- Working with the democratic and technical processes of the EU, in coalition with NGOs, scientists and other stakeholders, to improve chemical laws and control of hazardous chemicals.
- Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of chemical laws in the EU and UK, in association with other NGOs, to ensure that they have the desired impact in the real world.

4. Achievements and Performance

Review of charitable activities explaining performance achieved against objectives set.

1. EU chemicals legislation, in particular the main chemicals law REACH (i) is made stronger through the revision process flowing from the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability; and (ii) acts to bring in new controls on the use of the most hazardous chemicals, particularly hormone disrupting chemicals (EDCs) and persistent mobile and toxic chemicals (PMTs)

CHEM Trust continues to be one of the leading voices within the EU on the debate on how hazardous chemicals are managed, advising both policymakers and other civil society groups.
In 2021 our inputs into policy processes were aimed at achieving an ambitious implementation of the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability (CSS) which the EU Council concluded the EU Commission should adopt in March 2021. Many of our key priorities are contained in the CSS so we were very pleased to see it was adopted.

Michael Warhurst our Executive Director, on behalf of CHEM Trust was accepted a one of the members of the Commission's new "High Level Roundtable". This panel discusses implementing the commitments made in the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability.

We have been active in a number of expert EDC groups and workshops in 2021 including:

- an expert workshop of the EU research project called ATHENA. This project aims to develop more sensitive and predictive assessment methods for thyroid hormone disruptors.
- Participation in the European Chemical Agency Endocrine Disruptor expert group meetings
- Participation in the OECD Endocrine Disruptor Taskforce - looking at thyroid tests for EDCs.

We also have fed into the EU consultation on new testing requirements for EDCs under REACH which will feed into the REACH impact assessment.

We continued our involvement in the expert sub group 'CARACAL' meetings throughout the year which advises the European Commission and ECHA, inputting into processes regarding different topics, including mixture effects issue, which you can read here.
We fed into numerous impact assessments on the revision REACH and also Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) over the year. Our responses covered lots of our priority issues, including mixtures, grouping, EDCs and persistence and mobility.
We continued to meet with DG Env and DG Grow, including discussing a proposal on the Restrictions Roadmap (an approach the EU is looking at to ban very harmful chemicals quickly). We inputted our views into this Roadmap with EEB and were pleased that in December the Commission's draft Roadmap included a process to investigate group restrictions on flame retardants.
We have been developing our links with MEPs to build their understanding of chemical regulation. This is to ensure that when MEPs are able to amend primary legislation, they are well informed about the chemical pollution issue and the need for better regulatory protection.

In May 2021 an EU-wide study into PFAS in food packaging was released in the UK and in several European countries. We were heavily involved in the project. The results from the report are being used to support a broad PFAS group restriction at the EU level. Policy webinars with key EU stakeholders were organised around the launch of the report, including with ECHA, DG Sante and RIVM (National Institute for Public Health and Environment) in charge of the FCM sector for the PFAS group restriction. We also presented the results of the report alongside an IPEN/Arnika expert in an international webinar organised by HEAL. We used the results at UK level to call on the UK government to ban PFAS in food packaging; as a first step towards a full group restriction in all non-essential uses.

A first for CHEM Trust was participating in a public hearing with Client Earth at the Court of Justice of the European Union supporting European Chemicals Agency to defend the listing of a PFAS related substance, GenX, as a Substance of Very High Concern. The chemicals company, Chemours, were overruled in their objection to the listing.

We also continue to be involved in global discussions on chemicals management. Our Chief Executive, Michael Warhurst, presented at the international organisation IPEN's workshop on the EU's CSS.

2. To widen the understanding of the problems posed by endocrine disrupting chemicals and other hazardous chemicals among our key strategic audiences.

CHEM Trust is working to effectively communicate new and existing science on EDCs and other hazardous chemicals to our key strategic audiences, with a particular focus on EU-level policy makers and stakeholders. CHEM Trust has also been highlighting the issue of chemicals in everyday products and the actions that audiences can take to protect humans and wildlife from hazardous chemicals. We produce a news story every weeks covering these topics and share it via our website and social media.

Despite the restrictions put in place to cope with the Covid-19 pandemic, CHEM Trust continued with public speaking engagements at key scientific and policy conferences (our presentations are available on our website). These included presentations on chemicals in food contact materials, persistent chemical pollutants, and the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability and UK chemical policy.

Our website is seeing increasing visitor numbers; with visits up from 83,187 in 2020 to 142,081 in 2021. We are also seeing an increase to the number of followers on social media and subscribers to our newsletter. CHEM Trust's policy focused blogs are a very effective tool for communicating with our core decision maker audiences. During 2021 we published 21 policy blogs, on a wide range of relevant subjects, including the European regulation of EDCs, the new chemicals management system in the UK after Brexit, food contact materials, and persistent chemical pollutants such as PFAS.

CHEM Trust continues to obtain good media coverage, at both EU and UK level and within both mainstream and technical media. Many journalists contact CHEM Trust on a repeated basis because they know CHEM Trust is an accurate and trustworthy source of information. We secured 90 media comments, articles or coverage of our work in 2021.

3. Good progress is made towards EU level regulations on all food contact materials (FCM), including paper, card, inks and adhesives, by working closely with NGOs, policy makers and Member States.

In December 2020 the European Commission finally kicked off a revision of EU laws on chemicals in FCM, with the publication of an Inception Impact Assessment (IIA) for consultation – a roadmap for the revision of EU legislation on FCM. We published a call to action via our networks ahead of the public consultation to urge the public and other NGOs to submit their comments on the IIA. 5 NGOs joined our call and we responded formally to the consultation at the end of January 2021.

Despite a good start to 2021, the EU has stalled on its commitments to revise laws surrounding food contact materials, with the latest update indicating that an FCM legislative proposal will not be published until 2023. One of the ways we have been compensating for this delay has been to encourage national bans on hazardous chemicals in food contact materials in Member States. We supported the Irish NGO "VOICE" to carry out testing of food packaging materials for PFAS in Ireland. This received impactful press coverage, making it into the Irish Sunday Times and the evidence VOICE gave to a committee of the Irish Parliament led to the writing of amendments to the Irish Circular Economy Bill, calling for a ban on PFAS in food packaging.

We were successful in obtaining more funding to continue the EU wide FCM coalition. The main partners of this coalition are ourselves, Zero Waste Europe and BEUC – the EU Consumer Organisation. Through this collaboration we are able to reach out to a large number of Member State NGOs through the Zero Waste network, Break Free from Plastic, EDC-Free and BEUC's national organisations. Our joint work has included the creation of FCM infographics (see here and here). This work is building a bank of resources that other NGOs can use to call for FCM reform.

We have continued to publish the monthly FCM newsletter 'Food for Thought', in collaboration with HEAL and Zero Waste Europe. The newsletter covers key updates on FCM policy, ideas for revised FCM legislation and useful resources. We are creating a new joint public facing website with our coalition partners – Zero Waste Europe and HEAL on FCM which will go live in 2022.

CHEM Trust continued to participate and present at conferences and webinars on the topic of chemicals in food contact materials in 2021. In March our Food Contact Material Policy Expert gave a presentation about hazard-based vs risk based regulation. In October we spoke on a panel at the Food Packaging Forum Workshop with Jonathan Briggs from DG Sante who is leading the FCM reform. We raised our concern about the need for the Commission to act sooner on the revision of FCM rules in a blog, and at the SAFE Food Advocacy Europe conference, 'Time to Close the Safety Gap' in November. All of our talks from 2021 are available on our website.

4. Work to keep the UK as closely aligned as possible with EU REACH and related chemicals on control of hazardous chemicals.

2021 marked the first year of the UK being outside the EU's system of chemicals management and designing its own regulatory system. Given that the EU is generally recognised to be the 'gold standard' for chemical regulations in the world, CHEM Trust maintained our position that the best protection for UK wildlife and health would be aligning with decisions taken under EU REACH.

We saw an immediate deregulatory push from industry at the start of the year and a coalition of health and environmental NGOs including CHEM Trust wrote to the UK Government to urge them to resist these challenges. Unfortunately, over the course of the year we had our fears confirmed that the UK appears to be heading down a path of weaker protection from hazardous chemicals.

CHEM Trust consistently highlighted signs of divergence from the EU, including falling behind the EU's additions to the 'Substances of Very High Concern Candidate List and considering fewer chemical restrictions than the EU.
Despite these disappointments, CHEM Trust was active in finding ways to encourage the Government to align with EU REACH. Inspired by the ambitious improvements set out to chemicals regulation in the European Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, CHEM Trust and 26 NGOs came together to set out 12 Key Asks that need to be included in a new UK Chemicals Strategy if the government wants to deliver on its commitment to be a 'world leader on environmental protection'.
We presented this to the Scottish Chemicals Policy Network alongside Fidra and Breast Cancer UK to build pressure for alignment the Devolved Administrations and held a joint NGO webinar on our asks in November to grow the number of new UK NGOs signed up to the asks and engaged with the issue of chemical pollution.

A big success of 2021 was the strength of our NGO coalition work, primarily via two NGO working groups, one within Wildlife and Countryside LINK and the other coordinated by CHEM Trust and involving a range of public health and environmental NGOs. This has provided an effective means to show a united front on the urgency of tackling chemical pollution to the Government and build expertise on the subject ready to input into the consultation. We have also been able to complement each other's' expertise, evident in our partnership with the Marine Conservation Society to investigate the impact of chemical pollution on freshwater and marine wildlife in the UK.
We continue to be viewed as key NGO stakeholders in the UK, taking part in a UK Government conference on the chemicals PFAS, the UK Chemical Stakeholder Forum, inputting into parliamentary inquiries and meeting with senior Defra Ministers. We gave a presentation at a Chemical Watch Conference on UK REACH, CLP and the UK Chemicals Strategy.

5. To ensure that CHEM Trust Europe eV and CHEM Trust continue to work together as an effective partnership and are respected as an expert voice on EU chemicals policy.

CHEM Trust has a partner German organisation, CHEM Trust Europe eV. CHEM Trust has transferred its status as an ECHA stakeholder to CHEM Trust Europe eV and this also provides an opportunity to get involved in the debates around chemicals in Germany. CHEM Trust and CHEM Trust Europe have continued to work very closely together in 2021.

CHEM Trust Europe eV has a Management Board consisting of Michael Warhurst, Antonia Reihlen (treasurer) and Ninja Reineke (chair) meets every 3 months, discussing finances, plans, project progress and needs. The Annual Member Assembly for CHEM Trust Europe eV took place virtually on 13th December 2021.
2021 was an exciting year for the organisation, recruiting a new role to support the fundraising and administrative management of the organisation backed by one of our funders, Adessium.
Our major pieces of work and successes were as follows:

- Following the German general elections in September we influenced the coalition negotiations for the German Government, successfully getting some of our priorities relating to increased protection from harmful chemicals reflected in the coalition agreement.
- Our involvement in the Human Biomonitoring Project has been very successful and we successfully received funding for a following year on this issue from the German Environment Agency.
- We have also been increasing our media work in Germany and building our contacts.

6. To maintain and increase the funding of the organisation.

CHEM Trust is uniquely focused on establishing strong links between health and environmental science about chemicals and policy and regulation. Our aim is to achieve the replacement of the most harmful chemicals with safer alternatives. CHEM Trust is the only UK charity focussing solely on this issue and understanding of the threat of chemical pollution to the threat of our planet is ever increasing. We therefore present a unique opportunity for funders to invest in an area which will be of lasting benefit for human health, wildlife, and the environment.

CHEM Trust is extremely grateful for the far-sightedness of our long standing funders such as The Esmee Fairbairn Foundation and The Marisla Foundation. While the impacts of hazardous chemicals are ubiquitous, long-term (sometimes irreversible), complex and poorly understood, and fundamental to achieving other sustainability goals such as a circular economy, the work of the limited number of NGOs working to balance policy-making in this field is relatively poorly funded compared to those working on higher profile environmental issues. While 2021 was a good year for us in terms of fundraising, the agenda continues to expand and diversify, not least thanks to the UK's decision to leave the EU. Our fundraising team has worked tirelessly to engage funders on the importance of our work. We are proud that this year they attracted several new important funders: The Samworth Foundation, The John Ellerman Foundation, Fidra Covid-19 Fund, German Government Environment Ministry and the Savitri Waney Charitable Trust and have also secured repeat funding from Greenpeace Environmental Trust and the Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation as well as increased funding from the Becht Family Charitable Trust.

With growing awareness of the risks posed by chemicals and the turbulence described above, we will anticipate growing interest in funding our work and will do all we can to discuss with funders. Our need is for multi-year unrestricted funding in order to enable us to grow the expertise and robustness of our staff teams in order to be able to better coordinate, build coalitions, respond and be creative in the face of multiple developments. Staff and Trustees are working hand-in-hand to achieve our robust growth.

5. Financial review

The finances of Chem Trust were carefully managed in 2021 against a background of ever increasing challenges. Covid 19, increasing inflation, Brexit and general uncertainty in a changing world all add to the pressures we face. Against this background Chem Trust remained determined to maintain its financial sustainability going forward.

During 2021 we were successful in raising £839,243 a solid increase on the £736,445 we raised in 2020. Once again we are hugely grateful to all our funders who made donations. Our funders all recognise the importance of the issues we deal with which have such an impact on human and animal health and the environment generally. As always for Chem Trust fundraising remains a challenge. We have a broad spectrum of Trust and Foundation funders some traditional, others pioneering but there are few Trusts that fund chemical work and this presents great uncertainty as far as raising income is concerned. We will, of course, keep our brilliant funders fully informed of our work, successes and impacts as we move forward.

During 2021 our expenditure totalled £696,572 a small decrease on the £705,320 we spent in 2020. This small decrease did not affect our efforts and impact and resulted from continuing challenges with Covid 19 and getting key staff in post. The overall result was a bottom line surplus of £142,671. This surplus helps to consolidate our financial position going forward so we can confidently strengthen our capacity to meet the range of work described in this report and our ambitious future plans.

The financial management of Chem Trust continued to be maintained to a very high standard. We now have an employed Head of Finance and we will continue to regularly monitor our financial position, with monthly finance meetings and frequent forecasting against budget and a full funds analysis. There is also a clear hierarchy for financial approval. The finances of Chem Trust are also fully linked to its strategy and this will be vigorously maintained going forward.

At the year end, unrestricted reserves amount to £576,252, including designated reserves of £50,000, and restricted funds amount to £59,426.

5.1 Reserves policy

The Trustees have agreed a reserves target of £300k. They consider this the minimum to maintain a reasonable reserve to safeguard uninterrupted continuity to our term campaigning work and meet the challenger of the very uncertain climate. In future we aim to expand our work and influence and we will be able to do this from a very solid financial base. Chem Trust also has an outstanding VAT query with HMRC resulting from changes resulting from Brexit. This could deplete our reserves position. In 2021 we met our reserves target.

5.2 Investments

Chem Trusts main bank account is with the Co-operative Bank which has a high standard of corporate responsibility. We also have some of our reserves in an account with Unity Trust bank to increase the amount of our cash that is protected by the UK Bank Deposit Guarantee Scheme.

5.3 Fundraising Policy

Our fundraising policy is to largely focus on raising funds from Charitable Trusts and Foundations for our income, though we have limited individual donors. Some Trusts and Foundations are UK-based, others in Europe and some in the USA and other locations further afield.

6. Plans for the future

The founding charitable objects of CHEM Trust remain as relevant and vital today as they were when we launched in 2007. Progress has been made on many fronts but much work remains to be done, as well as preventing some work from being undone. CHEM Trust's Trustees and senior staff will shortly begin reviewing its longer term strategic goals in order to ensure we continue to be relevant, challenging and influential in ensuring safer chemicals for society and the planet.

We will continue to develop our communication strengths in order to educate, influence and balance information received by the public and all our key stakeholders. This includes building our website, social media and newsletter outreach.

We will continue to work to prevent man-made chemicals from causing long term damage to wildlife or humans, by ensuring that chemicals which cause such harm are substituted with safer alternatives.

6.1 Our main objectives for 2022 are:

1. EU chemicals legislation, in particular the main chemicals law REACH (i) is made stronger through the revision process flowing from the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability; and (ii) acts to bring in *new controls on the use of the most hazardous chemicals, particularly hormone disrupting chemicals (EDCs) and persistent mobile and toxic chemicals (PMTs)*

CHEM Trust will continue to be one of the leading stakeholders within the EU on the debate on how chemicals are managed, advising both policymakers and other civil society groups. We will feed into the revision of EU chemical laws working closely with our NGO allies.

2. To widen the understanding of the problems posed by endocrine disrupting chemicals and other hazardous chemicals among our key strategic audiences.

We will work to communicate effectively new science on EDCs and other hazardous chemicals to our key strategic audiences, with a particular focus on EU-level policy makers and influencers.

We will continue to develop our public facing webpages and promote them to key audiences, such as health, environmental and women's NGOs, the concerned general public, politicians and the media.

We will continue to develop and increase the reach of our newsletters and social media. We are planning to publish a new report in 2022 – and we will do extensive promotion of this report to further build our case for strong chemical regulation both in the EU and UK.

We will attend conferences, workshops and meetings to present our work and to build support for the solutions we propose.

3. Good progress is made towards EU level regulations on all food contact materials (FCM), including paper, card, inks and adhesives, by working closely with NGOs, policy makers and Member States.

During 2022 the EU will consult on changes to the FCM legislation. We will continue to work closely with our allies to ensure that the revision goes ahead and adopts our policy priorities. We will continue to push for integration of these regulations with the REACH data and processes.

We will publish a new website covering the FCM issue and develop new resources to reach out to other NGOs and also decision makers.

We will take opportunities offered to us to speak at conferences on this issue.

4. Work to keep the UK as closely aligned as possible with EU REACH and related chemicals on control of hazardous chemicals

Since the UK has now left the EU, ensuring an effective UK chemicals regulatory system is a key objective. We are an accredited stakeholder in the new UK system and will continue to work with our UK NGO allies, devolved nations and others to push for alignment with EU REACH.
We will continue to build knowledge of chemical pollution with UK NGOs and others. We will work with other NGOs and scientists to ensure that the UK develops a strong, protective and broad UK Chemicals Strategy.

5. To ensure that CHEM Trust Europe eV and CHEM Trust continue to work together as an effective partnership and are respected as an expert voice on EU chemicals policy

CHEM Trust Europe eV and CHEM Trust will continue to work closely in alignment to deliver their joint objectives. CHEM Trust Europe eV will continue to deliver on a funded project to raise awareness of the presence of chemicals in the human body. We will ensure that both organisations communicate this crucial work. CHEM Trust Europe eV will also begin work on an organisational development strategy to ensure the stability of the future of the organisation.

Work will continue to develop the German sub-site of the current website including providing consumer advice on avoiding hazardous chemicals in consumer products.

6. To maintain and increase the funding of the organisation.

CHEM Trust will continue to identify and approach new Trusts and Foundations in 2022 in order to fund CHEM Trust's crucial work and to ensure that we have a diverse funding base. We will continue to work with external fundraising advisors where necessary.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The trustees (who are also the directors of CHEM Trust for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law and Charity 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 those financial statements, the trustees are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charity SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

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

By Order of the Trustees



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Mamta Patel (Interim Chair)

Date: 15th September 2022

CHEM TRUST
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(INCORPORATING AN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2021	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2020
		£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME FROM							
Grants and donations	2	708,865	130,238	839,103	508,502	218,497	726,999
Interest		140	-	140	1,104	-	1,104
Other income		-	-	-	8,342	-	8,342
TOTAL		709,005	130,238	839,243	517,948	218,497	736,445
EXPENDITURE ON							
Raising funds		51,166	-	51,166	56,945	-	56,945
Charitable Expenditure		498,352	147,054	645,406	340,975	307,400	648,375
TOTAL	3	549,518	147,054	696,572	397,920	307,400	705,320
Net Income/(Expenditure) for the year		159,487	(16,816)	142,671	120,028	(88,903)	31,125
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		159,487	(16,816)	142,671	120,028	(88,903)	31,125
Total Funds Brought Forward		416,765	76,242	493,007	296,737	165,145	461,882
Total Funds Carried Forward		576,252	59,426	635,678	416,765	76,242	493,007

The company's income and expenditure all relate to continuing activities. The notes form part of these financial statements.

CHEM TRUST
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	5		5,744		2,554
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	830		87,383	
Cash at Bank and in hand		852,692		479,520	
		853,522		566,903	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(223,588)		(76,450)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			629,934		490,453
NET ASSETS			635,678		493,007
FUNDS					
Restricted Funds	9		59,426		76,242
Unrestricted Funds	8		576,252		416,765
			635,678		493,007

The Company is exempt from the requirements relating to preparing audited accounts in accordance with Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006. The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 15th September 2022 and were signed on their behalf by:

M M Patel

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Mamta Patel (Interim Chair)

Company Registration Number: 05933897
Charity Registration Number: 1118182
The notes form part of these financial statements.

CHEM TRUST
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	378,437	(23,527)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Dividends and interest from investments	140	1,104
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5,405)	(1,521)
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	-
Purchase of investments	-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(5,265)	(417)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	373,172	(23,944)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	479,520	503,464
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	852,692	479,520

Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2021	2020
	£	**£**
Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period	142,671	31,125
Depreciation charges	2,215	1,300
(Gains)/losses on investments	-	-
Dividends and interest from investments	(140)	(1,104)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	86,553	(86,799)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	147,138	31,950
(Increase)/decrease in stock	-	-
Loss on sale of assets	-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	378,437	(23,527)

CHEM TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

1. Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation of accounts

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 and 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)", and the Companies Act 2006. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included on the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to incoming resources in period for which it has been received.

Resources Expended

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributable to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Fund accounting

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

Restricted funds can 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.

Tangible fixed assets

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

Plant and machinery etc. – 20% straight line

Individual fixed assets costing £500 or more are initially recorded at cost.

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

Pension
The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the charitable company's pension scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
No judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have been made in the process of applying the above accounting policies that have a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Foreign currencies
Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

2. **Voluntary income**

The analysis of voluntary income for the year is as follows:	**2021** **£**	**2020** **£**
Grants	839,103	700,990
Donation	-	26,009
	839,103	726,999

The financial statements for period to 31 December 2020 contained an error in allocation which was corrected in the current year and is shown in the comparative figures for the current year.

3. Total resources expended

The charitable expenditure of CHEM Trust relates to various projects to highlight the scientific research linking exposure to chemicals to harmful effects on health. The analysis of expenditure is:

	---------- 2021 ----------			
	Raising funds	**Charitable activities**	**Total 2021**	**Total 2020**
	£	£	£	£
Direct costs				
Fundraising	14,976	-	14,976	25,920
Web management and IT support	-	9,558	9,558	10,823
Out-house consultancy	-	285,496	285,496	356,684
Grants payable	-	26,053	26,053	-
Project costs	-	2,375	2,375	3,098
Travel and expenses	-	1,369	1,369	2,646
Foreign currency (gains)/losses	-	7,698	7,698	5,495
	14,976	332,549	347,525	404,666
Support costs				
Employment costs	36,190	265,390	301,580	263,723
HR consultancy	-	6,900	6,900	-
Insurance	-	2,997	2,997	2,785
Bookkeeping	-	8,309	8,309	9,070
Office expenses & PPS	-	25,624	25,624	22,375
PR Communication	-	-	-	-
Independent examination	-	1,248	1,248	1,249
Bank charges	-	175	175	152
Depreciation	-	2,214	2,214	1,300
	36,190	312,857	349,047	300,654
	51,166	645,406	696,572	705,320

Governance costs included in Charitable activities:	**2021**	**2020**
	£	**£**
Employment costs	-	3,625
Bookkeeping fee	2,742	795
Independent examination	1,249	1,249
	3,991	5,669

PRIOR YEAR

	2020		
	Raising funds	**Charitable activities**	**Total 2020**
	£	£	£
Direct costs			
Fundraising	25,920	-	25,920
Web management and IT support	-	10,823	10,823
Out-house consultancy	-	356,684	356,684
Grants payable	-	-	-
Project costs	-	3,098	3,098
Travel and expenses	-	2,646	2,646
Foreign currency (gains)/losses	-	5,495	5,495
	25,920	378,746	404,666
Support costs			
Employment costs	31,025	232,698	263,733
Insurance	-	2,785	2,785
Bookkeeping	-	9,070	9,070
Office expenses & PPS	-	22,375	22,375
PR Communication	-	-	-
Independent examination	-	1,249	1,249
Bank charges	-	152	152
Depreciation	-	1,300	1,300
	31,025	269,629	300,654
	56,945	648,375	705,320

4. Staff and Related costs

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and Salaries	257,184	225,767
Social Security Costs	22,808	18,807
Pension Costs	21,588	19,149
	301,580	263,723
	No	No
The average number of employees during the year was:	8	7

One employee received emoluments between £60,000-£70,000.

The remuneration of Senior Management amounted to £66,019 (add E'er pension) (2020: £64,558).

Trustees Remuneration and Benefits

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

Trustees' expenses

No reimbursement of expenses has been made or is due to be made to any of the Trustees in respect of the year (2020: No Reimbursements).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	2021 £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	10,054
Additions	5,405
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2021	15,459
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2021	7,500
Charge for the year	2,215
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2021	9,715
Net book value at 31 December 2021	5,744
Net book value at 31 December 2020	2,554

6. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Accrued income	-	86,663
Prepayments	830	720
	830	87,383

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other Creditors	35,597	32,638
Accruals and deferred income	181,214	37,218
Taxation and Social Security	6,777	6,594
	223,588	76,450

8. **Unrestricted funds**

	Balance 01/01/21	Transfers	Net Incoming Resources	Balance 31/12/21
	£	£	£	£
General funds	366,765	-	159,487	526,252
Designated funds – Chemicals, Strategy & Policy Fund	50,000	-	-	50,000
	416,765	-	159,487	576,252

Comparative 2020

	Balance 01/01/20	Transfers	Net Incoming Resources	Balance 31/12/20
	£	£	£	£
General funds	246,737	-	120,028	366,765
Designated funds – Chemicals, Strategy & Policy Fund	50,000	-	-	50,000
	296,737	-	120,028	416,765

Chemicals, Strategy & Policy Fund £50,000 was designated towards the cost of the EU chemicals policy consultants.

9. **Restricted funds**

	Balance 01/01/21	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance 31/12/21
	£	£	£	£	£
GET - 2021	-	40,000	(40,000)	-	-
The Mava Foundation	60,930	90,238	(92,042)	-	59,126
EFF – Grant Plus	7,200	-	(6,900)	-	300
Adessium	8,112	-	(8,112)	-	-
Other	-			-	
	76,242	130,238	(147,054)	-	59,426

Comparative 2020

	Balance 01/01/20	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance 31/12/20
	£	£	£	£	£
GET / Brexit Campaigner	12,500	-	(12,500)	-	-
GET - 2020	-	40,000	(40,000)	-	-
The Mava Foundation	71,018	86,662	(96,750)	-	60,930
EFF Brexit EU27 project	-	40,000	(40,000)	-	-
EFF – Grant Plus	-	7,200	-	-	7,200
Adessium	40,275	44,635	(76,798)	-	8,112
Other	41,352	-	(41,352)	-	-
	165,145	218,497	(307,400)	-	76,242

GET/Brexit Campaigner represent funds to keep the UK in EU chemical regulations after Brexit, to ensure the UK doesn't become a dumping ground for harmful chemicals.

GET 2021 - represent funds to keep the UK in EU chemical regulations after Brexit, to ensure the UK doesn't become a dumping ground for harmful chemicals.

MAVA/Food Packaging represents funds towards the project "Hazardous chemicals in plastic packaging: A state of the art prioritization, and assessment".

EFF Brexit EU27 Project – to understand, engage with and influence the EU27 discussion on Brexit, in order to maximise the protection of the UK environment from harmful chemicals after Brexit.

EFF Grant Plus – fund towards HR Consultancy support.

Adessium represent funds to support CHEM Trust's work regarding the review of REACH and EU regulation on food contact materials.

Other – funds to increase understanding of the invisible accumulate problem of Persistent chemicals to ensure they are better addressed.

10. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Restricted	**Un-Restricted**	**Total 2021**
	£	£	£
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	5,744	5,744
Net Current Assets	59,426	570,508	629,934
	59,426	576,252	635,678

Comparative 2020

	Restricted	**Un-Restricted**	**Total 2020**
	£	£	£
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	2,554	2,554
Net Current Assets	76,242	414,211	490,453
	76,242	416,765	493,007

11. Related Party Transactions

There were no related party transactions in the current year (2020: £0).

12. Going concern

The trustees have reviewed the financial position of the Trust, and in particular the level of reserves, and on the basis of current projections, they are satisfied that the Trust remains a going concern for the foreseeable future.

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF CHEM TRUST FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of CHEM Trust for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the trustees of the charitable 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'). You are satisfied that the accounts of the Company are not required by charity or company law to be audited and have chosen instead to have an independent examination.

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 the Company's accounts carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ('the 2011 Act'). In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the Company's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a body listed in section 145 of the 2011 Act. I can confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a registered member of ICAEW which is one of the listed bodies.

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

1. accounting records were not kept 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.



Shoaib Arshad ACA, FCCA
Knox Cropper LLP
Chartered Accountants
65/68 Leadenhall Street
London EC3A 2AD

Date: 23/09/2022

CHEM TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1118182

Accounts

CHEM Trust

(Limited by Guarantee)

Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

Charity No: 1118182
Company No: 05933897

CHEM Trust

Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

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CHEM TRUST
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

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 December 2020. 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).

1. Reference and administrative details

Registered Company number

- 05933897 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

- 1118182

Registered office

Impact Hub
34B York Way
Kings Cross
London
NI 9AB

Trustees

Oliver Smith (Chair)
Nigel Haigh OBE
Leslie Jones OBE
Deborah Tripley
Sarah Oppenheimer (stepped down 25th November 2020)
Colin Church

Staff

Michael Warhurst – Executive Director
Elizabeth Salter Green – Director
Anna Watson – Head of Advocacy
Ninja Reineke – Head of Policy
Sidsel Dyekjaer – Science and Policy Consultant
Pia Juul Nielsen – EDC Science Consultant
Stefan Scheuer – Chief EU Policy Advocate
Chloe Alexander – Brexit Campaigner
Julie Schneider – Campaigner
Eleanor Hawke – Campaign Intern
Anabel Bennett – Campaign Intern

Independent examiner
Knox Cropper LLP
65-68 Leadenhall Street
London
EC3A 2AD

Bankers
The Co-Operative Bank, Business Direct Branch
4th Floor, 9 Prescot Street
LONDON
E1 8BE

Insurance Brokers
Case Insurance Appointed Representative of aQmen Limited
James House, Emlyn Lane
Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7EP

2. Structure, Governance & Management

2.1 Governing Document
The Memorandum and Articles of Association of CHEM Trust.

2.2 Organisation
The activities of CHEM Trust are overseen by the Trustees.

2.3 Selection of Trustees
At the beginning of 2020 we had 6 trustees; by December 2020 we had 5 trustees.

2.4 Policies and procedure for training and induction of Trustees
CHEM Trust does not have policies set down for the training and induction of trustees, however, existing trustees are extremely experienced having been trustees for other organisations.

2.5 Organisational structure of the charity
The main day to day decision making is vested in the Executive Director, in consultation with the other staff and with the option of referring decisions to the Board of Trustees if necessary.

2.6 Related Parties
None.

2.7 Risk Management

The Executive Director of CHEM Trust maintains a risk register which is reviewed by the Board of Trustees at least once a year. This ensures that the major risks to which the Charity are exposed are reviewed and that systems are established to mitigate those risks.
Major risks for CHEM Trust include loss of funding, loss of data, loss of reputation, loss of the expertise of staff and not responding effectively to the challenge of Brexit. Measures to mitigate these risks have been discussed and agreed by the Board of Trustees.

3. Objectives and Activities

This is the fourteenth Annual Report of CHEM Trust and our work continues to make a significant impact on understanding and policymaking on hazardous chemicals. In 2020, we succeeded in securing repeat funding from existing donors, and we sourced a number of new funders. This clearly reflects the value of CHEM Trust's work.

The reports, briefings and policy submissions that we produce are of the highest scientific standard and have received media coverage and recognition from other organisations and individuals. We are frequently invited to contribute our expertise at important meetings and events, for example subgroup meetings for the Competent Authorities for REACH and Classification and Labelling (CARACAL), which we attend as a stakeholder organisation.

The Trustees of CHEM Trust confirm that they have paid due regard to Charity Commission guidance on public benefit, in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

We aim to protect the environment and public health. CHEM Trust's education of the general public is free to all through our website, via our social media channels, and via general campaigning. Our beneficiaries are people who are exposed to potentially damaging chemicals. Such exposure can occur directly through the use of consumer products such as electronic products, toys, cosmetics, furniture, etc., and from contaminated air, water, and food. We are working to ensure that hazardous chemicals are replaced with safer alternatives.

3.1 Summary of CHEM Trust's Charitable Objectives

- To promote for the benefit of the public the protection of human health and the environment from the effects of noxious chemicals;
- To promote research for the public benefit about the effects of chemicals on health and the environment and to disseminate the useful results thereof.

3.2 Explanation of the CHEM Trust's aims and the changes/difference we seek to make

The aim of CHEM Trust is to highlight the scientific research linking exposure to chemicals to harmful effects on health, thereby leading to improved implementation of existing chemicals policy, and, where necessary, improvements in chemicals regulation, in order to protect wildlife and humans.

CHEM Trust's vision is a world where wildlife and humans co-exist with a sustainable chemical industry, and where chemicals play no part in causing impaired reproduction, deformities, disease, or deficits in neurological function.

CHEM Trust's mission statement is to prevent man-made chemicals from causing long term damage to wildlife or humans by ensuring that chemicals which cause such harm are substituted with safer alternatives.

CHEM Trust's particular concerns are related to hormone disruptors, the cocktail effect of chemicals and the role of chemical exposures in the early life of wildlife and humans. Exposure to undesirable chemicals may arise from direct contamination of water and the food chain via pesticides or from the use and disposal of many everyday products such as TVs, computers, cars, construction materials, toys, toiletries and cosmetics.

CHEM Trust is committed to engaging with scientific, environmental and medical communities to raise the level of dialogue concerning the role of chemicals in adverse effects in wildlife and humans and to harness a wide coalition in the drive for improved chemicals policy and regulation.

The problems of wildlife and human exposure to harmful chemicals go hand in hand. During 2020 we have highlighted the concerns associated with chemical exposure and focussed our efforts on the EU chemicals policy and legislative agenda relating to industrial chemicals, food contact chemicals, and the threat to public health in the UK caused by leaving the EU. We've particularly focussed on the implementation of EU legislation on endocrine disrupting chemicals, as our eventual aim is for a phase out of exposure to chemicals with endocrine disrupting properties. In CHEM Trust we believe that the UK needs to stay fully aligned with EU chemical regulation to protect UK human and wildlife populations from hazardous chemicals.

3.3 Summary of the main objectives for 2020

1. To work within technical policy processes, particularly at EU level, to help obtain a regulatory system that identifies and controls endocrine disrupting chemicals

2. To widen the understanding of the problems posed by endocrine disrupting chemicals and other hazardous chemicals among our key strategic audiences.

3. To highlight the poor EU regulatory system for chemicals in food contact packaging amongst policy makers, Member States and NGOs

4. To work to ensure that the post-Brexit regulatory situation in the UK does not result in weaker regulation of chemicals within the UK, by ensuring that the UK remains as close to REACH, the EU chemicals regime, as possible.

5. To work to ensure that more persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are identified and regulated, and to increase public awareness of marine pollution by POPs and microplastics

6. To ensure that CHEM Trust Europe eV and CHEM Trust continue to work together as an effective partnership and are respected as an expert voice on EU chemicals policy

7. To maintain and increase the funding of the organisation.

3.4 Explanation of Strategies for achieving the objectives

CHEM Trust's focus is the science-policy interface, making sure that the science on hazardous chemicals is effectively translated into policy action in the shortest possible timeframe.

Our analysis is that laws are the most effective way of reducing the release of harmful man-made chemicals, as they drive the market to develop and use safer alternatives.

We particularly focus on EU-level regulation as the EU is the biggest multi-country single market in the world covering almost 450 million people, and these regulations already have a global impact. By improving the effectiveness of these regulations, we can affect the global use of hazardous chemicals.

In 2020 the UK was completing the process of leaving the EU, so ensuring an effective UK chemicals regulatory system has become part of CHEM Trust's work. Our view is that the UK should align with EU controls on hazardous chemicals and related laws, to ensure that UK consumers and the environment can continue to benefit from the EU's relatively high protections as they continue to improve.

Part of our strategy to achieve our goals is working in coalition with other environment, health and consumer NGOs, particularly at EU-level and in individual EU Member States.

Our approach includes:

- Working with scientists, regulators and others to identify harmful chemicals and groups of chemicals, where they are used and to highlight that impacts from harmful chemicals are an urgent problem that needs to be addressed.
- Encouraging regulators to regulate these chemicals as a solution to the problem.
- Identifying improvements that can be made to chemical laws and advocating these changes to decision makers, the media and the public.
- Working with the democratic and technical processes of the EU, in coalition with NGOs, scientists and other stakeholders, to improve chemical laws and control of hazardous chemicals.
- Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of chemical laws, in association with other NGOs, to ensure that they have the desired impact in the real world.

4. Achievements and Performance

Review of charitable activities explaining performance achieved against objectives set.

1. To work within technical policy processes, particularly at EU level, to help obtain a regulatory system that identifies and controls endocrine disrupting chemicals

CHEM Trust continues to be one of the leading voices within the EU on the debate on how hazardous chemicals are managed, advising both policymakers and other civil society groups.
In July CHEM Trust published a policy proposal on a new path to protect people and wildlife across Europe from endocrine disruptors (EDs).

In October CHEM Trust signed on to a joint NGO letter to EU Commission President Ursula Von der Leyen. The letter, titled "Time to ensure the EU is on the path to a toxic-free environment" was sent to the EU Commission president just ahead of the release of the EU Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability. Commission President Von der Leyen responded by letter on 13th November 2020, where she committed to "*present in 2021 a roadmap to prioritise restrictions under REACH for those most harmful chemicals. And **we will do this as far as possible by groups of substances**, rather than one by one as we do today.*" [our emphasis]. For many years CHEM Trust has been calling for group restrictions of harmful chemicals to avoid regrettable substitution of a banned substance with another of similar harmful properties. Read more in our 2018 'Toxic Soup' report.

The EU Commission published its new Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability in October 2020. The strategy contained several commitments such as banning the most harmful chemicals from consumer products including endocrine disrupting chemicals. We were generally very pleased with the announcement, and we hope to see the strategy implemented swiftly in full. Read more.

CHEM Trust continues to work extensively with other NGOs and coalitions both in the UK and Europe. For example, with the EDCFree network, and the European Break Free for Plastic Movement as well Wildlife and Countryside Link in the UK. f

2. To widen the understanding of the problems posed by endocrine disrupting chemicals and other hazardous chemicals among our key strategic audiences.

CHEM Trust is working to effectively communicate new and existing science on EDCs and other hazardous chemicals to our key strategic audiences, with a particular focus on EU-level policy makers and stakeholders.

CHEM Trust has also been highlighting the issue of chemicals in everyday products and the actions that audiences can take to protect humans and wildlife from hazardous chemicals, including stories aimed more at a UK public audience.

Despite the Covid-19 pandemic, CHEM Trust continued with public speaking engagements at key scientific and policy conferences (13 of our talks from 2020 are available on our website). From March 2020 all our talks were delivered virtually. These included presentations on chemicals in food contact materials, persistent chemical pollutants, enforcement of chemical laws and Brexit, and UK chemical policy.

In October 2020 CHEM Trust published a new public facing subsite to provide information for consumers on EDCs in everyday products, and actions that they can take to reduce risk of exposure to EDCs. The website includes a weekly news story about hormone disrupting chemicals in products, environmental pollution, and wildlife issues. Between October 2020 and mid-December 2020, the number of individual users across our website increased from 6,147 to 14,125 – an increase of 130%.

CHEM Trust's policy website is a very effective tool for communicating with our core audiences. During 2020 we have increased the number of views of our website from over 4500 per month to an average of over 6900 per month, with 83,167 total site visits in 2020, increased from 54,431 visits in 2019. CHEM Trust also published 26 policy blogs, on a wide range of relevant subjects, including the European regulation of EDCs, the future of the chemicals regulation in the UK after Brexit, food contact materials, and persistent chemical pollutants such as PFAS.

CHEM Trust continues to obtain good media coverage, at both EU and UK level and within both mainstream and technical media. Many journalists contact CHEM Trust on a repeated basis because they know CHEM Trust is an accurate and trustworthy source of information. We secured over 80 media comments, articles or coverage of our work in 2020.

3. To highlight the poor EU regulatory system for chemicals in food contact packaging amongst policy makers, Member States and NGOs

In March 2020 a group of scientists published a Consensus Statement expressing deep concern about harmful chemicals in food packaging. This was followed up by a declaration of concern signed by CHEM Trust and more than 170 other NGOs. A revision of EU legislation on FCM, that prioritises health and closes these toxic loopholes, is therefore essential.

In May 2020 the EU Commission released the Farm to Fork strategy including a clear commitment to revise the legislation on chemicals in food contact materials (FCM). This is a significant and long-awaited milestone towards new legislation which CHEM Trust and other NGOs had been calling for.

The European Commission's Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, released in October 2020, includes significant commitments regarding the reform of food contact materials (FCM) laws. CHEM Trust was mostly pleased with the announcement, as CHEM Trust has been arguing for a revision of the EU legislation on FCM since 2014.

In December 2020, the Commission launched an Inception Impact Assessment (IIA) for consultation. CHEM Trust, Client Earth, HEAL, Health Care Without Harm, ECOS and Zero Waste Europe prepared a two-page briefing with information on how to respond to the consultation and the key issues in the IIA as a guide for partner NGOS.

CHEM Trust continued to participate and present at conferences and webinars on the topic of chemicals in food contact materials in 2020; CHEM Trust Executive Director Michael Warhurst presented a 'Thought Starter' for a new effective & protective approach to regulating chemicals in food contact materials at a Chemical Watch conference on 11-12th February 2020. A Commission speaker at the event confirmed that they were likely to launch a substantial reform of the EU's FCM laws. All of our talks from 2020 are available on our website.

Our FCM webpage on our policy site was redesigned and updated with up-to-date information on our policy activities in this area. In May 2020 we successfully prepared and launched the first edition of the 'Food for Thought' newsletter together with HEAL and Zero Waste Europe. The monthly newsletter shares key updates on FCM policy, ideas for revised FCM legislation and useful resources.

4. To work to ensure that the post-Brexit regulatory situation in the UK does not result in weaker regulation of chemicals within the UK, by ensuring that the UK remains as close to REACH, the EU chemicals regime, as possible.

The UK leaving the European Union threatens the protection of UK public health, wildlife, and the environment from hazardous chemicals, as the vast majority of the UK's chemical regulations are from EU law. Given that the EU is generally recognised to be the 'gold standard' for chemical regulations in the world, CHEM Trust has been continuing to work to keep the UK as closely aligned to the EU system as possible.

On Thursday 30th January 2020, the UK government reintroduced its flagship Environment Bill. The Bill establishes a domestic framework for environmental governance post-Brexit and makes provisions to amend the UK's post-Brexit chemicals regulations. These provisions give Ministers sweeping powers to amend the GB REACH regulations.

On 12th March 2020, our Executive Director, Dr Michael Warhurst, gave oral evidence to the Bill Committee. The issues raised in this session are covered in our blog. Our written evidence can also be found on the Bill Committee's webpage.

A number of amendments were tabled to the provisions on REACH in the Bill in the Commons. CHEM Trust particularly supported New Clause 11 that made it an objective of trade negotiations for the UK to remain within REACH and Amendment 176, which protected Articles 32-34 from easy amendment, on consumers' right to know about the most hazardous chemicals in everyday products. These were fully debated in Committee, but were not passed. The Bill continues its journey through Parliament and is expected to get royal assent later in 2021.

In 2020 CHEM Trust expanded its coalition activities with UK-based NGOs and civil society organisations to campaign against deregulation of hazardous chemicals in the UK, and to prepare input for the upcoming UK Chemicals Strategy. We have led the formation of a UK working group on harmful chemicals, which is a coalition of organisations covering workers health, environmental health, human health which works closely with government officials. CHEM Trust is also a member of Wildlife and Countryside Link (WCL), which is the largest environment and wildlife coalition in England, bringing together 57 organisations. Due to our engagement with WCL it created a "Chemical Task Force" in late Spring 2020, to discuss and take action on chemical regulation.

CHEM Trust continues to be a member of the Steering Committee of the UK Chemical Stakeholder Forum and attends the meetings hosted by Defra.

Just before Christmas 2020, the European Union and United Kingdom finalised a new Trade and Cooperation Agreement. Read our analysis of the agreement in 'The Brexit trade deal: what it means for the UK's protection from hazardous chemicals'.

5. To work to ensure that more persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are identified and regulated, and to increase public awareness of marine pollution by POPs and microplastics

Persistent organic chemicals, such as 'forever chemicals' PFAS, have not been a high-profile issue in the UK, however awareness in the UK is growing, partly due to the UK release of the Hollywood film 'Dark Waters' in February 2020. Dark Waters highlighted the issue of PFOA in drinking water, following the high-profile environmental lawsuit against chemicals company DuPont. The film's release provided CHEM Trust with an opportunity to increase awareness of persistent chemical pollutants. CHEM Trust joined with 27 UK charities, scientists and lawyers as well as the actor and activist Mark Ruffalo and the defence attorney Rob Bilott to call for a ban on the addition of PFAS in UK food packaging in a letter sent to UK Secretary of State of DEFRA, BEIS and Health on 24 February 2020.

Defra responded to the letter on 20 April 2020, agreeing that these substances need to be addressed as a group.

During 2020 CHEM Trust fed into many consultations and signed joint NGO letters calling for restrictions on persistent chemicals (PFHxS, PFHxA, short-chain PFAS). A summary can be found on our policy submissions and letters page.

CHEM Trust has continued developing alliances with UK NGOs, including the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) and Wildlife and Countryside LINK (WCL) UK.

In collaboration with the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) CHEM Trust hosted a workshop with 15 UK Academics on the "State of Play of Chemical Pollution in the UK and its Impact on Marine and Freshwater Environments" at the end of April 2020. We followed up with the academics who attended with one-to-one calls to discuss how their work could feed into the upcoming UK Chemicals Strategy.

In Summer 2020 CHEM Trust participated in a Europe-wide product testing project, testing food packaging from popular food chains for the presence of PFAS, coordinated by the Czech NGO Arnika. A report will be released in May 2021, and we will be working closely with Arnika to finalise the report and publicise the results.

6. To ensure that CHEM Trust Europe eV and CHEM Trust continue to work together as an effective partnership and are respected as an expert voice on EU chemicals policy

Following the UK's vote to leave the European Union, CHEM Trust has a partner German organisation, CHEM Trust Europe eV. CHEM Trust has transferred its status as an ECHA stakeholder to CHEM Trust Europe eV and this also provides an opportunity to get involved in the debates around chemicals in Germany. CHEM Trust and CHEM Trust Europe have continued to work very closely together in 2020.

CHEM Trust Europe eV has a Management Board consisting of Michael Warhurst, Antonia Reihlen (treasurer) and Ninja Reineke (chair) meets every 3 months, discussing finances, plans, project progress and needs.

We made good progress with our 'Human Biomonitoring – Making use of new evidence for better protection' project, funded by the German Environment Ministry. In July we organised a webinar on Human Biomonitoring for German NGOs which provided a good networking opportunity with 10 organisations, lively discussions and very good feedback. We also spoke at the official Human Biomonitoring conference hosted under German presidency in Berlin on 2 October 2020.

The Annual Member Assembly for CHEM Trust Europe eV took place virtually on 9th December 2020 in Hamburg.

7. To maintain and increase the funding of the organisation.

CHEM Trust is the leading technical not-for-profit environmental and health organisation within the UK and works extensively at the EU level focussing on the harm caused by chemical pollution, with a particular focus on hormone disrupting chemicals. CHEM Trust is the only UK charity focussing solely on this issue and the CHEM Trust Europe office, based in Germany is focus of our EU work. We therefore present a unique opportunity for funders to invest in an area which will be of lasting benefit for human health, wildlife, and the environment.

Whilst CHEM Trust has had a successful fundraising year, the team remains focussed on the current scarcity of funding for toxic chemicals work and continues to identify sources of funding where possible and developing funders' interest in our work. This year we were pleased to receive new funding from the Garfield Weston Foundation, The Becht Family Charitable Trust and Tides Foundation and have also secured repeat funding from the Orp Foundation and The Esmee Fairbairn Foundation as well as increased funding from the Greenpeace Environment Trust, which supports our Brexit- and trade-related policy work. In 2020 we also secured repeat funding from an anonymous individual funder to support our communications work.

Our focus this year – as always – has been to secure unrestricted funding as opposed to restricted funding to ensure flexibility of policy delivery where opportunities arose. CHEM Trust continues to grow gradually and sustainably. However, staff and trustees are mindful of CHEM Trust's expansion, and are ensuring that we do not grow too quickly.

5. Financial review

The finances of CHEM Trust were very carefully managed in 2020 to ensure that the organisation remained in a sustainable position to meet the many challenges we face. Against a background of the financial uncertainty produced by Covid 19 and our own fundraising challenges, we made progress on many fronts. This was, and is, vital as our work has never been more challenging and important with critical developments in Europe and the aftermath of Brexit in the U.K.

During 2020 we were successful in raising £736,445 a solid increase on the £638,561 we raised in 2019. We are hugely grateful to all our funders who made donations to enable us to continue our work which is so vital for the health of humans, wildlife and the general environment. Going forward fundraising remains a challenge. We have a very broad spectrum of Trust and Foundation funders, some traditional, others more pioneering, but there are few Trusts and Foundations that fund chemicals work and this presents great uncertainty as far as raising income is concerned. We will, of course, continue to keep our funders fully informed of our work through a critical period as far as the management of chemicals is concerned.

During 2020 our expenditure totalled £705,320, a good increase on the £544,520 we spent in 2019. Given the challenges we face and the widespread demands for our work we were nevertheless very careful in managing our cost base effectively. The overall result was a bottom line surplus of £31,125 and this will help to consolidate our financial position going forward. In 2020 we met our reserves target.

The financial management of CHEM Trust continued to be maintained to a very high standard. There is regular comprehensive monitoring of our financial position, monthly finance meetings and frequent forecasting against budget with a full funds analysis. There are clear, very disciplined procedures for financial delegation and authorisation. There is also forward financial planning linked to strategy. This will be vigorously maintained going forward.

At the year end the unrestricted reserves amount to £416,765 and restricted reserves amount to £76,242.

5.1 Reserves policy

The Trustees have agreed a reserved target of £300k. They consider that it is important for CHEM Trust to retain a reasonable reserve to safeguard the uninterrupted continuity of its long term campaigning work and the general current, very uncertain, climate. At the end of 2020 we met our reserves target.

5.2 Investments

CHEM Trust's main bank account is with the Co-Operative Bank, which has a high standard of corporate responsibility. We also have some of our reserves in a 90 day account with the CAF Bank (run by Scottish Widows), to increase the amount of our cash that is protected by the UK Bank Deposit Guarantee Scheme.

5.3 Fundraising Policy

Our fundraising policy is to largely focus on raising funds from Charitable Trusts and Foundations for our income, though we have limited individual donors. Some Trusts and Foundations are UK-based, others in Europe and some in the USA and other locations further afield.

6. Plans for the future

The aims and key objectives of CHEM Trust remain constant and consistent with those developed when the organisation was set up in 2007. CHEM Trust will continue to engage with scientists, medical practitioners, industry, regulators and those developing chemicals policy, utilising our existing reports and new research and analysis.

We will continue to work to prevent man-made chemicals from causing long term damage to wildlife or humans, by ensuring that chemicals which cause such harm are substituted with safer alternatives.

6.1 Our main objectives for 2021 are:

1. EU chemicals legislation, in particular the main chemicals law REACH (i) is made stronger through the revision process flowing from the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability; and (ii) acts to bring in *new controls on the use of the most hazardous chemicals, particularly hormone disrupting chemicals (EDCs) and persistent mobile and toxic chemicals (PMTs)*

CHEM Trust will continue to be one of the leading stakeholders within the EU on the debate on how chemicals are managed, advising both policymakers and other civil society groups.

We will be particularly focussing on ensuring CHEM Trust's identified gaps in EDC regulation are addressed through legislative changes to the Classification Labelling and Packaging regulations as well as push for more endocrine disruptors to be identified under REACH, and push for more regulations to be based on groups of chemicals.

We will also work to improve the regulatory approach for persistent and mobile chemicals, and work to raise awareness among scientists in both the UK and EU to advocate for regulation of EDCs and persistent chemicals.

2. *To widen the understanding of the problems posed by endocrine disrupting chemicals and other hazardous chemicals among our key strategic audiences.*

We will work to communicate effectively new science on EDCs and other hazardous chemicals to our key strategic audiences, with a particular focus on EU-level policy makers and influencers.

We will continue to develop our public facing webpages and promote them to key audiences, such as health, environmental and women's NGOs, the concerned general public, politicians and the media.

We will continue to develop and increase the reach of our newsletters and social media. We have two reports planned for 2021 – and we will do extensive promotion of these reports to further build our case for strong chemical regulation both in the EU and UK.

We will attend conferences, workshops and meetings to present our work and to build support for the solutions we propose.

3. Good progress is made towards EU level regulations on all food contact materials (FCM), including paper, card, inks and adhesives, by working closely with NGOs, policy makers and Member States.

Some chemicals used in food contact packaging are hormone disrupters, and the regulations governing the use of such chemicals are widely accepted to be deficient.

During 2021 the EU will consult on changes to the FCM legislation. We will continue to work closely with our allies to ensure that the revision goes ahead and adopts our policy priorities. We will continue to push for integration of these regulations with the REACH data and processes.

We will take opportunities offered to us to speak at conferences on this issue.

4. Work to keep the UK as closely aligned as possible with EU REACH and related chemicals on control of hazardous chemicals

Since the UK has now left the EU, ensuring an effective UK chemicals regulatory system is a key objective. We will become an accredited stakeholder in the new UK system and work with our UK NGO allies and others to push for alignment with EU REACH.

We will continue to build our relationships with UK academic scientists and agencies and officials in the devolved nations to build on their knowledge and work together on shared concerns.

5. To ensure that CHEM Trust Europe eV and CHEM Trust continue to work together as an effective partnership and are respected as an expert voice on EU chemicals policy

CHEM Trust Europe eV and CHEM Trust will continue to work closely in alignment to deliver their joint objectives. CHEM Trust Europe eV continues to deliver on a funded project to raise awareness of the presence of chemicals in the human body. We will ensure that both organisations communicate this crucial work.

Work will continue to develop the German sub-site of the current website including providing consumer advice on avoiding hazardous chemicals in consumer products.

6. To maintain and increase the funding of the organisation.

CHEM Trust will continue to identify and approach new Trusts and Foundations in 2021 in order to fund CHEM Trust's crucial work and to ensure that we have a diverse funding base. We will continue to work with external fundraising advisors where necessary.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The trustees (who are also the directors of CHEM Trust for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law and Charity 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 those financial statements, the trustees are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charity SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

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

By Order of the Trustees



.....
Oliver Smith (Chair)

Date: 20 July 2021

CHEM TRUST
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(INCORPORATING AN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2020	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2019
		£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME FROM							
Grants and donations	2	492,957	218,497	711,454	366,076	269,714	635,790
Interest		1,104	-	1,104	1,420	-	1,420
Other income		23,887	-	23,887	1,351	-	1,351
TOTAL		517,948	218,497	736,445	368,847	269,714	638,561
EXPENDITURE ON							
Raising funds		56,945	-	56,945	48,634	-	48,634
Charitable Expenditure		340,975	307,400	648,375	252,977	242,909	495,886
TOTAL	3	397,920	307,400	705,320	301,611	242,909	544,520
Net Income/(Expenditure) for the year		120,028	(88,903)	31,125	67,236	26,805	94,041
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		120,028	(88,903)	31,125	67,236	26,805	94,041
Total Funds Brought Forward		296,737	165,145	461,882	229,501	138,340	367,841
Total Funds Carried Forward		416,765	76,242	493,007	296,737	165,145	461,882

The company's income and expenditure all relate to continuing activities. The notes form part of these financial statements.

CHEM TRUST
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	5		2,554		2,333
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	87,383		584	
Cash at Bank and in hand		479,520		503,464	
		566,903		504,048	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(76,450)		(44,499)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			490,453		459,549
NET ASSETS			493,007		461,882
FUNDS					
Restricted Funds	9		76,242		165,145
Unrestricted Funds	8		416,765		296,737
			493,007		461,882

The Company is exempt from the requirements relating to preparing audited accounts in accordance with Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006. The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 20 July 2021 and were signed on their behalf by:



.....
Oliver Smith (Chair)

Company Registration Number: 05933897
Charity Registration Number: 1118182
The notes form part of these financial statements.

CHEM TRUST
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(23,527)	106,335
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Dividends and interest from investments	1,104	1,420
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,521)	-
Proceeds from sale of assets		-
Purchase of investments		-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(417)	1,420
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	(23,944)	107,755
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	503,464	395,709
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	479,520	503,464

Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2020	2019
	£	**£**
Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period	31,125	94,041
Depreciation charges	1,300	1,221
(Gains)/losses on investments	-	-
Dividends and interest from investments	(1,104)	(1,420)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(86,799)	756
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	31,950	11,737
(Increase)/decrease in stock	-	-
Loss on sale of assets	-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(23,527)	106,335

CHEM TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

1. Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation of accounts

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 and 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)", and the Companies Act 2006. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included on the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to incoming resources in period for which it has been received.

Resources Expended

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributable to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Fund accounting

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

Restricted funds can 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.

Tangible fixed assets

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

Plant and machinery etc. – 20% straight line

Individual fixed assets costing £500 or more are initially recorded at cost.

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

Pension
The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the charitable company's pension scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
No judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have been made in the process of applying the above accounting policies that have a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Foreign currencies
Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

2. **Voluntary income**

The analysis of voluntary income for the year is as follows:	**2020** **£**	**2019** **£**
Grants	685,445	585,778
Donation	26,009	50,012
	711,454	635,790

3. Total resources expended

The charitable expenditure of CHEM Trust relates to various projects to highlight the scientific research linking exposure to chemicals to harmful effects on health. The analysis of expenditure is:

	2020			
	Raising funds	**Charitable activities**	**Total 2020**	**Total 2019**
	£	£	£	£
Direct costs				
Fundraising	25,920	-	25,920	18,514
Web management and IT support	-	10,823	10,823	12,125
Out-house consultancy	-	356,684	356,684	210,105
Grants payable	-	-	-	18,923
Project costs	-	3,098	3,098	-
Travel and expenses	-	2,646	2,646	15,675
Foreign currency (gains)/losses	-	5,495	5,495	1,402
	25,920	378,746	404,666	276,744
Support costs				
Employment costs	31,025	232,698	263,723	225,656
Insurance	-	2,785	2,785	2,588
Bookkeeping	-	9,070	9,070	8,820
Office expenses & PPS	-	22,375	22,375	26,032
PR Communication	-	-	-	1,978
Independent examination	-	1,249	1,249	1,200
Bank charges	-	152	152	281
Depreciation	-	1,300	1,300	1,221
	31,025	269,629	300,654	267,776
	56,945	648,375	705,320	544,520

Governance costs included in Charitable activities:	**2020**	**2019**
	£	**£**
Employment costs	3,625	3,500
Bookkeeping fee	795	750
Independent examination	1,249	1,200
	5,669	5,450

PRIOR YEAR

	---------- 2019 ----------		
	Raising funds	**Charitable activities**	**Total 2019**
	£	£	£
Direct costs			
Fundraising	18,514	-	18,514
Web management and IT support	-	12,125	12,125
Out-house consultancy	-	210,105	210,105
Grants payable	-	18,923	18,923
Legal costs	-	-	-
Travel and expenses	-	15,675	15,675
Foreign currency (gains)/losses	-	1,402	1,402
	18,514	258,230	276,744
Support costs			
Employment costs	30,120	195,536	225,656
Insurance	-	2,588	2,588
Bookkeeping	-	8,820	8,820
Office expenses & PPS	-	26,032	26,032
PR Communication	-	1,978	1,978
Independent examination	-	1,200	1,200
Bank charges	-	281	281
Depreciation	-	1,221	1,221
	30,120	237,656	267,776
	48,634	495,886	544,520

4. Staff and Related costs

	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and Salaries	225,767	193,066
Social Security Costs	18,807	16,541
Pension Costs	19,149	16,048
	263,723	225,656
	No	No
The average number of employees during the year was:	7	6

One employee received emoluments between £60,000-£70,000.

The remuneration of Senior Management amounted to £64,558 (2019: £62,350).

Trustees Remuneration and Benefits
There were no trustees' remuneration or other benefits for the year ended 31st December 2020, nor for the year ended 31st December 2019.

Trustees' expenses

No reimbursement of expenses has been made or is due to be made to any of the Trustees in respect of the year (2019: No Reimbursements).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	2020 £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	8,533
Additions	1,521
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2020	10,054
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2020	6,200
Charge for the year	1,300
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2020	7,500
Net book value at 31 December 2020	2,554
Net book value at 31 December 2019	2,333

6. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Accrued income	86,663	-
Prepayments	720	584
	87,383	584

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other Creditors	69,856	39,128
Taxation and Social Security	6,594	5,371
	76,450	44,499

8. **Unrestricted funds**

	Balance 01/01/20	Transfers	Net Incoming Resources	Balance 31/12/20
	£	£	£	£
General funds	246,737	-	120,028	366,765
Designated funds – Brexit Fund	50,000	-	-	50,000
	296,737	-	120,028	416,765

Comparative 2019

	Balance 01/01/19	Transfers	Net Incoming Resources	Balance 31/12/19
	£	£	£	£
General funds	179,501	-	67,236	246,737
Designated funds – Brexit Fund	50,000	-	-	50,000
	229,501	-	67,236	296,737

Brexit Fund £50,000 was designated towards the cost of changes in chemical regulation due to Brexit.

9. **Restricted funds**

	Balance 01/01/20	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance 31/12/20
	£	£	£	£	£
GET / Brexit Campaigner 2019	12,500	-	(12,500)	-	-
GET - 2020	-	40,000	(40,000)	-	-
The Mava Foundation	71,018	86,662	(96,750)	-	60,930
EFF Brexit EU27 project	-	40,000	(40,000)	-	-
EFF – Grant Plus		7,200	-	-	7,200
Adessium	40,275	44,635	(76,798)	-	8,112
Other	41,352	-	(41,352)	-	-
	165,145	218,497	(307,400)	-	76,242

Comparative 2019

	Balance 01/01/19	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance 31/12/19
	£	£	£	£	£
GET / Brexit Campaigner	10,000	25,000	(22,500)	-	12,500
MAVA / Food Packaging Forum	15,497	-	(15,497)	-	-
The Mava Foundation	-	85,221	(14,203)	-	71,018
EFF Brexit EU27 project	22,532	20,000	(42,532)	-	-
Adessium	49,240	89,493	(98,458)	-	40,275
Other	41,071	50,000	(49,719)	-	41,352
	138,340	269,714	(242,909)	-	165,145

GET/Brexit Campaigner represent funds to keep the UK in EU chemical regulations after Brexit, to ensure the UK doesn't become a dumping ground for harmful chemicals.

GET 2020 - represent funds to keep the UK in EU chemical regulations after Brexit, to ensure the UK doesn't become a dumping ground for harmful chemicals.

MAVA/Food Packaging represents funds towards the project "Hazardous chemicals in plastic packaging: A state of the art prioritization, and assessment".

EFF Brexit EU27 Project – to understand, engage with and influence the EU27 discussion on Brexit, in order to maximise the protection of the UK environment from harmful chemicals after Brexit.

EFF Grant Plus – fund towards HR Consultancy support.

Adessium represent funds to support CHEM Trust's work regarding the review of REACH and EU regulation on food contact materials.

Other – funds to increase understanding of the invisible accumulate problem of Persistent chemicals to ensure they are better addressed.

10. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Restricted	**Un-Restricted**	**Total 2020**
	£	£	£
Tangible Fixed Assets		2,554	2,554
Net Current Assets	76,242	414,211	490,453
	76,242	416,765	493,007

Comparative 2019

	Restricted	**Un-Restricted**	**Total 2019**
	£	£	£
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	2,333	2,333
Net Current Assets	165,145	294,404	459,549
	165,145	296,737	461,882

11. Related Party Transactions

There were no related party transactions in the current year (2019: £0).

12. Going concern

The trustees have reviewed the financial position of the Trust, and in particular the level of reserves, and on the basis of current projections, they are satisfied that the Trust remains a going concern for the foreseeable future.

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF CHEM TRUST FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of CHEM Trust for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the trustees of the charitable 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'). You are satisfied that the accounts of the Company are not required by charity or company law to be audited and have chosen instead to have an independent examination.

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 the Company's accounts carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ('the 2011 Act'). In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the Company's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a body listed in section 145 of the 2011 Act. I can confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a registered member of ICAEW which is one of the listed bodies.

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

1. accounting records were not kept 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.



Shoaib Arshad ACA, FCCA
Knox Cropper LLP
Chartered Accountants
65/68 Leadenhall Street
London EC3A 2AD

Date: 14 September 2021