

COMPANY REGISTRATION No. 07317881 (England & Wales)

END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN COALITION LTD

(A company limited by guarantee)

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Charity registration No 1161132

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Legal and Administrative Information
Year ended 31 March 2021

Charity number	1161132
Company registration number	07317881
Registered office	Unit 221 China Works 100 Black Prince Rd London SE1 7SJ
Secretary	Sara Kirkpatrick
Trustees	Jane Codona Priscilla Dudhia Aisha K. Gill Ava Kanyeredzi Elizabeth Kelly Sara Kirkpatrick Rosamund Marie Lewis Iza Jhoanna Mosquera Halaleh Taheri Marianna Tortell Fiona Vera-Gray Gurpreet Virdee
Senior management team	Sarah Green (resigned February 2021) Deniz Uğur (appointed February 2020) Andrea Simon (appointed January 2021)
Auditor	HW Fisher LLP Acre House 11-15 William Rd London NW1 3ER
Banker	Unity Trust Bank Plc Nine Brindley Place Birmingham B1 2HB

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End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Trustees' report
Year ended 31 March 2021

The trustees, who are also directors for the purposes of company law, present their report and the audited financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2021.

THE TRUSTEES

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

Amna Abdullatif	
Sandie Dunne	(resigned September 2020)
Aisha K. Gill (Co-Chair)	
Huda Jawad (Co-Chair)	(resigned March 2021)
Ava Kanyeredzi	(appointed May 2020)
Elizabeth Kelly	
Sara Kirkpatrick	
Rosamund Marie Lewis	(appointed May 2020)
Jackie May (Treasurer)	(resigned September 2020)
Iza Jhoanna Mosquera (Treasurer)	(appointed September 2020)
Margaret Parks	(resigned November 2020)
Marianna Tortell	
Fiona Vera-Gray	
Gurpreet Virdee	(Co-chair from April 2021)

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Key Management Personnel

In this period there was some change in key management personnel at EVAW. Deniz Uğur was appointed as Deputy Director in February 2020. Sarah Green resigned as Director in February 2021. Andrea Simon became Director in January 2021.

Governing Document

The End Violence Against Women Coalition (EVAW) is a registered charity (1161132) and company limited by guarantee (07317881). Our governing document consists of a Memorandum and Articles of Association which incorporated the organisation on 27th October 2010 and was amended by a special resolution on 18th March 2015. In the event of the company being wound up, formal members are required to contribute an amount not exceeding £1.

Organisational Structure

As a coalition, EVAW has two types of membership: formal members (numbering 78 at 31st March 2021) who have the legal rights of company members as laid out in EVAW's Memorandum and Articles of Association and associate members (numbering 23 at 31st March 2021) who do not.

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EVAW's Board of Trustees is elected or co-opted from across EVAW's formal membership. The Board is the governing body that is responsible for EVAW as a company and a charity, as well as its property and funds. EVAW Trustees have the legal rights and responsibilities of charity Trustees and as Directors as laid out in EVAW's Memorandum and Articles of Association in addition to their membership status.

The Board is chaired by Co-Chairs and meets at least four times a year. During the year, three Sub-Committees of the Board: Finance & Fundraising, Membership and HR, are in operation to oversee these areas of EVAW's work. A process of delegation is in place and day-to-day responsibility for ensuring the charity delivers on its aims and objectives is delegated to the staff Director(s).

Appointment of Trustees

Trustees are recruited by a process of co-option and election. The Board consists of at least three and not more than twelve individuals, all of whom must be EVAW members or trustees or staff of member organisations. Of these, eight Trustees will normally be elected from among the membership and Trustees may co-opt up to four additional members to fill skills or knowledge needs of the Board.

Trustee induction and training

All new Trustees are provided with a Trustee Handbook and EVAW's Theory of Change and are required to read and sign EVAW Board of Trustees' Terms of Reference, Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy. New Trustees are invited and encouraged to undertake training on their new responsibilities.

Public Benefit

As laid out in our objects, EVAW campaigns to promote the human right of women and girls to live free from violence. The Trustees confirm that EVAW operates for the public benefit and that we have complied with the duty in Section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing our aims and objectives and planning future activities. Our summary of activities below lay out the ways in which we have worked to further our charitable aims for the public benefit throughout the year.

Related parties

EVAW is a member of the London Mayor's Violence Against Women and Girls Board and co-chairs the London Mayor's Violence Against Women and Girls Advisory Group at the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime. EVAW also sits on the Crown Prosecution Service's External Consultation Group on Violence Against Women and Girls and the DCMS supported UKCIS.

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Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the Trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES

Aims and objectives

EVAW's vision is of a society where women and girls can live their lives free from violence and the threat of violence against women and girls in all its forms, including sexual violence, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation, FGM, stalking and harassment. In pursuit of this we campaign to:

1. Make the case for improved UK national and local government policy and practice in response to all forms of violence against women and girls;
2. Challenge the wider social and cultural attitudes that minimise, tolerate and excuse violence against women and girls.

The period covered by this report (Apr 2020 -Mar 2021) was unlike any previous reporting period. This report is mostly framed in the utterly unpredictable and unprecedented context and disruption of the coronavirus pandemic. During the year we maintained solid, strategic influencing work on policy and practice related to sexual violence, including the Domestic Abuse Bill as well as other policy areas. However, we had to adjust some planned activity to ensure we could respond to this brand new, and unplanned, campaigning area which we knew right away would have a huge impact on women and girls, our members and the wider violence against women and girls policy and funding landscape.

Over the year, key areas of activity included:

1. Influencing political debate and shaping the state response to violence against women and girls (VAWG)
 - a. Coronavirus response (with a particular spotlight on specialist services, funding, schools, online safety and sector coordination)
 - b. Sexual violence
 - c. Domestic Abuse Bill
 - d. Wider policy impact, including: shaping Governments VAWG Strategy, schools, public spending on VAWG and Istanbul Convention
 2. Ensuring VAWG is centred in public discourse
 3. Organisational development
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Influencing political debate and shaping the state response to VAWG

Throughout the year, EVAW advised government officials and elected representatives on the impact of the pandemic for women and girls who are experiencing or are at risk of abuse, and the pressures it placed on our specialist support sector who continued to provide life-saving services to women and girls experiencing and fleeing abuse. EVAW also continued our work advising officials on VAWG prevalence, law, policy, and practice; EVAW regularly briefed Parliamentarians from across parties and in both Houses for debates, suggested parliamentary questions, made submissions to parliamentary inquiries as well as meeting policy-influencers. EVAW has continued to support members in London to influence the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), which has significant decision making and commissioning powers for victims' services and the overall police and justice response to VAWG in London.

a. Coronavirus response

It quickly became clear to us that the sudden public health measures put in place to slow the spread of coronavirus would have serious impacts on the lives of women and children experiencing VAWG, where home is not always a place of safety and; the knowledge that our members – already running on a shoestring – would be deeply impacted by the pandemic, with marginalised and minoritized women's organisations most acutely bearing the brunt. We felt looked to almost as never before to coordinate influencing work in this unprecedented context for the sector.

It quickly became clear that VAWG sector organisations needed a forum to discuss urgent and developing issues and needs related to the Covid crisis and that the group EVAW was co-chairing with Women's Aid Federation England to discuss work on the Domestic Abuse Bill was best placed to quickly morph into a growing, weekly, rapid hour of intelligence sharing and developing shared positions. Covid pushed our sector to work together in a way it hadn't before, the collaboration has been mindful and explicit. This sector group turned into a regular online meeting space of more than 30 organisations and representation from the Domestic Abuse and Victims Commissioner. Many new relationships and working groups (including on [Anti-Racism](#), communication barriers and disability, among others) have formed here and are helping to drive collaboration on policy and influencing positions so that the VAWG sector can increasingly speak with one voice on issues like the Covid emergency response to victims of abuse. EVAW coordinated a series of joint, sector-wide [public communications](#) to Government, insisting that women's and girls' needs were factored into crisis planning as the response to the pandemic developed and shifted.

EVAW published a [Briefing](#) early in the crisis with recommendations to all parts of Government, and civil society, which set out how multiple forms of abuse needed to be considered as serious risk factors in a 'closed down society'. This and our recommendations were shared widely, gaining huge reach thanks to [popular public figures](#). We also made official submissions to Select Committees: [Home Affairs](#) – which adopted all of [our recommendations](#), with our calls for leadership and strategy featuring clearly and; Women

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and Equalities [inquiries](#) *Unequal impact: [Coronavirus and the impact on people with protected characteristics](#)*, and sub-inquiries on BAME people and those with disabilities. We [wrote to the Prime Minister](#) in a letter signed by over 20 organisations calling for action at the highest level and set out the need for urgent strategy as well as a series of actions for government to enact in order to prevent and reduce abuse during the epidemic.

While we were significant in crafting our sector's [response](#) to the Governments Hidden Harms Action Plan we also instigated proactive agenda-setting influencing (Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Housing, Community and Local Government, in particular) Government funding packages by drawing up and lobbying for the implementation of [funding principles](#) endorsed by the sector and leading on joint statements; including setting out our sector's [experience and concerns](#) in the context of the easing of coronavirus restrictions. We had some success in securing emergency funding for our sector which was not unsubstantial and, critically, had many of the terms and conditions surrounding it which our sector organisations need. EVAW's advocacy with government officials would have direct results, including securing an extension for the sector to the application period for emergency Covid funding from the Ministry of Justice.

Our sector came together to [reflect](#), one year after Covid 'landed' in our society on how we cannot go back to "business as usual", that we need a new approach which equally protects all women and girls and ends the societal inequalities that drive violence and abuse against them.

With partners, Imkaan, Rape Crisis England and Wales, Rights of Women and Centre for Women's Justice, we set out an [authoritative briefing](#) assessing women and girls' access to justice during the Covid-19 pandemic. We focused on remote hearings, child contact proceedings, quality of police investigations, jury trial uncertainty, racism in justice systems – all seriously impacting women's safety and access to justice. We outlined how Covid was placing additional pressure on protection systems that were already under extreme strain and called on the Government to show curiosity and leadership to alleviate these, alongside resourcing and measures to keep children safe.

As people moved their working and social lives online rapidly and exponentially, we worked with Glitch to undertake a mass public survey and [reveal research findings](#) of increased online abuse during Covid; we found that almost half of respondents experienced online abuse – and, a third of these say the abuse has been worse in this period. Black women and non-binary people experienced even higher rates of victimisation. We discovered that most of the abuse is taking place on mainstream social media platforms and called on these tech companies to take responsibility for ensuring their platforms are not sites of harm.

During this period we have grown our political and media reach, have achieved real national policy change in criminal justice and education, and have used the Human Rights Act multiple times to hold the state to account. EVAW's staff team and our membership have grown during this period, enabling us to make more of a difference. We have worked hard

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to remain fit to respond to what is happening in women's and girls' lives in the ongoing uncertainty that lies ahead.

b. Sexual violence

Despite the intensity of Covid-related campaigning needs and organisational pressures, EVAW maintained our work this year fighting for access to justice for rape survivors and had some major 'wins'. For an organisation of our size, we have had significant impact over the last year with many now recognising and adopting our analysis that the government's own figures reveal "*the effective decriminalisation of rape.*" EVAW committed constant attention and scrutiny to this work, responding to all data publication and policy developments for example (including CPS stats [here](#) and [here](#); [Government funding](#) announcement; [ICO report](#) on mobile data extraction; [joint inspection](#) of Her Majesty's Inspectorates into police and CPS response to rape; Home Affairs Select Committee [inquiry](#) into the investigation and prosecution of rape among others).

We [launched](#) (100+ attendees and mass [coverage](#)) of our seminal [report](#) '*The Decriminalisation of Rape: Why the justice system is failing rape survivors and what needs to change*', which set out everything that is going wrong with rape investigations and prosecutions, and made comprehensive recommendations for change. The report, which Government stakeholders initially colloquially named 'The Shadow Report', is now widely known and referred to as such across Govt, policy, activist and civil society spaces. Following the publication there was a very busy period of successful campaigning and influencing work in this area. We were [delighted](#) when our daring judicial review of the CPS, for what we alleged was a covert change in its rape prosecution policy and practice, was granted full permission to proceed by the Court of Appeal in July (after having been denied permission in March). We saw three of the highest judges in the country, including the Lord Chief Justice in the Court of Appeal decide on our judicial review of the Crown Prosecution Service, due to the significant public interest in the question being examined - whether the CPS unlawfully changed its policy and practice on decision-making in rape cases.

Although the Court eventually [did not find in our favour](#), there was a massive public interest in the case. Despite the risk involved, we were heartened to receive enormous support from our members and many supporters among the general public who [pledged the full cost](#) of the litigation to enable it to progress. We were inspired to keep going by the many messages of support from scores of women who got in touch on hearing about the case, many of whom are rape survivors with first-hand experience of being let down by the justice system:

So other women hopefully don't have to go through what I went through.

As a victim still going through the criminal process I am terrified of this all being for nothing. I feel like the person on trial. Just seeing the figures makes me want to give

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up which I feel is exactly what they want. Never in my life have I felt less valued as a woman or human being in the UK.

This happened to me many years ago and I didn't even bother reporting it. I would have done if there had been a chance of being taken seriously.

Sorry I cannot give more. My disabled daughter got drug raped a few years ago and even with an abundance of unequivocal evidence for a maximum sentence, the court decided to acquit the perpetrator and also refused our appeal. I know the pains you are going through and you have our full support.

I am involved in a case of rape; please make the process less like torture and more like justice.

For my friends who have been raped and the fact that none of them got justice.

We were active stakeholder-participants in the Government's 'end to end Rape Review' - which was commissioned as a direct result of our campaigning - which examined the criminal justice system response to rape from police report through to courtroom verdict, and publication of which was [delayed](#) to appropriately reflect the findings of the judicial review. The report was published in June 2021 and will be covered in our next Trustees report.

c. Domestic Abuse Bill

Our dedicated work on the Domestic Abuse Bill's passage through the legislative process persisted this year and was often threaded into the Covid crisis response work. We [focused](#) on amending the Bill in three main areas and worked in coalitions with leading children's sector organisations and specialist by and for Black and minoritised women's organisations to achieve our shared aims, they were –

- A statutory duty on public authorities to provide community-based services for children and all victims of domestic abuse
- A non- discrimination clause to be added to the Bill to ensure equal protection to all victims in accordance with Article 4(3) of the Istanbul Convention
- The guidance accompanying the Domestic Abuse Bill to be explicitly linked to the VAWG Strategy (ensuring policy making was joined up and the gendered nature of DA was clearly acknowledged)

Throughout the passage of the Bill, we gave support to the [Step Up Migrant Women](#) campaign coalition and lobbied parliamentarians across the Commons and Lords to ensure the Bill would enable migrant women to access justice and protection rather than being treated as immigration offenders if reporting abuse (an ongoing serious human rights failing

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by the UK Government). We also pushed for meaningful ratification of the Istanbul Convention through this Bill and gained the support of the influential [International Agreements Committee](#) for our Bill amendment.

We spent significant time briefing cross-party MPs and Lords, meeting with key Ministers, securing debates on [Black women and domestic abuse](#) and PQs on non-discrimination and protections for migrant women in the Bill, and on the detail of the statutory guidance. We also worked with journalists and media to ensure coverage of the Bill's 'missed opportunities' to support all women. We secured cross-party support for all three of the amendments we proposed to the legislation. Following our [briefing](#), almost half of the MPs – including the Shadow Home Secretary - in the debate spoke about migrant women and nearly a quarter of them called for the statutory duty to be expanded and/or equal access to protection and support. EVAW was also invited to provide [expert witness evidence](#) at committee stage of the Bill, and our work was named by several cross-party representatives.

- d. Wider policy impact, including: (i) shaping Governments VAWG Strategy, (ii) schools, (iii) public spending on VAWG, and (iv) human rights more broadly

We published our first [VAWG Trends briefing](#), which we plan to do every year to map and document the state of violence against women and girls - its prevalence, and the policy and political landscape attempting to address these systemic problems by pulling together official statistics and recently published research from our membership and wider sector. The report identifies the key challenges facing women and girls including the ongoing devastating impact of the pandemic, racism and systemic barriers facing Black and minoritised women who are victims and survivors of violence, online abuse, and the systemic failings of the justice system to prosecute rape. We know that several significant stakeholders used the report to help shape their responses to the Government consultation on the VAWG Strategy. The report was reacted to and referred to by Government, opposition, and key policy makers and helped to influence the integrated VAWG strategy policy debates.

A significant part of EVAW's work in this period was dedicated to promoting a joined-up approach in the response to VAWG, all of our work can be returned to this guiding principle. We were disappointed by the government's decision to pursue a "dual strategy approach" and took the opportunity of the Home Office consultation on a new VAWG strategy, to respond collectively and with a unified voice setting up our bold vision for a joined-up response to VAWG which is grounded in the reality of women and girls' lives. We published, with Imkaan and Women's Aid England [a set of shared principles](#) which 35+ organisations in the sector added their names to; which was also circulated to our membership and others as a resource for this consultation, several organisations fed back that the joint principles formed the basis of their responses to the consultation.

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Although our planned schools work was severely disrupted this year due to the lockdowns and public health related measures put in place across the country - including school closures and diversion of both school leaders and education policy leaders to crisis mode - we made sure that our Covid-related campaigning outlined our [concerns](#) around young women and girls being more vulnerable to online abuse, and to abuse by peers or adults at home and elsewhere as well as increased risk of child sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation and abuse by peers. We [made the case](#) for the Covid response to specifically assess risk to girls; to look at online abuse of girls by peers and others during lockdown; to [ensure clear responsibility](#) between schools and social services for girls at risk; and to [address the worrying decision-making by the family courts](#) in this context. We also wrote to the Education Secretary [expressing concern](#) about girls' welfare during lockdown. We also urged the Education Secretary to take learning from the [research](#) commissioned by the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA) forward; it found that racism can lead to failures in the response of institutions to child sexual abuse.

We [wrote to the Chancellor](#) and made a submission to the Treasury's Comprehensive Spending Review calling for a recognition of the enormous costs of domestic and sexual violence to the state and communities, and to allocate specific funding for the support services and work needed to alleviate and ultimately end this abuse. This call for strategic investment to end abuse was made within the context of an extremely fragmented and inadequate funding landscape for victim support services. We also called for recognition of 'by and for' specialism in policy making and for there to be spending decisions for deaf and disabled women who are disproportionately targeted for abuse.

We are seeing threats to human rights coming through via the legislative agenda for the coming period, including the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill, Immigration Bill, Judicial Review Bill and Electoral Integrity Bill. We are clear that the threat to the human rights framework is a threat to women, with Black and minoritised women at the sharp edge. We have responded in this period to a series of these threats, always linking our response to VAWG and the application of an intersectional lens. In this period we submitted our response to Independent Human Rights Review and to the Joint Committee on Human Rights consultation on Human Rights Act. We [continue to keep the pressure up](#) on the Government who, nine years on from signing the Istanbul Convention, has failed to plug the gaps in protection and support for all survivors that prevent us from ratifying the Convention (the gold standard framework for tackling VAWG).

Ensuring VAWG is centred in public discourse

In this period there were several breaking and developing news stories which meant that EVAW's media response was sought significantly more than in any other period we can recall. These included the tragic murders of Sarah Everard, Nicole Smallman and Bibaa Henry, as well as the policing of the Clapham vigil, our judicial review outcome among others.

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Being a part of these conversations and ensuring that coverage, and the commentary contained within it, is helpful to moving and shaping national conversations away from women and girls' safety towards women's rights and freedoms as well as the responsibility of perpetrators and the harm of misogyny is critical to our work. How these issues are talked about and understood has a significant influence on how politicians and policy makers respond. It is critical that women's organisations are heard in the mainstream media to help move and change public consciousness around the prevalence, persistence, and impact of VAWG. The breadth and reach of coverage also enable us to keep the pressure on politicians and policy makers.

Engaging in discussions and debate about VAWG is an important aspect of EVAW's work. Our work establishing EVAW as a sought-after commentator responding to a wide variety of stories about VAWG at speed meant that we have been quoted regularly in almost every national newspaper (coverage across broadsheets, tabloids and freesheets) as well as magazines and have appeared on all the major broadcast outlets regularly.

As a central part of looking at public attitudes to abuse and who gets hurt by whom, EVAW committed to strengthening its [anti-racist analysis](#) and campaigning this year and started to build up the visibility of our anti-racist narrative in our work.

Organisational development

Particular to Covid-19, our team were relatively well-poised to work from home – equipment and technology- wise, this meant the practical side of safely working at home was fairly uncomplicated. However, we quickly recognised that this was not 'working from home' and the board supported us to respond in a way which acknowledged that this was not 'business as usual'.

Beyond Covid, at the beginning of 2020 we grew from a team of 5 to 8 women (Public Affairs Officer, Membership Manager and Deputy Director). At the end of 2020 we said farewell to Sarah Green, EVAW's director since 2015 who will be missed by us all. Andrea Simon became EVAW's new director in January 2021 having been Head of Public Affairs and Public Affairs Manager at EVAW since 2017. The impact of such changes in a small staff team were significant and meant that there was a focus by the board on supporting the organisation through the leadership transition. This included regular check-ins with the Director and attention to her learning and development needs. The pressures on the wider team were also regularly discussed. There was great benefit to the continuity and organisational memory that the new Director was able to bring.

Our board has seen healthy turnover in this period, with three members standing down and then three new women joining (both elected and coopted), including an experienced Treasurer. Our AGM in November was a very special one – we marked our 15th anniversary,

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[reflecting on our first 15 years](#) and produced [a short video](#). We continue to be attentive to organisational fitness, with significant focus on fundraising, employment practices and governance proportionate to what we are and based on our values.

EVAW's Board have endorsed, and continue to support the development of the [Anti-Racism Working Group](#) for the VAWG sector. White women on EVAW's Board published an [open letter](#) calling on white women of the VAWG movement to commit to the anti-racism Charter being developed by the Working Group. The Charter is a roadmap for how we eradicate racism in all parts of our movement; from service delivery and campaigns, through to governance and management. EVAW also hosted a social media takeover of the Working Group (10/03/21) which had almost 1,500 unique engagements.

Becoming a significant employer has had a marked impact on our internal priorities and we have embarked on a programme of internal development. Our Board are committed to taking tangible, measurable action to ensure our organisational values are felt by the entire staff team. In practical terms and as a first measure, this has meant implementing a maternity policy that goes beyond the statutory minimum, which is under constant review and scrutiny by the Board.

FINANCES

Financial Review

During the year, the End Violence Against Women Coalition's income was £701,117 (year ended 31 March 2020 £350,238) and expenditure was £625,622 (year ended 31 March 2020 £353,421).

Fundraising

EVAW's principal funding sources are from charitable trusts and grants and during the year, grant funders included Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, Sigrid Rausing Trust, Oak Foundation, Comic Relief, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Samworth Foundation, Coutts Foundation, Justice and Equality Fund (managed by Rosa), Harold Immanuel IHL Trust, Julia and Hans Rausing Trust, Treebeard Trust, and Isla Foundation.

Investments

This year, EVAW reserves were held at Unity Trust Bank.

Reserves

EVAW's reserve policy is to aim to have sufficient free reserves to fund the organisation's running costs for three months and to cover shutdown costs. During this period the Trustees reviewed the reserves target and committed to building better EVAW reserves, this included ensuring that the organisation holds adequate reserves to fund maternity leave within our team of 8 women. At 31 March 2021, the target for reserves was £163,000 –

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comprising of salaries and running costs, maternity costs, redundancies, legal and financial costs. The Trustees review this regularly, at Board meetings and at Finance Sub-Group meetings. EVAW's free reserves at 31 March 2021 stood at £196,722. The reserves policy has been met during the year.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

Financial

EVAW operates in a challenging and demanding area where there are very few certainties over funding. Every year we need to fundraise to keep the charity operating. This is inherently risky and as an organisation we operate strict financial controls and continually review the situation, including regular forecasting. The annual budgets, reforecasts and management accounts are regularly reviewed. EVAW also has a risk assessment policy to identify, evaluate and prioritise risks to the organisation.

Key controls used by the charity are:

- Formal agendas and minutes for board trustees and all committee meetings
- Detailed terms of reference for committees
- Annual budget and regular management accounts
- Formal written policies including authority limits
- An organisational risk matrix reviewed by the board of trustees
- An annual business plan and key performance indicators

The Trustees believe, having evaluated the impact of Covid-19 on the organisation, that the End Violence Against Women Coalition is unlikely to experience disruption to the charity's ability to carry out its activities. The pandemic has certainly had an impact on the way that we work (all in-person and office-based working arrangements and meetings have been moved online whilst we all work from home) as well as on our planned activities for the year (Covid-19 has also become a significant campaigns area which was previously of course, unplanned). The impact on staffing has been most significantly felt by those parents with school-age children who, as well as shifting to working from home, have had to abruptly shift to home-schooling.

EVAW had grown significantly at the beginning of 2020 (January) according to the need of the organisation, before we knew what the impact of Covid-19 might look like and therefore no additional significant expansion was planned for the organisation in the following years.

Regarding fundraising, EVAW is very lucky to work with funders who quickly understood the potential challenges ahead in the context of Covid-19 and was able to raise the funds needed to ensure the charity is a going concern from mostly existing funders. Additionally, EVAW has a number of multi-year grants which enable us to plan securely. EVAW has not needed to use any reserves during this period and therefore the levels have remained

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largely the same. Finally, due to the nature of our work should funds not be raised EVAW would be able to reduce our spending accordingly.

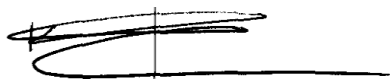
Operational

The nature of our work presents operational risks. These are managed through the implementation of suitable policies, procedures and processes including staff training, supervision and reporting structures. Through these the Board of Trustees is satisfied that major risks have been identified and adequately minimized.

Acknowledgements

The Trustees would like to express great thanks to EVAW's funders, as well as to all the individuals and groups who donated to us throughout the year.

On behalf of the board of trustees



24 January 2022

Aisha K Gill
Co-Chair

Gurpreet Virdee
Co-Chair

Dated

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Statement of Trustees' responsibilities
Year ended 31 March 2021

The trustees, who are also the directors of End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

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

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

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Independent auditor's report to the members of End Violence Against
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Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 March 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity 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 charity'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.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Independent auditor's report to the members of End Violence Against
Women Coalition Ltd
Year ended 31 March 2021

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 contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 our 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 have 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 charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified 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' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Independent auditor's report to the members of End Violence Against
Women Coalition Ltd
Year ended 31 March 2021

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees, who are also the directors of the charity for the purpose 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 charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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.

As part of our planning process:

- We enquired of management the systems and controls the charity has in place, the areas of the financial statements that are most susceptible to the risk of irregularities and fraud, and whether there was any known, suspected or alleged fraud. The charity did not inform us of any known, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company. We determined that the following were most relevant: the Charity SORP, FRS 102, Charities Act 2011, Companies Act 2006 and Employment Law.
- We considered the incentives and opportunities that exist in the charity, including the extent of management bias, which present a potential for irregularities and fraud to be perpetuated, and tailored our risk assessment accordingly.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Independent auditor's report to the members of End Violence Against
Women Coalition Ltd
Year ended 31 March 2021

- Using our knowledge of the charity, together with the discussions held with the charity at the planning stage, we formed a conclusion on the risk of misstatement due to irregularities including fraud and tailored our procedures according to this risk assessment.

The key procedures we undertook to detect irregularities including fraud during the course of the audit included:

- Identifying and testing journal entries and the overall accounting records, in particular those that were significant and unusual.
- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and determining whether accounting policies have been appropriately applied.
- Reviewing and challenging the assumptions and judgements used by management, and the conclusion that there are no significant accounting estimates.
- Assessing the extent of compliance, or lack of, with the relevant laws and regulations.
- Testing key income lines, in particular cut-off, for evidence of management bias.
- Assessing the validity of the classification of income, expenditure, assets and liabilities between unrestricted, designated and restricted funds.
- Obtaining third-party confirmation of material bank balances.
- Documenting and verifying all significant related party balances and transactions.
- Reviewing documentation such as the charity board minutes, correspondence with solicitors, for discussions of irregularities including fraud.
- Testing all material consolidation adjustments.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities and fraud rests with the trustees of the charity.

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

Other matters

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 were unaudited.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Independent auditor's report to the members of End Violence Against
Women Coalition Ltd
Year ended 31 March 2021

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.

HW Fisher LLP

Andrew Rich (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of HW Fisher LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Acre House
11-15 William Road
London
NW1 3ER
United Kingdom

27/1/22

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)
Year ended 31 March 2021

		Unrestricted funds	Designated funds	Restricted funds	2021 Total	Unrestricted funds	Designated funds	Restricted funds	2020 Total
Note	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<u>Income from:</u>									
Voluntary income	2	78,548	419,527	203,042	701,117	245,988	-	104,250	350,238
Total income		78,548	419,527	203,042	701,117	245,988	-	104,250	350,238
<u>Expenditure on:</u>									
Raising funds	3	-	7,858	-	7,858	13,950	-	-	13,950
Charitable activities	4	48,660	377,555	191,549	617,764	251,030	-	88,441	339,471
Total		48,660	385,413	191,549	625,622	264,980	-	88,441	353,421
Net movement in funds		29,888	34,114	11,493	75,495	(18,992)	-	15,809	(3,183)
Gross transfers between funds		6,522	-	(6,522)	-	(89,686)	89,686	-	-
Reconciliation of funds:									
Total funds brought forward		160,312	89,686	34,476	284,474	268,990	-	18,667	287,657
Total funds carried forward		196,722	123,800	39,447	359,969	160,312	89,686	34,476	284,474

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd


Balance sheet

Year ended 31 March 2021

Company registration number 07317881

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	-	1,756
Current assets			
Debtors	10	126,182	8,964
Cash at bank and in hand		426,445	288,863
		<u>552,627</u>	<u>297,827</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within the year	11	<u>(192,658)</u>	<u>(15,109)</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>359,969</u>	<u>282,718</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>359,969</u>	<u>284,474</u>
Income funds			
Restricted funds	12	39,447	34,476
Designated funds	13	123,800	89,686
Unrestricted funds		<u>196,722</u>	<u>160,312</u>
Total funds		<u>359,969</u>	<u>284,474</u>

The financial statements were approved by



Aisha K Gill
Co-Chair



Gurpreet Virdee
Co-Chair

24 January 2022

Dated

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Cash flow statement

Year ended 31 March 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash provided by operating activities	15	137,582	(12,923)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-	(3,511)
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets		-	-
Interest received		-	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		137,582	(16,434)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		288,863	305,297
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>426,445</u>	<u>288,863</u>

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes for the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 221 China Works, Black Prince Road, London, SE1 7SJ.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective from 1 January 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), and the Companies Act 2006. The Charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy.

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

1.2 Incoming resources

Income comprises grants, donations and other income receivable during the year. Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the income will be received. All income transactions are assigned a nominal code, either restricted or unrestricted, according to the type of income eg restricted grant, unrestricted charitable trust. Unrestricted codes are used for designated as well as unrestricted receipts. All transactions are also assigned a code relating to the revenue stream (QuickBooks Class code) eg Restricted Comic Relief, Unrestricted EVAW (for general donations), Designated Esmée Fairbairn.

1.3 Resources expended

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis.

Costs of raising funds are those costs incurred in attracting voluntary income and include consultancy and event costs.

Charitable activities include costs associated with the management and running of programmes, for instance, staff salaries, telephone and communication costs, rent, contractor costs etc.

Support costs include central functions and shared overhead costs and have been apportioned to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes for the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

Governance costs represent costs incurred by the charity in respect of management of the charity's assets, organisational administration and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

All apportionments are made on the basis of time spent on different activities by specific staff responsible for related tasks.

1.4 Pensions

The charity contributes 8% of an employee's salary. The pension costs included in the financial statements are those incurred during the year.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset on a straight line basis to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. IT items are depreciated at 50% per annum and non-IT items at 25% per annum. Items of equipment are capitalized when the purchase price exceeds £1,000.

1.6 Accumulated funds

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions set by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements. Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

1.7 Going Concern

The new and ongoing risk that Covid-19 poses has been assessed and is being regularly re-assessed by trustees. As a result of receiving grants from existing funders and securing multi-year grants the trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Having considered these risks and subsequent mitigations the Trustees are confident that the Charity can continue operating for the foreseeable future. Therefore, the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.8 Donated Gifts, services, facilities

Donated professional services and facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item or received the service, any conditions associated with the donation have been met, the receipt of the economic benefit from the use of the item by the charity is probable and economic benefit can be measured reliably. In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) general volunteer time is not recognised so please refer to the Trustee's annual report for more information about their contribution.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes for the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

by the charity is probable and economic benefit can be measured reliably. In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) general volunteer time is not recognised so please refer to the Trustee's annual report for more information about their contribution.

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

1.9 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

1.10 Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1.11 Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.12 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the Board are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes for the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The trustees do not believe there to be any judgements or estimates that would be considered critical to the financial statements.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes for the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

2 Voluntary income	£	£
Restricted donations	2021	2020
Trust for London	-	15,250
Comic Relief	60,000	30,000
Samworth Foundation	-	40,000
ISLA Foundation	24,400	-
Rosa Fund	5,000	9,000
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	10,000	10,000
Crowd Justice	103,642	-
	203,042	104,250
Designated donations		
Sigrid Rausing Trust	120,000	-
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	75,000	-
Coutts Foundation	40,000	-
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	22,500	-
Oak Foundation	77,000	-
Samworth Foundation	60,000	-
Julia & Hans Rausing Charitable Trust	25,027	-
	419,527	-
Unrestricted donations		
Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	75,000
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	50,000
Coutts Foundation	-	45,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	37,500
IHL Trust	25,000	25,000
Treebeard Trust	15,000	-
McTaggart Third Fund	3,500	-
McTaggart Trust	2,000	-
ISLA Foundation	3,100	-
Individual donors	29,948	13,488
	78,548	245,988
	701,117	350,238

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Notes for the financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2021

3 Raising funds	2021	2020
	£	£
Consultancy costs	7,858	13,950

4 Charitable activities

	2021	2020
	£	£
Staff costs	352,981	254,547
Other project costs	76,649	21,509
Legal costs	109,270	-
Administration costs	<u>9,601</u>	<u>5,287</u>
	548,501	281,343
Share of support costs (see note 5)	57,428	48,344
Share of governance costs (see note 5)	<u>11,835</u>	<u>9,784</u>
	<u>617,764</u>	<u>339,471</u>

Analysis by fund

Unrestricted funds	48,660	251,030
Designated funds	377,555	-
Restricted funds	<u>191,549</u>	<u>88,441</u>
	<u>617,764</u>	<u>339,471</u>

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Notes for the financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2021

5 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2021 Total support	Support costs	Governance costs	2020 Total support
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Depreciation	1,756	-	1,756	2,318	-	2,318
Legal fees	13	-	13	-	-	-
Administration costs	55,659	-	55,659	46,026	-	46,026
<u>Governance costs</u>						
Accountancy fees	-	534	534	-	613	613
Independent Examination fees	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
Audit fees	-	9,600	9,600	-	-	-
Trustee meeting expenses	-	1,701	1,701	-	5,624	5,624
Trustee training	-	-	-	-	547	547
	57,428	11,835	69,263	48,344	9,784	58,128

6 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the period. Reimbursed expenses of £108 was paid to 1 trustee (2020: 7 trustees were paid expenses of £3,222).

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Notes for the financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2021

7 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees (full time equivalent) during the year was 7 (2020: 5).

8 Employment costs

	2021	2020
	£	£
Salaries	308,363	217,907
Social security costs	21,237	19,927
Pension contributions	<u>23,381</u>	<u>16,713</u>
	<u>352,981</u>	<u>254,547</u>

The total amount of employee remuneration benefits received by the senior management team was £145,469 (2020: £81,677)

One individual employee received remuneration of £60,000 - £70,000, with employer pensions contributions of £3,908 (2020: no employees received remuneration more than £60,000).

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Notes for the financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2021

9 Tangible fixed assets

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

Cost

£

At 1 April 2020

10,004

At 31 March 2021

10,004

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 April 2020

8,248

Depreciation charged in the year

1,756

At 31 March 2021

10,004

Carrying amount

At 31 March 2020

1,756

At 31 March 2021

-

10 Debtors

2021

2020

£

£

Other debtors

112,606

8,964

Prepayments and accrued income

13,576

-

126,182

8,964

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2021

2020

£

£

Trade creditors

72,868

1,017

Other taxes & social security

9,889

8,700

Pensions

1,031

211

Accruals and deferred income

108,870

5,181

192,658

15,109

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Notes for the financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2021

12 Restricted funds

	Movement in funds			Movement in funds				
	At 1 April 2019	Incoming resources	Outgoing resources	At 1 April 2020	Incoming resources	Outgoing resources	Transfer	At 31 March 2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Lankelly Chase	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Comic Relief	-	30,000	(15,180)	14,820	60,000	(48,373)	-	26,447
Samworth Foundation	6,667	40,000	(40,011)	6,656	-	(6,656)	-	-
Trust for London	-	15,250	(15,250)	-	-	-	-	-
Rosa Fund	9,000	9,000	(18,000)	-	5,000	(5,000)	-	-
ISLA Foundation	-	-	-	-	24,400	(22,250)	(2,150)	-
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	-	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	(10,000)	-	10,000
Crowd Justice	-	-	-	-	103,642	(99,270)	(4,372)	-
Total restricted funds	18,667	104,250	(88,441)	34,476	203,042	(191,549)	(6,522)	39,447

The unspent restricted funds above will be spent in the next financial year.

- Lankelly Chase: These funds relate to Troubled Families research project.
- Comic Relief. These funds relate to EVAW's schools and prevention work.
- Samworth Foundation: These funds relate to EVAW's public affairs work.
- Trust for London: These funds relate to EVAW's policy and lobbying work, including campaigning at national and London level.
- Rosa Fund: These funds relate to EVAW's strategic communications work.
- ISLA Foundation: These funds relate to EVAW's *Decriminalisation of Rape* report and related lobbying.
- RASA (Jill Saward Fund) and Crowd Justice: These funds relate to EVAW's strategic litigation around sexual violence.

The transfer of £2,150 from ISLA Foundation restricted fund to unrestricted fund relates to underspend against an event and printing of a report and has been transferred with the agreement of the funder. The transfer of £4,327 from Crowd Justice restricted fund to designated fund relates to donations remaining once all costs associated with the judicial review were paid. These funds are designed by Trustees to continue work on justice for victims of sexual violence.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Notes for the financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2021

13 Designated funds

	Movement in funds	Movement in funds				
	Transfer	At 1 April 2020	Incoming resources	Outgoing resources	Transfer	At 31 March 2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	11,510	11,510	75,000	(86,510)	-	-
Coutts Foundation	20,288	20,288	40,000	(26,599)	-	33,689
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	10,240	10,240	22,500	(32,493)	-	247
Sigrid Rausing Trust	47,648	47,648	-	(47,648)	-	-
Oak Foundation	-	-	77,000	(77,000)	-	-
Samworth Foundation	-	-	60,000	(60,000)	-	-
Julia & Hans Rausing Trust	-	-	25,027	(25,027)	-	-
Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	-	120,000	(30,136)	-	89,864
Total designated funds	89,686	89,686	419,527	(385,413)	-	123,800

Designated funds are grant income which have not been restricted by the funder but have been 'ring-fenced' by Trustees for specific and essential spend to deliver EVAW's charitable objectives, and therefore do not make up EVAW's unrestricted general funds. The unspent designated funds above will be spent in the next financial year.

- Esmee Fairbairn Foundation: These funds relate to EVAW's long-term work lobbying Government to improve its response to VAWG, with a special focus on sexual violence campaigning.
- Coutts Foundation: These funds relate to EVAW core costs as well as communications and campaigns work.
- Joseph Rowntree Charitable: These funds relate to campaigns and communications as well as some core costs.
- Sigrid Rausing Trust: These funds relate to EVAW's core costs, including campaigns, policy, and membership work.
- Oak Foundation: These funds relate to EVAW's core costs as well as communications, campaigns, policy and membership work.
- Samworth Foundation: These funds relate to EVAW's public affairs work.
- Julia and Hans Rausing Trust: These funds relate to EVAW's core costs.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Notes for the financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2021

14 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2021	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 March 2021 are represented by:						
Tangible assets	-	-	-	1,756	-	1,756
Current assets	403,635	148,992	552,627	251,575	46,252	297,827
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(83,113)	(109,545)	(192,658)	(12,333)	(2,776)	(15,109)
	320,522	39,447	359,969	240,998	43,476	284,474

15 Net cash provided by operating activities

	March 2021	March 2020
	£	£
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	75,495	(3,183)
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	1,756	2,318
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(117,218)	(8,265)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	177,549	3,793
Cash generated from operations	137,582	(12,923)

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd
Notes for the financial statements
Year ended 31 March 2021

16 Commitments under operating leases

At the year end the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	March	March
	2021	2020
	£	£
Within 1 year	29,880	30,726
More than 1 year	<u>-</u>	<u>26,892</u>
	<u>29,880</u>	<u>57,618</u>

17 Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions during the current or prior year.

18 Analysis of changes in net funds

The charity had no debt during the year.