

Company no. 07317881
Charity no. 1161132

**End Violence Against Women Coalition
Ltd**

**Report and Unaudited Financial
Statements**

31 March 2023

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Reference and administrative details

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Company number	07317881	
Charity number	1161132	
Registered office and operational address	Unit 221 China Works 100 Black Prince Road London SE1 7SJ	
Trustees	Trustees who are also directors under company law, who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:	
	Janie Codona	resigned 8 February 2023
	Priscilla Dudhia	
	Aisha Gill	
	Elizabeth Jiménez Yáñez	appointed 8 February 2023
	Ava Kanyeredzi	resigned 14 September 2022
	Elizabeth Kelly	
	Sara Kirkpatrick	resigned 8 February 2023
	Iza Jhoanna Mosquera	resigned 5 October 2022
	Nogah Ofer	appointed 23 January 2023
	Bernadette Rhoden	
	Halaleh Taheri	
	Marianna Tortell	
	Gisela Valle Garcia	appointed 23 January 2023
	Fiona Vera-Gray	resigned 8 February 2023
	Gurpreet Virdee	
	Kellie Ziemba	appointed 8 February 2023
Company secretary	Sara Kirkpatrick	resigned 8 February 2023
Senior management team	Andrea Simon Deniz Uğur	
Bankers	Unity Trust Bank Plc Nine Brindley Place Birmingham B1 2HB	Triodos Bank Deanery Road Bristol BS1 5AS
Independent examiners	Godfrey Wilson Limited Chartered accountants and statutory auditors 5th Floor Mariner House 62 Prince Street Bristol BS1 4QD	

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Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 March 2023

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 2023.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Reference and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting and Reporting by Charities (effective from January 2019).

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 84 at 31st March 2023) who have the legal rights of company members as laid out in EVAW's Memorandum and Articles of Association; and associate members (numbering 54 at 31st March 2023) who do not.

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. 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.

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

Of EVAW'S twelve Trustees, eight 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.

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OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES

Across the UK, too many women and girls are impacted by violence and the threat of it, driven by deeply ingrained gender inequality and overwhelmingly perpetrated by men and boys. We believe violence is not inevitable and work to disrupt the systems that enable it, building a fairer world in its place: Because every woman should be free to live the life she chooses. We are a feminist coalition that demands change by practising intersectionality, underpinned by a deep understanding of the impact of overlapping structural inequalities.

Our vision: We envision a society in which women and girls of all backgrounds live free from violence and threat of it.

Our mission: We work to build a united movement to collectively disrupt oppressive structures and purposefully influence the political, economic, social and cultural changes necessary to end and prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG).

Our long-term aims are iterative and inextricably linked to one another:

- Influence the state response and social norms related to VAWG (because these also influence each other). This includes making the case for a radically altered cross-government response to VAWG, the prevention of VAWG, 'holistic transformative justice' for every survivor. And challenging attitudes that minimise, tolerate and excuse VAWG;
- Ensure that policy makers and civil society influencers hear that VAWG is deeply related to women's inequality; and that intersecting inequalities compound experiences of VAWG. Policy, practice and public attitudes should respond to these lived realities; and
- Ensure we are relevant and responsive to our members, and sustainable as an organisation.

At the very start of this period we refreshed our organisational strategy. We undertook a series of workshops with EVAW staff and Trustees, as well as being influenced heavily by our members' feedback, experiences and needs, including those of the women and girls they support. This work was part of a wider reflection which included a refreshed Theory of Change, visual identity and website. The core strategic objectives we set out in this strategy are high-level and designed for reflection and flexibility, as the context changes and develops - enabling us to consider emerging opportunities and threats over time. The Trustees have organised this report around our strategic objectives.

1. Setting the VAWG agenda framed around rights and freedoms

This objective is about EVAW having a core set of proposals and policies which we advocate for, regardless of what the government of the day is saying. This requires us to use consistent language and framing of VAWG as a cause and consequence of gender inequality and to centre intersecting inequalities.

PREVENTION

It's #AboutTime things changed!

We launched the #AboutTime campaign, which aims to ensure the prevalence, gendered and racialised nature, of sexual abuse and harassment in schools is widely understood and prioritised by decision-makers; and the issue is tackled by the implementation of the Whole-Schools Approach with sufficient funding and partnership work with the specialist VAWG sector. Recent public attention has focused on online misogynist influencers promoting violence against women and girls and their worrying impact on boys and young men's attitudes and behaviour. Schools are a critical site for the protection of children and young people, and present the best opportunity we have to challenge cultural attitudes which

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condone, trivialise and normalise abuse. Too often, it is schools and colleges left to deal with the aftermath of what is promoted to young people by tech companies. So, addressing this issue in schools has never been more urgent.

We ran a series of focus groups with young people facilitated in partnership with our member Women and Girls Network on sexual harassment and abuse, and what is needed in schools to better respond and prevent it from happening. This work was the first of its kind for EVAW, and has helped inform our campaign asks and assets, as well as policy recommendations.

We co-produced a campaign film together with young people, which was launched at the Roundhouse in London. The event brought together young people involved in the focus groups and film development, young people from different third sector and statutory youth panels, civil servants from the Department for Education and Home Office, and staff from MPs offices. After screening the film, we facilitated a conversation with Ellie Flynn, investigative journalist, broadcaster and documentary maker, policy experts and young people. Young people at the event used a photobooth to share their priorities and concerns.



We launched our Call to Schools, also co-created with children and young people, which sets out ten demands to change schools' culture, tackle the root causes of sexual harassment and assault, and create a safe learning environment for everyone. This tool has been shared widely and continues to be used by our supporters to bring these demands to teachers, heads and school governors. We also commissioned public attitudes research with 1,500 young people aged 16-18 which confirmed what experts in our sector have long known: that schools both misunderstand and minimise the harassment and abuse girls experience. An alarmingly high 80% of girls saying that schools need to do more to tackle sexual harassment in school and support young people's sex and relationships education.

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Relationships and Sex and Health Education (RSHE)

In this period, the government announced a review into RSHE following a series of headlines in the press which have the potential to incite opposition to much needed RSHE delivery in schools. EVAW led coordinated joint responses to, bringing VAWG sector, education sector, race equality and social justice organisations together to counter harmful narratives. We wrote an open letter, supported by more than 50 organisations, to the Secretary of State for Education seeking assurances that the RSHE review will not be unnecessarily politicised or framed around sensationalist headlines based on contested claims and fuelled by anti-LGBTQ+ rhetoric; and will instead be focused on what children and young people need to live happy and healthy lives as well as the urgent need to do more to tackle VAWG and the rising influence of online misogyny in schools. We are seeking VAWG sector representation on the expert panel for the review, and reassurances about the role of the VAWG sector in the development and delivery of the RSHE curriculum.

Public attitudes campaigns

EVAW has long called for prevention to be at the core of the strategic response to ending VAWG. This has included calls since 2018 for nation-wide public attitudes campaigns which focus on engaging men and boys as well as interrupting and providing alternatives to the harmful social norms that normalise and excuse male violence against women and girls. In this period, the government announced the Enough campaign which aims to shape the attitudes that drive and normalise this abuse, so that women and girls don't become victims in the first place. We were actively consulted on the campaign and welcomed this response to our calls and the further development of this work, which are a step towards changing deeply rooted attitudes to sexual harassment and other abuse, and we are clear that this work must be long-term, properly funded and shaped by specialist organisations including those led by and for Black and minoritised women.

ANNUAL VAWG TRENDS REPORT

Our third annual Snapshot report was published, setting out the state of violence against women and girls, illustrating the prevalence and policy landscape around this issue. Every year we draw on and pull together the latest government statistics, research and insight from specialist VAWG sector organisations, researchers and official statistics to bring together an overview of related key policy developments over the previous 12 months, as well as setting out core recommendations. This year the report had a special focus on the cost of living crisis, which was building on our analysis of the devastating impact on women, who are facing greater risks of violence and abuse in a context of financial hardship. We had previously called attention to women being at the sharp end of this crisis in a joint statement to the government by second tier women's sector CEOs, which was supported by more than 80 organisations. Our VAWG snapshot report received extensive coverage including in the Independent, Evening Standard; and most notably an extended news piece and interview for Channel 4 News. The report has become established as a 'go-to' policy document for political, policy and sector stakeholders.

2. Shaping and influencing the prevailing agenda of others

POLITICAL, LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY WORK

This was an extremely unstable period politically, seeing three Prime Ministers come into office in 12 months. The change brought about in leadership also brought with it changes each time to senior cabinet posts and ministerial roles. This instability meant that progress on key bills, and all legislative plans were placed under review by new ministers and were stalled at various points due to being subject to new Prime Minister's direction on legislative priorities, timetabling and recruitment to key political posts. We continued to proceed with preparedness for Bills, whilst also having an eye to how changes in political roles will impact on our work, and as ever, have needed to remain responsive and flexible.

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Online Safety Bill (OSB)

We, as part of a coalition of experts came together to create a world-leading, ready-to-use set of guidelines, or 'VAWG Code of Practice' to tackle violence against women and girls online. We have shown this can be comprehensive, robust and workable, while asserting a clear expectation on tech companies as to how they should prevent and respond to VAWG. If adopted, the code would mean that for the first time, social media companies would be regulated to prevent and respond to VAWG perpetrated on their platforms, including domestic abuse, stalking, and online grooming of girls, and Ofcom would have the power to hold them to account. In practice, it would mean that companies such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and TikTok would be required to understand, address and respond to online violence against women and girls and put systems in place to help prevent perpetrators using their platforms to abuse, stalk, harass, monitor and control survivors.

We launched a petition last year demanding that the new law adequately addresses violence against women and girls, which in this period gained more than 100,000 supporters. We presented this collective demand at 10 Downing Street alongside Conservative Peer Baroness Nicky Morgan, Alex Davies-Jones MP (Labour Shadow DCMS) and Caroline Nokes MP (Conservative) which was widely covered, including in ITVNews, Channel 4, BBC, The Sun, New Statesman.

EVAW gave oral evidence to the Online Safety Bill Public Bill Committee, providing responses to a series of questions by several MPs and making a robust case for the legislation to better address online violence against women and girls. When the government put the Online Safety Bill on hold, we convened several experts to call on the Prime Minister to prioritise the Online Safety Bill, given it was at risk of being weakened or even scrapped. Our work to secure extensive media coverage on OSB and VAWG, including especially the front page of Telegraph dedicated to VAWG and OSB, is supporting our ability to ensure our concerns are reaching stakeholders.

The VAWG CoP amendment to the Online Safety Bill was tabled in the House of Lords by Baroness Nicky Morgan (Conservative Peer), with support from cross-party peers (Baroness Kidron, Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Knight); additionally, there was a wide pool of supportive Peers beyond the limited number who can sign onto the amendment. Our joint second reading briefing was raised extensively by over a dozen cross-party peers and used by crossbenchers who quoted from the briefing during the debate. Baroness Morgan named the wide-ranging support for the code from the Domestic Abuse Commissioners office, Revenge Porn Helpline, BT, EE and "more than 100,000 UK citizens who have signed End Violence Against Women's petition urging the Government to better protect women and girls in the Bill." Baroness Morgan offered her "gratitude to the End Violence Against Women Coalition, Glitch, Refuge, Carnegie UK, NSPCC, 5Rights, Professor Clare McGlynn and Professor Lorna Woods. Between them all, they created the draft violence against women and girls code of practice many months ago, proving that a VAWG code of practice is not only necessary but absolutely deliverable."

Human Rights Act

The Human Rights Act is an essential tool to protect women and girls facing all forms of gender-based violence. It is used to ensure that action is taken to keep women and girls safe in schools, by local councils, by health services, social services and by the police. And when institutions, like the police, fail women and girls, the Human Rights Act is often the only tool available to hold them to account and provide justice for those harmed. A proposed Bill of Rights Bill interferes with some of the most fundamental legal protections that victims have relied on to hold the state to account when they fail in their duties to prevent violence against women. We believe there is no reasonable justification for seeking to curb obligations on public authorities to protect people's human rights; a move which will simply absolve the state of responsibility in this area and will drastically negatively impact victims and survivors of abuse.

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With our members we produced a resource to shed light on these concerns by compiling women's experiences along with the latest expert analysis of why the government's proposals to do away with the Human Rights Act and replace it with a British Bill of Rights represent a direct threat to women's rights. The report Women's Rights are Human Rights: How the 'Bill of Rights' harms women was launched together with our members Rights of Women, the Centre for Women's Justice and Southall Black Sisters at a parliamentary event sponsored by Emily Thornberry MP and including the National Victims Commissioner, Vera Baird QC.

On Human Rights Day we coordinated a 60+ signatory-strong joint letter to government, which was signed by individuals and survivors who have relied on the Human Rights Act, including: Nour Norris, bereaved sister of Khaola Saleem and aunt to Raneem Oudah, who relied on the Human Rights Act to ensure a full inquest was held which highlighted shocking and multiple police failures in the lead-up to their murders; Bekhal Mahmod, bereaved sister of Banaz Mahmod, and who successfully relied on the Human Rights Act to seek justice for police failures following her sister's murder; Kate Wilson, survivor who relied on the Human Rights Act to successfully challenge the Metropolitan Police for their use of undercover police against protest movements; 'DSD', survivor of John Worboys who relied on the Human Rights Act to successfully challenge the police for their multiple investigative failures; 'NBV', survivor of John Worboys who, together with DSD, relied on the Human Rights Act to successfully challenge the police for their multiple investigative failures; and London Victims Commissioner Claire Waxman OBE, who relied on the Human Rights Act to successfully challenge the Crown Prosecution Service for not pursuing the prosecution of her stalker, and failing to protect her from psychological harm caused by further acts of harassment. We collectively called for the urgent protection of our Human Rights Act.

Raid on rights

This period saw two controversial Bills receive Royal Assent: the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill (Policing Bill) and the Nationality and Borders Bill became Acts of Parliament. We consistently opposed both sets of legislation on the basis that they undermine our collective fundamental human rights. We joined a coalition of over 55+ organisations (across VAWG, civil liberties, racial equality, migrant rights, climate change etc) who briefed the House of Lords to oppose proposals to criminalise protest. Our messaging was centred on making the connection between the right to protest and the feminist struggle. Campaigning efforts saw success when these measures were defeated in the House of Lords as part of the Policing Bill, however the government re-introduced them into the Public Order Bill.

We believe the right to protest is a feminist issue, firmly embedded in the struggle for women's rights and all those fighting for equality. Throughout history, protest has been central to feminist movements to end violence against women – from demonstrations of the Suffragettes, to anti-racist protests in Southall which led to the birth of ERAW member Southall Black Sisters, to the annual Million Women Rise marches and the vigil held in Clapham Common in 2020 to mourn the murder of Sarah Everard and protest police violence. We produced a statement to coincide with the first day of Committee stage of the Public Order Bill in the House of Commons on the impact of its proposals to restrict protest rights on women's rights, which was supported by a wide range of our coalition members.

Victims Bill, now Victims and Prisoners Bill

When this draft legislation was first announced we cautiously welcomed it, with concerns that it wouldn't go far enough. While the Bill promises to place the Victims' Code on a statutory footing, it remains unambitious, and has disappointingly been diverted from its intended aim of improving victims' experiences, given its unexpected expansion in scope to become a Victims and Prisoners Bill. The Bill has been introduced without any protection for migrant survivors, no promise of funding, and has begun its passage through Parliament whilst the Victim's Commissioner post remains vacant following the resignation of Dame Vera Baird. We coordinated a private letter to the new Justice Secretary and Lord Chancellor Alex Chalk KC signed by 18 VAWG sector CEOs outlining our objections to the Victims and

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Prisoners Bill, asking that the provisions on parole be removed in their entirety. The London Victim's Commissioner Claire Waxman, quoted our letter in her public written [evidence](#) to the Justice Select Committee on the Bill. In the autumn of last year, the Justice Select Committee published their [pre legislative scrutiny report](#) wherein EVAW evidence was heavily referenced, our response is [here](#).

We continued to work in partnership with our members Rape Crisis England and Wales and Centre for Women's Justice on the [Keep Counselling Confidential campaign](#) focusing our attention on the Victim's and Prisoners Bill as the legislative vehicle for our ask, we responded to the second reading of the Bill in parliament [here](#). We are also working with members and partners on our ask for the legislation to be amended to include independent legal advocacy for victims of rape and serious sexual offences involved in the criminal justice system.

Istanbul Convention

After many years of campaigning by women's rights organisations including EVAW, the government announced that it will finally ratify the Istanbul Convention on violence against women (widely considered the gold-standard on responding to and preventing VAWG) in this period. This is a big step towards improved support for survivors, more effective prosecution, and gender equality in the UK. Once the UK has ratified the Istanbul Convention, it will become legally binding and will enable us to hold the government to account for tackling violence against women according to its standards. However, unfortunately the news was bittersweet, as the government has decided to ratify with reservations, effectively 'opting out' of a key support and protections, particularly for migrant women – essentially creating of a two-tier system, where migrant women can be denied life-saving support and protection. This is in direct opposition to the spirit of the Convention, which is firmly based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination. We wrote to the Home Secretary [setting out the case](#) for ratifying without reservations ahead of the Lords debate, which was supported by 80+ organisations and was supported by several members of the House of Lords during the debate.

Local government

In May 2022, elections took place in all London borough councils, some English metropolitan boroughs and all local authorities in Wales and Scotland, along with the Northern Ireland Assembly elections. We know that those who get elected have real local power – they can have a major say in funding decisions for support services, and they can influence how violence against women is prioritised in their area, which is why we produce a handy [elections guide](#) for the public to help them engage with their local candidates.

Also in this period, the Mayor of London released a new tackling violence against women and girls strategy for 2022-25. Having been consulted on its development, we [welcomed](#) many of the strategy's commitments to ensuring all women's rights and needs are met, including migrant victims. EVAW are able to monitor progress on this strategy through our participation on partnership boards in London, including for the VAWG Board, the voluntary sector expert reference group and the Violence Reduction Unit.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ACCOUNTABILITY

Policing

This period saw a constant stream of reports and cases showing an institution in crisis, including the shocking extent of police officers and other police staff perpetrating all forms of violence against women and girls, racism, misogyny and discrimination; and the impunity they enjoy as a result of deeply baked in institutional failings.

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We responded to the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) and College of Policing's own review of police-perpetrated violence against women and girls, which confirmed what we have been saying for years – that core processes around vetting, ethics, standards and training need meaningful reform. It also found that practices of inadequate data collection and recording, and a lack of information sharing between misconduct investigations and the Professional Standards Department was widespread, undermining disciplinary outcomes. The report showed us that officers can too easily avoid serious consequences for misconduct and that there urgently needed to be greater external scrutiny of internal misconduct processes as well as greater accountability to victims and their families.

The College of Policing, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Service (HMICFRS) and the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) published findings of their joint investigation into the response to police-perpetrated domestic abuse - concluding the independent investigation of a super-complaint submitted by our member the Centre for Women's Justice. We responded to the report which evidenced that victims more often do not receive the appropriate response or support when reporting police-perpetrated domestic abuse, with only 40% of reports resulting in a misconduct investigation. Just under 7% of cases are being referred to the IOPC and only 9% of cases resulting in any criminal charging. All of which culminates in just under 6% of women who reported police perpetrated domestic abuse would feel confident to report again.

Further evidenced in this period were the widespread and serious issues with vetting, standards, professional conduct, and systemic misogyny in policing through the (HMICFRS) report concluding its inspection of vetting, misconduct and misogyny in the police service, EVAW were part of the expert reference group for this inspection. This review was commissioned by the then Home Secretary following the kidnap, rape and murder of Sarah Everard by a serving Met Police officer, which the inspectorate say raised substantial questions about police recruitment, vetting and standards of behaviour in the workplace. Our response highlighted that the 'long standing' nature of these problems and the 'ample warnings' that have been ignored going back at least a decade. And that fact that these shocking findings were coming at a time when the police are carrying out a major recruitment campaign to bring in tens of thousands of new officers. Given the evidence presented illustrates it is currently "too easy for the wrong people" to join and to stay in the police, we warned that it is not only counterproductive but also dangerous to rush into recruiting so many new officers when such longstanding and deeply rooted issues remain unaddressed.

The NPCC released its first national assessment of police performance on tackling violence against women and girls, bringing together a national overview of the police response to VAWG, and for the first time, national data on the number of police-perpetrated VAWG complaints and conduct cases. It was clear from these latest national figures that very often, there are no meaningful consequences for police officers and staff who abuse women, including that 91% of complaints about police officers and staff relating to violence against women and girls result in No Further Action. These figures showed that a lack of accountability is the norm, not the exception. Our response was clear that while these findings are dire, this data is just the tip of the iceberg, given that many women choose not to report VAWG to the police, and this will be heightened when the perpetrator themselves is a police officer or staff member. This is particularly significant for Black and minoritised women, who routinely experience racist and sexist discrimination by the police and justice agencies.

EVAW was invited to make a submission to the Home Affairs Select Committee enquiry into police priorities, our submission can be found here. We welcomed this consultation as an opportunity to make recommendations to the committee regarding how we build a better landscape for all victims and survivors inside and outside of the criminal justice system, as part of our work to transform the conditions that give rise to and exacerbate VAWG.

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London

Baroness Casey's 'Independent review into the standards of behaviour and internal culture of the Metropolitan Police Service' had stark findings that the institution of the Metropolitan Police Service is institutionally racist, misogynistic and homophobic and recommends a complete overhaul of the institution. Baroness Casey warned that if progress is not made, radical, structural options should be considered. We published our comprehensive response, which garnered significant media interest.

EVAW's Director was elected to the role of Co-Chair of the MOPAC (London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime) VAWG Board, which provides strategic leadership for VAWG in London and is responsible for overseeing delivery of the Pan-London VAWG Strategy. This is a significant role which enables EVAW to speak regularly and directly with London's most senior politicians and other criminal justice stakeholders. EVAW also co-chairs the London Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) Expert Reference Group, which works to collate the VCS organisations' experiences and concerns. Being on both Boards means that EVAW is able to act as a bridge connecting the VCS voice and experience directly to the most senior leaders in London. Our joint lobbying on the cost of living crisis led to the recent announcement of a £4m investment by the Mayor of London to support VAWG services meet demands due to cost of living crisis.

Operation Bluestone Soteria

This was one of the most promising developments to come out of the government's Rape Review, because it spearheaded a move to a model of rape investigations that focused on the suspect and their previous offending behaviour, rather than making the victim feel like the one under investigation. In this period the government published its Operation Soteria one year report, as well as an 18-month update on the progress of its Rape Review. We expressed our disappointment that it took so long for the government to publish this critical report, especially given, 6 months before this, we wrote to the former Home Secretary stating our concerns that significant findings about the police response to victims and survivors of rape were being shielded from public scrutiny. Our response to the report highlighted that cultural issues of misogyny, sexism and racism in policing impact whether or not victims have access to justice, as well as how they are treated during the process – being disbelieved, blamed and stereotyped. The findings were alarming and follow a number of other reports raising issues with police-perpetrated abuse, questionable recruitment processes, vetting failures and the mishandling of sexual misconduct investigations. We strongly welcomed the launch of the new 24/7 Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Line run by our member Rape Crisis England and Wales, and developments in technology which seek to reduce the burden of intrusive demands for the evidence needed from a survivor's phone.

Data

We have been tracking and responding to significant data releases, as part of robust criminal justice system accountability, thanks to our unique positioning in our sector. We are also able to bring together data releases from other sources to explain shifts in data, and to work towards providing a full picture of the situation for women and girls.

We monitored and responded to Office for National Statistics (ONS) crime data for the year ending in December 2021 which was released in April. Sexual offences recorded by police were the highest on record for yet another year (183,587 offences, 22% increase from the same period the year before, and up 13% from the year before that). Rape accounted for 37% of these offences, again the highest number of offences on record. These figures do not necessarily mean there have been more rapes and sexual offences that in previous years, it may be reflecting greater awareness. Despite this, this data takes us a step closer to understanding the scale of rape and sexual assault in the UK. We know that these figures are still just the tip of the iceberg, as fewer than 20% of victims report rape to the police in the first place. Many women do not feel able to report to police, for reasons ranging from societal cultures of victim-blaming to rape myths, stereotypes and discrimination that impact how survivors are treated by the police. As a record number of women are reporting rape and sexual assault, rather than experiencing support and justice, they're finding themselves treated like the one under investigation, in

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system that blames and harms them, inappropriately focuses on their 'credibility' and in the vast majority of cases, will not bring them justice.

We also tracked and responded to all of the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) data releases in April, July and October in this period which show an extremely concerning downward trend in domestic abuse cases which are being referred and charged. This trajectory has been ongoing for a number of years mirroring the trajectory of rape cases. The average time to charge in rape cases has increased by 16 days since this time last year. The CPS have changed some practice in their data recording and cited our 2020 report as influencing their change in recording 'administratively finalised' rape cases to 'pending response - further investigation'. We are increasingly recognised by our members and other stakeholders, including politicians and the media, as providing a source of reliable and expert commentary on VAWG statistical data and trends.

Sexual violence

We responded to the publication of the Home Affairs Select Committee report on the investigation and prosecution of rape. Echoing our response to the government's Rape Review, the Committee highlight that the target of returning to 2016 prosecution levels by 2024 lacks ambition, as it would simply mean returning to a level that was widely regarded as poor. Mirroring EVAW's and others' concerns, the Committee reports little confidence that this target will be achieved, calling on the government to go much further by transforming how rape and sexual offences are handled in policing, the CPS and courts.

3. Shifting norms, attitudes and perceptions towards women and inequality

MEDIA AWARDS

How the media reports on VAWG can play a vital role in ending this abuse; it can also increase our understanding of this abuse and challenge its place in society. But as we see all too often, it can also reinforce victim-blaming attitudes and beliefs that violence against women and girls is an inevitable part of life. We co-created the Write to End Violence Against Women Awards with our member Zero Tolerance to recognise journalists, writers and content creators who report on violence against women responsibly, sensitively and accurately, helping us move closer towards a society without VAWG. In this period we concluded the 2022 Awards and also opened submissions for 2023.

In December we held an online awards ceremony, with our expert judges: campaigner and feminist writer Laura Bates; British journalist, writer and broadcaster at the BBC Samira Ahmed; Head of Standards and Regulation at IPSO Jane Debois; Head of Regulation at IMPRESS, Lexie Kirkconnell-Kawana; and Luke Hart, award-winning domestic abuse advocate and author. All the winners and shortlisted pieces can be found here.

Football

Football is a cultural institution of great significance, with footballers regarded as role models for many boys and men especially. Like any other high profile role model, players' behaviour on and off the pitch can influence fans' attitudes, beliefs and behaviours. In recent years a series of high profile cases of domestic abuse and sexual violence has shed light on how football institutions enable footballers to perpetrate violence against women by creating a culture of impunity. In addition, media narratives around these cases can reinforce victim-blaming attitudes, rape myths and stereotypes that are prevalent across society. Following our sustained campaigning – including our open letter to the Premier League demanding action and our attendance at the Premier League Headquarters to discuss the practical steps they can take to address gender-based violence in football - the Premier League and

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Football Association announced its players are to receive mandatory training on sexual consent going forward.

REACH AND COVERAGE

In this period we received more than 880 media requests for comment or interview, provided more than 610 written comment or broadcast interviews and referred journalists onto members on over 288 occasions. 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, and centering the responsibility of perpetrators and 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 enables us to keep the pressure on politicians and policy makers.

We provided many broadcast interviews – including ITV News, Sky News, Channel 4 News, BBC News, BBC Politics London, Sky (Sophy Ridge – the Take) BBC Woman's Hour, BBC World Service, Radio 4 Today programme - and media comment to a broad range of outlets including: The Independent, iNews, Sky, The Times, The Telegraph, The Guardian, The New York Times, The Voice, Daily Mail, Politics Home, The Mirror, CNN, BBC Radio 4, The Sun, Police Professional, Big Issue and lifestyle/magazines including Harper's Bazaar, Marie Claire, Stylist, Glamour, Grazia, VICE, Cosmopolitan, LadBible on a wide range of issues. EVAW's Director was also featured in British Vogue, alongside members who's involvement we insisted on.

A significant amount of our communications work is not always immediately visible, but has a huge impact on our ability to deliver our strategic objectives. This includes briefing journalists and producers on key issues and how stories are covered, answering their questions on VAWG and guiding with framing. By building these relationships with journalists we are able to contribute to influencing more accurate and sensitive reporting. We also make connections between journalists and our specialist members, to support their direct engagement with the press too.

NEW EVAW LOOK AND WEBSITE

We rebuilt our website and refreshed our visual identity in line with our values to ensure that it is an engaging resource for all our audiences and stakeholders, which represent women of all ages and backgrounds, members, academics, lawyers, victim-survivors, politicians and civil servants, among others. We used insights into our audience's activity on our website to improve and refine how we present information to them, make it more accessible and engaging, encourage engagement with our work and the issue of violence against women and girls among a wider range of people, and better present our members and the breadth and depth of their work. New features included a dedicated area compiling the latest EVAW research and resources; an information section breaking down what we mean by violence against women and girls, its different forms, and its prevalence; and a members area in which web users can search for an EVAW member in their local area focusing on different specialist areas. We have since received positive feedback from survivors and members of the public that our new website has helped them to find the support and information they needed.

Our new logo is a nod to our history – a call to action as well as a description of what we do. It is a placard being waved in protest and draws on the connectedness of the movement, past and present. Our new overall look is a visual representation of our inclusive, intersectional and outspoken values as a coalition that believes violence against women and girls is not inevitable. It also depicts the collective action that threads across our history as a movement into our vision of a different world. We have worked to improve accessibility across the site and ensure it is a tool for those wanting to understand and take action against gender-based violence. We also have a new members webpage which shows the scale and vibrancy of our movement and enables website users to search for a relevant service in their local

area. In addition, we have a dedicated home for all of our reports and resources, and a new [explainer webpage](#) breaking down violence against women and information on [what can be done to end it](#).

4. Strengthening the broader movement and coalition

We continue to pay close attention to our membership, exploring the gaps in representation in the Coalition and are delivering a phased outreach strategy to redress these. This has seen our Coalition grow to 138 members (of which 84 were formal members and 54 were associate members), with growth in by and for Black and minoritised women's organisations, racial and social justice organisations, young people-led initiatives and organisations in the devolved nations and those in the North West of England. We will continue this growth, at a sustainable pace, whilst concentrating on the depth of our relationships within the Coalition.

We conducted a survey of our membership to capture views and feedback on our new 3-year strategic plan in line with our model of 'leadership from within', ensuring our Coalition speaks with a unified voice and represents the concerns and needs of our membership. The survey was well engaged with and we learnt a lot, especially about our newer cohort of members which joined via the outreach work.

We regularly take part in members events, and consistently amplify members work through our social media channels, support the reach of their work by ensuring we are sharing and encouraging connections with high-level political and policy stakeholders, as well as ensuring their experiences and concerns are integrated and visible in EVAW's own messaging to government too. EVAW's member mailings are sent frequently and we continue to have good engagement rates with the content. We also continue to co-chair the VAWG sector call with our member Women's Aid Federation England, which is a unique and important meeting for shared intelligence and coordinated response by the VAWG sector to policy and legislative developments.

EVAW's members forum focussed on the Human Rights Act and VAWG, including ensuring our membership can be well-briefed on how the proposed Bill of Rights might affect their work and service users. The forum concluded with a clear plan for EVAW to produce a resource to support our members' campaigning efforts in this area, which we have referred to earlier in this report.

5. Securing the sustainability, resilience, authenticity and wellbeing of the organisation

EVAW's staff team have been intentional in our focus on our organisational wellbeing, authenticity and resilience in a number of ways. We have undertaken a series of (ongoing) conversations and actions regarding building organisational culture by carving out dedicated time to discuss wellbeing, reflection and learning, and how we can collectively practice these as part of building a feminist organisational culture.

The Board have undertaken a comprehensive governance review to explore the role and value of the Board and its members, and to identify processes and feminist development tools and systems to strengthen cohesion, deepen understanding of the strategic issues, and identify where and how improvement can be made. The Review has generated a 3-year development plan which the Board are committed to delivering.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 March 2023

There has been some turnover on EVAW's Board in this period, with members reaching the end of their terms and new members being elected from EVAW's membership. Our AGM was a very well attended, lively and engaging event which brought together several EVAW members to hear from EVAW staff and Trustees about the work of the Coalition over the past year, conduct the organisation's business (including elections) and hear deeply moving poetry by Olivia Namutebi.

Financial Review

We continue to be attentive to organisational fitness, with significant attention to financial policies and practice, fundraising, employment practices and governance grounded in our values and proportionate to our size.

FINANCES

During the year, the End Violence Against Women Coalition's income was £505,311 (year ended 31 March 2022 £561,297) and expenditure was £576,499 (year ended 31 March 2022 £455,705).

Fundraising

EVAW's principal funding sources are from charitable trusts and foundations grants. During the year, funders included Sigrid Rausing Trust, Oak Foundation, Comic Relief, Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Harold Immanuel IHL Trust, Coutts Foundation, City Bridge Trust. EVAW also received funds from unsolicited individual donations which we are hugely grateful for.

Investments

This year, EVAW reserves were held at Triodos 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 all shutdown costs and outstanding liabilities. At 31 March 2023, this is £200,698 – comprising of salaries, running costs, redundancies, shutdown costs including legal fees and forecasted maternity costs. The Trustees review this regularly, at Board meetings and at Finance and Fundraising Sub-Group meetings. EVAW's free reserves at 31 March 2023 stood at £318,875. The reserves policy has been met during the year.

EVAW's Board is in the process of updating our reserves policy to reflect our organisation's particular circumstances more accurately, given the especially long-term nature of our work and our responsibility to our members. In order to reflect this, we expect to need to hold up to a maximum of six months running costs for the period 1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024, and the next Trustees report will indicate this.

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 robust financial controls, continually reviewing annual budgets, reforecasts and management accounts. EVAW also has a risk register to identify, evaluate and prioritise financial risks to the organisation.

Key controls used by the charity are: (i) Formal agendas and minutes for board and sub-group meetings; (ii) Annual budgeting and regular management accounts; (iii) Formal written policies including authority limits; (iv) An organisational risk matrix regularly reviewed by the board of trustees; and (v) An annual business plan and key performance indicators.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Operational

The nature of our work can present operational risks. These are monitored, managed and mitigated through a Risk Register, the implementation of suitable and up-to-date 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 also like to express our gratitude to all of EVAW's funders, especially all of the individuals and groups who donated to us throughout the year: Without all of your support we could not have had the huge impact this year.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Report of the directors

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of responsibilities of the directors

The directors (who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with 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).

Company law requires the directors 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 income and expenditure of the charity for that period. In preparing those financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards and statements of recommended practice 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 directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The directors 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.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Members of the charity guarantee to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 to the assets of the charity in the event of winding up. The directors are members of the charity but this entitles them only to voting rights. The directors have no beneficial interest in the charity.

Independent examiners

Godfrey Wilson Limited were appointed as independent examiners to the charitable company during the year and have expressed their willingness to continue in that capacity.

Approved by the directors on 20 September 2023 and signed on their behalf by



Aisha Gill - Co-Chair



Gurpreet Virdee - Co-Chair

Independent examiner's report

To the trustees of

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd (the charitable company) for the year ended 31 March 2023, which are set out on pages 18 to 34.

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').

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the charitable 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 charitable company's accounts as carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ('the 2011 Act'). In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5) (b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the charitable 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 confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), which is one of the listed bodies.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material 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 in respect of the charitable company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or
- (2) the accounts do not accord with those records; or
- (3) the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair view' which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
- (4) the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Laura May Richards

Date: 21 September 2023

Laura Richards ACA

Member of the ICAEW

For and on behalf of:

Godfrey Wilson Limited

Chartered accountants and statutory auditors

5th Floor Mariner House

62 Prince Street

Bristol

BS1 4QD

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	Restricted £	Designated £	General £	2023 Total £	Restated 2022 Total £
Income from:						
Donations	3	108,600	339,500	52,280	500,380	557,355
Charitable activities		-	2,057	1,800	3,857	3,925
Investments		-	-	1,074	1,074	17
Total income		<u>108,600</u>	<u>341,557</u>	<u>55,154</u>	<u>505,311</u>	<u>561,297</u>
Expenditure on:						
Raising funds		-	39,669	-	39,669	41,505
Charitable activities		<u>112,897</u>	<u>421,176</u>	<u>2,757</u>	<u>536,830</u>	<u>414,200</u>
Total expenditure	5	<u>112,897</u>	<u>460,845</u>	<u>2,757</u>	<u>576,499</u>	<u>455,705</u>
Net income / (expenditure)		(4,297)	(119,288)	52,397	(71,188)	105,592
Transfers between funds		<u>(4,372)</u>	<u>12,150</u>	<u>(7,778)</u>	-	-
Net movement in funds	6	(8,669)	(107,138)	44,619	(71,188)	105,592
Reconciliation of funds:						
Total funds brought forward		<u>14,653</u>	<u>176,652</u>	<u>274,256</u>	<u>465,561</u>	<u>359,969</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u><u>5,984</u></u>	<u><u>69,514</u></u>	<u><u>318,875</u></u>	<u><u>394,373</u></u>	<u><u>465,561</u></u>

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in note 13 to the accounts.

Prior period expenditure has been reclassified to reflect the requirements of the Charities SORP (FRS 102) and to be comparable with the current year. The restatements are purely reclassifications of expenditure and do not affect net income.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2023

	Note	£	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	9		-	-
Current assets				
Debtors	10	29,464		19,007
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>387,911</u>		<u>486,960</u>
			417,375	505,967
Liabilities				
Creditors: amounts falling due within 1 year	11	<u>(23,002)</u>		<u>(40,406)</u>
Net current assets			<u>394,373</u>	<u>465,561</u>
Net assets	12		<u>394,373</u>	<u>465,561</u>
Funds	13			
Restricted funds			5,984	14,653
Unrestricted funds				
Designated funds			69,514	176,652
General funds			<u>318,875</u>	<u>274,256</u>
Total charity funds			<u>394,373</u>	<u>465,561</u>

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477(2), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the Company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act; and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved by the directors on 20 September 2023 and signed on their behalf by



Aisha Gill - Co-Chair



Gurpreet Virdee - Co-Chair

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash used in operating activities:		
Net movement in funds	(71,188)	105,592
Adjustments for:		
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	(1,074)	(17)
Decrease / (increase) in debtors	(10,457)	107,175
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	(17,404)	(152,252)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	(100,123)	60,498
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	1,074	17
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	1,074	17
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year	(99,049)	60,515
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	486,960	426,445
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	387,911	486,960

The charity has not provided an analysis of changes in net debt as it does not have any long term financing arrangements.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities in preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

b) Going concern basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the charity is able to continue as a going concern, which the trustees consider appropriate having regard to the current level of unrestricted general funds held by the charity. There are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

c) Income

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

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

d) Donated services and facilities

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

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

e) Interest receivable

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

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies (continued)

f) Funds accounting

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the charity. Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the charity which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose. Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the charity's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the charity, which can include towards the organisation's core purpose.

g) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

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

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

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.

h) Allocation of support and governance costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake delivery of charitable activities. Governance costs are the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity, including the costs of complying with constitutional and statutory requirements and any costs associated with the strategic management of the charity's activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities based on the proportion of direct costs, as follows:

	2023	2022
Raising funds	6.9%	9.1%
Charitable activities	93.1%	90.9%

i) Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. The depreciation rates in use are as follows:

IT equipment	2 years straight line
Other equipment	4 years straight line

Items of equipment are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £1,000.

j) Debtors

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

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies (continued)

k) Cash at bank and in hand

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

l) Creditors

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

m) Financial instruments

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

n) Pension costs

The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees. There are no further liabilities other than that already recognised in the SOFA.

o) Accounting estimates and key judgements

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if 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 to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

2. Prior period comparatives: statement of financial activities

	Restricted £	Designated £	General £	Restated 2022 Total £
Income from:				
Donations and legacies	43,447	442,500	71,408	557,355
Charitable activities	-	-	3,925	3,925
Investments	-	-	17	17
Total income	43,447	442,500	75,350	561,297
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	-	41,505	-	41,505
Charitable activities	58,641	340,843	14,716	414,200
Total expenditure	58,641	382,348	14,716	455,705
Net income / (expenditure)	(15,194)	60,152	60,634	105,592
Transfers between funds	(9,600)	(7,300)	16,900	-
Net movement in funds	(24,794)	52,852	77,534	105,592

3. Income from donations

	Restricted £	Designated £	General £	2023 Total £
Grants:				
Oak Foundation	-	112,500	-	112,500
Sigrd Rausing Trust	-	120,000	-	120,000
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	60,000	-	60,000
Coutts Foundation	-	4,000	-	4,000
Comic Relief	105,000	-	-	105,000
IHL Trust	-	25,000	-	25,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	18,000	-	18,000
City Bridge Trust	3,600	-	-	3,600
Donations	-	-	52,280	52,280
Total income from donations	108,600	339,500	52,280	500,380

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

3. Income from donations

Prior period comparative:

	Restricted £	Designated £	General £	2022 Total £
Grants:				
Oak Foundation	10,947	120,000	-	130,947
Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	120,000	-	120,000
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	50,000	-	50,000
Coutts Foundation	-	40,000	-	40,000
Samworth Foundation	-	40,000	-	40,000
Comic Relief	30,000	-	-	30,000
IHL Trust	-	25,000	-	25,000
Steel Charitable Trust	-	25,000	-	25,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	22,500	-	22,500
Harold Immanuel	2,500	-	-	2,500
Wingfield Charitable Trust	-	-	500	500
Donations	-	-	70,908	70,908
Total income from donations	43,447	442,500	71,408	557,355

4. Government grants

The charitable company did not receive any government grants during the year.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

5. Total expenditure

	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2023 Total £
Staff costs (note 7)	31,230	342,608	44,511	4,377	422,726
Other project costs	-	72,460	-	-	72,460
Administration costs	96	8,854	59,778	-	68,728
Independent examination	-	-	-	3,360	3,360
Trustee meeting expenses	-	-	-	1,525	1,525
Trustee training	-	-	-	7,700	7,700
Sub-total	31,326	423,922	104,289	16,962	576,499
Allocation of support and governance costs	8,343	112,908	(104,289)	(16,962)	-
Total expenditure	39,669	536,830	-	-	576,499

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

5. Total expenditure

Prior period comparative

	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Support costs £	Governance costs £	Restated 2022 Total £
Staff costs (note 7)	28,863	274,579	31,221	3,707	338,370
Consultancy costs	4,200	-	-	-	4,200
Other project costs	-	47,199	-	-	47,199
Legal costs	-	-	-	13	13
Administration costs	-	8,179	49,893	-	58,072
Independent examination	-	-	-	4,920	4,920
Audit fees	-	-	-	1,347	1,347
Trustee meeting expenses	-	-	-	1,164	1,164
Trustee training	-	-	-	420	420
Sub-total	33,063	329,957	81,114	11,571	455,705
Allocation of support and governance costs	8,442	84,243	(81,114)	(11,571)	-
Total expenditure	41,505	414,200	-	-	455,705

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

6. Net movement in funds

This is stated after charging:

	2023 £	2022 £
Trustees' remuneration	Nil	Nil
Trustees' reimbursed expenses	137	Nil
Auditors' / independent examiner's remuneration:		
▪ Statutory audit (including VAT)	-	1,347
▪ Independent examination (including VAT)	<u>3,360</u>	<u>4,920</u>

During the year two trustees were reimbursed expenses relating to travel costs for board meetings (2022: £Nil).

7. Staff costs and numbers

Staff costs were as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Salaries and wages	358,243	288,431
Social security costs	36,524	26,748
Pension costs	<u>27,959</u>	<u>23,191</u>
	<u>422,726</u>	<u>338,370</u>

One employee earned between £60,000 - £70,000 during the year (2022: No employees earned more than £60,000).

The key management personnel of the charitable company comprise the Trustees, Chief Executive Officer, and Senior Management Team. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel including employer national insurance and pension contributions were £138,402 (2022: £125,553).

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Average head count	<u>8.50</u>	<u>7.00</u>

8. Taxation

The charity is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

9. Tangible fixed assets

	IT and other equipment £
Cost	
As at 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	<u>10,004</u>
Depreciation	
As at 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	<u>10,004</u>
Net book value At 31 March 2023	<u><u>-</u></u>
At 31 March 2022	<u><u>-</u></u>

10. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Prepayments and accrued income	13,051	6,793
Trade debtors	<u>16,413</u>	<u>12,214</u>
	<u><u>29,464</u></u>	<u><u>19,007</u></u>

11. Creditors : amounts due within 1 year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	8,143	21,575
Accruals	3,595	4,931
Other taxation and social security	<u>11,264</u>	<u>13,900</u>
	<u><u>23,002</u></u>	<u><u>40,406</u></u>

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

12. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Restricted funds £	Designated funds £	General funds £	Total funds £
Current assets	7,064	91,281	319,030	417,375
Current liabilities	<u>(1,080)</u>	<u>(21,767)</u>	<u>(155)</u>	<u>(23,002)</u>
Net assets at 31 March 2023	<u>5,984</u>	<u>69,514</u>	<u>318,875</u>	<u>394,373</u>
 Prior period comparative				
	Restricted funds £	Designated funds £	General funds £	Total funds £
Current assets	15,617	216,094	274,256	505,967
Current liabilities	<u>(964)</u>	<u>(39,442)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40,406)</u>
Net assets at 31 March 2022	<u>14,653</u>	<u>176,652</u>	<u>274,256</u>	<u>465,561</u>

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

13. Movements in funds

	At 1 April 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers between funds £	At 31 March 2023 £
Restricted funds					
Lankelly Chase	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Comic Relief	7,281	105,000	(109,297)	-	2,984
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	4,372	-	-	(4,372)	-
City Bridge Trust	-	3,600	(3,600)	-	-
Total restricted funds	14,653	108,600	(112,897)	(4,372)	5,984
Unrestricted funds					
<i>Designated funds:</i>					
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	15,999	60,000	(70,721)	-	5,278
Coutts Foundation	30,000	4,000	(34,000)	-	-
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	18,000	(12,640)	-	5,360
Oak Foundation	12,953	112,500	(124,401)	-	1,052
Sigrid Rausing Trust	92,700	122,057	(162,203)	-	52,554
Steel Charitable Trust	25,000	-	(25,000)	-	-
IHL Trust	-	25,000	(24,102)	-	898
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	-	-	-	4,372	4,372
EVAW Maternity fund	-	-	(7,778)	7,778	-
<i>Total designated funds</i>	176,652	341,557	(460,845)	12,150	69,514
General funds	274,256	55,154	(2,757)	(7,778)	318,875
Total unrestricted funds	450,908	396,711	(463,602)	4,372	388,389
Total funds	465,561	505,311	(576,499)	-	394,373

Purposes of restricted funds

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions set by donors as to how they may be used.

Lankelly Chase	Funds relate to a research project.
Comic Relief	Funds relate to EVAW's schools and prevention work.
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	Funds relate to EVAW's work around sexual violence.
City Bridge Trust	Funds relate to core costs.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

13. Movements in funds (continued)

Purposes of designated funds

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 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 Funds relate to EVAW core costs as well as communications and campaigns work.

Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Fund relate to EVAW's core costs, including campaigns, policy, and membership work.

Oak Foundation Funds relate to EVAW's core costs as well as communications, campaigns, policy and membership work.

Sigrid Rausing Trust Fund relate to EVAW's core costs, including campaigns, policy, and membership work.

Steel Charitable Trust Funds relate to EVAW's core costs, including campaigns, policy, and membership work.

IHL Trust Funds relate to EVAW's core costs, including campaigns, policy, and membership work.

RASA (Jill Saward Fund) Funds relate to EVAW's work around sexual violence.

Transfers between funds

Transfers between funds represent:

RASA Balance of funds raised for strategic litigation designated for sexual violence work.

Maternity Fund Funds moved from reserves, where EVAW's maternity funds are held, to cover maternity pay during the financial year.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

13. Movements in funds (continued)

Prior period comparative	At 1 April 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers between £	At 31 March 2022 £
Restricted funds					
Lankelly Chase	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Comic Relief	26,447	30,000	(49,166)	-	7,281
Harold Immanuel	-	2,500	(2,500)	-	-
Oak Foundation	-	10,947	(1,347)	(9,600)	-
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	10,000	-	(5,628)	-	4,372
Total restricted funds	39,447	43,447	(58,641)	(9,600)	14,653
Unrestricted funds					
<i>Designated funds:</i>					
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	50,000	(37,501)	3,500	15,999
Coutts Foundation	33,689	40,000	(43,689)	-	30,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	247	22,500	(22,747)	-	-
Oak Foundation	-	120,000	(107,047)	-	12,953
Samworth Foundation	-	40,000	(40,000)	-	-
Sigrid Rausing Trust	89,864	120,000	(106,364)	(10,800)	92,700
IHL Trust	-	25,000	(25,000)	-	-
Steel Charitable Trust	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
<i>Total designated funds</i>	123,800	442,500	(382,348)	(7,300)	176,652
General funds	196,722	75,350	(14,716)	16,900	274,256
Total unrestricted funds	320,522	517,850	(397,064)	9,600	450,908
Total funds	359,969	561,297	(455,705)	-	465,561

14. Operating lease commitments

The charity had operating leases at the year end with total future minimum lease payments as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amount falling due:		
Within 1 year	12,695	12,090
Within 1 - 5 years	-	-
	12,695	12,090

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

15. Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions in the current or prior period.

In total £1,200 (2022: £1,200) was received from trustees as personal donations.