

Company no. 07317881
Charity no. 1161132

**End Violence Against Women Coalition
Ltd**

**Report and Unaudited Financial
Statements**

31 March 2024

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Reference and administrative details

For the year ended 31 March 2024

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:

Deborah Anne Beadle	appointed 7 February 2024
Priscilla Dudhia	resigned 4 December 2023
Aisha Gill	resigned 7 February 2024
Elizabeth Jiménez Yáñez	
Elizabeth Kelly	resigned 7 February 2024
Eva Hasting Kestner	appointed 6 December 2023
Jasmine Elizabeth Renea	
Mohammad	appointed 7 February 2024
Nogah Ofer	resigned 7 February 2024
Bernadette Althea Rhoden	
Davina Sicotra	appointed 7 February 2024
Halaleh Taheri	resigned 15 November 2023
Marianna Tortell	
Gisela Valle Garcia	
Gurpreet Kaur Saib Virdee	
Kellie Ann Ziemba	

Senior management team	Andrea Simon	Executive Director
	Deniz Uğur	Deputy Director

Bankers	Unity Trust Bank Plc	Triodos Bank
	Nine Brindley Place	Deanery Road
	Birmingham	Bristol
	B1 2HB	BS1 5AS

Independent examiners Godfrey Wilson Limited
Chartered accountants and statutory auditors
5th Floor Mariner House
62 Prince Street
Bristol
BS1 4QD

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Report of the trustees'

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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 2024.

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 27 October 2010 and was amended by a special resolution on 18 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 91 at 31 March 2024) who have the legal rights of company members as laid out in EVAW's Memorandum and Articles of Association; and associate members (numbering 64 at 31 March 2024) 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.

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 improved 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 (for example societal and institutional racism, ableism, homophobia) 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.

The core strategic objectives our work is organised around are high-level and designed for reflection and flexibility, as the external context changes and develops - enabling us to consider emerging opportunities and threats over time. At the time of writing, we are just over halfway through our 2022-2025 Strategy, which the trustees have organised this report around.

1. Setting the VAWG agenda framed around rights and freedoms

This objective is about ERAW 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 violence against women and girls (VAWG) as a cause and consequence of gender inequality and to centre intersecting inequalities.

PREVENTION

#AboutTime campaign

Following the success of the It's [#AboutTime campaign](#) launch in the last period, we published our flagship report [A Whole School Approach to Ending Violence Against Women & Girls](#) to coincide with two years since the 2021 Ofsted report into sexual harassment and abuse in schools. The report delved into the 'Whole School Approach', setting out our sectors definitions and priorities, as well as: exploring best practice models seen in the devolved nations; drawing up a timeline outlining some of the key policy milestones and developments in England and summaries of government action to date; including an analysis of the factors preventing consistent national implementation; and providing a set of comprehensive recommendations to support the development and delivery of relationships and sex education which benefits the whole school community and society as a whole – equipping and empowering young people to unpick harmful gender norms and social inequalities and create a future where everyone thrives.

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We launched the report at a Parliamentary event with a range of speakers including those from academia, and teacher and frontline representatives. There were over 60 attendees including MPs, civil servants, teacher unions, the Cabinet Office, and the Domestic Abuse Commissioner's office. We met with the Government Equalities Office, Shadow Education Minister and Labour leader's policy team, Department of Education, Ofsted, and the Children's Commissioner to discuss our analysis. Ofsted noted how the language of a whole school approach in their review process had really changed the conversations and understanding with schools, and credited EVAW's input into the review process. A [Women and Equalities Committee report](#) on attitudes towards women and girls in education [echoed a number of our calls](#) from our prevention work – including calling for VAWG specialists to be involved in the RSHE review, which we wrote to the committee about, as well as wider asks from our WSA report. Our director was also invited on to the Women and Equalities Select Committee podcast, [Committee Corridor](#), by the Chair Caroline Nokes MP to discuss our About Time report findings and recommendations.

Relationship, sex, health education (RSHE)

Following the announcement by the government that there would be a review into RSHE, we submitted a response to the Department of Education's pre-consultation process on the review. The government announced more details of the review in this period, which escalated our concerns regarding the framing of this around [sensationalist headlines](#) based on [contested claims](#) and fuelled by anti-LGBTQ+ rhetoric. We reiterated one of our key priorities, that the specialist VAWG sector – which has a long history of delivering evidence-based and trauma-informed interventions with children and young people – has a critical role in the development and delivery of RSHE.

Prevention network

EVAW's Prevention Network has been a vital space in campaigning for mandatory relationships and sex education and coordinating asks from the sector. It is a collaborative space to come together to share knowledge and information and to discuss practice, policy, evidence bases, public affairs activity and campaigning relating to prevention of VAWG in educational settings. It provides the opportunity for organisations, academics and practitioners to share ideas and views, coordinate campaigning and policy asks, and where appropriate amplify the asks of other organisations within the network. Membership of the Network is more than 40, and made up of representatives across the women and girls and ending VAWG sector, including several specialists by and for Black and minoritised women and girls organisations and academics with research expertise in this area. The membership of this group is the strongest and most engaged it has been in some time, with much interest from new potential members too – a real response to our investment in leading spaces to explore prevention, which are so rare in our sector. We continue to be committed to carving out this space and ensuring it is impactful and reciprocal. Feedback from participants on the usefulness of issues and themes explored at the quarterly meetings has been consistently encouraging. Network meetings focussed on a range of topics including on:

- School responses to young people displaying harmful behaviour, with Safe Lives presenting research they conducted with children and young people; Dr Jenny Lloyd on the issues and harm caused by zero-tolerance policies and the need to explore survivor-centered alternatives; Respect on Dating Detox, their intervention with young people; and Bold Voices on their recent work tackling the influence of Andrew Tate in schools; and
- Best practice models around parental engagement with RSHE.

In this period, we held our first Prevention Network Forum - a hybrid all day event with workshops and networking for those working to prevent VAWG, with a focus on work with children and young people in educational settings. Law firm Leigh Day generously provided the space for the in-person event, and tech support for the online attendees. More than 50 participants from across EVAW's membership and

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beyond brought lively engagement to the forum. The participatory workshops covered the following topics:

- Engaging boys and young men in VAWG prevention - facilitated by Beyond Equality;
- Unveiling Adultification and Black Girl's Experience of Childhood with Nicole Walsh, gender-based violence consultant; and
- Using the powerful evidence-based approach of strategic communications to change the conversation on relationships and sex education with Equally Ours.

Influencing London's prevention strategy

In this period the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) initiated work on developing principles for their 10 year VAWG prevention strategy and invited EVAW to sit on the steering group for this work. We have actively fed into the shape of these principles and a roadmap for delivery which are awaiting publication. This represents a shift towards welcome longer-term prevention programmes that we have consistently advocated for, knowing that attitudinal and behavioural change work must be done over a significant period to embed messaging and evaluate impacts.

ANNUAL VAWG TRENDS REPORT

EVAW's annual Snapshot report sets out the state of violence against women and girls in the UK across 2023 by taking an in-depth look at the current contexts and developments and analysing the government's response through legislation, policy-making and practice. The report draws on the latest statistics, findings and insight from researchers and the specialist VAWG sector – including those led 'by and for' Black, minoritised and disabled women, to spotlight the pervasiveness of VAWG, bring important trends to light and produce an overview of the past year's key policy developments.

Despite some turbulence in UK politics during this period, VAWG has remained relatively high in the public consciousness and political discourse. However, significant gaps remain in the commitment and resourcing required for the solutions called for by the specialist VAWG sector. Politicians have remained steadfastly focused on expanding criminal offences, without enough consideration of how they can be effectively enforced, and have lacked a clear vision of how to prevent VAWG from occurring in the first place. Meanwhile, the very foundations of what is needed to tackle VAWG in the UK are crumbling – public services eroded by austerity 2.0, under-resourced specialist VAWG services, a crumbling criminal justice system, and ongoing attacks on our human rights frameworks – the bedrock of this work.

We reported that the UK is facing a crisis of public trust in our politicians and public institutions' ability to tackle VAWG. A YouGov poll commissioned by EVAW found that 68% of the public believe the government should be doing more to tackle VAWG, while 50% do not trust (very much or at all) the police to tackle VAWG, and 46% do not trust schools (very much or at all) to tackle sexual abuse that occurs on site.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS CAMPAIGNS

We have continued to be regularly consulted about the development of the London Mayor's [public attitudes campaign](#) on VAWG, which is now in its next phase. This is an extension of the 'Have a Word' campaign which seeks to engage men by asking them to hold their peers accountable for abusive and harassing behaviour towards women. The second phase of the campaign builds on this by [asking men to intervene](#) and call it out. EVAW provided extensive feedback around the strength of language and on the examples of misogyny for the campaign creatives, posters and script.

2. Shaping and influencing the prevailing agenda of others

Joint VAWG sector manifesto – A whole society approach to ending VAWG

Ahead of the next general election, we began co-facilitating regular meetings for our sector on planning for campaigning in this period together with Women's Aid Federation England. Collaborative spaces where our sector can come together and co-create shared campaigns, asks and outputs are critical to our ability to secure impact for the women and girls our sector supports. We co-produced [a joint manifesto](#) with broad sector input, setting out our priorities for the next government, which calls for a comprehensive, whole-society approach to tackling VAWG that looks beyond the criminal justice system and centres those who face the greatest barriers to support and protection. Our manifesto brought together key asks for political parties to commit to ending VAWG, and deliberately outlines a holistic vision for ending VAWG, to reflect our concerns that the government's focus - and many announcements made by opposition parties - have centred around criminal justice reforms only. The manifesto is supported by 70 leading organisations working to end violence against women and girls, and was launched ahead of the party conference season in September to ensure its effectiveness as a tool for the wider sector's general election campaigning work to help shape political party manifestos. The joint manifesto was widely supported on social media by dozens of VAWG organisations and was covered most notably in [Glamour magazine](#) and the Observer.

Online safety act

Over the last year in particular, EAW has been engaged in significantly impactful work in this campaign area, which culminated in the Online Safety Bill becoming an act of law, with landmark guidance included for tech companies to reduce harm to women and girls. This was a historic moment for women's rights, driven by experts in violence against women and girls and more than [100,000 members of the public](#) who supported our joint campaign with Glitch, calling on the government to turn a Bill that made no mention of women and girls into a law that protects us from the online abuse we disproportionately experience. When we first began this campaign, we had a 225 page Bill that failed to mention women and girls once, our sustained campaigning ensured it now requires Ofcom to develop guidance for tech companies to reduce harm to women and girls, and to consult with the Domestic Abuse Commissioners, Victims' Commissioner, survivors and experts in its development. The new law also requires Ofcom to take action to educate the public about harmful content. This is a welcome step, as public awareness and understanding of this issue is central to ending and preventing gender-based violence – online and offline. During the Bill's draft stages in parliament, Baroness Nicky Morgan [called attention to EAW](#) and partners work highlighting the wide ranging support for our asks from the Domestic Abuse Commissioner's 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". She also 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". We will continue to work with government and Ofcom to ensure the guidance is robust and call on tech companies to ensure the implementation of it brings us closer to a world in which women and girls are free from violence and abuse on their platforms.

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Online harms

In this period, we responded to Ofcom's Illegal Harms consultation and highlighted our concerns that they were taking too much of a business-centric and minimal-intervention approach for tech companies in their response to online harms. The proposals also provided very few requirements on small sites which is in fact where most of the high harm to women and girls is located. EVAW produced [a joint letter](#) - signed by 44 organisations - to Ofcom's chief executive, setting out these concerns about Ofcom's approach to the consultation, including having an overly narrow definition of illegal content and placing a burden of reporting abuse on victims rather than focussing on building in safety by design from the start.

Given the lack of accessible ways to feed into the consultation, particularly for smaller organisations, and for survivors themselves, we organised a roundtable for experts in online abuse and violence against women and girls to feed in their views and recommendations. We transcribed the roundtable and submitted it as [formal evidence to Ofcom](#) for the consultation, based on the contributions of 15 specialists and representatives, with the Domestic Abuse Commissioner and Victim's Commissioner's office attending in a listening role.

The Department for Science Innovation and Technology (DSIT) consulted on an Ofcom super complaints process over this period (akin to the police super-complaints system that is in existence and allows designated organisations to raise issues on behalf of the public about harmful patterns or trends in policing). However, the criteria DSIT proposed created an extremely high bar, that would seemingly restrict a large number of expert voices being able to bring a super-complaint to Ofcom. Super-complaints are likely to be an essential vehicle for accountability particularly given the OSA and Ofcom provide for no means of individual redress. Together with WAFE we drafted a letter to DSIT setting out our concerns signed onto by 22 organisations and academics.

In this period, we also submitted evidence to the Independent Pornography Review, led by Baroness Bertin. At Bertin's request we worked with VAWG sector organisations to develop our 'Top 5 Asks' we would wish to see from the review. We also produced our own separate submission to complement this which highlights the significant role Porn plays in upholding harmful gendered expectations about sex, not least due to the prevalence and popularity of porn that either constitutes or depicts violence against women.

Victims and prisoners bill

Following our extensive 'Keep Counselling Confidential' campaign with partners Rape Crisis England and Wales, Centre for Women's Justice and Rights of Women, we have [successfully changed the law](#) to introduce new safeguards for survivors' counselling and therapy records. Our amendment to the Victims and Prisoners Bill was tabled by Conservative Baroness Bertin, and accepted by the government. The amendment was a key demand from the 2020 [Decriminalisation of Rape](#) report and will raise the legal threshold that must be met for police to request survivors' records pre-charge, from 'reasonable line of inquiry' to 'substantial probative value'. When a victim of rape reports the offence to the police, they are often put in the impossible position of being forced to choose between pursuing justice or healing from trauma, due to the likelihood of their private counselling notes being shared with the police, prosecutors, defence and the courtroom. Because of this, many choose not to have counselling. Survivors who do continue with therapy ahead of a trial are often told they must not talk about what happened to them. Both scenarios leave many without vital, life-saving support at a time when it is needed most, frequently for several years. This development reflects an important shift away from investigations which focus on 'victim credibility' as opposed to suspect behaviour, and will be accompanied by statutory guidance that says that the police should consult with the CPS before

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requesting counselling notes as part of an investigation. Plus, a commitment to monitor police adherence to these requirements, with the findings published and laid by the Secretary of State before Parliament. In her response to this news in the Lords, Baroness Bertin relayed that "It has been a long, hard-fought campaign by a formidable team of campaigners".

Our complementary proposal for independent legal advice was also put to a vote during Report Stage in the Lords, and though unsuccessful was a close vote at 168 for and 177 against; demonstrating the growing support for the principle.

Sexual violence

During this period, the government published their report marking two years since their landmark End to End Rape Review (which followed EVAW's [judicial review](#)).

EVAW alongside our partners published a shadow report illustrating that while we recognise some 'green shoots' of positive change in areas such as the establishment of a 24/7 Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Line, steps towards specialist rape courts, and a reduction in the length of time some forces retain victims' mobile phones; two years on far too many victims and survivors of rape continue to be failed. The reality remains dire for so many women and girls, in a context of underfunded specialist support services, routinely and unnecessarily invasive investigations of victims, low perpetrator charging levels and extensive court backlogs. For Black and minoritised victims and survivors, the situation is even worse – but the government has not demonstrated a commitment to addressing this. Our report received [coverage in the BBC](#) and was shared with ministers and officials. The House of Commons and Lords libraries also requested a copy for their internal archive for research access by parliamentarians and their staff.

The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) [released the findings](#) of its research on public understanding of rape which aims to improve the handling and prosecution of rape and other sexual offences, while carrying a quote from EVAW. They conducted a survey with more than 3,000 UK adults – the largest on this topic [since our own research in 2018](#) - found that despite some progress in the public's understanding of consent and the reality of rape, attitudes shaped by myths and stereotypes towards women's credibility remain deeply rooted across society – particularly among young people. EVAW's Director [discussed](#) the findings alongside the CPS on BBC Women's Hour.

EVAW continued to be a consistent presence in various government stakeholder groups, providing expertise, shaping responses and working to secure accountability in the Home Office led VAWG stakeholder meetings, the National Police Chiefs' Council led National Rape Working Group, Ministry of Justice Victim and Witness Sector Engagement Group, the CPS External Reference Group, and the Operation Soteria Consultation Group amongst others.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating VAWG (known as the Istanbul Convention)

In December, EVAW and Women's Aid Federation England together led on coordinating a joint [Shadow Report](#) submission for the VAWG sector in England and Wales to GREVIO (the independent experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Istanbul Convention) ahead of their evaluation of the UK's performance against the Convention. The report was hugely comprehensive containing more than 130 pages of evidence, and attracted the support of 58 leading VAWG organisations including numerous 'by and for' organisations. Following submission of the report, EVAW supported GREVIO in coordinating a series of roundtables for them to hear directly from the VAWG sector during their visit to

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the UK in January 2024. EVAW attended three of the GREVIO roundtables in London, focusing our contributions on prevention, inequalities, online harms, lack of human rights framing from UK government, and police perpetrated abuse. GREVIO paid a special thanks to EVAW for their support during the process.

United Nations

The United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences, Ms. Reem Alsalem's office sought EVAW's expertise and support for her country visit to [examine the government's record](#) on tackling VAWG and understand the sector's experience and priorities in the UK. We provided briefs and proposed invitees on VAWG stakeholders in the UK, as well as putting forward a series of themes for roundtables – to which we also [gave evidence](#) - to help shape her office's final report.

Funding landscape

The Home Office [announced the recipients of its £8.3 million Violence Against Women and Girls Support and Specialist Fund](#). In July 2023 we [responded](#) to the announcement expressing disappointment that the fund had failed to ring-fence funding for lifesaving services led by and for Black and minoritised women, and other marginalised groups. During the design of this fund, we had cautioned the Home Office that its planned format could further marginalise smaller 'by and for' services, and this has been realised by some of the fund recipients including men's rights groups (who were awarded under the specialist VAWG services fund) and Police and Crime Commissioners.

In March 2024 the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered the Spring budget, along with [updated forecasts about the economy and public finances](#) – providing a bleak outlook for ending violence against women and girls, as the specialist frontline services and public services that we rely upon to prevent and respond to this abuse look set to face continued hardship. Ahead of the Spring Budget, EVAW joined leading VAWG services in [calling on the Chancellor to prioritise funding for lifesaving services](#) and prevent a cliff-edge in support from April 2025. We also joined a variety of civil society organisations [calling on the Chancellor to take real action on the structural economic causes of this current cost-of-living crisis ahead of the general election](#).

Human rights

After many months working as part of a broad coalition to defend the Human Rights Act (HRA) we were pleased to [see a reversal](#) from government confirming it would no longer be progressing a Bill to replace it with a 'British Bill of Rights'. We are confident that our joint campaigning, and the visibility of the VAWG sector in its opposition made a significant contribution to its fall. We remain vigilant however, to the ongoing threats to universal human rights frameworks. The Illegal Migration Act and the Victims and Prisoners Act both disapply Section 3 of the HRA to certain groups - deliberately eroding human rights for people seeking safety in the UK and who are imprisoned. EVAW continued to play an active role in seeking to promote the HRA and European Court on Human Rights as vital mechanisms to protect women and girls from abuse.

With the passing of the Illegal Migration Act, EVAW was proud to be one of an astounding 290 civil organisations, spanning the human rights, migrants' rights, refugee and asylum, anti-trafficking, children's, violence against women and girls, LGBTQI+, disability rights, health, housing, racial justice, criminal justice, arts, international development, environment, democracy, pan-equality, faith, and access to justice sectors that came [together to condemn the new law and stand with those affected](#). Latterly in this period, EVAW signed up to support a joint open letter with over 250 signatories spanning human rights and equalities organisations, to the Prime Minister to express shared outrage at the

passage of the 'Safety of Rwanda Act'. This piece of legislation would enable the Government to forcibly expel people seeking asylum – including children and survivors of trafficking and modern slavery – despite concerns they could be put at grave risk of harm and human rights abuses. The Rwanda plan will force people who have fled violence and persecution into detention centres where they may face abuse and mistreatment, with no time limit. They will then be removed to a country to which they have no connection, despite our country's Supreme Court ruling that it is unsafe for them.

We have also continued to actively reject attempts to weaponize survivors' experiences for other agendas. We [responded](#) to comments by the Home Secretary's "grooming gangs" which ignored the experiences of Black and minoritised victims of child sexual abuse and exploitation, but also contradicted [her own department's findings](#) that offenders of 'group-based child sexual exploitation' are most commonly white. We also supported Hope Not Hate's [guide](#) for those concerned about allegations of gender-based violence being linked to anti-migrant sentiment, aimed especially for the refugee and migration sector, providing practical advice on challenging online misinformation and far-right weaponisation of gender-based violence in a way that is sensitive to victims and survivors of gender-based violence.

Listen to us! report

EVAW is a founding member of the VAWG Sector Communication Barriers Working Group, which works to highlight the unique communication needs of women encountering multiple, intersecting inequalities, recognise the harmful impacts that communication barriers can have on victims/survivors, and the need to improve support for those facing these barriers when seeking help from the police. The group published [Listen to us!](#), exposing how public bodies, particularly the police, are failing to comply with their obligations under the Equality Act 2010 to eliminate discrimination, harassment, and victimisation when interacting with survivors facing communication barriers – negatively impacting their experiences of safety and access to justice. The report found that victims and survivors with communication needs are more likely to be afraid to contact the police for fear of discrimination and violence based on their previous experiences and interactions. And further illustrated how women from marginalised communities who do feel able to go to the police for help after experiencing violence and abuse are being denied access to interpreters and translators.

The Angiolini inquiry

Lady Elish Angiolini published the findings of her [independent inquiry](#) (Part 1, of 3) into how Metropolitan police officer Wayne Couzens was able to abduct, rape and murder Sarah Everard – finding a series of shocking failings which could not prevent a serial sex offender from abducting, raping and murdering a member of the public, Sarah Everard. Our [response](#) aimed to highlight that this was preventable. It was clear from the report that Couzens should never have been employed as a police officer or permitted to continue a career in policing. We called on the government and police leaders to urgently heed the inquiry's recommendations and work with expert women's organisations to transform the culture of policing to root out misogyny, racism and other forms of discrimination, and demonstrate transparency and accountability at all levels. In meaningfully reflecting on the missed opportunities that might have prevented a police officer from being free to commit rape and murder, adoption of the Inquiry's recommendations can move us closer to stopping other police officers from abusing their power and status to harm women and girls.

EVAW's Director was invited to join Lady Elish Angiolini's Reference Group at the outset of the Inquiry to lend expertise in the area of violence against women and girls.

National Police Chiefs' Council VAWG strategic threat and risk assessment (STRA)

In recent years, a series of reports have raised the profile of long-standing concerns about the policing of VAWG and police-perpetrated abuse, while VAWG remains disturbingly prevalent in our society. In light of this, the Home Office designated VAWG as a 'national threat', and in this period, the National Policing Chiefs Council (NPCC) launched its first assessment of this threat. The [report](#) provides an overview of what the police consider to be the key issues and drivers that contribute to VAWG, to inform their decision-making. [Our response](#) pointed to the opportunity of VAWG being recognised as a strategic threat, especially given it makes up a considerable proportion of all recorded crime. We highlighted that this now needs to be matched with resourcing to ensure these crimes are tackled effectively. Given we know that most victims of VAWG don't report to the police at all, due to the poor and discriminatory treatment of women and marginalised communities, we know the true scale of VAWG is much higher than even what has been reported today.

London-specific

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. EVAW also holds a seat at the London Violence Reduction Unit partnership reference group which comprises a cross section of representatives involved in tackling violence from a public health perspective.

Operation Soteria

This collaborative programme between the police, CPS and academic research, evidence and insights, focuses on transforming the response to investigating and prosecuting rape and serious sexual offences, and is one of the most promising outcomes of the government's End-to-End Rape Review. Along with our partners Rape Crisis England & Wales, Imkaan and the Centre for Women's Justice, we have welcomed Operation Soteria's aims to shift rape investigations away from an undue focus on the perceived credibility of the victim, and instead focus on the actions of the suspect. Much hope for this lies in the successful implementation of a new National Operating Model (NOM) for investigating rape which started its full rollout in 2023. EVAW has been extensively consulted on the development of NOM products and guides. We recognise that this is long term, systemic work which must be matched by long term commitment, leadership and resourcing if it is going to build on the encouraging shifts in justice outcomes in Soteria pilot areas we have started to see.

The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) published its own Operation Soteria [final findings of its research on improving responses to rape](#) in this period. It found prosecutors continue to inappropriately focus on victim credibility as the basis of rape investigations, rather than investigating the actions of the suspect and rape myths and stereotypes continue to inform decision-making about victims' cases, at every stage of the justice process. [Our response highlighted](#) that factors such as a victim's mental health are too often treated by the criminal justice system as a reason to doubt their experience, despite everything we know about the strong links between mental ill-health and vulnerability to abuse. This research highlights how deeply embedded ableism, misogyny and other forms of discrimination are within the CPS and how these vulnerabilities to abuse are being weaponised to deny some of the most marginalised survivors justice.

Criminal Justice System (CJS) Data

We continue to track and respond to significant CJS data releases, as part of our robust criminal justice system accountability work. 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.

In this period we [commented](#) on the CPS quarterly data release on charging, prosecution and conviction rates for rape, sexual offences and domestic abuse, and on the same day [the Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) reported](#) increased numbers of rape, sexual offences and domestic abuse offences recorded by the police.

Our analysis of CPS [quarterly figures on charging, prosecution and conviction rates for rape, sexual offences and domestic abuse](#) found that while there were slight improvements in charging in rape cases, progress is largely static. While we saw police referrals and charging move in the right direction, the number of convictions remained largely stagnant when compared with the previous year. Another area without much movement was timeliness, with overall length of time to charge averaging 165 days, although this can often be much longer. [Recent FOI data](#) also found that more than 300 outstanding crown court cases in England and Wales were waiting 4 years or more for a conclusion, while 173 outstanding cases have not yet concluded after waiting 6 years. While the CPS had made marginal progress in charging cases of domestic abuse along with a slight increase in police referrals, the number of completed prosecutions and convictions remains in decline - a significant cause for concern needing urgent investigation.

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

Strategy

A considerable amount of communications work which is 'unseen' has a significant impact on our ability to deliver our strategic objectives. This includes the briefing of journalists and news outlets on how stories can be covered, answering questions on VAWG and guiding with framing. By building these relationships with journalists we are able to better influence more accurate and sensitive reporting. We are also regularly briefing producers to help ensure coverage is robust, particularly where politicians are being interviewed. We are also better able to create opportunities to make the case for key campaign goals (including investment in prevention work, regulation of tech companies, criminal justice service transformation and sustainable funding for services) through a wide variety of channels that will give us the best chance of reaching our target audiences. We also make connections between journalists and our members, to support their direct engagement with the press too.

Write to End Violence Against Women awards (WEVAW)

During the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (November 2023), we held the annual WEVAW Media Awards, recognising UK journalists and writers who raise awareness and report responsibly, sensitively and accurately on violence against women and girls, in partnership with EVAW member Zero Tolerance. The ceremony took place online (and can be [accessed here](#)), with a judging panel of award-winning writer, journalist, former barrister, professor and filmmaker Afua Hirsch; Head of Complaints at Independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO) Alice Gould; the CEO of IMPRESS The Independent Monitor of the Press, Lexie Kirkconnell-Kawana, the Domestic Abuse Commissioner for England & Wales, Nicole Jacobs, and we are also incredibly grateful to our expert speaker: visual

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For the year ended 31 March 2024

artist, writer, and long-time VAWG campaigner and community builder Tashmia Owen, who powerfully shared her own experience of gender-based violence and victim-blaming, and how the media's reporting on violence against women both has a profound impact on survivors and reinforces society's harmful myths and attitudes.

The media plays a critical role in shaping our collective attitudes to this violence, and quality reporting can both raise awareness and help prevent this abuse. This event brought together regulators, journalists, editors, survivors and experts in violence against women to celebrate those making a difference and reach others with what responsible reporting looks like. All of this year's winners and those shortlisted can be viewed [here](#).

Script and storyline work

We continued to consult for BBC Eastenders on development of storylines and scripts, (including the flagship 2023 Christmas Day story) for three storylines: on online sexual harassment/abuse of a teenage girl, public sexual harassment and attempted assault of a young woman, and stalking of a woman by a client after she began doing online sex work due to the cost of living crisis. We provided feedback on how realistic scenarios were, on technical accuracy of police/legal responses, and ensuring characters weren't using victim blaming language - or if they were, that others character counter this so the programme doesn't reinforce harmful social attitudes.

Reach and coverage

In this period we received more than 400 media requests for comment or interview, provided more than 1,700 written comment or broadcast interviews, of which 317 were to national mainstream press or magazines, and referred journalists onto members on over 240 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, BBC Woman's Hour, Sky News, Channel 4 News, LBC, BBC National News, BBC London News, Radio 4 Today programme, Times Radio - and media comment to a broad range of outlets including: The Telegraph, the Daily Mail, iNews, The Independent, Times Educational Supplement, the Independent, The Times, the Financial Times, New Statesman, the Guardian, Metro, Evening Standard, The Mirror, The Sun, Press Association and lifestyle/magazines including Glamour, VICE, Grazia, ELLE, Cosmopolitan, Stylist, Radio Times, OK! Magazine, Harper's Bazaar, Marie Claire, Ms. Magazine on a wide range of issues. We reached a variety of target audiences through our media presence, including Parliamentarians and policy shapers, 'warm' feminists and men and boys, as well as campaign specific targets through sector press such as Social Work Today, Social Care Today and Police Professional.

The vast majority of people come to our website from organic search results. Around a quarter of this is direct traffic to our website, including via our socials, bookmarked content, and email links. Our analysis indicates audiences are primarily using our website to seek out information about ending violence against women, and looking for the latest news and more in-depth information via our reports and resources.

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 155 members (of which 91 were formal members and 64 were associate members), with growth in representation of by and for organisations, migrant justice organisations, young people-led initiatives and organisations, CJS affected women's organisations as well as specialist VAWG organisations working with LGBT+ and disabled women and girls. 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 their priorities within the context of an imminent general election, to understand in detail which areas of EVAW's work they find most valuable and to receive feedback on our outputs and impact. The survey was well engaged with and we learnt a lot, with a view to capturing this learning in our upcoming 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 excellent 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 this year on a shared reflection on the successes and challenges of coalition working – sharing experiences and learnings from working in coalitions of all different types to achieve shared aims around protecting and advancing our rights and freedoms, demanding justice and practising solidarity. As well as sharing our own reflections, EVAW members Women for Refugee Women, René Cassin, Amina-Muslim Women's Resource Centre and Safety4Sisters generously joined the conversation.

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 which acknowledges complexity.

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 the words of poet Muneera Pilgrim which moved us all. There was some turnover on EVAW's Board in this period, including two of EVAW's

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longest standing Trustees, including a founding member – Professor Liz Kelly – who stepped down from the Board having contributed to EVAW over multiple terms. Three new Board members were elected by and from EVAW's membership at the AGM. In this period, EVAW was also able to recruit a Treasurer.

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 £652,427 (year ended 31 March 2023 £505,311) and expenditure was £543,062 (year ended 31 March 2023 £576,499).

Fundraising

EVAW's principal funding sources are from charitable trusts and foundations grants. During the year, funders included Sigrid Rausing Trust, Oak Foundation, Esmee Fairbairn Foundation, Comic Relief, IHL Human Rights Fund, Isla Foundation, Fondation Chanel, Steel Charitable Trust, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, and 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 to six months and to cover all shutdown costs and outstanding liabilities. At 31 March 2024, this is between £194,754 and £315,430 – 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 2024 stood at £348,591. 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 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.

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 trustees'

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Statement of responsibilities of the trustees

The trustees (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 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 income and expenditure of the charity for that period. In preparing those financial statements the trustees are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the 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 trustees 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 trustees 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 trustees are members of the charity but this entitles them only to voting rights. The trustees 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 trustees on 18 September 2024 and signed on their behalf by

Marianna Tortell

eva kestner

Marianna Tortell - Co-Chair

Eva Kestner - Treasurer

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 2024, 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.

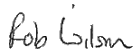
Independent examiner's statement

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.



Date: 18 September 2024

Robert Wilson FCA

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 2024

	Note	Restricted £	Designated £	General £	2024 Total £	2023 Total £
Income from:						
Donations	4	264,270	348,500	35,422	648,192	500,380
Charitable activities		-	-	1,049	1,049	3,857
Investments		-	-	3,186	3,186	1,074
Total income		<u>264,270</u>	<u>348,500</u>	<u>39,657</u>	<u>652,427</u>	<u>505,311</u>
Expenditure on:						
Raising funds		-	25,820	-	25,820	39,669
Charitable activities		<u>206,912</u>	<u>304,737</u>	<u>5,593</u>	<u>517,242</u>	<u>536,830</u>
Total expenditure	6	<u>206,912</u>	<u>330,557</u>	<u>5,593</u>	<u>543,062</u>	<u>576,499</u>
Net income / (expenditure)		57,358	17,943	34,064	109,365	(71,188)
Transfers between funds		-	6,405	(6,405)	-	-
Net movement in funds	7	57,358	24,348	27,659	109,365	(71,188)
Reconciliation of funds:						
Total funds brought forward		<u>5,984</u>	<u>67,457</u>	<u>320,932</u>	<u>394,373</u>	<u>465,561</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u><u>63,342</u></u>	<u><u>91,805</u></u>	<u><u>348,591</u></u>	<u><u>503,738</u></u>	<u><u>394,373</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 14 to the accounts.

Funds of £2,057 in the prior period have been reclassified from designated to general. The restatements are purely reclassifications and do not affect net income.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2024

	Note	£	2024 £	Restated 2023 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	10		-	-
Current assets				
Debtors	11	21,349		29,464
Cash at bank and in hand		510,121		387,911
		531,470		417,375
Liabilities				
Creditors: amounts falling due within 1 year	12	(27,732)		(23,002)
Net current assets			503,738	394,373
Net assets	13		503,738	394,373
Funds	14			
Restricted funds			63,342	5,984
Unrestricted funds				
Designated funds			91,805	67,457
General funds			348,591	320,932
Total charity funds			503,738	394,373

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:

- (i) ensuring that the Company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act; and
- (ii) 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 trustees on 18 September 2024 and signed on their behalf by

Marianna Tortell

eva kestner

Marianna Tortell - Co-Chair

Eva Kestner - Treasurer

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd**Statement of cash flows****For the year ended 31 March 2024**

	2024	2023
	£	£
Cash used in operating activities:		
Net movement in funds	109,365	(71,188)
Adjustments for:		
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	(3,186)	(1,074)
Decrease / (increase) in debtors	8,115	(10,457)
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	4,730	(17,404)
Net cash provided by operating activities	119,024	(100,123)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	3,186	1,074
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	3,186	1,074
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year	122,210	(99,049)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	387,911	486,960
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	510,121	387,911

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 2024

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 2024

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:

	2024	2023
Raising funds	4.8%	6.9%
Charitable activities	95.2%	93.1%

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 £1,500.

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 2024

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.

2. Prior period restatement

Sigrid Rausing Trust

Income of £2,057 was incorrectly classified in the prior period as designated funds. This amount has been moved into general funds in the prior year.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

3. Prior period comparatives: statement of financial activities				Restated 2023 Total £
	Restricted £	Designated £	General £	
Income from:				
Donations and legacies	108,600	339,500	52,280	500,380
Charitable activities	-	-	3,857	3,857
Investments	-	-	1,074	1,074
Total income	108,600	339,500	57,211	505,311
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	-	39,669	-	39,669
Charitable activities	112,897	421,176	2,757	536,830
Total expenditure	112,897	460,845	2,757	576,499
Net income / (expenditure)	(4,297)	(121,345)	54,454	(71,188)
Transfers between funds	(4,372)	12,150	(7,778)	-
Net movement in funds	(8,669)	(109,195)	46,676	(71,188)

4. Income from donations

	Restricted £	Designated £	General £	2024 Total £
Grants:				
Oak Foundation	-	112,500	-	112,500
Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	120,000	-	120,000
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	50,000	-	50,000
Fondation Chanel	130,120	-	-	130,120
Comic Relief	60,000	-	-	60,000
IHL Trust	-	25,000	-	25,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	20,000	-	20,000
Isla Foundation	8,550	-	-	8,550
Steel Charitable Trust	-	21,000	-	21,000
City Bridge Trust	65,600	-	-	65,600
Donations	-	-	35,422	35,422
Total income from donations	264,270	348,500	35,422	648,192

During the current year, the charity benefitted from the use of a conference room provided by Leigh Day solicitors without charge.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

4. Income from donations (continued)

Prior period comparative:

	Restricted £	Designated £	General £	2023 Total £
Grants:				
Oak Foundation	-	112,500	-	112,500
Sigrid 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

5. 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 2024

6. Total expenditure

	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2024 Total £
Staff costs (note 8)	20,804	359,967	45,289	4,185	430,245
Other project costs	-	48,426	-	-	48,426
Administration costs	161	11,588	46,074	-	57,823
Independent examination	-	-	-	3,600	3,600
Trustee meeting expenses	-	-	-	1,554	1,554
Trustee training	-	-	-	1,414	1,414
Sub-total	20,965	419,981	91,363	10,753	543,062
Allocation of support and governance costs	4,855	97,261	(91,363)	(10,753)	-
Total expenditure	25,820	517,242	-	-	543,062

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

6. Total expenditure (continued)

Prior period comparative

	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2023 Total £
Staff costs (note 8)	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 2024

7. Net movement in funds

This is stated after charging:

	2024 £	2023 £
Trustees' remuneration	Nil	Nil
Trustees' reimbursed expenses	295	137
Auditors' / independent examiner's remuneration:		
▪ Independent examination (excluding VAT)	<u>3,000</u>	<u>2,800</u>

During the year two trustees were reimbursed expenses relating to travel costs for board meetings (2023: two).

8. Staff costs and numbers

Staff costs were as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Salaries and wages	365,095	358,243
Social security costs	35,571	36,524
Pension costs	<u>29,579</u>	<u>27,959</u>
	<u>430,245</u>	<u>422,726</u>

One employee earned between £60,000 - £70,000 during the year (2023: One employee earned between £60,000 - £70,000 during the year).

The key management personnel of the charitable company comprise the trustees, Director, and Deputy Director. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel including employer national insurance and pension contributions were £152,215 (2023: £138,402).

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Average head count	<u>8.2</u>	<u>8.5</u>

9. 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 2024

10. Tangible fixed assets

	IT and other equipment £
Cost	
As at 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024	<u>10,004</u>
Depreciation	
As at 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024	<u>10,004</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2024	<u><u>-</u></u>
At 31 March 2023	<u><u>-</u></u>

11. Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	9,214	16,413
Accrued income	5,160	13,051
Prepayments	<u>6,975</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>21,349</u></u>	<u><u>29,464</u></u>

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within 1 year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	13,317	8,143
Accruals	3,600	3,595
Other taxation and social security	<u>10,815</u>	<u>11,264</u>
	<u><u>27,732</u></u>	<u><u>23,002</u></u>

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

13. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Restricted funds £	Designated funds £	General funds £	Total funds £
Current assets	68,985	113,846	348,639	531,470
Current liabilities	<u>(5,643)</u>	<u>(22,041)</u>	<u>(48)</u>	<u>(27,732)</u>
Net assets at 31 March 2024	<u>63,342</u>	<u>91,805</u>	<u>348,591</u>	<u>503,738</u>
Prior period comparative	Restricted funds £	Designated funds £	General funds £	Restated Total funds £
Current assets	7,064	89,224	321,087	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>67,457</u>	<u>320,932</u>	<u>394,373</u>

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

14. Movements in funds

	At 1 April 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers between funds £	At 31 March 2024 £
Restricted funds					
Lankelly Chase	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Comic Relief	2,984	60,000	(59,864)	-	3,120
Fondation Chanel	-	130,120	(103,507)	-	26,613
Isla Foundation	-	8,550	(8,550)	-	-
City Bridge Trust	-	65,600	(34,991)	-	30,609
Total restricted funds	5,984	264,270	(206,912)	-	63,342
Unrestricted funds					
<i>Designated funds:</i>					
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	5,278	50,000	(49,203)	-	6,075
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	5,360	20,000	(19,627)	-	5,733
Oak Foundation	1,052	112,500	(108,968)	-	4,584
Sigrid Rausing Trust	50,497	120,000	(111,716)	-	58,781
Steel Charitable Trust	-	21,000	(12,340)	-	8,660
IHL Trust	898	25,000	(22,298)	-	3,600
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	4,372	-	-	-	4,372
EVAW Maternity fund	-	-	(6,405)	6,405	-
<i>Total designated funds</i>	67,457	348,500	(330,557)	6,405	91,805
General funds	320,932	39,657	(5,593)	(6,405)	348,591
Total unrestricted funds	388,389	388,157	(336,150)	-	440,396
Total funds	394,373	652,427	(543,062)	-	503,738

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.
City Bridge Trust	Funds relate to core costs.
Fondation Chanel	Funds relate to core costs.
Isla Foundation	Funds relate to EVAW's annual 'Snapshot' report.

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

14. 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.

Esmeé Fairbairn Foundation	Funds relate to EVAW's core costs and to the delivery of EVAW's charitable objectives including through policy, campaigns, public affairs, communications and membership work.
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	Funds relate to EVAW's core costs and to the delivery of EVAW's charitable objectives including through policy, campaigns, public affairs, communications and membership work.
Oak Foundation	Funds relate to EVAW's core costs and to the delivery of EVAW's charitable objectives including through policy, campaigns, public affairs, communications and membership work.
Sigrid Rausing Trust	Funds relate to EVAW's core costs and to the delivery of EVAW's charitable objectives including through policy, campaigns, public affairs, communications and membership work.
Steel Charitable Trust	Funds relate to EVAW's core costs and to the delivery of EVAW's charitable objectives including through policy, campaigns, public affairs, communications and membership work.
IHL Trust	Funds relate to EVAW's core costs and to the delivery of EVAW's charitable objectives including through policy, campaigns, public affairs, communications and membership work.
RASA (Jill Saward Fund)	Funds relate to EVAW's core costs and to the delivery of EVAW's charitable objectives including through policy, campaigns, public affairs, communications and membership work.

Transfers between funds

Transfers between funds represent:

Maternity Fund	Designated funds moved from reserves, where EVAW's maternity funds are held, to cover maternity pay during the financial year.
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End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

14. Movements in funds (continued)					Restated
Prior period comparative	At 1 April 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers between £	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>					
Esmée 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	120,000	(162,203)	-	50,497
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	-
Total designated funds	176,652	339,500	(460,845)	12,150	67,457
General funds	274,256	57,211	(2,757)	(7,778)	320,932
Total unrestricted funds	450,908	396,711	(463,602)	4,372	388,389
Total funds	465,561	505,311	(576,499)	-	394,373

15. Operating lease commitments

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

	2024 £	2023 £
Amount falling due:		
Within 1 year	25,898	12,695
Within 1 - 5 years	-	-
	25,898	12,695

End Violence Against Women Coalition Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

16. Related party transactions

In total £1,100 (2023: £1,200) was received from trustees as personal donations.