



Trustees' report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

www.survivingeconomicabuse.org

Registered charity number 1173256



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Survivingeconomicabuse

Trustees' report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

The Trustees present their report together with the financial statements of the charity for the period ended 31 March 2021. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in notes to the accounts and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011 and the Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting and Reporting by Charities (effective from January 2019).

Contents

Report of the trustees	4
Chair of trustees' introduction	4
Aims and objectives	5
Our work in 2020/21	7
Financial review	11
Fundraising approach	12
Looking ahead	12
Structure, governance and management	13
Statement of responsibilities of the trustees	16
Financial statements	17
Independent auditor's report to the members of Surviving Economic Abuse	17
Reference and administrative details of the charity	21
Statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 March 2021	22
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021	23
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021	24
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021	25
Our supporters	39

Report of the trustees

Chair of trustees' introduction

It has been a year of both extreme challenge and great success. Supporting victim-survivors in the face of social distancing measures required agility, resources and expertise. Meanwhile, SEA celebrated its fourth birthday with phenomenal growth and significant policy wins.

The year began with a sharp focus on supporting victim-survivors during the pandemic, resulting in the publication of the *Cost of Covid-19* report. We found that 43% of victim-survivors said that the perpetrator had interfered with their ability to work or study during the outbreak. The country's flagship radio news show, BBC Radio 4's *The Today* programme, reported on our findings.

We also witnessed the passing of the Domestic Abuse Bill through the houses of Parliament. The legislation includes both the naming of economic abuse in law, and the extension of the controlling or coercive behaviour offence to include abuse post-separation. Ensuring that the Bill protects victim-survivors of economic abuse was the culmination of years of hard work, advocacy and commitment from the SEA team.

We experienced significant financial expansion this year, which has allowed SEA to offer more support to both victim-survivors and professionals, and to prepare strategically for the future. As we await the end of government financial support initiated during the pandemic, we know that SEA is needed more than ever.

Despite our success and growth, there is still much more work to do to ensure that we support all victim-survivors of economic abuse. Survivors have always been at the heart of our work and, in the year ahead, we will be looking for opportunities to ensure that our work reflects the diversity of women in our society.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate SEA's founder and CEO Dr Nicola Sharp-Jeffs. Nicola's tireless efforts were recognised this year with an OBE for Services to Domestic and Economic Abuse Victims and with the Rising Chief Executive award at the Third Sector Awards.

In what was a truly extraordinary year, I would also like to thank our trustees, and the SEA team who, despite all the challenges, continued to work to make the lives of women better. And, as always, I would like to thank the courageous 'Experts by Experience' group members for working alongside us. Without their input and expertise, our work would not be possible.

Cathy Millis
Chair of trustees

Cathy Millis

Aims and objectives

Vision and mission

Vision: Our vision is a world in which all women and girls achieve economic equality and can live their lives free of abuse and exploitation.

Mission: Surviving Economic Abuse (SEA) is the only UK charity dedicated to raising awareness of economic abuse and transforming responses to it. We work day in, day out to ensure that women are supported not only to survive, but also to thrive.

Charitable purpose

The activities we carry out to further our charitable purpose are set out in our Constitution:

“the advancement of education for the public benefit in economic abuse in intimate partner relationships through the dissemination of knowledge and the development of appropriate resources for services to respond to economic abuse as it is experienced by women.”

Strategic priorities

Everything that we do aims to increase knowledge and understanding of economic abuse among professionals, policy-makers and the public, to remove barriers that women face to economic safety. We work through four strategic priorities to achieve this change:

- **Awareness-raising and education:** We work with the media to develop awareness-raising campaigns and educate communities to increase understanding of economic abuse. We want society to understand what economic abuse is, how to recognise it and how to respond.
- **Professional responses:** We deliver training, develop tools and resources, provide expert advice and disseminate best practice to professionals who work with victim-survivors, so that they have the knowledge, skills and confidence to recognise and respond to economic abuse.
- **Systems change:** We advocate for and support the development of new approaches to economic abuse. We work with organisations to review their systems, policies and procedures, so they understand how economic abuse impacts women accessing their services and remove barriers to economic safety.
- **Policy influencing:** We work with policy-makers and commissioners of domestic violence services, so that they understand what economic abuse is and reflect this in the decisions they make.

There is some natural overlap between each of our strategic priorities, with the activity in each area complementing other areas of work. For example, much of our awareness-raising work during the year has been based on our calls for changes to policy and legislation. This means that, in practice, a lot of the work that we do spans more than one strategic priority with some work driving us towards our goals in two or more priority areas. For this reason, our financial statements look at SEA's expenditure as a whole, not broken down by strategic priority.

How we work

Survivors' voices are at the heart of our work. Only by listening to survivors and understanding their experiences can we create lasting change.

The [Experts by Experience Group \(EEG\)](#) is a group of survivors of economic abuse who generously give their time and insight to influence our work. They speak openly and honestly about what they have experienced so that they can be a force for change. Their insight informs everything we do, from what information and resources women need, to the changes that are needed in policy and practice. The group has 115 members, who have proactively supported us with resource development, media work, policy influencing and research as well as project development.

Ensuring our work delivers our aims

The trustees confirm that they have referred to the information contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity aims and objectives, and in planning activities and strategy for the year ahead. The trustees are satisfied that the aims of the charity are carried out wholly in pursuit of its charitable aims for the public benefit.

Our work in 2020/21

Summary

We experienced huge growth in FY 20–21. Emergency funding became available as a result of Covid-19 and the spotlight it shone on domestic abuse. The income increase enabled us to expand the team and propel forward towards our strategic goals.

Responding to the pandemic remained a priority. We adapted training and resources, and undertook a rapid review of how Covid-19 was affecting victim-survivors, producing *The Cost of Covid-19* report based on the insights of 560 survivors.

We achieved major policy success in the year. The culmination of months of advocacy and awareness-raising, we influenced the Domestic Abuse Bill, which places economic abuse in law for the first time. We successfully lobbied for it to recognise abuse post-separation, which would criminalise economic abuse and other coercive and controlling behaviour after leaving an abuser.

A renewed focus on domestic abuse brought about by both the pandemic and the Bill helped us amplify our voice, and raise further awareness of economic abuse. Our growth enabled us to provide more resources for victim-survivors, and more resources and training to the frontline professionals and financial services supporting them.

Building on this success, we strengthened some of our key partnerships to influence change at industry-wide level. In partnership with Money Advice Plus, we launched the Financial Support Line, providing bespoke money and debt advice to victim-survivors of domestic abuse. Through the partnership, and in response to a recommendation supported by the Money and Pensions Service, we also piloted the Economic Abuse Evidence Form – an innovative tool helping creditors and debt advice services support victim-survivors in getting debt written off.

Developing our successful partnership with Lloyds Banking Group, a member of the SEA team was seconded to work full-time within their Domestic and Financial Abuse Team this year – a move praised by the financial services sector.

To support our growth, we have focused on developing the infrastructure needed to sustain the organisation. This includes developing a plan to ensure sustainable funding in the years ahead, and introducing operational systems to support the staff team.

Awareness-raising and public education

Via print and broadcast media, as well as increased digital presence, SEA reached millions with information about economic abuse, cementing our position as the UK's leading voice on the issue.

We used our policy work – influencing the Domestic Abuse Bill as it passed through Parliament – as a basis for much of our awareness-raising, seeing peaks in engagement on our website and on social media when we shared content related to our calls for post-separation abuse to be criminalised. This also gained us media attention in outlets including The Times’ influential policy email newsletter, RedBox, The Telegraph, The i Paper, The Mirror, Grazia and Times Radio.

Most of our media work has been in conjunction with survivors who have bravely shared their own experiences. Their stories are vital to raising awareness of economic abuse.

Some highlights of our work to increase public awareness and understanding of economic abuse include:

- **A new website.** This makes it easier for visitors to access information about economic abuse. There were 140,000 page views of the website during the year, a 236% increase on last year.
- **A new Economic Abuse Guide.** A step-by-step journey for survivors to understand their experience, identify signs of abuse and get support. There were 3,500 page views of the guide in the three months since its launch in January 2021, and it was nominated for the Charity Times award for Best Use of Technology.
- **New information.** On **debt** and **housing** for victim-survivors, as well as on pensions and the postal service. There are now 31 ‘Tools to Thrive’ on the site.
- **Winter Webinars.** A series of webinars with industry experts. All were booked to capacity. Topics included coerced debt, banking and supporting children. More than 1,000 people participated.
- **Coronation Street Collaboration.** Working with the writers of Coronation Street, SEA provided expert guidance on economic abuse to inform the coercive control storyline.

Professional responses

We provided more support to the frontline professionals working with victim-survivors of economic abuse and to financial services than ever before.

Our team of specialists provided advice on 340 complex cases involving economic abuse to professionals from a range of settings, including domestic abuse charities, housing providers and money advice services.

Our partnerships enable us to deepen the support we provide.

- **Training StepChange.** Through a partnership with debt charity StepChange, we provided training to equip their team with the knowledge and resources to better

respond to victim-survivors of economic abuse. Through the partnership, StepChange refers complex cases to the casework service that SEA runs with Money Advice Plus. One complex case that StepChange referred resulted in a survivor having £23,000 of debt with four different creditors written off.

- **The Financial Support Line.** In partnership with Money Advice Plus, we launched the **Financial Support Line**, which offers regulated money and debt advice for victim-survivors of domestic abuse. SEA's expertise in economic abuse underpins the service, offering training and support to the line's advisers. The most complex cases are referred to the specialist casework service, and almost two thirds of these cases during the year resulted in a financial gain for the survivor.

In response to the pandemic and increased demand, we reoriented the service to provide one-off financial guidance over the phone, enabling the service to respond to more calls. The line supported 443 victim-survivors during the year, with 135 cases referred to the specialist casework service. The Financial Support Line won the Third Sector Best Charity Partnership Award in 2020.

Our programme of **training for professionals** has developed significantly during the year, and has been adapted for the Covid-19 context. We adapted our Level 3 accredited 'Recognising economic abuse' training module for delivery online, with an e-learning package and online workshops. 429 professionals took the Level 3 module. Across all our training modules, we provided training for more than 1,000 professionals during the year from settings including domestic abuse charities, money and debt advice services, housing providers, local authorities and banks.

Our suite of resources for professionals supporting victim-survivors of economic abuse has grown and now provides information for domestic abuse services, money and debt advice services, banks and building societies, insurance providers, mortgage providers, and legal professionals. Professionals from 35 organisations accessed our resources in the last two months of the year alone.

Systems change

We strive for industry-wide changes to systems and processes that support victim-survivors to reach safety and access economic justice. This year, we piloted new initiatives to create change at scale.

- **Economic Abuse Evidence Form (EAEF).** Through our award-winning partnership with Money Advice Plus, we piloted the EAEF to transform how creditors and debt advice services support those experiencing economic abuse. The EAEF acts as evidence of coerced debt, meaning the victim-survivor need not repeat their story.

The EAEF began achieving results for victim-survivors during its pilot. In one case, the form was used to write-off £5,000 worth of debt, leaving the victim-survivor debt-free for the first time since leaving the perpetrator in 2008.

In 2020, a group of independent experts recommended the national role of the EAEF to the Money and Pensions Service as one of 13 'urgent recommendations' in support of implementing the UK's financial wellbeing strategy during the pandemic.

- **Secondment with Lloyds Banking Group.** As part of our ground-breaking partnership with Lloyds Banking Group to set up a specialist Domestic and Financial Abuse team, one of SEA's Banking Specialists has been seconded to work with the team full-time. We have provided specialist guidance on 130 cases involving economic abuse.
- **FCA recognition of good practice.** The Financial Conduct Authority recently published guidance for firms on the fair treatment of vulnerable customers, recognising economic control as a form of domestic abuse and a life event driving vulnerability. SEA's partnership with Lloyds' Banking Group is recognised in the guidance as an example of good practice of how the industry should respond.

Policy influencing

We have long lobbied for the Domestic Abuse Bill (for England and Wales) to protect victim-survivors of economic abuse.

Our key area of focus in relation to the Bill this year was post-separation abuse. With support from SafeLives and other organisations in the sector, we called for the legislation on controlling or coercive behaviour to be extended to post-separation abuse. In March 2021, the government announced that it would [support this amendment](#). This is a significant achievement for victim-survivors, leading to controlling or coercive behaviour becoming an offence even if the victim is no longer in a relationship with or living with the perpetrator.

This outcome was the result of campaigning alongside survivors, activists, academics such as Dr Cassandra Wiener, MPs and Peers. SEA worked with the office of Jess Phillips MP, shadow minister for Domestic Violence and Safeguarding, who tabled the amendment, writing a speech for her support during the Committee stage debate.

We worked with a group of 28 survivors specifically on the Bill. Jess Phillips MP shared one testimony during the speech in which she tabled the amendment.

Our policy focus was also on Covid-19. Measures to stem the spread of the virus created a conducive context for abuse. We conducted a major research project – *The Cost of Covid-19: Economic abuse throughout the pandemic* – to explore the experiences and needs of victim-survivors facing economic abuse during this time.

The report was informed by 560 survey responses by victim-survivors and the frontline professionals who work with them, followed by 47 in-depth interviews. Eight out of ten victim-survivor respondents (79%) reported that the perpetrator had attempted to control their finances during the pandemic, and 68% said the perpetrator had been successful. Methods of abuse included withholding child maintenance payments, building up debts in their names, and controlling or denying access to financial products. In response to a question about support needs in relation to the perpetrator's actions, 35% said they planned to seek support in relation to money or debt advice as lockdown restrictions ease or end, a 67% increase on the number currently receiving support.

This research provides a strong base of evidence that we can use to influence policy at the highest level to better meet the economic safety needs of victim-survivors.

Financial review

As a young charity, SEA continues to be in a period of development. The staff team and core costs have grown significantly since the charity was established in 2017. During the year, we have worked on diversifying our income to support our ongoing operational sustainability.

We received grant income from a range of funders, including some multi-year grants. This has improved the balance of restricted and unrestricted funds to provide essential support for core work.

SEA's total income during the year amounted to £1,306,291 (2020: £744,695), composed of donations of £1,289,766 (2020: £678,276) and charitable activities of £16,525 (2020: £66,419). Our Covid-specific funding raised in the year was £383,065, representing approximately 40% of total grant income.

Our cash balances were higher at year-end than last year. This is due to the increased core funds received during the year as well as advance funding received towards project delivery in FY 21-22.

SEA does not have an investment policy at present but will review this on an ongoing basis.

The net increase in funds for the year to 31 March 2021 was £287,894 (2020: £75,242) of which £147,522 related to a surplus of unrestricted fund activity.

Reserves policy

The "free reserves" (unrestricted net current assets) of the charity at the year-end were £269,926 (2020: £121,808).

The trustees review the reserves policy annually whilst the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee reviews the reserves position on a quarterly basis. We aim to hold unrestricted

funds of around three months' core costs (around £80,000 per month). These funds would be used as an emergency fund and used at the trustees' discretion. The trustees are committed to maintaining reserves at this level to mitigate risks around income shortfalls and periods of growth.

Unrestricted funds raised since the beginning of the financial year will cover any deficit and will be used to maintain the "free reserves" policy as set out above.

Fundraising approach

As an independent charity we rely on donations. SEA's fundraising approach is to build strong relationships with a range of charitable trusts and foundations, statutory bodies, corporate partners and individuals, in order to diversify income sources and ensure we are not reliant on any one funder.

The strategic view of our work in the coming year will be supported by a refreshed fundraising strategy to put us in a strong position to secure the sustainable funding streams needed to build on this year's growth.

We comply with all the relevant standards set out in the Code of Fundraising Practice and in the coming year we will register with the Fundraising Regulator. We did not undertake any work throughout the year with professional fundraisers or commercial participators. We received no complaints regarding fundraising this year.

Looking ahead

Following huge growth during 2020-21, the year ahead will be one of consolidation for the charity. We will focus on securing our position as the UK's leading voice on economic abuse, strengthen important partnerships through which we can drive change, and look to secure sustainable funding streams to build on this year's growth.

We will continue to look to the future with great ambition for what we can achieve to support victim-survivors of economic abuse. In 2019, we set out a bold three-year strategy. A priority for the organisation next year is to undertake a strategic review of our work, as well as our vision and mission.

We are determined that *all* women are supported to survive and thrive, so we will step-up our efforts to address the multiple inequalities that the pandemic has exposed, using the evidence gathered through our Cost of Covid-19 research as a foundation.

Structure, governance and management

Constitution

Surviving Economic Abuse is a charitable incorporated organisation (CIO). It was registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales on 2 June 2017 (number 1173256). The charity is governed by its constitution.

Board of trustees

Our governing body, the board of trustees, is responsible for the governance and work of the charity. Our trustees are volunteers and are not remunerated for their work, but may claim reasonable travel expenses incurred through their responsibilities to the charity.

The trustees meet four-six times each year, with an all-day strategy day once a year. They manage the affairs of the charity and are responsible for setting its strategic objectives.

They:

- oversee the charity's performance in relation to its strategic objectives;
- ensure that all work delivers outcomes that advance the charity's purpose;
- appraise the performance of the CEO;
- scrutinise the charity's financial performance; and
- carefully consider the risks that may have an impact on the charity's ability to meet its aims, including regularly assessing the charity's risk management matrix.

There is a Finance, Risk and Audit Committee and a Remunerations and Nominations Committee, both of which also meet four-six times each year.

Details of the trustees who served during the year are listed on page 21. Details of trustees' expenses can be found on page 32.

Trustee recruitment

The board of trustees is made up of nine trustees. Apart from the founding trustees, every trustee is appointed for a term of three years.

In selecting individuals for appointment, the trustees have regard to the skills, knowledge and experience needed for the effective administration of the charity. The Board aims to have a diverse board of skills and experience and welcomes applications from all sectors and from people of all backgrounds. Induction information covering the role and responsibilities of trustees is provided.

Trustees are required to disclose and register all relevant interests and withdraw from decisions where a conflict of interest arises.

Staff team

Day-to-day operations and management of the charity are delegated by the trustees to the CEO, who provides regular reports to the trustees on performance. The CEO's performance is scrutinised by the trustees through monitoring the charity's key performance indicators, quarterly reporting of progress towards strategic objectives, and an annual performance appraisal conducted by the Chair of trustees. The CEO is supported by 22 members of staff, an increase from 13 in 2019-20.

The significant increase in funding for the year enabled us to put in place the infrastructure to support our growing impact and ambitions. This included recruiting a Head of Operations and a Head of Impact and Partnerships, to lead the newly formed Impact and Partnerships Team. Together with the Head of Specialist Team, the three heads of team sit on the Senior Leadership Team alongside the CEO.

Staff recruitment and remuneration

We place the highest value on our staff. Recruiting the right people and retaining them is fundamental to the success of the charity.

We are committed to providing equal opportunities in employment. We seek to attract employees from diverse backgrounds and with a range of skills, and to avoid unlawful discrimination in all aspects of employment, including recruitment, promotion, opportunities for training, pay and benefits.

We pay a fair and appropriate salary to attract and keep the very best people with the right experience to advance the aims of the charity.

Risk management

SEA has a risk register which sets out the risks to the charity in five broad areas – governance, environmental and external, regulatory and compliance, financial, operational. The risk register includes an assessment of the likelihood, severity and potential impact of each risk.

With a senior leadership team now in place, responsibilities for individual risks sit with either the CEO or other members of the senior leadership team. The team regularly reviews the risks and the controls that are in place to mitigate each risk. Where there are concerns, these are raised with the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee and the trustee board as a whole as needed.

The trustees have identified that the most significant risks to the organisation at the time of writing this report are:

- **Fundraising:** The risk of not raising sufficient funds to deliver future projects. Our ability to deliver projects on time is directly affected by our fundraising success.
- **Staffing:** The loss of key staff and/or specialist knowledge. As a small charity, staff absence through illness or resignation can affect our ability to deliver projects.
- **Unique position:** SEA remains the only charity in the UK dedicated to raising awareness of and transforming responses to economic abuse. However, other charities are increasingly covering economic abuse within the scope of their work which means SEA's position should be regularly reviewed.

The trustees have considered the Governance Code and are including actions within the risk register to ensure the framework of the code is embedded within our risk management framework.

Statement of responsibilities of the trustees

The trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standards 102: The Financial Reporting Standard generally applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires 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 the incoming resources and application of resources, including the net income or expenditure, of the charity for the year. 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 accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare any 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 Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the constitution. 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 charity'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.

The report was approved by the trustees on 2 November 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

Cathy Millis
Chair of trustees

Cathy Millis

Financial statements

Independent auditor's report to the members of Surviving Economic Abuse

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Surviving Economic Abuse (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- sufficient accounting records have not been kept;
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Other matter

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 were not audited because the charity was below the statutory audit threshold.

Responsibilities of the trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out in the trustees' report, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The procedures we carried out and the extent to which they are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, are detailed below:

- (1) We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the charity operates in, and assessed the risk of non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Throughout the audit, we remained alert to possible indications of non-compliance.
- (2) We reviewed the charity's policies and procedures in relation to:
 - Identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations, and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - Detecting and responding to the risk of fraud, and whether they were aware of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - Designing and implementing internal controls to mitigate the risk of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud.
- (3) We inspected the minutes of trustee meetings.

(4) We enquired about any non-routine communication with regulators and reviewed any reports made to them.

(5) We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and assessed their compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

(6) We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected transactions or balances that may indicate a risk of material fraud or error.

(7) We assessed the risk of fraud through management override of controls and carried out procedures to address this risk. Our procedures included:

- Testing the appropriateness of journal entries;
- Assessing judgements and accounting estimates for potential bias;
- Reviewing related party transactions; and
- Testing transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. Irregularities that arise due to fraud can be even harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and the regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Date: 4th November 2021

GODFREY WILSON LIMITED

Chartered accountants and statutory auditors

5th Floor Mariner House

62 Prince Street

Bristol BS1 4QD

Godfrey Wilson Limited

Reference and administrative details of the charity, its trustees and advisers for the year ended 31 March 2021

Registered charity number	1173256
Registered office and operational address	483 Green Lanes London N13 4BS
Trustees	The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:
	Cathy Millis, Chair
	Richard Walsh, Treasurer
	Annabel Griffiths
	Sue Lewis
	Ruth Mason
	Janqui Mehta
	Katie Smith
	Jonathan Speight
	Sarah Williams-Gardener
Chief Executive Officer	Dr Nicola Sharp-Jeffs, OBE
Bankers	CAF Bank Ltd 25 Kings Hill Avenue Kings Hill West Malling Kent ME19 4JQ
Auditors	Godfrey Wilson Limited Chartered accountants and statutory auditors 5 th Floor, Mariner House 62 Prince Street Bristol BS1 4QD

Statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2021 Total £	Restated 2020 Total £
Income from:					
Donations	3	1,021,362	268,404	1,289,766	678,276
Charitable activities	4	–	16,525	16,525	66,419
Total income		<u>1,021,362</u>	<u>284,929</u>	<u>1,306,291</u>	<u>744,695</u>
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds		32,342	30,999	63,341	43,700
Charitable activities		855,189	99,867	955,056	625,753
Total expenditure	6	<u>887,531</u>	<u>130,866</u>	<u>1,018,397</u>	<u>669,453</u>
Net income		133,831	154,063	287,894	75,242
Transfers between funds		<u>6,541</u>	<u>(6,541)</u>	–	–
Net movement in funds	7	140,372	147,522	287,894	75,242
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		<u>65,417</u>	<u>126,287</u>	<u>191,704</u>	<u>116,462</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u>205,789</u>	<u>273,809</u>	<u>479,598</u>	<u>191,704</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 15 to the accounts.

The 2020 comparatives have been restated in line with the Charities SORP (FRS 102). The restatements are purely reclassifications of income and expenditure and do not affect net income.

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021

	Note	£	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	10		3,883	6,855
Current assets				
Debtors	11	132,869		28,382
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>453,291</u>		<u>205,452</u>
		586,160		233,834
Liabilities				
Creditors: amounts falling due within 1 year	12	<u>(110,445)</u>		<u>(48,985)</u>
Net current assets			<u>475,715</u>	<u>184,849</u>
Net assets	14		<u><u>479,598</u></u>	<u><u>191,704</u></u>
Funds	15			
Restricted funds			205,789	65,417
Unrestricted funds			<u>273,809</u>	<u>126,287</u>
Total charity funds			<u><u>479,598</u></u>	<u><u>191,704</u></u>

Approved by the trustees on 2 November 2021 and signed on their behalf by

Cathy Millis

Richard Walsh

Cathy Millis
Chair of trustees

Richard Walsh
Treasurer

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Net movement in funds	287,894	75,242
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	4,305	3,479
Decrease / (increase) in debtors	(104,487)	97,446
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	<u>61,460</u>	<u>16,047</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>249,172</u>	<u>192,214</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	<u>(1,333)</u>	<u>(3,565)</u>
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	<u>(1,333)</u>	<u>(3,565)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents in the year	247,839	188,649
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>205,452</u>	<u>16,803</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u><u>453,291</u></u>	<u><u>205,452</u></u>

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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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).

Surviving Economic Abuse 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 a going concern basis. We already have secured funding for 2021-22 of £722,435, we have strong budgeting and cashflow management processes and our reserves are strong. For these reasons, we are satisfied that the going concern basis is appropriate.

c) Income

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, 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.

Income received in advance of provision of training is deferred until criteria for income recognition are met.

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.

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.

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.

h) Allocation of support and governance costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake 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 costs of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities in the same proportion as direct costs, on the following basis:

	2021	2020
Raising funds	6.2%	6.5%
Charitable activities	93.8%	93.5%

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:

Computer equipment:	3 years straight line
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Items of equipment are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £300.

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.

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

n) Pension costs

The charity 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.

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

2. Prior period comparatives: statement of financial activities (restated)

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2020 Total £
Income from:			
Donations	421,123	257,153	678,276
Charitable activities	<u>39,765</u>	<u>26,654</u>	<u>66,419</u>
Total income	<u>460,888</u>	<u>283,807</u>	<u>744,695</u>
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds	455	43,245	43,700
Charitable activities	<u>433,578</u>	<u>192,175</u>	<u>625,753</u>
Total expenditure	<u>434,033</u>	<u>235,420</u>	<u>669,453</u>
Net income	26,855	48,387	75,242
Transfers between funds	<u>2,794</u>	<u>(2,794)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds	<u><u>29,649</u></u>	<u><u>45,593</u></u>	<u><u>75,242</u></u>

3. Income from donations

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2021 Total £
Grants	1,021,362	215,956	1,237,318
Donations	-	5,825	5,825
Donated services and facilities*	-	46,623	46,623
Total income from donations	1,021,362	268,404	1,289,766

Prior period comparative:

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	Restated 2020 Total £
Grants	421,123	156,600	577,723
Donations	-	4,278	4,278
Donated services and facilities*	-	96,275	96,275
Total income from donations	421,123	257,153	678,276

*Donated services and facilities include the following:

	2021 Total £	2020 Total £
Legal and professional	-	39,525
IT support	20,800	-
Room hire	-	25,550
Political monitoring	25,823	31,200
	46,623	96,275

4. Income from charitable activities

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2021 Total £
Consultancy	-	11,700	11,700
Training	-	4,825	4,825
Total income from charitable activities	-	16,525	16,525

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	Restated 2020 Total £
Consultancy	-	18,827	18,827
Training	5,000	4,605	9,605
Project delivery	34,765	3,222	37,987
Total income from charitable activities	39,765	26,654	66,419

5. Government grants

The charity receives government grants, defined as funding from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Money and Pensions Services, National Lottery Community Fund, Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, and the Home Office to fund charitable activities. The total value of such grants in the period ending 31 March 2021 was £450,854 (2020: £292,329). There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attaching to the grants awarded in 2020/21. In the prior period, the charity was required to repay unspent funds of £11,150, and a further £18,233 during this financial year, to the Home Office as a condition of the grant.

6. Total expenditure

	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Support and governance costs £	2021 Total £
Staff costs (note 8)	32,727	508,102	56,685	597,514
Recruitment and training	-	8,632	5,825	14,457
Travel and subsistence	-	-	704	704
IT and website costs	20,800	41,109	24,072	85,981
Office costs	197	2,718	14,540	17,455
Professional fees	-	67,011	39,596	106,607
Payments to partners	-	174,247	-	174,247
Resources and promotion	553	16,574	-	17,127
Depreciation	-	-	4,305	4,305
Sub-total	54,277	818,393	145,727	1,018,397
Allocation of support and governance costs	9,064	136,663	(145,727)	-
Total expenditure	63,341	955,056	-	1,018,397

Total governance costs were £36,574.

Prior period comparative	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Support and governance costs £	2020 Total £
Staff costs (note 8)	17,042	291,290	58,172	366,504
Recruitment and training	-	737	276	1,013
Travel and subsistence	957	24,311	18,319	43,587
IT and website costs	-	3,552	7,405	10,957
Office costs	364	6,652	33,933	40,949
Professional fees	11,900	16,499	76,240	104,639
Payments to partners	-	89,236	-	89,236
Resources and promotion	524	8,565	-	9,089
Depreciation	-	-	3,479	3,479
Sub-total	30,787	440,842	197,824	669,453
Allocation of support and governance costs	12,913	184,911	(197,824)	-
Total expenditure	43,700	625,753	-	669,453

Total governance costs were £33,383.

7. Net movement in funds

This is stated after charging:

	2021 £	2020 £
Depreciation	4,305	3,479
Trustees' remuneration	Nil	Nil
Trustees' reimbursed expenses	Nil	241
Auditors' remuneration:		
• Statutory audit (including VAT)	5,940	-
• Independent examination	-	1,350

No trustees received reimbursement of travel expenses during the year (2020: 3 trustees, £241).

8. Staff costs and numbers

Staff costs were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Salaries and wages	535,882	330,064
Social security costs	47,337	28,297
Pension costs	14,295	8,143
	<u>597,514</u>	<u>366,504</u>

No employee earned more than £60,000 during the year.

The key management personnel of the charity comprise the Trustees, the CEO and the Senior Leadership Team (2021 only). The total employee benefits of the key management personnel were £162,876 (2020: £63,045).

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Average head count	<u>18</u>	<u>12</u>

9. Taxation

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

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Total £
Cost	
At 1 April 2020	11,538
Additions in year	<u>1,333</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>12,871</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2020	4,683
Charge for the year	<u>4,305</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>8,988</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2021	<u><u>3,883</u></u>
At 31 March 2020	<u><u>6,855</u></u>

11. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	103,522	17,996
Prepayments	<u>29,347</u>	<u>10,386</u>
	<u><u>132,869</u></u>	<u><u>28,382</u></u>

12. Creditors: amounts due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	41,791	30,507
Accruals	19,391	7,442
Deferred income	40,000	-
Other taxation and social security	-	8,392
Other creditors	<u>9,263</u>	<u>2,644</u>
	<u><u>110,445</u></u>	<u><u>48,985</u></u>

13. Deferred income

	2021 £	2020 £
At 1 April 2020	-	-
Deferred during the year	50,000	-
Released during the year	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>40,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Deferred income relates to income for training received in advance of delivery.

14. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Restricted funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets	-	3,883	3,883
Current assets	245,412	340,748	586,160
Current liabilities	<u>(39,623)</u>	<u>(70,822)</u>	<u>(110,445)</u>
Net assets at 31 March 2021	<u>205,789</u>	<u>273,809</u>	<u>479,598</u>
 Prior year comparative			
	Restricted funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets	2,376	4,479	6,855
Current assets	79,793	154,041	233,834
Current liabilities	<u>(16,752)</u>	<u>(32,233)</u>	<u>(48,985)</u>
Net assets at 31 March 2020	<u>65,417</u>	<u>126,287</u>	<u>191,704</u>

15. Movement in funds

	At 1 April 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers between funds £	At 31 March 2021 £
Restricted funds					
DCMS: Tampon Tax Fund	6,860	-	(6,860)	-	-
Money Advice Plus: DCMS	1,501	-	(1,501)	-	-
Hestia: DCMS Tampon Tax Fund	738	-	(738)	-	-
Home Office	19,420	(18,233)	(1,187)	-	-
Home Office: Covid-19	-	79,944	(80,414)	470	-
Home Office	-	96,427	(96,427)	-	-
Lloyds Bank Foundation Home Office	4,872	-	(1,121)	-	3,751
Comic Relief / DCMS: The 'Big Night In' Match Fund	3,800	76,260	(80,060)	-	-
Comic Relief: Tech vs Abuse	-	39,641	(40,623)	982	-
The Rayne Foundation / Money and Pensions Service / Cisco	24,492	37,485	(61,977)	-	-
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	124,867	(44,277)	-	80,590
National Lottery Community Fund	-	37,500	(34,874)	-	2,626
National Lottery Community Fund	-	68,043	(68,043)	-	-
Smallwood Trust / DCMS: Women's Sector Resilience Fund	-	21,315	(12,909)	-	8,406
Smallwood Trust: Women's First Policy Support	-	30,000	(30,058)	58	-
Standard Life Foundation: Coronavirus pandemic	3,734	40,000	(34,469)	-	9,265
Solace Women's Aid: DCMS Tampon Tax Fund	-	37,000	(35,572)	-	1,428
People's Postcode Trust / Evan Cornish Foundation / 29th May	-	12,857	(7,503)	-	5,354
1961 Charity / CAF	-	35,000	(17,930)	-	17,070
National Lottery Community Fund: Awards for All	-	9,988	(4,331)	-	5,657
Allen & Overy	-	5,000	(5,000)	-	-
Eleanor Rathbone Charitable Trust	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Nationwide Community Grants	-	50,000	(15,153)	-	34,847
Oak Foundation (core)	-	54,600	(55,119)	519	-
Oak Foundation (project)	-	145,668	(121,873)	-	23,795
Winston Churchill Memorial Trust	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
MHCLG	-	25,000	(29,512)	4,512	-
Total restricted funds	65,417	1,021,362	(887,531)	6,541	205,789
Unrestricted funds					
General funds	126,287	284,929	(130,866)	(6,541)	273,809
Total unrestricted funds	126,287	284,929	(130,866)	(6,541)	273,809
Total funds	191,704	1,306,291	(1,018,397)	-	479,598

Purposes of restricted funds

DCMS: Tampon Tax Fund	Economic Justice Project
Money Advice Plus: DCMS Tampon Tax Fund	Domestic and Economic Abuse Partnership
Hestia: DCMS Tampon Tax Fund	Everyone's Business Project
Home Office	Financial Capability Building and Training
Home Office: Covid-19	Sustaining activities and providing further support during Covid-19
Home Office	Provision of Economic Abuse Resources and Support for Banks
Lloyds Bank Foundation	Providing support for Lloyds Bank Foundation grantholders
Home Office	Financial capability building and training (DEAP2)
Comic Relief / DCMS: The 'Big Night In' Match Fund	Supporting professionals to detect and respond to economic abuse
Comic Relief: Tech vs Abuse	Thriving After Economic Abuse
The Rayne Foundation / Money and Pensions Service / Cisco	EAEF Pilot Project
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	Transforming industry responses
National Lottery Community Fund	Specialist income and housing support for victim-survivors of economic abuse
National Lottery Community Fund	Domestic Abuse and Covid-19 -Strategic Partnership
Smallwood Trust / DCMS: Women's Sector Resilience Fund	Support for key members of staff team
Smallwood Trust: Women's First Policy Support	Support for the role of Legal and Policy Advisor
Standard Life Foundation: Coronavirus pandemic	The Cost of Covid-19 research
Solace Women's Aid: DCMS Tampon Tax Fund	Labyrinth Project
People's Postcode Trust / Evan Cornish Foundation / 29 th May 1961 Charity / CAF	Survivors' Forum

National Lottery Community Fund: Awards for All	Survivors' Summit
Allen & Overy	Core support
Eleanor Rathbone Charitable Trust	Experts by Experience Group
Nationwide Community Grants	A 'whole housing' approach to prevent housing insecurity and homelessness for women and children affected by economic abuse in London
Oak Foundation	Core support
Oak Foundation	Global scoping study on economic abuse
Winston Churchill Memorial Trust	Developing expert training and a free resource to equip employers with knowledge, skills and confidence to support their employees' economic wellbeing during and after Covid-19
MHCLG	Whole Housing Approach Programme

Transfers between funds

Transfers from unrestricted funds relate to the top up of restricted funds which have been overspent.

Prior year comparative	At 1 April 2019 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers between funds £	At 31 March 2020 £
Restricted funds					
DCMS: Economic Justice	10,878	32,409	(36,427)	-	6,860
Allen & Overy	3,000	-	(3,000)	-	-
Money Advice Plus: DEAP	2,276	17,265	(18,040)	-	1,501
Hestia: Everybody's Business	3,942	17,500	(20,704)	-	738
Home Office: Financial capability	-	65,850	(46,430)	-	19,420
Home Office: Police training	5,315	24,638	(29,953)	-	-
MHCLG: Whole Housing	(335)	45,000	(44,665)	-	-
LBFT: Lloyds Bank training	-	5,000	(128)	-	4,872
Comic Relief	-	37,485	(12,993)	-	24,492
DEAP 2	10,692	90,287	(97,179)	-	3,800
HO Banking MAP	-	34,144	(35,733)	1,589	-
MSE Charity: MF	-	6,710	(7,915)	1,205	-
Smallwood	-	30,000	(26,266)	-	3,734
Oak Foundation	-	54,600	(54,600)	-	-
Total restricted funds	35,768	460,888	(434,033)	2,794	65,417
Unrestricted funds					
General funds	80,694	283,807	(235,420)	(2,794)	126,287
Total unrestricted funds	80,694	283,807	(235,420)	(2,794)	126,287
Total funds	116,462	744,695	(669,453)	-	191,704

16. Related party transactions

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

Our supporters

We would like to thank the following supporters for making our work possible:

Experts by Experience

Thank you to all the women who give their time as part of the Experts by Experience group.

Funders

29th May 1961 Charitable Trust; Aviva Foundation; CAF Coronavirus Emergency Fund; Charles Hayward Foundation; Cisco; Comic Relief; Eleanor Rathbone Charitable Trust; Esmée Fairbairn Foundation; Evan Cornish Foundation; Home Office; John Ellerman Foundation; Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust; London Catalyst; Marsh Christian Trust; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government; Money and Pensions Service; National Lottery Community Fund; Nationwide Community Grants; Oak Foundation; People's Postcode Trust; The Rayne Foundation; Smallwood Trust; Standard Life Foundation; Treebeard Trust; Winston Churchill Memorial Trust

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