

The Recovery Advocates and Consultants UK

Trustee Report and Accounts

07/08/2019 to 06/08/2020

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Objectives and activities

The Recovery Advocates and Consultants UK (TRAC UK) aim to provide support to help clients advance their health by providing a provision of addictive support services including but not limited to independent advocacy, advice and social support for people living in the Tees Valley who are recovering or taking steps towards recovery.

TRAC UK have been developing their client referral pathways and providing clients with advocacy support and one to one mentoring to help create bespoke recovery packages that suit individual people circumstances and abilities. TRAC UK have been exploring other ways to support clients in a way that will aid recovery they have been looking into online delivery and walking groups and this pilot has produced some great results allowing the board of trustees to support in making a funding strategy around this to turn the pilot into part of the existing provision.

All of TRAC UK's trustees are aware of what is expected from the charities delivery in regard to the charity commissions guidance on what is public benefit.

Achievement and Performance

TRAC UK has provided high quality advocacy support to its clients who have needed assistance in getting their voice heard, through attending appointments with clients to allow the client to make well informed choices around their lives allowing them to make steps towards a more positive future.

The charity has provide advice and intensive wrap around support in the community it serves to help clients recovery from addictive behaviour patterns and shape health positive futures.

TRAC UK's work has helped its clients to make well informed choices to shape more positive futures, TRAC UK has helped clients achieve large changes in their lives including gaining recovery maintaining recovery, moving into independent living and gaining custody of children who they had lost due to addiction, the charity provides so many of the areas vulnerable clients with a safe place where they will be listened to and taken seriously and where they can build solid foundations to move forward with their lives.

The charities main achievements are seeing clients move on in their lives, living a life they have chosen maintaining their sobriety.

Financial Position

The charity had received £2801, through donations this period and has incurred expenses of 104 6

Leaving reserves of 1755 to carry into the next period. The charity spent time developing its delivery through pilot projects and its funding strategy and has a solid strategy to move forward with in the next financial period, the trustees are happy at the development that has been seen in the first year and are looking towards securing more funding to aid them in the development of the entity.

TRAC UK have a reserves policy in place and this is set to be reviewed at every trustee meeting to ensure that it is fit for the purpose of the charities needs. Currently the reserve level is set at £1000 and this is seen as an adequate amount to address any needs for its use at this stage of the development of

the entity, the reserves will be held in the charities bank account and will only be accessed if the charity is deemed to be in a position where their use will have a beneficial purpose for the charity and its beneficiaries. The charity will never have a nil reserve policy as the trustees feel that the security the reserve will provide the charity will have benefit for both the entity and the beneficiaries.

The accounts will be presented on an accruals basis so that TRAC UK provides an accurate financial position to others. This will also assist the trustees in making financial decisions as the information will be accurate, transparent, comparable and verifiable.

TRAC UK's trustees do not assess the entity as a going concern going forward as they have agreed on a solid funding and financial strategy moving forward that will see the charity grow and develop in the next financial period.

Structure and governance

The charity is governed through its constitution, the charity is charitable incorporated organisation (CIO), Apart from the first charity trustees, every trustee must be appointed by a resolution passed at a properly convened meeting of the charity trustees. In selecting individuals for appointment as charity trustees, the charity trustees must have regard to the skills, knowledge and experience needed for the effective administration of the CIO.

Reference and Administration details

Name: The Recovery Advocates and Consultants UK

Other known Names: TRAC UK

Charity No: 1184801

Address: St Marys Centre, Corporation Road, Middlebrough, TS1 2RW

Trustee Names: Annalice Sibley served for the full reporting period, Fraser Trevor was replaced by Linda Sergeant on 16th September 2019. Kevin Hunt replaced Sue Phoenix on 8th December 2019.

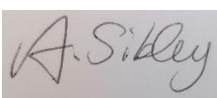
No trustees hold any title property belonging to the charity.

The charity does not hold funds belonging to other entities.

Declaration

The trustees have approved the trustee report above.

Signed on behalf of the trustees:

Signed: 

Name: Annalice Sibley

Position: Chair

Date: 20/08/2020

	restricted funds 2020	Unrestricted funds 2020	Total Funds
Income			
Donations	0	2801	2801
grant funding	0	0	0
Total income			2801
Expenditure			
Charitable expenditure			1046
Funds Carried Forwards			1755

	notes	YE 2020	
Fixed Assets			
tangible	7		0
investments	7		0
Current Assets			
Cash at Bank	8	2801	
Creditors			
Amount falling in 1 year	8	1046	
Net Current assets		1755	
Total assets less total liabilities			1755
Total available funds			1755

Notes to the Accounts

1.1 Accounting convention The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the charity's Constitution, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102. The charity has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities applying FRS 102 Update Bulletin 1 not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest F. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements,

1.3 Charitable funds Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives unless the funds have been designated for other purposes.

1.4 Incoming resources Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received. Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under GIR Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation. Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

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

1.6 Tangible fixed assets Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases: Leasehold property Over the life of the lease The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

1.7 Fixed asset investments Fixed asset investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred. A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the charity. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Impairment of fixed assets At each reporting end date, the charity reviews the carrying amounts of

its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Employee benefits The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received. Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods

3 Charitable Activities

	2020
CEO Sleepout	2500
donations	301
	2801

4 Charitable Activities

Charitable Activities

Office Rent	1046
	1046

5 No members or trustees received any form or payment for services carried out this year our operations had to adjust due to Covid 19 but in not having any paid staff at this point we have be able to adapt and make a plan moving forwards.