

Charity Registration No. 1124746

Company Registration No. 05693101 (England and Wales)

ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	T Hossain A J Legon R Cockett Dame R M Marsden O Warham R Tinsley	(Appointed 7 December 2017)
Secretary	R Tinsley	
Charity number	1124746	
Company number	05693101	
Registered office	14 St Mary's Street Stamford Lincolnshire PE9 2DF	
Auditor	Stephenson Smart & Co 36 Tyndall Court Commerce Road Lynchwood Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE2 6LR	
Bankers	Triodos Bank Deanery Road Bristol BS1 5AS	
Solicitors	Bates, Wells and Braithwaite 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE	

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ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charitable company's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 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)

Objectives and activities

The charitable company's objects are the advancement of the education of the public about war and peace, human rights, the environment and democracy and to research issues of public policy in relation to war and peace, human rights, the environment and democracy (and publish the results of such research).

Mission

To support Sudanese asylum-seekers and refugees to build meaningful lives in the UK.

Vision

A Sudanese-British community leading fulfilling lives, and contributing to local and national life in UK while working for an inclusive, diverse, and peaceful Sudan.

Strategic aims

- To provide a range of responsive, quality services to support Sudanese refugees to build meaningful lives in UK.
- To increase awareness of the needs of Sudanese refugees and to influence local, national, and international policy and service development in relation to Sudan.
- To develop a strong and sustainable organisation so that it may achieve its strategic aims.

The trustees of the charity have given due regard and adhere to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit.

Achievements and performance

Aim 1: To provide a range of responsive, quality services to support Sudanese refugees to build meaningful lives in UK

Casework

Sudan consistently remains in the top five nationalities claiming asylum in the UK, as one of the few groups whose numbers are rising quarter-on-quarter, year-on-year. The demand for our work continues to grow – we are facing an unprecedented level of requests for our help. We have over the past 12 months been able to deliver for our clients despite experiencing a higher and more diversified caseload, helping over 300 individuals at any one time. This is an improvement on our 2016-2017 estimate of supporting 100 individuals at any one time. Our database consists of over 1,375 clients, with whom we have worked at various degrees of intensity over the past 10 years.

In order to meet this increased demand, we have had to consider innovative new approaches. So, during the end of the financial year we turned our efforts to planning our first ever whole day legal clinic in collaboration with prominent immigration and public law firm, Duncan Lewis Solicitors, and hosted by Garden Court Chambers in central London. We plan to help 40 new clients at this clinic, which will take place in October 2018.

We have secured some big wins, including the granting of status to individuals whose cases we have been closely involved with, like a single mother of five children, a former practicing lawyer, or a gentleman who was planning to sell his organs so that he could leave his family with something when he died. We attended court personally in many instances. We have received positive feedback from lawyers and barristers that although the Home Office is ultimately responsible for status decisions, our interventions make it more likely that clients with credible claims will achieve leave to remain.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

We also continue to provide crisis support, reducing the incidence of immigration detention, destitution, suicidal risk, and threat of deportation, and ongoing emotional support, as well as the distribution of hardship funds or other practical items like a winter jacket or computer. In at least one circumstance we were forced to advocate for someone who was eventually removed back to Sudan, and understand our interventions improved the treatment he received in the country.

With regards to efforts to support those in immigration detention, our Sudanese Visitors' Group (SVG) continues to grow, and our links and contacts with our visitor groups means this is an increasing referral pathway to us. We have benefitted from new SVG members to our SVG, including a Sudanese gentleman with lived experience of detention. In turn, we supported him to attend the conference of our membership body, the Association of Visitors to Immigration Detainees (AVID), in July 2018, helping to increase his skills and employment potential.

We know our support is transformative, and that we are well networked and trusted by our clients, because 85% of our referrals come from within the community or from former clients. Additionally, all clients that undertake an initial interaction or assessment with us engage with our support ongoingly.

We have developed a client questionnaire, discussed further below, to provide more quantitative data evidencing this fact. We are currently testing out our impact tools with our clients, to ensure they are appropriate given the sensitive nature of interactions.

Women's groups

Our women's groups remain safe spaces where women, who arrive in the UK isolated or traumatised, can improve their wellbeing, and help one another with integration.

The women who attend the London women's group are becoming fierce campaigners in their own right, and while during the first years of their development they required a lot hand-holding, they are now mostly self-sufficient, and in fact offer *us* help on occasion. When we needed to reach community leaders simultaneously earlier this year, in order to engage them before several awareness-raising events, they attended the office to 'phone bank' for us. For a football tournament, discussed below, they arranged stalls to entertain the guests, raising funds that they then donated to us. This was a clear indication that they have moved beyond the cycle of perpetuating dependence, and now feel empowered to advocate for themselves and for others in need.

We are also helping found new women's groups. For instance, in Cardiff we helped find an appropriate venue for an enthusiastic but inexperienced group leader. She has now hosted several meetings with isolated women in the city since the group's formation in January, and this group looks set to grow in 2018-2019. We have also been approached by nascent groups in Portsmouth and Nottingham about opportunities there.

The women's groups are also regularly in touch with each other through a newly established WhatsApp group, to share 'best practice' lessons relevant to the administration of their groups. We are increasingly planning ways for the women to engage and empower one another, possibly culminating in a large-scale conference on women's issues in Sudan in 2018-2019.

Training

In late 2017 we offered four sessions of lobbying training to communities in Cardiff, Leicester, Neasden in London, and via a trip to the Houses of Parliament. These were targeted at individuals with an interest in UK policy toward Sudan, but with little knowledge of how to have impact. Some who attended may not have even realised they had a Member of Parliament tasked with representing their interests. The aim of the training was to improve participants' understanding of British culture, the political system, and their rights within it.

The feedback we received shows that we achieved this. The experience of one participant in particular stands out: just weeks previously he had narrowly escaped deportation after the flight he was on was cancelled, and the removal officers involved had shown him great disrespect, bundling him into his seat wrapped only in a sheet, as he had stripped naked in protest. It was his first time entering Parliament, and he said, "This is one of the best days of my life. I will never forget this day for as long as I live."

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This training also had several knock-on effects:

- Local Leicester MP Liz Kendall visited a Sudanese association in her city and spoke with residents there;
- Having been green carded by a constituent during our training in Parliament, the MP, and until recently Green Party co-leader, Caroline Lucas, became a champion for Sudan, helping to query the issue of UK-Sudan trade via letters to the Foreign Secretary and Early Day Motions;
- Still others engaged during this process have become active members of the All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on the Sudans at our participants' request, like MP David Drew, even attending a trip the APPG undertook to Sudan in September 2018;
- We were able to help one young gentleman build Parliamentary consensus calling for the release of his father from detention in Sudan following protests in the country in January 2018. We guided his efforts with his local MP Richard Burden to gather signatures of a letter to the Foreign Secretary. Mr Burden eventually attended our Sudanese Cultural Day, discussed below. He told the crowd that this demonstrated "what you can do as a community when you come together", and reiterated how important it is that Sudanese "voices are heard inside our democratic process here in the UK";
- The official Parliamentary Outreach team have been encouraged to engage diaspora hubs nationwide, and have already delivered a session to our Sheffield women's group.

We receive regular requests to undertake this work with new groups nationwide. We were delighted that we were able to secure funds for this purpose from the Cyril Taylor Charitable Foundation, and will seek to repeat and build on our efforts in 2018-2019.

Case law

In large part the reason our casework has become more lengthy of late is the current difference in opinion between the Home Office and the UK courts on risk to asylum-seekers in Sudan, with the Home Office now arguing that the capital city Khartoum is a safe site for internal relocation. This means that whereas before cases, particularly those of non-Arab Darfuris, were fairly straightforward, in that the existing case law was that these individuals were at risk; lawyers, and by extension we, are now tasked with proving risk in each individual case rather than relying on ethnicity alone.

As such, in the past year we became involved in two originally separate, but now linked, Country Guidance cases, covering both the Nuba and non-Arab Darfuri ethnicities. These are crucial to get right, as they set the framework for decision-making on all of the many thousands of Sudanese cases in the UK. Many other European courts also treat British thinking on this issue with great respect, so these cases have the potential to affect a potentially huge group.

We have been instructed as an expert witness on both cases, though so far only the case dealing with the Nuba ethnicity has had a witness hearing, which we attended in late May/early June 2018. For this we needed to produce a dedicated report, dated March 2018 and available on our website. We consulted widely for this report with NGOs, INGOs, civil society organisations, diaspora groups, and prominent Nuba activists. We have also led efforts to compile European cases of post-deportation risk.

We now turn our attention in 2018-2019 to the linked case of risks facing non-Arab Darfuris in Sudan, and Khartoum specifically. This will involve similarly wide consultation, and the production of a report. These efforts are obviously time-intensive, but as mentioned, this has the potential to impact tens of thousands of our clients, as well as many more regionally.

Aim 2: To increase awareness of the needs of Sudanese refugees and to influence local and national policy and service development in relation to Sudan

Events

We ran events over the past year that had the aim of improving unity within the Sudanese community, encouraging the integration of British and Sudanese identities, and also of different groups affected by genocides and mass atrocities.

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In January 2018 we contributed to Holocaust Memorial Day programme:

- We produced the largest ever gathering of Sudanese at the London event (23 people).
- Sourced testimonies for their 'life stories', which are distributed in resource packs around the country. Also produced other resources, for instance a song sheet featuring the music of a prominent Sudanese artist.
- We found a survivor to light a candle on stage.
- Organised speakers at local events, for instance in Newham. The gentleman who spoke said, "I am still shaking! I think you guided me to another level in my life."
- Prepared exhibitions of our children's drawings.
- Helped the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust (HMDT) team pick individuals to participate in a 'stakeholder advisory group' connecting victims of the genocides they seek to represent with HMDT's management and Board.
- We participate as a member of the HMDT Partnership Group meeting quarterly, and also the Education Advisory Group which meets biannually.

Sudan's presence as part of this programming is crucial to ensuring visibility of the issue among the public, also allowing those who attend the chance to use their voice on a truly national, and even international, stage. The Holocaust Memorial Day Trust (HMDT) has said they could not arrange the Darfur element of their programming without our help. We are planning ahead for HMD 2019, the theme of which is 'Torn from home'.

In April we held our third football tournament for survivors of genocide and mass atrocities. On the day over 200 individuals attended, either to play or watch from the sidelines, including groups representing Rwandan, Bosnian, Sri Lankan, Sudanese and Jewish survivors. We also invited families from Grenfell Tower, who we invited in recognition of the proximity of our grounds, but also because they shared the experience of having to leave home behind. This captured the attention of press, including TV stations London Live and ITV News, as well as a feature in the Evening Standard. The tournament also featured a speech from local Labour MP Emma Dent Coad.

In May we held a repeat of our All Sudan Cultural Day, something the community specifically requested of us after the success of the 2017 event.

- We secured funding for this purpose from the Big Lottery Fund.
- While in 2017 this was attended by 500 men, women, and children from the Sudanese community, this year a bigger hall in Birmingham allowed us to accommodate 750 attendees.
- The event was unique in the UK, or even in Sudan, for uniting individuals from all areas of the country, many of whom were unaware of each other's cultures and customs due to a media black-out of the conflict areas, including Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile state.
- One attendee, a single female asylum-seeker with two kids, said, "For a while I was able to forget everything."

In June we held a demonstration under the banner of 'Poor governance in Sudan' together with the Humanitarian Aid Relief Trust (HART). This was the most well attended demo on Sudan in recent years. We also encouraged those attending to use creative routes for voice and influence, by producing their signs by hand, a practice now being replicated by a Sudanese-led organization in order to improve engagement. On the day, over 400 people marched from the Sudanese Embassy to Number 10 Downing Street. A Facebook Live video we posted of the event reached over 138,000 people, most of whom were in Sudan itself.

Most importantly, however, the call to action at the demonstration was for diaspora and civil society voices to be included in the UK-Sudan Strategic Dialogue, a diplomatic framework for cooperation between the British and Sudanese governments. The demo led to an invitation for a diaspora roundtable with UK Special Representative for Sudan and South Sudan, Chris Trott, the foremost civil servant on Sudan, in September, at which a group of 15 could make their views known about the normalisation of UK-Sudan relations. At the end of the meeting, Mr Trott said such meetings should be made more regular. We achieved our aim of allowing the Sudanese diaspora to use their lives experience to influence policy-makers.

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Many commented that no other organisation would have been able to orchestrate the above feats, as our decade of work on the country means we are able to act as a neutral arbiter of disputes in the community, which remains distrustful and fractured as a legacy of 'divide and rule' tactics used in Sudan. This opportunity to come together and share one platform, or one another's food, music, and culture, provided the Sudanese with a chance to reflect on the fact that there is more that unites them, than that which divides them.

We continued to ensure that Sudanese were able to speak at events which concerned them. In just one example from May, we arranged for an 'expert by experience' to give his testimony at an event organised by the APPGs on Refugees, Eritrea and the Sudans, on migration partnerships with the Horn of Africa. He spoke powerfully about his own tortuous journey through Libya. We regularly provide help with such requests for Sudanese speakers, including for schools or community groups.

UK-Sudan advocacy group

We continue to chair this group, formerly convened by Crisis Action. It now has 30+ member organisations, comprising the largest INGOs or humanitarian agencies working on or in Sudan. Our direct links and trust with the diaspora make us unique in this group in that we are able to sense-check everything that is happening in the advocacy community with the wishes and needs of the Sudanese community itself. We have arranged several meetings and follow-up over the last six months, including with the most senior decision-makers in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Department for International Development, the Department for International Trade, the UN Panel of Experts, and also the State Department in the US. We hold approximately one high-level meeting per month.

Sometimes such meetings generate further opportunities for input. For instance, following a meeting with incoming British Ambassador Irfan Siddiq, we produced a briefing on the UK-Sudan redocumentation and returns procedure ahead of the then upcoming round of the UK-Sudan Strategic Dialogue in April. This, as well as other initiatives, has led to us fielding enquiries internationally on this topic, as well as introducing the possibility of strategic litigation requiring the British government to introduce policies on post-deportation monitoring.

In addition, we co-produced a report, together with two other working group members, for the UN Human Rights Committee considering Sudan's performance on mixed migration, and also the Sudan section of a BOND Parliamentary report on the 'State of the World's Emergencies', published October 2017. All reports generated in 2017-2018 are on the website of our sister NGO Waging Peace - <http://wagingpeace.info/activities/research-reports/>.

We receive regular requests from groups wishing to become members, or to arrange meetings. One member recently said, "It may seem a thankless task, but you are doing a great job making sure British NGOs are not neglecting Sudan!"

Collaboration

One of the strengths of our work has always been our willingness to collaborate. As detailed above, our affiliation with HMDT goes from strength to strength, and we are helping them build on their existing programme to consider new areas of focus that will improve their standing in the Sudanese community, notably by including survivors from other conflict areas than just Darfur, in recognition of the presence of state-sponsored violence throughout the country, and particularly in the Nuba Mountains.

We remain contributing members of Detention Forum, which has secured substantial wins on immigration detention reform, with increased public awareness spurred by investigations into Immigration Removal Centres like Brook House, as well as new commitments to impose time limits on the length of time someone can be detained. There is momentum for change, and we are delighted to offer support to those detained at a deeply stressful moment of their lives via our Sudanese Visitors' Group, and to later provide the chance for them to speak their truth to power. Alongside the Detention Forum, we arranged for one of our clients – who we assisted while detained, but who is now settled and receiving vocational qualifications – to hold a ceremony honouring local MP Paul Blomfield for his contribution to the detention reform debate by breaking fast with her in her home.

Towards the end of the year we also became involved with a coalition named Lift the Ban, aimed at forcing a policy change allowing asylum-seekers to work. The campaign formally launches in October 2018.

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We receive almost daily requests for input and engagement, whether from INGOs and humanitarian agencies, diaspora groups, or from the refugee sector more widely. This shows our standing with these groups, but for an organisation with only two full-time members of staff, can put constraints on our time. We constantly balance the need to provide profound and effective casework against the ability to make lasting social change, and often feel the two are complementary.

We have had renewed interest from arts organisations to contribute to their projects on refugees. For instance, photographer Patricia Houghton Clarke took portraits for her series 'Facing Ourselves', Alexander Treves took pictures for a potential follow-up to his book 'Glimpses Over the Edge', and we contributed to plays like 'The Claim' about the substantive interview process undertaken by the Home Office. We also prepared a potentially viral video about the conflict in the Nuba Mountains with social change agency Shape History. The video takes the form of a conversation between a member of our London women's group and her young daughter.

Media

We continued to secure some excellent media, securing almost 40 pieces of coverage, including in publications like the Financial Times, BBC News, Forbes, The Guardian, and IRIN News. This is largely the result of us building lasting relationships with key journalists, particularly briefing individuals prior to trips to the country or region. This means we also fed into news reports in which we were not directly quoted, so our media impact is not always reflected by strict 'coverage'.

Aim 3: To develop a strong and sustainable organisation so that it may achieve its strategic aims

This has felt like a year of profound change, and we have been supported to professionalise our offering after benefitting from a Lloyds Bank Foundation grant and consultants for this purpose. With their help we have achieved the following:

We have prepared a Theory of Change, incorporating the mission and vision statements as listed above, which were themselves discussed and finalised with our Board. We also prepared an evaluations framework tied to the outcomes we had identified in preparing this Theory of Change. This outlines the methods we will use to monitor and evaluate our work. In addition, we have also prepared a risk register, as well as a crisis management plan.

In order to report on client outcomes, chiefly those aimed at improving wellbeing, confidence, and resilience, we identified that it was crucial to develop a client questionnaire seeking direct feedback on our performance from our beneficiaries. We now have a draft list of questions, though we are still at the stage of testing our impact tools with our clients, in order to make changes relating to cultural sensitivities, as well as ensuring any tools we have are actually practical for the highly confidential circumstances in which we usually work.

We have completed an 18-month Strategic Plan covering the 2018-2019 financial year, tied to the strategic aims outlined here. We consulted on this during a focus group with a representative sample of community and diaspora leaders in September, our first ever formal attempt to consult with community groups in this manner. However, we also engage more informally with the estimated 50,000-strong community via our ever-growing WhatsApp group comprising 70 of the foremost leaders and representatives in the UK.

We have prioritised the training of our staff as leaders, engaging fully in peer support networks like the Ella Forums, and requesting available mentors from the Lloyds Bank Foundation. We also continue to promote a learning culture among staff, for instance encouraging their attendance at various events and trainings, including on trauma and mental health, which, looking ahead, could be a priority area for 2018-2019.

This year has also been our first using a specially designed database or client relationship management (CRM), CharityLog. Having a database has revolutionised our casework, allowing us to manage the higher and diversified caseload described above, improving our referral and signposting pathways, and bolstering institutional memory. However, installing it and migrating our data was a time-intensive process, and we had to enlist the support of a paid intern for 3 months to ensure the digitisation of client records and documents.

We also enlisted the support of 2 other unpaid interns throughout the year following approaches they made to assist with various projects. More widely, we continue to manage over 50 active volunteers, making the most of our just 2 full-time staff members.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The work of our paid intern in migrating data to our new database was also essential to help us towards General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) compliance. However, in order to ensure full compliance we also had to move our files to a cloud server, continue to develop the website of our sister NGO Waging Peace (<http://wagingpeace.info/>), and make changes to our delivery system for newsletters.

We are confident that we are a much stronger and more sustainable organisation than we were 12 months ago, and look forward to building on our successes in 2018-2019.

Financial review

The charity's principal sources of income are donations from individuals and other charitable organisations. In addition to monetary donations Article 1 Charitable Trust relies on a significant amount of volunteers time in order to achieve the objectives described in this Report.

Reserves policy

It is the policy of the charitable company that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to approximately three month's expenditure. The trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charitable company's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Structure, governance and management

Article 1 Charitable Trust is registered as a company limited by guarantee (without share capital) no. 05693101 and as a registered charity no. 1124746. Its governing instrument is its memorandum and articles of association. The directors are the members of the company and each member, during his or her membership or within one year afterwards, undertakes to contribute a sum not exceeding £1 to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

A Bannister	(Resigned 13 November 2018)
P M Hilder	(Resigned 13 November 2018)
T Hossain	
A J Legon	
H C Tinsley	(Resigned 10 October 2017)
R Cockett	
Dame R M Marsden	
O Warham	
R Tinsley	(Appointed 7 December 2017)

New trustees are appointed as required and receive a comprehensive induction on the activities of the charity.

The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charitable company is exposed, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.



.....
O Warham

Trustee

Dated: 10/01/19

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STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The trustees, who are also the directors of Article 1 Charitable Trust for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2015 (FRS 102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company 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 charity 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of Article 1 Charitable Trust (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30 September 2018 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, and the notes to the accounts, 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 charitable company's affairs as at 30 September 2018 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charitable company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the trustees' Report, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
 - the directors' report included within the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company 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 Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://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 charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Paula Lawson FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Stephenson Smart & Co

11 January 2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

36 Tyndall Court
Commerce Road
Lynchwood
Peterborough
Cambridgeshire
PE2 6LR

ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2018 £	Restricted funds 2018 £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Income from:					
Donations	3	81,257	3,820	85,077	112,244
Interest receivable	4	38	-	38	18
Total income		<u>81,295</u>	<u>3,820</u>	<u>85,115</u>	<u>112,262</u>
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities	5	<u>96,067</u>	<u>1,824</u>	<u>97,891</u>	<u>89,210</u>
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net movement in funds		(14,772)	1,996	(12,776)	23,052
Fund balances at 1 October 2017		<u>40,906</u>	<u>3,869</u>	<u>44,775</u>	<u>21,723</u>
Fund balances at 30 September 2018		<u>26,134</u>	<u>5,865</u>	<u>31,999</u>	<u>44,775</u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	10	7,042		3,165	
Cash at bank and in hand		28,641		46,485	
		<u>35,683</u>		<u>49,650</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(3,684)</u>		<u>(4,875)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>31,999</u>		<u>44,775</u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds	12		5,865		3,869
<u>Unrestricted funds</u>					
Designated funds	13	936		1,017	
General unrestricted funds		<u>25,198</u>		<u>39,889</u>	
			<u>26,134</u>		<u>40,906</u>
			<u>31,999</u>		<u>44,775</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on10/01/19



O Warham
Trustee

Company Registration No. 05693101

ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Article 1 Charitable Trust is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 14 St Mary's Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 2DF.

The place of business is: The Foundry, 17 Oval Way, London, SE11 5RR

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the charitable company's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 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 charitable company is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The charitable company 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 charitable company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. 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 charitable company 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.

Designated funds comprise funds which have been set aside at the discretion of the trustees for specific purposes. The purposes and uses of the designated funds are set out in the notes to the accounts.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

1.4 Incoming resources

Income is recognised when the charitable company 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 charitable company has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid is recognised once the claim has been made.

1.5 Resources expended

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis.

ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held with banks.

1.7 Financial instruments

The charitable company 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 charitable company's balance sheet when the charitable company 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 and liabilities

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee costs are recognised as a liability and an expense.

1.9 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 charitable company'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 Donations

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2018	Total 2017
	£	£	£	£
Donations and grants	81,257	3,820	85,077	112,244
For the year ended 30 September 2017	101,394	10,850		112,244

ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

4 Interest receivable

	Unrestricted funds	Total
	2018 £	2017 £
Interest receivable	38	18

5 Charitable activities

	2018 £	2017 £
Staff costs	63,558	54,819
Project and community support costs	11,015	8,782
Travel and subsistence	1,655	402
Rent and utilities	13,594	12,852
Office costs	1,443	1,110
Destitute asylum seekers	1,081	480
IT costs	1,660	7,145
Staff training	145	-
	<u>94,151</u>	<u>85,590</u>
Share of governance costs (see note 6)	3,740	3,620
	<u>97,891</u>	<u>89,210</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	96,067	
Restricted funds	1,824	
	<u>97,891</u>	
For the year ended 30 September 2017		
Unrestricted funds		82,065
Restricted funds		7,145
		<u>89,210</u>

ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

6	Governance costs	Governance costs £	2018 £	2017 £	Basis of allocation
	Audit, accountancy and payroll fees	3,700	3,700	3,584	100% Charitable activities
	Bank charges and interest	40	40	36	100% Charitable activities
		<u>3,740</u>	<u>3,740</u>	<u>3,620</u>	
	Analysed between Charitable activities	<u>3,740</u>	<u>3,740</u>	<u>3,620</u>	

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £2,244 (2017- £2,136) for audit fees and £312 (2017- £345) for other services.

7 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration, benefits or expenses from the charitable company during the year.

8 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Management and fundraising	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Employment costs	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	60,317	52,682
Social security costs	2,761	1,897
Other pension costs	480	240
	<u>63,558</u>	<u>54,819</u>

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

9	Financial instruments	2018	2017
		£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	7,042	3,165
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	2,622	3,495
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10	Debtors	2018	2017
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Other debtors	7,042	3,165
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Other taxation and social security	1,062	1,380
	Other creditors	2,622	3,495
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		3,684	4,875
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
12	Restricted funds		

The income funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust for specific purposes:

	Movement in funds			
	Balance at 1 October 2017	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Balance at 30 September 2018
	£	£	£	£
Drawings project	164	-	(164)	-
Lloyds Bank Foundation - Enable	3,705	3,820	(1,660)	5,865
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	3,869	3,820	(1,824)	5,865
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The Drawings project consists of donations received to fund exhibiting the drawings by Darfuri child refugees of the genocide in Chad.

Lloyds Bank Foundation - Enable is a grant from Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales to be used to improve the website and client relationship management database.

ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

13 Unrestricted income funds

The income funds of the charity include the following designated funds which have been set aside out of unrestricted funds by the trustees for specific purposes:

	Movement in funds				Balance at 30 September 2018 £
	Balance at 1 October 2017 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	
Designated:					
Destitute asylum seekers fund	1,017	-	(1,081)	1,000	936
Free reserve	39,889	81,295	(94,986)	(1,000)	25,198
	<u>40,906</u>	<u>81,295</u>	<u>(96,067)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,134</u>

The destitute asylum seekers fund was set up during 2012 to set aside £2,000 per annum, reduced to £1,000 per annum in 2016, for providing destitute asylum seekers with small sums of money to allow them to purchase essentials such as food, phone credit and bus passes.

14 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds 2018 £	Restricted funds 2018 £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Fund balances at 30 September 2018 are represented by:				
Current assets/(liabilities)	26,134	5,865	31,999	44,775
	<u>26,134</u>	<u>5,865</u>	<u>31,999</u>	<u>44,775</u>

15 Related party transactions

During the year the charitable company received donations of £25,000 (2017: £37,500) from The Tinsley Foundation, a charity of which Mrs R C Tinsley and H C Tinsley (a former trustee) are trustees.

Mrs R C Tinsley, is a director of Waging Peace and a trustee of Network For Africa. Article 1 Charitable Trust, Network for Africa and Waging Peace share premises, with Article 1 Charitable Trust's contribution to the rent and service charges being £13,594 (2017: £12,852). At 30 September 2018 Waging Peace owed Article 1 Charitable Trust £792 (2017: £nil).

During the year the charitable company received donations of £1,000 (2017: £2,000) from Mrs O Warham, a former member of the senior management team and now a trustee.

During the year the charitable company received donations of £2,858 (2017: £nil) from M Warham, husband of Mrs O Warham, a trustee.

During the year the charitable company received donations of £nil (2017: £1,000) from Mrs R C Tinsley, a trustee.

ARTICLE 1 CHARITABLE TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

16 Auditors' Ethical Standards

The relevant circumstances requiring disclosure in accordance with the requirements of APB Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Small Entities are that, in common with many charities of our size and nature we use our auditors to assist with the preparation of the accounts.