



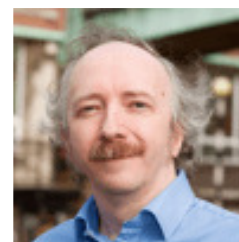
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2021

REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER – 1163111

FOREWORD FROM THE CHAIR

Mike Clarke (Founder and Chair of Board)



The year ending 31 March 2021 saw the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated measures impact on people around the world. The pandemic has showcased the importance of new research to inform evidence-based practice, and the use of existing research that might guide treatments for a new disease. Evidence Aid curated a new evidence collection which, by the end of March 2021, contained more than 500 plain language summaries, covering almost 800 systematic reviews of evidence related to both the direct and indirect effects of COVID-19. This allowed people from around the world ready and free access to high-quality research so that decisions could be taken based on the best available evidence.

This year has reminded us – if we needed reminding – that infectious diseases remain a leading global hazard, wherever and whoever we might be. COVID-19 has brought illness to hundreds of millions of people around the world and killed more than five million to date. It has also shown how the scientific world can work together to combat such a disease. The arrival of effective vaccines in late 2020 was welcome but, despite this, a huge number of the world's population are at a disadvantage when it comes to getting vaccinated and the world continues to have to tackle the impact of old and new variants.

One feature of the pandemic is the increasing recognition of the importance of the timely provision of robust, usable evidence. This is a vital public good and will become more so as the global climate change crisis brings ever more disadvantage, disruption and disaster. Evidence Aid is committed to being part of the response to this, improving access to the evidence that is urgently needed to make our planet safer and to protect people who are the most vulnerable.

However, evidence syntheses and their communication in the context of disasters and other emergencies remains critically under-funded by research bodies, multilateral donors and governments. If the global community is to become more resilient to disasters, including infectious disease outbreaks, this must change. Through 2020 and 2021, Evidence Aid continued to respond and fulfil a vital function with minimal resources. We are proud of what Evidence Aid has achieved, but we could do so much more. We hope that in the year to come Evidence Aid can find the funding we desperately need to help continue our life-saving work.

Thank you.

WHO WE ARE

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated measures, disasters and emergencies were affecting tens of millions of people every year, destroying lives and livelihoods. To cope with these crises, it is vital that those involved in delivering aid have access to the best available evidence to guide their actions. The right information, in the right form, in the right hands, can save lives.

Aid agencies work hard to ensure that they deliver the best possible interventions but it is often difficult to keep on top of the latest developments in research and evaluation. Not all research is readily accessible, or even published, and the implications of research for practitioners are not always clear.

Working before, during and after emergencies, Evidence Aid strives to ensure that decision-makers in disasters and other emergencies have access to up-to-date evidence, presented in clear, simple formats, so that they can design and deliver cost-effective interventions that will save lives and livelihoods.

OUR VISION

Loss of life and livelihoods in disasters is minimised through the delivery of effective disaster risk management and response.

OUR PURPOSE

Before, during and after disasters, the best available evidence is used to design interventions, strategies and policies to assist those affected or at risk.

More information on our approach to achieving change can be found in our strategy, available via our website (evidenceaid.org/who-we-are).

EVIDENCE AID IN NUMBERS



12 high-quality collections of research evidence published on www.evidenceaid.org



More than 400,000

people accessed our website resources in 2020-21

compared to 39,000

the year before.



We launched new collections on **COVID-19, Earthquakes** and **Humanitarian Impact of Climate Change**.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

This year was Evidence Aid's sixth as an independent charity and it was an important one for Evidence Aid's continuing development. Evidence Aid continued to build its profile as a credible and authoritative voice on evidence-based humanitarian decision-making.

Evidence Aid works to achieve its vision and purpose by working towards the following three outcomes:

OUTCOME 1: Enhanced availability and accessibility of high-quality, usable evidence

OUTCOME 2: Enhanced responsiveness of research to the needs of those making decisions about disasters

OUTCOME 3: Skills, behaviours, attitudes, decision-making structures and incentives support evidence-based action in disasters

OUTCOME 1: Enhanced availability and accessibility of high-quality, usable evidence

Reach and response

Once again, Evidence Aid increased its reach in 2020-21. Our website was accessed by more than 400,000 unique users over the 12 months to 31 March 2021, compared to 39,000 in the year ending 31 March 2020.

This increased audience can be ascribed to several factors, including enhanced website features to improve findability and searchability. Our ongoing partnership with Translators Without Borders to translate all our summaries into Spanish and French also continued to increase our engagement with people speaking those languages, and we are working to produce even more content in German, Italian, Japanese, and Portuguese.

In March 2020, the launch of our new collection on COVID-19 provided a significant boost to the number of visitors to the website. The collection now contains 560 summaries covering 880 systematic reviews.

Evidence Aid also increased its reach on social media, reaching 9850 followers on Twitter by the end of the year: more than doubling the 3900 we had in the previous year.

Evidence collections updated or produced in 2020/21 included:

- COVID-19 (<https://evidenceaid.org/evidence/coronavirus-covid-19>)
- Humanitarian Impact of Climate Change (<https://evidenceaid.org/evidence/humanitarian-impact-of-climate-change>)
- Earthquakes (<https://evidenceaid.org/evidence/earthquakes>)

OUTCOME 2: Enhanced responsiveness of research to those making decisions about disasters

Evidence Aid continued to work with actors responding to disasters and emergencies to ensure that our work is responsive to their needs. This objective is intertwined with building reach (described above). However, it also relates to our activities to build skills and understanding around robust evidence, systematic reviews and evidence-based decision-making, and our engagement with key ‘influencers’ both individually and via groups, networks and seminars (see below).

Response to COVID-19

During early 2020, Evidence Aid began to consult with our stakeholders as to how best we could contribute to the fight against COVID-19. It was clear that there was an important role for Evidence Aid in facilitating free and open access to high-quality research through knowledge translation. The WHO quickly identified information overload and ‘fake news’ as critical issues affecting the pandemic. Clear, accessible and timely summaries of the available evidence were recognized as vital to facilitate the decision-making process in response to the pandemic.

Evidence Aid therefore established a new format for our evidence summaries which we have since built upon and improved for other collections. The summaries were made shorter and more standardised in layout. We decided that our summaries of the evidence on interventions for COVID-19, and for coping with the effect of the pandemic on other areas of health and health care would provide: a brief overview of the topic; a summary of the systematic review; and information on the findings of the review, separating what works, what doesn’t work and what’s uncertain, where appropriate.

In mid-2020, we produced the first of our ‘combined summaries’ for the COVID-19 collection. These longer documents bring together evidence from multiple systematic reviews of the same topic, in order to reduce the burden on policy makers, giving all the information and appropriate links in a single place.

Evidence Aid was amongst the first humanitarian actors to respond to COVID-19. This was recognised as early as February 2020, when the head of WHO’s Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Unit thanked us for our contribution. By the end of March 2020, we had published summaries for some 80 systematic reviews and over the next 12 months, we had summarized almost 800 reviews in more than 500 summaries.

Evidence Aid were able to respond quickly in large part due to two grants from the H2H Fund, with funding from UK aid from the UK government. However, much of the work was doing without funding, by our extensive network of volunteers who contributed a tremendous amount of their time to find relevant systematic reviews and prepare the targeted summaries.

OUTCOME 3: Skills, behaviours, attitudes, decision-making structures and incentives support evidence-based action in disasters

Evidence Aid continued to engage actively with our partners to build support for evidence-based decision-making in disasters and emergencies.

Following a 2019 meeting of the UN WHO Thematic Platform for Health Emergencies and Disaster Risk Management (EDRM) Research Network (TPRN), Evidence Aid has continued to engage in the TPRN, and contributed a chapter to their 2020 publication, WHO Guidance on Research Methods for Health-EDRM (https://extranet.who.int/kobe_centre/en/project-details/GUIDANCE_ResearchMethods_HealthEDRM), for which our Chair and emeritus Research Director, Mike Clarke, was lead technical editor. We built on this work later in 2021 to help establish a WHO Knowledge Hub for Health EDRM and will report fully on this next year.

Quality of partnerships

Alongside reach, Evidence Aid works to achieve impact on humanitarian practice through developing high-quality, high-impact partnerships with ‘influencers’ in the humanitarian sector.

Partnership is fundamental to our strategy for achieving impact. Evidence Aid works with ‘influencer’ organisations and individual evidence ‘champions’ to deliver high-quality evidence products, including publications, evidence collections, events, blogs etc. These products will be better, more useful and will have a higher chance of uptake within the sector if they are produced with and by humanitarian actors themselves, which is why these partnerships are so important.

Evidence Aid continued to develop our partnerships in 2020-21, most particularly with Translators Without Borders, Oxford Pharmagenesis, the Pan-American Health Organisation, WHO and the H2H Network.

After the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (May 2019), Evidence Aid and the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) worked closely together to produce and promote Evidence Aid COVID-19 summaries for use across the region, with all summaries being translated into Spanish and Portuguese. Later in 2021, we started work on a joint evidence collection on Resilient Health Systems and more about this will be included in our Annual Report next year.

Financial sustainability

Evidence Aid has continued to develop our policies, structures and processes as an independent charity during 2020-21.

This work helped in June 2020 when Evidence Aid received our second grant from UK aid, via the H2H Network, for the work on COVID-19. The H2H Network (which stands for ‘humanitarian-to-humanitarian’ network) consists of approximately 50

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H2H Network
Humanitarian
Action Support

organisations that work to provide high quality and integrated services to support other humanitarian responders.

In addition, Evidence Aid is fortunate to have enjoyed support from Oxford Pharmagenesis, an award-winning, independent global health science consultancy, providing communications services to the healthcare industry, professional societies and patient groups.



In general, raising the funds needed to sustain our work remained a key challenge for Evidence Aid in 2020-21. While the reasons for this are complex and varied, a significant part of the problem stems from Evidence Aid's position within a funding market which is overwhelmingly focused on supporting new primary research and operational delivery in humanitarian contexts. While we will continue to seek funding from both statutory (government) and private (foundation) donors, Evidence Aid has to live within limited means for the immediate future and explore innovative avenues for generating revenue, aside from grants.

THE YEAR AHEAD

At Evidence Aid, we work hard to deliver the greatest impact with the least possible expenditure of resources. Looking to the future, we want to:

- Continue to support the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic with clear, accessible summaries of robust evidence.
- Create and continually improve evidence collections covering key hazards and disaster risks and extend our new format for summaries to these areas.
- Continue to engage with decision makers across the disaster and emergency response community to build understanding and appreciation of high-quality evidence to underpin decision-makers.

With more resources, we could do much more and do it better. In particular, we want to:

- Enhance our on-line portal and other digital tools to make our resources available to a wider range of actors worldwide, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.
- Include different media options on our website to showcase evidence.
- Expand our partnerships with organisations based in disaster-affected countries, to bring high quality research resources and their impacts to the people who need it most.

To make these important changes to ensure the use of an evidence-based approach and to deliver improved outcomes for those in greatest need, we need to grow our income. We have a range of tailored proposals for each area of our work to illustrate what this funding will achieve.

On an on-going basis, it would take 6 to 12 months and cost between £50,000 and £100,000 to create a thematic evidence collection. It then costs around £20,000 per year to maintain the collection, so that it remains up to date.

We want as many people to use these resources as possible, so we produce and maintain them free at the point of access. But their creation is not free. We can only continue to build, provide and maintain our resources through the generous support of donors.

We are always looking for partners and volunteers to help us realise our vision. If you would like to work with us, help us raise the funding we are seeking, or introduce us to benefactors or organisations that might be able to do so, we would like to hear from you.

If you can help us achieve our vision, please contact us (callen@evidenceaid.org).

STATUTORY REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Evidence Aid is registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation with the Charity Commission for England and Wales under charity number 1163111.

In this document, the Trustees present their statutory report together with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2021. The Trustees' report has been prepared in compliance with the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Social Investment Act 2016 and is also a Directors' Report as required by Section 415 of the Companies Act 2006.

CURRENT LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

CHARITY NUMBER	1163111
REGISTERED OFFICE	Hope House, 2 Dorchester Road, Weymouth, DT4 7JS, United Kingdom
BOARD OF TRUSTEES	Professor Michael Joseph Clarke (Chair) Mr Euan Crawshaw (from 11 June 2021) Lady Deborah Dixon (Treasurer) Dr Philip Davies Ms Susan Wolstenholme (until 19 June 2021) Mr Michael Stone
KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	Claire Allen (Operations Manager) Jane Copsey (Administrator)
BANKERS	Barclays Bank, 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP, United Kingdom
ACCOUNTANTS	AR Accounting, 16 Fisherbridge Road, Weymouth, Dorset, DT3 6BT, United Kingdom

TRUSTEES' TERMS OF OFFICE

NAME	ROLE	DATE APPOINTED	END OF INITIAL TENURE	REAPPOINTED UNTIL
Michael Joseph Clarke*	Trustee (Chair)	12 August 2015	11 August 2019*	11 August 2022**
Euan Crawshaw	Trustee	11 June 2021	11 June 2024	
Deborah Mary Dixon*	Trustee (Treasurer)	12 August 2015	11 August 2019*	11 August 2022**
Philip Davies*	Trustee	12 August 2015	11 August 2019*	11 August 2022**
<i>Sue Wolstenholme</i>	<i>Trustee</i>	<i>21 January 2016</i>	<i>20 January 2019</i>	<i>Resigned 19 June 2021</i>
Michael Stone	Trustee	11 May 2016	10 May 2019	10 May 2022

All Trustees were re-appointed for a further three-year term at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on 3 April 2019.

* Denotes founding trustee.

STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE

Governing document

Evidence Aid was formally constituted as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation on 12 August 2015. The governing document of Evidence Aid is the Constitution.

Appointment of trustees

Evidence Aid's first three Trustees (see above) were appointed in August 2015 for an initial term of four years. All other trustees serve for three years and may be re-elected for a second consecutive term. Trustees are appointed by a resolution passed at a properly convened meeting of Trustees. In selecting individuals for appointment as Trustees, the Trustees take account of the skills, knowledge and experience needed for the effective administration of the Charitable Incorporated Organisation. A prioritised list of skills required from Trustees was approved at the 11 January 2016 Board meeting, and the Board membership is reviewed each year.

Organisation of the Board

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the Board must comprise a minimum of 3 and maximum of 15 Trustees. Throughout 2019-20, the Board consisted of 5 Trustees. Currently, aside from the offices of Chair and Treasurer, there are no further specialised roles or committee structures within the Board.

The Board used to meet on a quarterly basis, but this was changed to monthly in January 2020. They also meet annually for the AGM, which usually runs consecutively with a regular meeting. Minutes of the meetings are agreed and shared between all members of the Board. In 2018, the Trustees developed a draft Roles and Responsibilities. This document highlights key areas of Board responsibility, key skills and competencies required by the organisation and outlines future Board development.

An annual declaration of interest statement is made by Board members, the results of which are formally documented.

Organisational structure

The Board of Trustees governs Evidence Aid.

Evidence Aid's Operations Manager (Claire Allen) working alongside the Chair of the Board of Trustees (Mike Clarke), has overarching responsibility for the day-to-day management of the organisation with objectives set by the Board of Trustees as well as developing and implementing the organisation's programme activities. She reports to the Chair of the Board of Trustees.

Pay policy for senior staff

The Board of Trustees are responsible for the overall direction and performance of the Charity. They delegate day-to-day implementation of this to the executive personnel.

No Trustee received remuneration during 2020-21. All Trustees give their time freely and are prevented from receiving payment for their services (other than reasonably incurred expenses) by the terms of the Constitution.

Staff pay is reviewed annually by the Board. As per NCVO guidelines on salary reporting, no staff member was paid in a salary band above £60,000 per annum.

Risk management

Evidence Aid has a corporate risk register which is maintained by the executive staff and reviewed by the Board of Trustees on a quarterly basis. Evidence Aid's overall risk management framework is reviewed annually.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Legal objects

The legal objects of Evidence Aid are, for the public benefit, '(a) the advancement of health and the saving of lives particularly, but not exclusively, by improving the quality of humanitarian responses to victims of disasters, humanitarian crises (including situations of conflict) and other healthcare emergencies; (b) the promotion of the efficiency and effectiveness of charities and the effective use of charitable resources in the provision of humanitarian relief and assistance; and (c) the advancement of the education of the public and the promotion of research (and the publication of the useful results of such research) into effective responses to disasters, humanitarian crises and other healthcare emergencies.'

Mission of the Charitable Incorporated Organisation

Evidence Aid's mission is that, **before, during and after disasters, the best available evidence is used to design interventions, strategies and policies to assist those affected, or at risk.**

Public Benefit Statement

Evidence Aid exists for the public benefit to advance the quality of humanitarian response to those affected by disasters or humanitarian crises (including war) and major healthcare emergencies, through stimulating the supply and demand for evidence by decision makers. Evidence Aid packages evidence in ways relevant to those involved in responding to disasters and makes it accessible and free at the point of use through an online portal. It also produces reports, provides training, runs events and produces communications.

The Trustees, in exercising their powers and duties, have complied with their duty under Section 17 of the Charity Act 2011. In shaping our strategy and planning our activities, the Trustees have taken into consideration the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit, including guidance 'PB2: public benefit; running a charity'.

Pro-bono work and volunteers

Evidence Aid could not deliver its work without the support of our extensive group of volunteers. Amongst their many contributions in 2020-21, volunteers were involved in:

- Searching for and identifying evidence reviews, prioritising reviews to be summarised, drafting and finalizing evidence summaries and publishing these on the Evidence Aid website
- Dissemination of Evidence Aid's principles and outputs through presentations, blogs and articles
- Continued development and updating of collections of evidence such as that on 'Ebola' and preparation of the new special collection on COVID-19
- Supporting the publication and promotion of Evidence Aid's summaries via digital channels

Strategy

A revised strategy was agreed by Trustees in 2019. It is available on our website:

<https://evidenceaid.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Strategy-Jan-2020-FINAL.pdf>

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Evidence Aid finished the year with a net surplus of £40,009.

Income for the year was £115,564, important new funding relationships were forged during this period with Oxford Pharmagenesis and WHO which will carry over into the financial year 2021-22.

Expenditure for the year was £75,555 compared to £94,123 in 2019-20. Expenditure on charitable activities was £73,502, representing 97% of total expenditure.

Due to continuing challenges Evidence Aid continues to monitor and manage routine expenditure. At 31 March 2021, total funds stood at £64,607 compared to £24,598 on 31 March 2020.

Financial policies

Evidence Aid has in place robust policies which cover reserves and financial authorisation limits. Each year, the Board reviews these policies and recommends changes where necessary to the Treasurer.

Reserves policy

Evidence Aid's reserves policy stipulates that the organisation must hold reserves equal to at least three months of operating expenses at all times. Finances were managed to ensure that we did not breach this limit. The aim of our Reserves Policy is to ensure sufficient funds are held to enable Evidence Aid to achieve its strategic aims and manage cash flow risk. The Reserves Policy also ensures that we can meet all our liabilities in the event that we are not successful in attracting sufficient resources to remain a going concern in the future.

Statement of fundraising ethics

Evidence Aid is fully committed to working within the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice. In particular, we will not:

- Intrude unreasonably on any person's privacy.
- Use unreasonably persistent approaches for the purpose of soliciting or otherwise procuring money or other property on behalf of the charity.
- Place undue pressure on a person to give money or other property.

Our voluntary fundraising activities are currently very limited. We have therefore elected not to formally register with the Fundraising Regulator, nor do we currently report on our activities. As Evidence Aid develops its voluntary fundraising activities, we will keep this under review. If, at any point, it is proportionate to our level of public fundraising to participate fully in voluntary registration and reporting, we will do so.

Evidence Aid does not use third party fundraisers or agencies to approach members of the public. Evidence Aid does not approach individuals who have not given permission to be contacted. If individuals would like to donate, they are directed to our website (www.evidenceaid.org/donate).

In 2020-21, Evidence Aid received no complaints about fundraising activities it carried out.

Acceptance of donations

Evidence Aid's funding due diligence policy lays down the principles and standards by which Evidence Aid will employ in relation to donations, sponsorship or other forms of financial

support. The two key principles underpinning the fundraising policy are that Evidence Aid will solicit contributions in such a way as to:

- Maintain Evidence Aid's impartiality and independence
- Support the prevention and alleviation of human suffering for those people in need, in cooperation with others, and assisted by the humanitarian and disaster risk reduction (DRR) sectors.

The policy stipulates that any donation or sponsorship amounting to more than 25% of Evidence Aid's total income for a given year must be approved by the Board.

Funds in deficit

There were no funds in deficit in the year.

Going concern

The Trustees, in preparing this report and reviewing the financial statements, are of the view that Evidence Aid is a going concern.

Investment policy

Evidence Aid has no investments other than one current account (sterling), an interest-bearing saver account (sterling), and a Euro current account. We may develop an Investment Policy in the future should this become necessary.

Statement of the Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and its accompanying financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The Trustees are required to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure of the CIO for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees have:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Followed applicable accounting standards, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepared the financial statements on the 'going concern' basis.

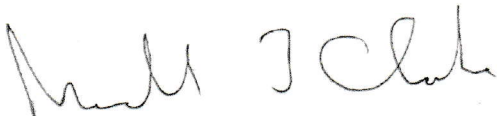
The Trustees have maintained adequate accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the organisation, enabling them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have safeguarded the assets of the charitable company and taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to Independent Financial Examiners

As far as the Trustees are aware:

- There is no relevant information (financial or otherwise) of which the company's Independent Financial Examiners are unaware;
- The Trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant information (financial or otherwise) and to ensure that the organisation's Independent Financial Examiners are aware of that information.

Approved by the Trustees on 5 October 2021 and signed on their behalf by



Professor Michael Joseph Clarke

Chair of the Board of Trustees



Lady Deborah Mary Dixon

Treasurer

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF EVIDENCE AID

I report to the charity Trustees on my examination of the accounts of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2021 which are set out on pages 19 to 27.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and examiner

As the charity's Trustees of Evidence Aid you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ('the Act').

I report in respect of my examination of the Evidence Aid's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

Independent examiner's statement

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- accounting records were not kept in respect of Evidence Aid as required by section 130 of the Act; or
- the accounts do not accord with those records; or
- the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair view' which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

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



Adele Russell
Accountant
AR Accounting
16 Fisherbridge Road
Weymouth
Dorset
DT3 6BT
United Kingdom

DATE: 6 October 2021

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted income funds	Total funds 2021	Total funds 2020
	<i>Note</i>	£	£	£	£
Income and endowments from:					
Donations and legacies	2	57,433	58,120	115,553	19,893
Investments	3	11	-	11	110
Other		-	-	-	1,347
Total		57,444	58,120	115,564	21,350
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	4	2,053	-	2,053	2,706
Charitable activities	5	15,382	58,120	73,502	91,417
Total		17,435	58,120	75,555	94,123
Net movement in funds		40,009	-	40,009	(72,773)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		24,598	-	24,598	97,371
Total funds carried forward		64,607	-	64,607	24,598


Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted income funds	Total 2021	Total 2020
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	-	-	-	167
Current assets					
Debtors	9	652	-	652	8,978
Cash at bank and in hand		67,317	-	67,317	23,737
		<u>67,969</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>67,969</u>	<u>32,715</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>3,361</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,361</u>	<u>8,284</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>64,607</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,607</u>	<u>24,431</u>
Total net assets or liabilities		<u>64,607</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,607</u>	<u>24,598</u>
Funds of the Charity					
Restricted income funds			-	-	-
Unrestricted funds		<u>64,607</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,607</u>	<u>24,598</u>
Total funds	11	<u>64,607</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,607</u>	<u>24,598</u>

The financial statements on pages 5 to 11 were approved by the Trustees, and authorised for issue on 5 October 2021 and signed on their behalf by



.....
Professor Michael Joseph Clarke



.....
Lady Deborah Mary Dixon

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

1. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011.

Basis of preparation

Evidence Aid 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 notes.

Going concern

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Income and endowments

Voluntary income including donations, gifts, legacies and grants that provide core funding or are of a general nature is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Donations and legacies

Donations and legacies are recognised on a receivable basis when receipt is probable and the amount can be reliably measured.

Grants receivable

Grants are recognised when the charity has an entitlement to the funds and any conditions linked to the grants have been met. Where performance conditions are attached to the grant and are yet to be met, the income is recognised as a liability and included on the balance sheet as deferred income to be released.

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

Raising funds

These are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, the management of investments and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, for example, allocating property costs by floor areas, or per capita, staff costs by the time spent and other costs by their usage.

Governance costs

Governance costs include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and trustees' meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% straight line basis

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the trust does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the Trustees' discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity. Restricted funds are to be used in line with the various grant specifications.

2. Income from Donations and Legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted income funds	Total funds 2021	Total funds 2020
	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	53,000	-	53,000	7,596
Gift Aid	180	-	180	838
General grants provided by government/other charities	4,253	58,120	62,373	11,459
	57,433	58,120	115,553	19,893

3. Investment Income

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted income funds	Total funds 2021	Total funds 2020
	£	£	£	£
Interest receivable on bank deposits	11	-	11	110

4. Expenditure on raising funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted income funds	Total funds 2021	Total funds 2020
	£	£	£	£
Allocated support costs	2,053	-	2,053	2,706

5. Expenditure on charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted income funds	Total funds 2021	Total funds 2020
	£	£	£	£
Staff costs				
Wages and salaries	8,881	26,943	35,824	69,325
Social security costs	-	-	-	3,039
Pension costs	741	1,758	2,499	4,223
Other staff costs	-	-	-	176
Consultancy fees	-	23,849	23,849	-
Accountancy and bookkeeping (see note 6)	2,498	1,672	4,170	3,435
Legal fees	-	-	-	1,375
Marketing and publicity	-	2,526	2,526	105
Depreciation	167	-	167	405
Other governance costs	3,095	1,372	4,467	9,335
	15,382	58,120	73,502	91,417

6. Fees for the examination of the accounts

	2021	2020
	£	£
Independent examiner's fees	750	840
Other fees paid to the independent examiner	2,194	2,460

7. Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	37,877	69,324
Social security costs	-	3,039
Pension costs	2,499	4,223
Other staff costs	-	176
	40,375	76,762

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year was as follows:

	2021	2020
All employees	2	3

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2020	1,619	1,619
At 31 March 2021	1,619	1,619
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2020	1,452	1,452
Charge for the year	167	167
At 31 March 2021	1,619	1,619
Net book value		
At 1 April 2020	167	167
At 31 March 2021	-	-