



FIGHTING GLOBAL POVERTY

WAR ON WANT

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Registered Charity Number: 208724

Registered Company Number: 629916

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2019

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Legal and Administrative Details

Charity number: 208724
Company number: 629916
Registered office and operational address: 44-48 Shepherdess Walk, London N1 7JP

Honorary Vice President: Rt. Hon. Lord Hattersley of Sparkbrook

Directors and trustees:

The directors of the charitable company (the charity) are its trustees for the purposes of charity law and throughout this report are collectively referred to as the Council of Management. The trustees serving during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Trustee	Changes since 1 April 2018	Finance & Resources Committee
Norina O'Hare Chair	Reappointed 07/06/19	✓
Tony McMullan Vice Chair		✓
Sue Branford Acting Treasurer	Stood down as Treasurer 14/08/19	✓
Mike Cushman	Reappointed 07/06/19	✓
Mario Novelli		
Lis Pritchard		✓
Marilyn Tyzack		
Shaista Aziz	Appointed 01/05/18	
Roger McKenzie	Appointed 01/05/18	
Rafeef Ziadeh Vice Chair	Appointed 01/05/18	
Anna Stone	Appointed 01/05/18	
Michael Egan	Co-opted 13/02/19 Appointed 07/06/19 Elected as Treasurer 14/08/19	✓
Benedict Birnberg	Company Secretary	

Senior Management Team:

Asad Rehman	Executive Director
Liz McKean	Director of Campaigns and Policy
Samantha Harris	Interim Director of Fundraising & Communications
Saranel Benjamin	International Programmes Director (until September 2018)
Ruth Ormston	Finance & Administration Director (until March 2019)
Akila Lingham	Interim Director of Finance & Operations

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Bankers:

Unity Trust Bank plc
Nine Brindley Place
Birmingham
B1 2HB

Bank of Scotland
600 Gorgie Road
Edinburgh
EH11 3XP

Investment Managers:

Rathbone Greenbank Investments
10 Queen Square
Bristol
BS1 4NT

Quilter Cheviot (until November 2018)
One Kingsway
London
WC2B 6AN

Solicitors:

Bates Wells Braithwaite
10 Queen Street Place
London
EC4R 1BE

Auditors:

Kingston Smith LLP
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Structure, Governance and Management

Governing Document

War on Want is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 8 June 1959 and registered as a charity on 22 September 1962. The company was established under a Memorandum of Association, which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its Articles of Association. In the event of the charity being wound up members are required to contribute an amount not exceeding £10.

Appointment of the Council of Management

The directors of the company are also charity trustees for the purposes of charity law and under the company's Articles are known as members of the Council of Management. Under the requirements of the Memorandum and Articles of Association the members of the Council of Management are elected to serve for a period of three years, after which they must be re-elected at the next Annual General Meeting. Any member of the charity is eligible for election to the Council of Management and members are actively encouraged to serve in this capacity.

Trustee Training and Induction

Our trustees are elected from our membership. When new trustees are elected they are given an introduction to the work of the charity and provided with the information that they need to fulfil their roles, including information about the role of trustees and charity law. New trustees attend an induction meeting prior to their first attendance of a Council of Management meeting.

Organisational Structure

The Council of Management, which can have up to 12 members, administers the charity. The Company Secretary also sits on the Council, but has no voting rights. The Council meets quarterly, and there is one sub-committee, the Finance and Resources Committee, which meets prior to each Council meeting. In addition, lead trustees are appointed for each area of the charity's work and these trustees meet with the relevant directors and staff members on a regular basis. An Executive Director is appointed by the trustees to manage the day-to-day operations of the charity, and is assisted in this role by the other members of the Senior Management Team.

Pay Policy for Senior Staff

The trustees consider the Senior Management Team as the key management personnel of the charity. All trustees give their time freely with none receiving remuneration in the year. The current salary structure for all staff (including the Senior Management Team) was agreed by the trustees and the Trade Union Shop, and annual pay awards across all grades are also subject to agreement between the Joint Negotiating Committee (JNC) and the Trade Union Shop. However, the trustees retain sole responsibility for setting the remuneration package of the Executive Director.

Public Benefit Statement

We have referred to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit, including the guidance on 'Public benefit: running a charity' (PB2), and are confident that our objects and activities fulfil these requirements. All of our activities are for the benefit of the public, but in particular we would like to highlight the following:

- Our work with partners in the global South benefits a wider constituency than the immediate members of our partners; for example, we endeavour to build capacity with our partners to enable them to achieve and advocate for changes such as working to

increase minimum wage levels which impacts millions of households, the majority of whom will have no contact with or knowledge of War on Want or its partners.

- Our campaigning work focuses on issues that address the root causes of poverty, and on securing human rights. For example, campaigning for workers' rights, for fair taxation for the public benefit, and on trade rules which impact public services. Our campaigns highlight issues in various media, both in the UK and globally, raising awareness among the general public. Our outreach work reaches many different audiences; we educate festival goers, trade unions, women's rights organisations, community residents, schools and universities. We particularly aim to target those communities that are excluded and ignored in policy education and debates, empowering them to participate in processes and actions which can create a better life for themselves and others.

Fundraising Policy

As with many charities, raising voluntary funds from trusts, foundations and individuals is a vital source of income for War on Want, enabling us to fulfil our charitable objectives as effectively as possible. We are very grateful for the support given by all our donors and members.

War on Want believes that fundraising should be an open, honest and respectful process. We aim to build and maintain solid partnerships with our supporters and donors, based on mutual understanding and shared values. We are registered with the Fundraising Regulator and adhere to the Code of Fundraising Practice in our fundraising activities. The Interim Director of Fundraising is a member of the Institute of Fundraising. We have complied with all the rules and regulations and to date have not received any notification of a breach.

War on Want operates with a small internal fundraising team and engages reputable professional external agencies as required. This includes agencies for telemarketing, creative development, print and mailing on our behalf. All fundraising activity is closely monitored with strict approval processes, and steps are taken to protect vulnerable people and ensure our fundraising is not unreasonably intrusive. We do not engage in face-to-face fundraising.

As part of the General Data Protection Regulation that came into force in May 2018, War on Want reviewed and updated its Privacy Policy. This policy, published on our website, clearly states what personal data War on Want will hold in relation to supporters and how this data will be used. It sets out how individuals can raise concerns or complaints. War on Want has not received any formal complaints about its fundraising activities during the financial year.

Principal Risks and Uncertainty

War on Want recognises that the risks that we face are largely due to the nature and context of our work. The trustees follow a comprehensive Risk Management Policy which clearly defines the roles of the board, finance and resources committee and senior staff in identifying and managing risk. The board and senior staff discusses the impact, likelihood and the management in place to mitigate these risks, as the trustees are the ultimate risk owner.

The trustees have reviewed the strategic risks facing the organisation. These are comprised of financial, operational, regulatory, external and strategic risks. Each risk area includes a number of principal risks and uncertainties, and mechanisms for management and mitigation.

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The key risks identified are as follows:

Restricted Funding

The organisation is partly dependent upon project funding for its long-term programme and campaign work. This funding has to be sought constantly. Trustees carefully consider the professional judgement of staff when making future financial plans, and in assessing the likelihood of funding being secured. Although the organisation has limited sources of free unrestricted income, it is currently operating with a lower level of unrestricted reserves than is desirable.

A decline in restricted funding over the past few years has been in part due to the changing UK operational context, including regulations on campaigning and lobbying.

Reputational

Sophisticated campaigns undermining charities working to uphold international human rights and humanitarian law in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) seek to target our operational work and financial platforms. These attacks pose a continued risk which restricts War on Want's ability to monitor human rights abuses. Vexatious complaints to the Charity Commission pose a reputational risk that necessitates legal and financial support to defend the work of the charity.

Partners

War on Want works with a number of overseas partner organisations to deliver its programme activities effectively. Oversight is managed through due diligence, capacity building and monitoring visits by our staff, and external resources.

Financial Sustainability

The trustees monitor procedures in place to provide greater clarity on the financial performance and status of War on Want by regularly reviewing future income streams, fundraising performance, reserves, and ways of improving the retention and recruitment of members.

Letter from War on Want Chair, Norina O'Hare and Executive Director, Asad Rehman

It has been a difficult year for politics with the global rise of the far-right and the use of language that we thought we would never have to hear again. It has brought War on Want's work centre stage, making us increasingly crucial and relevant during this time of uncertainty.

Our activities throughout the year have achieved important impact both in terms of the work of our partner organisations globally, and our work in the UK to campaign for the respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights.

We stand in solidarity with our partners to support their struggles in the face of increased repression from state authorities in Latin America, Africa and Asia; from workers standing up for their rights in supply chain factories, to communities opposing extractive mining on their land. We have raised their voices and their experiences directly to the power brokers in the UK. Working with our supporters we have held the UK government and UK corporations to account for their complicity in supporting the abuses synonymous with the extractive mining industry, and we have worked to challenge the UK government for its failure to stop the sale of weapons to states that would use them to commit human rights violations.

In this year's annual report, you can read how our work on global economic justice has continued to ensure that key principles of transparency and democracy are included in the UK's new post-Brexit trade bill. Whilst the bill has now stalled, the government continues to negotiate new trade deals in secret, threatening workers' rights, food safety and environmental standards, where the poorest are likely to be the hardest hit.

The fight for workers' rights continues...

Despite being a relatively small organisation, our impact is felt far and wide. This is only possible thanks to the generous support of our many members, supporters, funders and allies, without whom our work would not be possible.

Sadly, each year we remember those who are no longer with us. Many of our partners in South Africa, Colombia and Brazil, are facing escalating violence for 'speaking truth to power'. They have seen the murder of their leaders - S'fiso Ngcobo, Temistocles 'Don Temis' Machado, Concepción Corredor and Dilma Ferreira Silva. Each one was killed because they refused to stay silent in the face of injustice. We mourn their loss. Others are taken from us too early in life through illness.

We especially feel the loss of our dear friend Jeremy Hardy, whose passion for justice was matched only by his wit and humour. Jeremy actively supported people across the world in their fight against the root causes of injustice. He was a dedicated friend of War on Want and our work. He will be sorely missed.

We honour all those fighting for justice and to make the world a better place. Rest in Power!

In solidarity,



Norina O'Hare
Chair, Council of Management



Asad Rehman
Executive Director

Trustees' Annual Report (including the Strategic Report)

About War on Want

Vision

Our vision is a world free from poverty and oppression, based on social justice, equality and human rights for all

Mission

Our mission is to fight against the root causes of poverty and human rights violations, as part of the worldwide movement for global justice

To deliver our mission, we have three charitable objects:

1. To relieve global poverty however caused, through working in partnership with people throughout the world;
2. To promote human rights (as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations and International Labour Organisation conventions and declarations) and, in particular, such human rights which contribute to the relief of global poverty by all or any of the following means:
 - 2.1 monitoring abuses of human rights;
 - 2.2 relieving need among the victims of human rights abuse;
 - 2.3 promoting respect for human rights among individuals and corporations;
 - 2.4 raising awareness of human rights issues;
3. To advance the education of the public into the causes of poverty and the ways of reducing poverty by conducting research and publishing and disseminating the findings of such research.

We do this by:

- working in partnership with grassroots social movements, trade unions and workers' organisations to empower people to fight for their rights
- running hard hitting popular campaigns against the root causes of poverty and human rights violation
- mobilising support and building alliances for political action in support of human rights, especially workers' rights
- raising public awareness of the root causes of poverty, inequality and injustice and empowering people to take action for change

Our strategic approach to fighting the root causes of poverty and inequality

Through our partnerships with social movements around the world, we capacity-build local communities to fight against the power structures which subject them to poverty, oppression and injustice. Our approach is to work in solidarity, campaign for justice and build the movement through outreach and activism.

Progress against our strategic themes and goals (for the years 2015 to 2020):

We lay out our work in five main themes which support our charitable objects and strategic goals. The following provides a brief overview of highlights of progress from the year.

A. Workers' rights

To achieve decent work and a living wage for all working people throughout the world, we work to:

- Build the strength of local trade unions and grassroots workers' associations
- Combat the marginalisation of workers in the informal economy
- Press for housing rights and link with movements campaigning for the Right to the City
- Secure a mandatory living wage for all workers in the global supply chains of UK retailers
- Press for comprehensive implementation of the Bangladesh Safety Accord

Our work this year has focused on the promotion of respect, protection and fulfilment of workers' rights, standing in solidarity with some of the most vulnerable workers in the UK and overseas: those on precarious and zero-hour contracts, working for low pay and facing harassment and abuse, especially if they speak out.

For example we supported McDonald's workers in the UK organising to fight for better pay and conditions. This 'McStrike' broadened to include workers facing similar conditions in other fast food companies. We supported these workers in the lead up to a day of action on 4 October - providing skill-share training for workers to be able to tell their story to the press, and contributing expertise on communications and media strategies.

War on Want has a long tradition of standing in solidarity with the most marginalised and this year we have continued to support workers in the informal sector who face immense barriers to their rights. Our partner in Sri Lanka, trade union FTZ&GSEU, brought together over 400 workers from factories in the Northern Province as well as Katunayake Free Trade Zone and other factories in and around Colombo to participate in a day of activities to build bridges between workers in the North and South of the country. We worked in solidarity with FTZ&GSEU workers who had to resort to strike action to raise serious concerns around sexual harassment and abuse of trade union representatives in a factory in Sri Lanka. These workers, predominantly women, work for ATG Ceylon PBT, a company run by a British businessman and supplying workwear to the UK. In addition to sexual harassment, they faced low pay and poor working conditions. They bravely took part in the longest strike ever undertaken by workers in Sri Lanka to demand their rights. In the UK, we campaigned to raise awareness, and over 6,000 of our supporters raised their concerns directly with the Sri Lanka High Commission in the UK, urging them to take action in support of workers' rights.

We hosted a panel discussion with Stephen Russell from the TUC and Alessandra Mezzadri from Development Studies, SOAS, on the Bangladesh Accord. The event presented a space for

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activists' working on garment workers' rights to pause and reflect on the Accord – what it had achieved, what was lost in the process, and where our campaigning and programme work needs to be focused on next.

In Honduras, workers in textile factories face sweatshop conditions and there is a systematic failure to protect workers' health. Despite the tense and often violent political atmosphere as a result of the unconstitutional re-election of Juan Orlando Hernandez, our partner organisation the Honduran Women's Collective (CODEMUH) continued their work to build capacity, mobilise, engage and raise awareness of the human rights and workers' rights abuses taking place in the garment industry. CODEMUH organised trainings and workshops including with women workers not affiliated to trade unions, providing support on health and safety issues, and raising awareness and tackling gender specific violations in the workplace such as violence against women.

War on Want's work with the Kenya National Alliance of Street Vendors and Informal Traders (KENASVIT) has seen positive changes in working conditions and a reduction in levels of harassment and evictions. At the halfway point of the project, 14 out of 16 KENASVIT urban alliance leaders and 78% of members reported an improvement in working conditions. The main improvements have seen more trading areas opened-up or allocated for traders, better services in areas where traders work (rubbish collection, water, general sanitation) and - in some areas - the cost of trading licences has reduced or remained frozen. Harassment and evictions of traders has not gone away, and in Eldoret and Nairobi it remains a significant problem, but it has reduced in other areas. The project's training emerged as a significant contributor to change because it has given KENASVIT's leaders and membership greater knowledge of their rights, and the skills and confidence to engage in discussions and lobbying of authorities on decent working conditions.

The project is increasing street and informal traders' financial and business management knowledge, and this is contributing to improved business performance and access to credit. Traders and KENASVIT leaders highlighted this change as one of the project's most significant impacts so far. The project has trained 1,419 street and informal traders on book-keeping and business management.

B. Against imperialism

Justice for Palestine: To end UK government and corporate complicity with Israel's violations of Palestinian rights.

We work to press the UK government to:

- Put in place a two-way embargo on the arms trade with Israel until it abides by international law
- Suspend current trade, and refuse new trade negotiations until Israel abides by international law
- Use its role in the UN Human Rights Council and on the UN Security Council to pressure Israel to abide by international law
- To take measures to protect the rights of human rights defenders in the OPT and Israel and take action against corporations that continue to profit from Israel's oppression of the Palestinian people

War on Want has continued, in the face of external challenges, to consistently support the rights of Palestinian people to be free from the brutal and illegal Israeli occupation, which has forced generations to live in poverty and oppression. In March 2018, Palestinians in the Gaza Strip began

the Great Return March, a demonstration of hundreds of thousands of people protesting Israel's illegal blockade of the Gaza Strip, demanding their right of return to the homes and properties from which they were forcibly displaced in 1948.

In solidarity with Palestinians in their struggle for their rights, we produced information materials and a video explaining the right of return issue, and worked to raise awareness in the UK and elsewhere of the violence that Israeli security forces were using against the protestors. We joined other charities urging the international community to stand up for human rights by calling for an end to the violence by Israeli security forces, and for adherence to international human rights and humanitarian law.

Our work to expose corporate complicity received a boost in 2018. Following our research exposing the complicity of UK banks in arming repression, we campaigned throughout 2018 to press for HSBC to divest from companies selling arms to Israel which are then used for internal repression. In December 2018, we received news that HSBC had divested from Israeli arms company Elbit Systems. This was a result of the hard work of our supporters, together with other organisations to hold the banking sector to account for their financial support of the arms trade.

C. Natural resource conflict

To support the rights of communities in situations of conflict caused by dispossession of their resource wealth.

We will work to:

- Join with movements on the ground in partner communities around the world to support their fight to protect their human rights and seek redress
- Challenge UK-based corporations responsible for the dispossession of communities around the world through the courts, at their AGMs, and by bringing to the UK representatives of local communities to educate the UK public and challenge the UK businesses responsible
- Continue to work for the self-determination for the Saharawi people through the 40th anniversary of the invasion of Western Sahara by Moroccan forces

Our work with three partners in South Africa, Housing Assembly, Abahlali baseMjondolo and Ubunye Bama Hostela, on rights to housing and land is progressing with the project reaching the halfway point. These partners held a learning and sharing event exploring ways to build collective solidarity and engage in joint campaigning, identifying decent housing for all as a common issue to unite the activities of their organisations. The Housing Assembly held a second political school bringing together over 150 activists engaged in the struggle for decent housing. This was the first time that activists from all over the country came together to strategise around the national campaign for decent housing.

During the past year both Housing Assembly and Abahlali baseMjondolo have faced violent evictions at the hands of the state. The eThekweni municipality's Land Invasion Unit continued to evict at least three communities, eNkanini, New City and eKukhanyeni, in full violation of the courts. Abahlali brought an urgent Contempt Application to Durban High Court suing the Mayor and the City Manager for being in contempt of the court prohibition. This year our partner the Amadiba Crisis Committee (ACC) has faced growing violence due to its opposition to the imposition of mining developments on their territories, which violates their indigenous land rights and their right to be consulted. ACC representative Nonhle Mbuthuma visited War on Want in October, for a week of advocacy activities in support of these issues. In November the

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North Gauteng High Court ruled in favour of the ACC, which had brought a case against the Department of Mineral Resources and the Australian mining company seeking to impose mining in their lands. After 15 years of resisting mining, the community had successfully stopped the project. This ruling could have far-reaching implications for the future of mining in the country, and for communities resisting mining.

In Latin America, research on our Oil Justice Project continues with investigation teams working with communities in Casanare and other regions of Colombia. This project is identifying ways to strengthen regional processes towards effective redress for human rights violations associated with extractive mining projects. During May, War on Want welcomed Fabian Laverde, the president of our partner organisation the Social Corporation for Community Advisory and Training Services (COSPACC) to the UK. His visit was to carry out advocacy with the UK government on ongoing human rights issues in Colombia, on UK investment into fossil fuels, and to create stronger solidarity with diaspora communities, students, academics and other NGOs focusing on environmental and social justice issues.

In positive news, a long-standing member of one of our partners, NOMADESC and the Process of Black Communities, Francia Marquez, received the Goldman Environmental Prize for her work defending the Suarez river and her community of La Toma.

War on Want began collaborating on research led by the Centre for International Education, University of Sussex, in partnership with War on Want, UCL-Institute of Education, and the four social movements including War on Want partners Housing Assembly in South Africa and NOMADESC in Columbia. The Social Movement Learning project is a ground-breaking initiative that seeks to explore the learning and knowledge production processes of four very different social movements, located in four countries and continents, as they advocate for peace with social justice in conditions of violent conflict and its aftermath.

D. Food sovereignty

To support communities around the world in their battle to control their food production, protect their environment and develop locally appropriate farming models.

We will work to:

- Establish food sovereignty as the dominant framework for addressing issues of food justice and security worldwide
- Build the food sovereignty movement through partnerships with grassroots farmers' movements around the world
- Develop the UK and European food sovereignty movement to challenge the dominance of industrial agriculture and market-led responses to food crises at the heart of the global food regime

Our work on food sovereignty was boosted by a grant for a project with four partners in North Africa: the Working Group for Food Sovereignty in Tunisia, North Africa Network for Food Sovereignty, Attac Morocco, and Saharawi Campaign Against Plunder (Western Sahara).

More than three decades of neoliberal economic restructuring and deregulation have heavily impacted smallholder farming in Tunisia, Morocco and occupied Western Sahara. North African countries are amongst the largest food importers in the world, in some cases relying on world markets for more than 50% of their food. Economic and agricultural policies in North Africa have for a long time been shaped by political elites (foreign and local) and transnational

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corporations, side-lining smallholder farmers and intensifying conflicts over access to land and resources in pushing for an agriculture that virtually exports water (in the form of water-intensive production of produce such as tomatoes, watermelons and strawberries) in a region that faces increasing aridity and water poverty.

The goal of the project is to enable grassroots activists and smallholder farmers to undertake more effective campaigning, advocacy and collective action to counteract agribusiness, land grabbing and the commoditisation of food, while raising awareness internationally of their struggles and alternative agricultural models that will promote food sovereignty and social justice. The research phase was largely completed this year with the aim to publish and disseminate research that will document the effects of agricultural liberalisation policies, put forward the needs and demands of smallholder farmers, and propose alternative models and policies which could ensure the implementation of food sovereignty and social justice principles.

War on Want, with partner ACT NOW! published a new report 'The SABL land grab' exposing the corporate land grabs that exploit the land and rights of Papua New Guinea's indigenous peoples. Foreign companies are exploiting Special Agricultural Business Leases (SABL), without due process, to illegally lease land from indigenous customary landowners. The land and its inhabitants are then exploited for profit, the rich natural resources exported to countries like China, and the indigenous peoples forced to work on their own land for poverty wages.

E. Corporate power

To challenge corporate power where such forces are at the expense of working people and local communities; addressing corporate accountability and impunity in human rights violations; positioning civil societies needs above those of corporate power.

We will work to:

- Stop the transatlantic trade and investment partnership and other damaging free trade deals, building the global movement for positive economic alternatives
- End tax dodging by multinational corporations by means of new regulation that will raise billions in government revenue for the UK and for countries of the global South
- Promote the defence of human rights around the world through a binding UN treaty on business and human rights
- End the criminalisation of protest movements across the world, focusing on the oppression of activists challenging corporate power or those on the margins of society

War on Want has a strong history of campaigning for trade justice, having been at the forefront of EU and UK campaigning against controversial 'new generation' trade deals. Our work in 2018 included a focus on the principle of democracy and transparency as we campaigned for the UK government trade bill to include a role for parliament in scrutinising and agreeing new trade deals as the government pushed for a new post-Brexit trade policy framework. Working with a coalition we collected nearly 70,000 signatures towards a petition calling for democracy and transparency in the trade bill, and continued campaigning to raise awareness of the potential risks that new trade deals could pose to workers' rights, food and environmental standards, and to our public services. A video we produced for this campaign was viewed more than 10,000 times, and with thanks to our supporters, we were able to engage MPs in our work.

War on Want in collaboration with TNI and Observatoire des Multinationales produced a research report on BHP's complicity in the catastrophic Samarco disaster. This is part of a wider report aiming to highlight the level of corporate impunity of EU companies operating around the

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globe and is part of an advocacy effort targeting the EU ahead of the fourth round of negotiations on a binding treaty in Geneva.

We hosted Leticia Oliveira from our partner organisation Movement of People Affected by Dams (MAB) in Brazil and Lucio Cuenca from another partner organisation, Latin American Observatory of Environmental Conflicts (OLCA) in Chile for the AGM of BHP in October, along with Misael Socarras from La Gran Parada and Rosa Maria Mateus from CAJAR lawyers' collective in Colombia. The key purpose of this comprehensive speaker tour was to hold BHP to account through platforming community demands and getting concrete answers at the AGM. We released our 'The Rivers are Bleeding' report which exposes the devastating impact of British mining in Latin America, gathering 17 case studies from across the continent to produce a damning indictment of one of the world's most powerful industries.

As part of our Righting Corporate Wrongs project, we hosted workshops on the strategic use of litigation as a way of holding corporations responsible for their human rights abuses. Here, we analysed the 'crimes of the powerful' in the state-corporate nexus, and the way these crimes are facilitated by legal and political frameworks for redress that do not adequately capture how wrongs come about in the first place. War on Want is also part of the UK working group on a Binding Treaty which has identified key MPs who have an interest or are actively working on business and human rights, including discussions with the Shadow Secretary of State for International Development, Dan Carden. A common position paper for UK government and parliamentary advocacy has been developed, as well as an accompanying briefing for the public. The group hosted a lively public event on 13 May, 2019 at the Houses of Parliament.

Like many organisations working to protect and promote human rights, our partners in South Africa, Colombia, Palestine, and other places report increasing challenges and attempts from state authorities and others to undermine their work. In the UK, we have faced attempts to question our long-standing work in solidarity with Palestinian human rights organisations, to promote respect for the rights of the Palestinian people. This has included vexatious complaints made to the Charity Commission with the purpose of attempting to restrict our human rights work. However, the Charity Commission has again reaffirmed the right of War on Want to pursue its charitable objectives through raising awareness of the ongoing serious human rights and humanitarian crisis that Palestinians are facing, and to press the international community and the UK government to fulfil their obligations to hold Israel to account for its systematic repression of Palestinians and failure to abide by international law.

The Year Ahead – Priorities for 2019-2020

War on Want has four organisational goals for 2019-20 which are as follows:

1. Funding

We will raise multi-year and regular income to secure the future stability and effectiveness of the organisation. We will do this by diversifying and increasing our fundraising activities and by redefining our membership proposition to recruit new members and improve supporter retention.

2. Engagement

We will increase engagement activity to reach more audiences and provide opportunities for campaigning and fundraising success. A new role has been created which will focus on communications and engagement and ensure that War on Want has a clear and compelling brand narrative and strategy which supports the delivery of our mission.

3. Impact and profile

Increase the profile and effectiveness of our work, and establish WoW as a leading voice in the UK and with partners overseas. We will strengthen our programmes and deepen our relationships with our partners in the global South, platforming their voices to demand change.

4. Preparing for the future

As we come to the end of our 2015-20 strategic period, we will be evaluating our progress so far and preparing for our next strategic framework to 2025. We will continue to strengthen the organisation to enable it to thrive in the current fast-changing and challenging operating environment.

Financial Review

In 2018/19, War on Want's total operating income was £1,614,143. There was a dip in income of approximately 3% compared with previous year. Like many other charities implementing the changes in General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) last May, along with the sector-wide crisis, we saw a decrease in areas of our income. There was a 4% decrease in our committed giving and a 9% decrease in unrestricted donations.

Our funding from Trusts and Foundations has remained relatively the same. Overall, total income in unrestricted and designated fell by 11% compared with the previous year. Overall, restricted income increased by 8%, with restricted grant income up from £536,055 in 2017/18 to £577,793 in 2018/19.

War on Want's total operating expenditure was £1,715,907 which was a reduction of approximately 13% compared with the previous year, along with a decrease in the cost of raising funds by approximately 24%. Overall, total charitable expenditure saw a decrease of 9%.

The unrestricted funds surplus for 2018/19 was £3,697 before the net gain on investments and transfers, increasing unrestricted reserves to £595,105. New designated income of £99,305 was added to designated funds during the year with planned expenditure of £175,737 before transfers. The balance of designated funds ended with £1,165,991 in 2018/19. This included a release of unused designated funds to unrestricted funds of £59,253 and a transfer between funds of £24,000.

Significant events that have affected performance

There have been no significant events that have affected performance.

Fundraising performance

This year fundraising performance fell below target in both absolute returns and the return on investment. Plans required £1,104,360 with a return on investment of 1:258; fundraising delivered £964,895 and a return on investment of 1:202.

Investment performance

In their instructions to Rathbone Greenbank Investments, the trustees set a total return target of 6% per annum and the portfolio delivered a total return of 9.2% against this target.

Principal funding sources

We received 39% of our funding in the form of grants for restricted purposes. These funds provide significant support for its programme across the four thematic areas detailed below and campaigning work. Major funders who give more than £10,000 to support our work are:

International Programmes	Workers' Rights	Comic Relief and private donors
	Food Sovereignty	The Open Society Foundation, the Waterloo Foundation and private donors
	Informal Economies / Land and Housing	Comic Relief, University of Sussex and private donors
	Resources and Conflict	The Joffe Charitable Trust, Christian Aid, University of Sussex
Campaigns	Economic Justice	Network for Social Change and private donors
	Global Justice	Private donors

This key work is also supported by the funds received through committed giving, donations and legacies.

Reserves Policy

Unrestricted Reserves

At 31 March 2019, War on Want's unrestricted reserves (excluding fixed assets, designated and restricted reserves) increased to £595,105 (2018: £495,591).

In the past, the trustees would assess keeping unrestricted reserves based on a policy of maintaining three to six months of unrestricted running costs to ensure future sustainability.

The Trustees have recently created a Reserves Policy designed to protect the organisation against areas mentioned in our risk review along with unexpected falls in income, unplanned increases in expenditure, reputational risks and unexpected fluctuations in exchange rates.

We predict a planned shortfall in unrestricted funds over the next financial year as a result of a possible reduction of projected restricted funding.

Our policy results in maintaining a minimum resilience reserve target of £545,000 to provide operational working capital and to mitigate against unforeseen and potentially damaging risks.

We will continue to develop plans to increase our sources of unrestricted funding, but recognise that this will take time and may, in the short term, require some investment of our existing designated reserves. We will continue to monitor our funding position closely.

Designated and Restricted Funds

As of 31 March 2019, War on Want's designated reserves reduced to £1,165,991 (2018: £1,301,676) as a result of planned expenditure to invest in areas such as digital communications, investment in fundraising, and property maintenance. During the year, the trustees designated funds for a programme review and an audience survey. Additional funds were approved to meet unexpected personnel costs.

The designated funds include £754,012 in fixed assets; £25,669 for the continued maintenance and refurbishment of War on Want's office premises at 44-48 Shepherdess Walk; £20,442 for investment in Fundraising; £55,233 to invest in organisational development; £10,000 for our annual conference in 2019; and £300,635 for forward plans evolving from the Strategic Framework 2020-2025, and for the strategic planning development in 2019-2020.

Details of the likely timeframe for the spending down of each designated fund are listed in note 17.

The remaining £302,253 (2018: £331,282) is held in restricted funds which we are obliged to spend on purposes specified by our donors, bringing our total reserves to £2,063,349.

War on Want

Annual Report and Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

Investment Policy

Whilst recognising that the Council of Management has a duty of care to ensure that any investment is made in order to provide the charity with the highest possible level of return, the Council of Management has also considered the potential risk caused where investment in a particular type of business would conflict with the aims of the charity. To this end and to ensure that War on Want is not in breach of the Trustees Act 2000, the Council of Management has set out the following core principles;

1. War on Want will not invest in or be directly associated with businesses that directly contravene its charitable objects;
2. War on Want will not invest in or be directly associated with businesses that could be reasonably judged to bring War on Want into disrepute;
3. Where financially prudent, War on Want will seek to invest in businesses that improve, or support improvement to, livelihoods and working conditions in developing countries.

The Council of Management acknowledges that, as part of a Campaigns strategy, War on Want may make a nominal investment in order to access shareholders' meetings. These purchases will need to be approved on a case-by-case basis by the Council of Management or its delegated representative.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of War on Want for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.) including FRS102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

Company law requires trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming/outgoing resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and 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 financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the trustees are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. The trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

Kingston Smith LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act it is proposed that they be re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Council of Management



Norina O'Hare
Chair

War on Want

Annual Report and Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of War on Want

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of War on Want ('the company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and 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 31 March 2019 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the 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 financial statements 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 financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 whereby:

- 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 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and,

War on Want

Annual Report and Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

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 the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' annual report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' annual report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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]
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and from preparing a Strategic Report

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes 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

War on Want

Annual Report and Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charitable company's internal control
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charitable company to cease to continue as a going concern
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

War on Want

Annual Report and Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the charitable company and charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

V.F. - J.S. LLP

Neil Finlayson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Date: 21 / 3 / 2019

War on Want

Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating an Income & Expenditure Account) for the year ended 31 March 2019

Statement of Financial Activities

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Designated funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2019 £	Unrestricted funds £	Designated funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2018 £
Income from:									
Donations and legacies	2	832,736	99,305	50,927	982,968	916,277	136,579	13,333	1,066,189
Other trading income		9,776	-	-	9,776	6,324	-	-	6,324
Investment Income	3	11,335	-	-	11,335	11,211	-	-	11,211
		853,847	99,305	50,927	1,004,079	933,812	136,579	13,333	1,083,724
Charitable activities	4	32,271	-	577,793	610,064	38,321	-	536,055	574,376
Total operating income		886,118	99,305	628,720	1,614,143	972,133	136,579	549,388	1,658,100
Expenditure on:									
Raising funds									
Investment management fees	5	9,603	-	-	9,603	8,192	-	-	8,192
Fundraising costs	5	350,750	87,444	-	438,194	497,682	83,541	-	581,223
Total cost of raising funds		360,353	87,444	-	447,797	505,874	83,541	-	589,415
Charitable activities									
Campaigns and Policy	6	339,033	59,754	136,660	535,447	410,859	53,035	129,894	593,888
International Programmes	6	183,035	28,539	521,089	732,663	297,793	22,436	477,603	797,832
Total charitable expenditure		522,068	88,293	657,749	1,268,110	708,652	75,471	607,497	1,391,620
Total operating expenditure		882,421	175,737	657,749	1,715,907	1,214,526	159,012	607,497	1,981,035
Net operating income/ (expenditure)		3,697	(76,432)	(29,029)	(101,764)	(242,393)	(22,433)	(58,109)	(322,935)
Net gains on investment assets	13	36,564	-	-	36,564	11,242	-	-	11,242
Net income/ (expenditure)		40,261	(76,432)	(29,029)	(65,200)	(231,151)	(22,433)	(58,109)	(311,693)
Gross transfers between funds	17	59,253	(59,253)	-	-	(1,231)	1,231	-	-
Net movement in funds		99,514	(135,685)	(29,029)	(65,200)	(232,382)	(21,202)	(58,109)	(311,693)
Total funds brought forward		495,591	1,301,676	331,282	2,128,549	727,973	1,322,878	389,391	2,440,242
Total funds carried forward	17	595,105	1,165,991	302,253	2,063,349	495,591	1,301,676	331,282	2,128,549

All recognised gains and losses are included in the Statement of Financial Activities.
The net movements in the Charity's funds for the year arise from the Charity's continuing activities.

The notes on pages 27 to 40 form part of these accounts.

Balance Sheet

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	12	754,012	761,594
Investments	13	591,876	564,915
		<u>1,345,888</u>	<u>1,326,509</u>
Current Assets			
Stocks	14	6,183	8,241
Debtors	15	76,648	291,850
Cash at bank and in hand		710,460	635,893
		<u>793,291</u>	<u>935,984</u>
Liabilities:			
Creditors falling due within one year	16	(75,830)	(133,944)
		<u>717,461</u>	<u>802,040</u>
Net Current Assets			
		<u>2,063,349</u>	<u>2,128,549</u>
The Funds of the Charity:			
Restricted funds	17	302,253	331,282
Unrestricted funds	17	595,105	495,591
Designated funds	17	1,165,991	1,301,676
		<u>2,063,349</u>	<u>2,128,549</u>
Total Charity Funds			

The financial statements on pages 24 to 40 were approved by the trustees on 14 August 2019 and signed on their behalf by:


N O'Hare
Chair


M. Egan
Treasurer

Company registration number: 629916

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Consolidated Cash Flow

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flow/ (outflow) from operating activities		
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	<u>77,629</u>	<u>(374,063)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income and interest received	11,335	11,211
Proceeds from the disposal of fixed asset investments	115,305	26,041
Acquisition of fixed asset investments	(85,964)	(15,049)
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	<u>(24,000)</u>	<u>(1,231)</u>
	<u>16,676</u>	<u>(20,972)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	94,305	(353,091)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>645,160</u>	<u>998,251</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>739,465</u>	<u>645,160</u>
Relating to:		
Cash at bank and in hand	710,460	635,893
Short term deposits including investments	<u>29,005</u>	<u>9,267</u>
	<u>739,465</u>	<u>645,160</u>

Reconciliation of net income/ (expenditure) to net cash flows from operating activities

	2019 £	2018 £
Net income	(65,200)	(311,693)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	31,582	40,208
Net (gains)/ losses on investments	(36,564)	(11,242)
Investment income	(11,335)	(11,211)
(Increase)/decrease in stock	2,058	(4,126)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	215,202	(86,218)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	<u>(58,114)</u>	<u>10,219</u>
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	<u>77,629</u>	<u>(374,063)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

a) Company status

War on Want is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member is limited to £10 per member. It is a charity registered in England and Wales with a registered office at 44-48 Shepherdess Walk, London N1 7JP. Its company number is 629916 and charity number 208724.

b) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). The Company is a public benefit entity for the purposes of FRS 102 and a registered charity established as a company limited by guarantee and therefore has also prepared its financial statements in accordance with the 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 (The FRS 102 Charities SORP) and the Companies Act 2006.

c) Going Concern

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the charitable company to continue as a going concern. The trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In particular the trustees have considered the charitable company's forecasts and projections and have taken account of pressures on donation and investment income. After making enquiries the trustees have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the charitable company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The charitable company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

d) Income

All income is recognised when there is entitlement to the funds, the receipt is probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

Legacies are recognised following probate and once there is sufficient evidence that receipt is probable and the amount of the legacy receivable can be measured reliably. Where entitlement to a legacy exists but there is uncertainty as to its receipt or the amount receivable, details are disclosed as a contingent asset until the criteria for income recognition are met.

e) Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Expenditure includes attributable VAT which cannot be recovered. Payments to partner organisations and other expenditure on operational programmes are accordingly recognised in the period in which they are incurred.

f) Allocation of overhead and support costs

Overhead, support and governance costs are allocated between the cost of raising funds and charitable activities. Overhead, support and governance costs relating to charitable activities have

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

been apportioned between activities and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, for example, allocating office costs per capita, staff costs by time spent and other costs by their usage.

g) Communications costs

Communications costs exclude fundraising communications, but include those for the website, our newsletter, and Up Front, which inform the public of our activities overseas and in the UK. The costs for these activities have been apportioned between the International Programmes and Campaigns departments on the basis of staff costs.

h) Costs of raising funds

The costs of generating funds consist of investment management fees, and the costs of raising funds including an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

i) Charitable activities

Campaigns: our campaigning work in the UK and Europe is split into two thematic areas, Global Justice and Economic Justice.

International Programmes: our work with partner organisations in the global South is split into four thematic areas, Food Justice, Informal Economy, Workers' Rights and Extractives & Conflict Zones.

Costs of charitable activities include direct costs and an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

j) Capitalisation and depreciation of tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets except freehold land so as to write them off over their anticipated useful lives at the following annual rates:

Long leasehold	2% on a straight line basis
Premises refurbishment (major)	10% on a straight line basis
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	25% on a straight line basis
Computer equipment	33 1/3% on a straight line basis
Major computer software	20% on a straight line basis

Tangible fixed assets over £250 are capitalised.

k) Financial Instruments

Investments

Investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price. Realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments are dealt with in the Statement of Financial Activities. Investment income from dividends and disposals is reinvested in the relevant funds.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with a maturity date of three months or less.

Debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors receivable or payable within one year of the reporting date are carried at their transaction price. Debtors and creditors that are receivable or payable in more than one year and not subject to a market rate of interest are measured at the present value of the expected future receipts or payment discounted at a market rate of interest.

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

l) Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items.

m) Reserves policy and fund accounting

The Council have reviewed the charity's need for reserves in line with the guidance issued by the Charity Commission. They have examined the future needs of the charity and as appropriate have set aside designated funds to meet those needs.

Funds held by the charity are as follows:

Unrestricted general funds – these are funds which can be used in accordance with the charitable objects at the discretion of the trustees. The trustees have recently created a Reserves Policy designed to protect the organisation against areas mentioned in our risk review along with unexpected falls in income, unplanned increases in expenditure, reputational risks and unexpected fluctuations in exchange rates.

Unrestricted revaluation reserve – this is a fund used to monitor cumulative gains and losses against our investment assets.

Designated funds – these are funds set aside by the trustees from the unrestricted general funds for specific future purposes or strategic projects.

Restricted funds – these are funds that can only be used for particular restricted purposes within the objects of the charity. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

n) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Balances denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the year end.

o) Pension costs

The charity currently contributes to a group personal pension scheme or other equivalent personal pension arrangements on behalf of eligible employees. Contributions payable are charged to the SOFA as they are made. The company previously operated a defined benefit scheme (prior to 1991) but contributions are no longer made to this scheme and it is currently in the process of being wound up.

p) Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the SOFA in equal annual amounts over the lease term.

q) Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

In the view of the trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

2. Donations and legacies

Year to 31 March 2019	Unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	2019 £
Donations and legacies				
Committed giving	633,687	-	-	633,687
Appeals and donations	149,049	-	50,927	199,976
Legacies	50,000	99,305	-	149,305
	832,736	99,305	50,927	982,968

Year to 31 March 2018	Unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	2018 £
Donations and legacies				
Committed giving	659,680	-	-	659,680
Appeals and donations	206,597	-	13,333	219,930
Legacies	50,000	136,579	-	186,579
	916,277	136,579	13,333	1,066,189

3. Investment income

	Unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	2019 £	2018 £
Bank interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends receivable	11,335	-	-	11,335	11,211
	11,335	-	-	11,335	11,211

All of the prior year investment income was unrestricted.

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

4. Charitable activities

Year to 31 March 2019

Grants received	Unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	2019 £
Comic Relief	-	-	261,062	261,062
European Commission	-	-	10,194	10,194
University Research Funds	-	-	33,796	33,796
Trusts and Foundations	32,271	-	272,741	305,012
	32,271	-	577,793	610,064

Year to 31 March 2018

Grants received	Unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	2018 £
Comic Relief	-	-	189,552	189,552
Big Lottery Fund	-	-	-	-
Trusts and Foundations	38,321	-	346,503	384,824
	38,321	-	536,055	574,376

5. Costs of raising funds

	Other direct costs 2019 £	Support costs (see note 7) 2019 £	Total 2019 £
Year to 31 March 2019			
Investment Management cost	9,603	-	9,603
Fundraising & Support costs	308,490	129,704	438,194
	318,093	129,704	447,797

	Other direct costs 2018 £	Support costs (see note 7) 2018 £	Total 2018 £
Year to 31 March 2018			
Investment Management cost	8,192	-	8,192
Fundraising & Support costs	447,994	133,229	581,223
	456,186	133,229	589,415

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

6. Analysis of charitable expenditure

	Other direct costs 2019 £	Support costs (see note 7) 2019 £	Total 2019 £
Campaigns and Policy			
Economic Justice	199,695	101,982	301,677
Global Justice	137,382	80,219	217,601
Outreach and activism	16,169	-	16,169
International Programmes			
Sweatshops and Plantations	87,988	27,142	115,130
Food Sovereignty	177,030	33,949	210,979
Informal Economies	207,248	34,151	241,399
Conflict Zones	136,292	28,863	165,155
	961,804	306,306	1,268,110
	Other direct costs 2018 £	Support costs (see note 7) 2018 £	Total 2018 £
Campaigns and Policy			
Economic Justice	234,188	103,356	337,544
Global Justice	170,278	75,993	246,271
Outreach and activism	9,974	-	9,974
International Programmes			
Sweatshops and Plantations	110,580	31,624	142,204
Food Sovereignty	274,314	57,426	331,740
Informal Economies	170,858	20,402	191,260
Conflict Zones	109,307	23,320	132,627
	1,079,499	312,121	1,391,620

7. Allocation of support costs and overheads

Year to 31 March 2019

The support costs of the charity consisted of three elements: management, office costs and finance, IT and HR. These costs have been apportioned across the work of the charity from the basis disclosed in note 1(f) and allocated to each of the charity's activities as set out in the table below:

Cost type	Raising funds 2019 £	Charitable activities 2019 £	Total 2019 £	Basis
Management & governance	30,349	106,194	136,543	Time
Office costs	41,866	84,323	126,189	Staff costs
Finance, IT & HR	57,489	115,789	173,278	Staff costs
	129,704	306,306	436,010	

Governance costs of £53,251 are included within Management & Governance.

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Year to 31 March 2018

The support costs of the charity consisted of three elements: management, office costs and finance, IT and HR. These costs have been apportioned across the work of the charity from the basis disclosed in note 1(d) and allocated to each of the charity's activities as set out in the table below:

Cost type	Raising funds 2018 £	Charitable activities 2018 £	Total 2018 £	Basis
Management & governance	23,334	81,647	104,981	Time
Office costs	49,977	102,714	151,691	Staff costs
Finance, IT & HR	60,919	127,760	188,679	Staff costs
	133,230	312,121	445,351	

Governance costs of £32,941 are included within Management & Governance.

8. Analysis of staff costs

	2019 £	2018 £
Staff costs include the following:		
Wages and salaries	699,992	804,721
Social security costs	70,073	82,900
Pension costs	41,987	48,144
	812,052	935,765

The number of employees whose emoluments (salary and benefits in kind) fell within the following bands:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
£60,000 - £69,999	1	1

The total pension contributions paid by the Charity for an employee earning more than £60,000 was £4,199 (2018: £3,740).

9. Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed during the year was 18 (2018: 25) and the average full-time equivalent employees (including casual and part-time staff) during the period was as follows:

	No.	No.
Direct charitable	13	18
Support	5	7

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

10. Trustees and Key Management Personnel

No trustees received emoluments in the period (2018: none). Total travel expenses of £2,168 (2018: £1,748) were paid to 2 trustees (2018: 3 trustees).

Key management personnel include the trustees, the Executive Director, The Director of Finance and Administration, the Director of Fundraising and Communications, The Director of International Programmes and the Director of Campaigns and Policy. The total employee benefits of the Charity's key management personnel were £303,038 (2018: £327,222).

11. Movement in net funds for the year

Movement in net funds is stated after charging:

	2019 £	2018 £
Auditor's remuneration		
• Statutory audit	11,000	11,000
• Other audit	-	-
• Other services	598	1,000
Depreciation – owned assets	31,582	40,208
Foreign currency gains/(losses)	-	-

12. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets	Long Leasehold £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	800,545	266,835	1,067,380
Additions	24,000	-	24,000
At 31 March 2019	824,545	266,835	1,091,380
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2018	124,550	181,236	305,786
Charge for the year	25,483	6,099	31,582
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	150,033	187,335	337,368
Net Book Value			
At 31 March 2019	674,512	79,500	754,012
At 31 March 2018	675,995	85,599	761,594

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

13. Fixed Assets Investments

Movements in fixed asset investments	2019	2018
	£	£
Market value brought forward	555,648	555,398
Additions at cost	85,964	15,049
Disposals at market value	(115,305)	(26,041)
Change of market value	36,564	11,242
Market value carried forward	562,871	555,648
Cash on deposit	29,005	9,267
Total	591,876	564,915
Historical cost or value at date of receipt	510,131	499,965
Analysis by market type:	2019	2018
	£	£
Equities	348,399	359,714
Bonds	174,624	160,797
Alternative investments	39,848	35,137
Cash	29,005	9,267
	591,876	564,915
Analysis of market value between those held within and outside the United Kingdom	2019	2018
	£	£
Within the United Kingdom	363,711	337,051
Outside the United Kingdom	228,165	227,864
	591,876	564,915

The trustees consider that the following individual investment holdings are material, each representing more than 5% of the investment portfolio (Charity only) as at the year-end date.

	Market value
	£
F&C Fund Management Ltd	43,906
Fund Partners Ltd	35,482
Impax Environment Markets Plc	29,791
Janus Henderson Investments	30,174
	139,353

Included above are financial assets measured at fair value through the SOFA of £591,876 (2018: £564,915).

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

14. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Goods for resale	6,183	8,241

15. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	25,542	62,364
Prepayments and accrued income	51,106	229,486
	76,648	291,850

Included in other debtors is £14,760 (2018: £14,760) being repaid under a non-charitable covenant which is due in a period greater than one year. Financial instruments included in the above debtor balances are £57,030 (2018: £282,808).

16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	35,564	91,720
Tax and social security	22,253	20,889
Other creditors	4,284	8,141
Accruals	13,729	13,194
	75,830	133,944

Included in other creditors are outstanding pension contributions amounting to £4,224 (2018: £4,422). Financial instruments included in the above creditor balances are £62,102 (2018: £113,055) (excludes tax, social security & deferred income).

17. Analysis of Charitable funds

Analysis of fund balances between net assets

	Unrestricted funds £	Designated funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Fixed assets	-	754,012	-	754,012
Investments	591,876	-	-	591,876
Net current assets	3,229	411,979	302,253	717,461
	595,105	1,165,991	302,253	2,063,349

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Analysis of unrestricted fund movements

For the year to 31 March 2019

	At 1 April 2018 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Investment gains/ (losses) £	At 31 March 2019 £
Unrestricted						
General fund	417,300	886,118	(882,421)	59,253	-	480,250
Revaluation reserve for investment assets	78,291	-	-	-	36,564	114,855
	495,591	886,118	(882,421)	59,253	36,564	595,105
Designated						
Fixed assets	761,594	-	(31,582)	24,000	-	754,012
Property maintenance & refurbishment	49,669	-	-	(24,000)	-	25,669
Investment in Fundraising	30,442	-	(10,000)	-	-	20,442
Investment in Campaigns	-	-	(18,881)	18,881	-	-
Small grants for partners	4,254	-	-	(4,254)	-	-
Organisational development fund	56,768	-	(1,535)	-	-	55,233
Innovation and Opportunities fund	6,726	-	(75,513)	68,787	-	-
Development of photo library	30,000	-	-	(30,000)	-	-
Investment in digital archiving	25,000	-	-	(25,000)	-	-
Conference 2019	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
Strategy review & development	327,223	99,305	(38,226)	(87,667)	-	300,635
Total designated funds	1,301,676	99,305	(175,737)	(59,253)	-	1,165,991
Total unrestricted funds	1,797,267	985,423	(1,058,158)	-	36,564	1,761,096

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Analysis of unrestricted fund movements

For the year to 31 March 2018

	At 1 April 2017 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Investment gains/ (losses) £	At 31 March 2018 £
Unrestricted						
General fund	660,924	972,133	(1,214,526)	(1,231)	-	417,300
Revaluation reserve for investment assets	67,049	-	-	-	11,242	78,291
	727,973	972,133	(1,214,526)	(1,231)	11,242	495,591
Designated						
Fixed assets	800,571	-	(40,208)	1,231	-	761,564
Property maintenance & refurbishment	49,669	-	-	-	-	49,669
Investment in fundraising	71,637	-	(41,195)	-	-	30,442
Investment in Outreach & Activism	10,000	-	(10,000)	-	-	-
Small grants for partners	4,254	-	-	-	-	4,254
Organisational development fund	62,853	-	(6,085)	-	-	56,768
Innovation and Opportunities fund	64,153	-	(57,427)	-	-	6,726
Development of photo library	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
Investment in digital archiving	25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000
Conference 2018	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
Strategy review & development	194,741	136,579	(4,097)	-	-	327,223
Total designated funds	1,322,878	136,579	(159,012)	1,231	-	1,301,676
Total unrestricted funds	2,050,851	1,108,712	(1,373,538)	-	11,242	1,797,267

As a result of significant legacy income since 2012/13, Trustees have taken the prudent approach of setting aside legacy income in excess of £50,000 in any financial year to invest in new activities and opportunities. The detailed purpose for each designation is given below:

Designated fund	Purpose of designation	Duration from 1 April 2019 (months)
Fixed assets	The majority of the fixed asset reserve (£754,012) represents the long leasehold on War on Want's premises at 44-48 Shepherdess Walk; the remaining reserve represents IT and office equipment, office furniture, the new heating and ventilation system and new office lighting.	Not applicable to fixed asset reserves.
Property maintenance & refurbishment	Trustees created this reserve to provide funds to refurbish the office in 2016-18 and otherwise to ensure that funds remain available to maintain the premises at 44-48 Shepherdess Walk.	24
Investment in fundraising	Trustees have created this fund to allow investment in donor acquisition and retention.	12
Organisational development fund	Trustees have created this reserve to fund staff training and development and organisational learning.	24
Conference 2019	Trustees have set funds aside for our annual conference in 2019/20.	12
Strategic review & development	Trustees have set aside a provision for both the strategic review and for the subsequent new plans & activities.	12

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Analysis of restricted fund movements

For the year to 31 March 2019

Restricted funds	At 31 March 2018 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 31 March 2019 £
Programmes by Theme				
Workers' Rights				
Comic Relief: Street vendors rights in Kenya	12,013	119,648	(104,403)	27,258
Other Worker's Rights funding	16,972	29,852	(37,605)	9,219
Food Sovereignty				
Open Society Foundation	-	73,979	(46,687)	27,292
Other Food Sovereignty funding	20,446	19,177	(22,803)	16,820
Informal Economy				
Comic Relief: Slum dwellers housing rights in SA	79,151	141,414	(121,891)	98,674
University of Sussex Research	38,870	20,689	(47,668)	11,891
Other Informal Economy funding	16,560	-	(16,560)	-
Extractivism, Resources & Conflict				
Christian Aid	-	30,934	(26,743)	4,191
Other Extractivism, Resources & Conflict funding	5,111	89,469	(92,800)	1,780
Campaigns and Policy				
Economic Justice	87,437	81,260	(111,268)	57,429
Global Justice	3,094	22,298	(25,392)	-
Burdon & Blockley Memorial fund	51,628	-	(3,929)	47,699
	331,282	628,720	(657,749)	302,253

For the year to 31 March 2018

Restricted funds	At 31 March 2017 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 31 March 2018 £
Programmes				
Sweatshops and Plantations				
	57,324	40,000	(81,754)	15,570
Food Sovereignty				
Big Lottery Fund: Building FS in Sri Lanka	27,785	-	(27,785)	-
Other Food Sovereignty funding	65,755	32,657	(41,967)	56,445
Informal Economy				
Comic Relief: Street vendors rights in Kenya	58,423	61,280	(107,690)	12,013
Comic Relief: Slum dwellers housing rights in SA	78,021	128,272	(127,142)	79,151
Other Informal Economy funding	3,902	54,870	(35,440)	23,332
Resources & Conflict				
	(16,989)	70,761	(51,160)	2,612
Campaigns and Policy				
Economic Justice	38,519	139,638	(90,720)	87,437
Global justice	20,357	21,910	(39,173)	3,094
Burdon & Blockley fund	56,294	-	(4,666)	51,628
	389,391	549,388	(607,497)	331,282

War on Want

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

18. Operating lease commitments

As at 31 March 2019, War on Want had the following minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases which fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Expiry date:		
Less than one year	5,462	4,638
Between one and two years	9,243	-
Between two and five years	-	-

19. Capital commitment

As of 31 March 2019, War on Want had a capital commitment of £9,000 (2018: £33,000).

20. Related party transactions

M Novelli, trustee, is also the contract signatory for a research grant received from the University of Sussex for £20,689 (2018: £38,870).

