

Trustees' Annual Report & Financial Statements 2024

THE
ANTI-SLAVERY
COLLECTIVE

Turning the Tide Against Modern Slavery

Registered Charity Number: 1191923

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Reference and Administration Details

Trustees:

- HRH Princess Eugenie of York (co-Founder)
- Julia Chastel de Boinville (co-Founder)
- Caroline Haughey OBE KC

Registered address:

The Anti-Slavery Collective
5 Brayford Square
London
E1 0SG

Bankers: Arbuthnot Latham, Harbottle & Lewis LLP, 7 Savoy Court, London, WC2R 0EX

Auditor: KPMG, The Soloist Building, 1 Lanyon Place, Belfast, BT1 3LP

Solicitors: Harbottle & Lewis LLP, 7 Savoy Court, London WC2R 0EX

HM Revenue & Charity Reference Number: ZD10384

Registered Charity Number: 1191923

Note from our CEO

In November 2023, The Anti-Slavery Collective raised £1.1million at our inaugural Force for Freedom Gala.

This was a transformative moment for our organisation. As a result of this incredible generosity, we have been able to scale our organisation with more reach and impact here in the UK, as well as globally. We have expanded our team and launched several cross sector partnerships and projects. Money raised during the gala, alongside grants from trusts and foundations, has helped us to keep Modern Slavery on the agenda.

As we look ahead to 2025, our work remains as urgent as ever. As an organisation we remain committed to keeping modern slavery on the agenda and using the 10 year anniversary of the UK Modern Slavery Act to raise awareness about the devastating human impact of modern slavery and human trafficking.



Sarah Woodcock

The Need

It is estimated that there are 50 million enslaved and trafficked people today – more now than at any point in history. 1 in 150 people living today are in forced labour, debt bondage, domestic servitude, commercial sexual exploitation, or other forms of deeply exploitative labour. Human trafficking is a business, and the commodification of human beings is very lucrative. Today, modern slavery is an exceptionally high reward / low risk business for traffickers. There continues to be a huge global demand for forced or exploitation labour. That includes the demand from businesses for exploitative labour in factories, farming, mines, car washes, sex work, and care homes, to name a few.

It is estimated that 130,000 people are currently living in modern slavery in the UK. In 2023, British citizens were the second most significant number of modern slavery victims recorded in the National Referral Mechanism, with a shocking 78% of them being children. This challenges the common assumption that modern slavery primarily affects people trafficked from other countries. The reality is that modern slavery is a deeply entrenched issue in the UK, which affects British youth and the wider public.

UK consumer behavior fuels modern slavery both domestically and abroad. The connection between modern slavery and everyday household products—such as laptops and smartphones containing cobalt and tantalum—is well documented. Similarly, there is a strong link between the production of cotton, as well as fast fashion and counterfeit fashion products, and modern slavery.



**1 in 150
people live
in forced
labour**



**130,000
people are
currently
living in
modern
slavery in
the UK**



**Everyday
household
products are
connected
to modern
slavery**

Our Impact

2024

MARCH

Apparel Action Forum

According to the 2023 Fashion Transparency Index, \$468 billion of garment imports in the G20 are at risk of modern slavery. The Collective co-hosted a forum with Nick Beighton and Jean Baderschneider for 30+ fashion leaders, the results from which were collated into a White Paper.



JANUARY Davos



Modern slavery is now a part of the official World Economic Forum agenda as a result of efforts made by HPE and Baroness Theresa May and The Collective!

MARCH

Growing our Team

Gala funds have helped us grow our organisation and scale our work, maximising the impact that we can make as an organisation. In April, The Collective welcomed human rights specialist Sarah Woodcock as the new CEO.



Report from the Trustees

History, Objectives, and Activities

Our organisational purpose is to keep Modern Slavery on the agenda, working across three spheres of influence – the business agenda, the political agenda and the public agenda.

We work with policy makers, law enforcement agencies, journalists, academics, NGOs, companies, individuals, and survivors to collaboratively develop solutions to fight modern day slavery and human trafficking.



Help the public recognise the signs of modern slavery and understand both its impact and relevance to their daily lives



Raise awareness about how business and individual choices contribute to modern slavery



Empower individuals and organisations to make ethical choices and reduce demand for exploitative products

Report from the Trustees (continued)

Management & Governance

The Trust is managed by the Trustees. The trust deed requires that there must be at least three Trustees in place. Apart from the original Trustees, every Trustee must be appointed for a term of at least five years by a resolution of the Trustees passed at a special meeting.

The Trustees are made aware of their duties regarding their powers and restrictions of the Trust prior to commencement of their term as Trustee. The existing Trustees have an obligation to ensure that new trustees have the skills, knowledge and experience needed to ensure the effective administration of the Trust. New Trustees are provided with a copy of the deed and any amendments made to it, as well as a copy of the most recent statement of accounts.



Report from the Trustees (continued)

Management & Governance

New Trustees confirm that they have received and understood the documents and sign an Appointment of Trustee confirming that they agree to be bound by the conditions of the declaration.

Trustee governance is to ensure the Trust manifesto is fulfilled. The Trustees voluntarily give their time to supporting the Trust.

The Trustees who held office during the year, and up to the date of signing of the financial statements, were as follows:

- HRH Princess Eugenie of York (co-founder)
- Julia Chastel de Boinville (co-founder)
- Caroline Haughey OBE KC

The Trustees met on three occasions during the year to review the charity operations and objectives. Financial statements are prepared for Trustees at the start of each meeting and these statements include the available funds to be distributed at each meeting of the Trust. Administration and professional services are provided by third parties regarding legal and accounting services, technical support, and public relations.



Report from the Trustees (continued)

Risk Management

The Trustees have considered the major risks to which the Trust is exposed and in response, have established procedures to manage these risks. The major risks identified by the Trustees are as follows:

- Failure to comply with the trust deed
- Failure to raise awareness across the organisation's three spheres of influence: business, political and general public

The establishment of an experienced Trust Board seeks to mitigate these risks.

Procedures and policy for grant making

The Trust did not give any grants in financial year ending April 2024.

Report from the Trustees (continued)

Financial review

In 2024 The Anti-Slavery Collective hosted our inaugural Force for Freedom fundraising gala to raise awareness and generate donations for the charity. At the end of April 2024, The Anti-Slavery Collective carried forward total unrestricted funds of £1.3 million. Funds raised through the gala were from a mixture of corporate, trust, and private individual donors – the spending of which is defined in more detail in our reserves policy below. In the organisation of the event, and at the evening itself, services were provided by a significant number of friends of the Charity and the Trustees at no cost which contributed to the success of the event and the recognition of the importance of the work undertaken by the Charity. The Trustees recognise these services and express their sincere thanks and gratitude.

The main expenditure for the year end April 2024 relates to the hosting of the gala and salary expenditure. Expenditure of the charity over the next financial year will be focussed on delivering on the charitable objectives now that the organisation has been scaled.

Reserves policy

Following the gala, the trustees have reviewed the Reserves Policy to ensure that it supports the Charity's strategic goals. As a result of the gala income a new Reserves Policy has been implemented. It is envisaged that the gala will be hosted every three years. Based on this fundraising cycle and the organisation's size and scale, the Reserves Policy is designed to underwrite the costs of the organisation over a three year period.

Report from the Trustees (continued)

Future plans

As we look forward to 2025, TASC will remain focused on our purpose of keeping modern slavery on the agenda across our three spheres of influence: political, business and public. We will champion best practice, leverage our networks and partner with grassroots organisations to create meaningful change.

Going concern

At the date the Board of Trustees approved the Trust's 2024 financial statements, management was not aware of any material uncertainties that called into question the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern.



Report from the Trustees (continued)

Auditor

During the year, KPMG were appointed as an auditor.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The Trustees who held office at the date of approval of this Trustees' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Trust's auditor is unaware; and each Trustee has taken all the steps that he/ she ought to have taken as a Trustee to make himself/ herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Trust's auditor is aware of that information.

Signed on behalf of the Trustees:



5th February 2025

Julia Chastel de Boinville for and on behalf of Trustees, The Anti-Slavery Collective

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Anti-Slavery Collective ('the Charity') for the year ended 5 April 2024 set out on pages 19 to 27, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 21. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is UK Law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 5 April 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources including its income and expenditure profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council (FRC)'s Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

The trustees have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Charity or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Charity's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the trustee's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Charity's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Charity's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY COLLECTIVE (Continued)

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

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

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

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Charity will continue in operation.

Other matter – prior period financial statements

We note that the prior period financial statements were not audited. Consequently, International Standards on Auditing (UK) require the auditor to state that the corresponding figures contained in these financial statements are unaudited. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Detecting irregularities including fraud

We identified the areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements and risks of material misstatement due to fraud, using our understanding of the entity's industry, regulatory environment and other external factors and inquiry with the trustees. In addition, our risk assessment procedures included: inquiring with the trustees as to the Charity policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations and prevention and detection of fraud; inquiring whether the trustees have knowledge of any actual or suspected non-compliance with laws or regulations or alleged fraud; inspecting the Charity regulatory and legal correspondence; and reading Board minutes.

We discussed identified laws and regulations, fraud risk factors and the need to remain alert among the audit team.

The Charity is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including companies and financial reporting legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items, including assessing the financial statement disclosures and agreeing them to supporting documentation when necessary.

The Charity, is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these non-direct laws and regulations to inquiry of the trustees and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. These limited procedures did not identify actual or suspected non-compliance.

We assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. As required by auditing standards, we performed procedures to address the risk of management override of controls. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In response to risk of fraud, we also performed procedures including: identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation; evaluating the business purpose of significant unusual transactions; assessing significant accounting estimates for bias; and assessing the disclosures in the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY COLLECTIVE (Continued)

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remains a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' report Note from the CEO, The Need, Our Impact . The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Charities Act 2011 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the Charity has not kept sufficient accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations required to complete our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 18, the trustees are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY COLLECTIVE (Continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

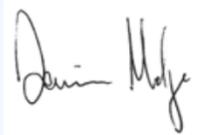
We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud, other irregularities or error, and to issue an opinion in an auditor's report. 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, other irregularities or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Charity's members, as a body, in accordance with the 144 Charities Act 2011. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Charity'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 anyone other than the Charity and the Charity's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dominic Mudge', is written on a small rectangular piece of white paper.

Dominic Mudge (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
KPMG Statutory Auditor

5th February, 2025

Statement of trustees' responsibilities in respect of the trustees' report and the financial statements

The trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

UK law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. They have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and applicable law.

The Charity financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources including its income and expenditure of the Charity for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the charities ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the applicable law. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the charity and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charities website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board



----- Trustee

05th February 2025

	Note	2024	Unaudited 2023
Income from:		£	£
Other income/donations	3	1,567,317	47,509
Investment income	3	4,452	381
Total income		1,571,769	47,890
Expenditure on:			
Other Expenditure	4	(378,446)	(41,192)
Total Expenditure		(378,446)	(41,192)
Net movement in funds for the year		1,193,323	6,698
Reconciliation of funds:			
Total funds brought forward		100,973	94,275
Total funds carried forward		1,294,296	100,973

Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating the Income and Expenditure account) for the year ended 5 April 2024

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All of the above relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 21 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

	Note	2024	Unaudited 2023
		£	£
Fixed assets	7	502	-
Cash at bank and in hand		1,294,664	102,348
		1,295,166	102,348
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(870)	(1,375)
Net current assets		1,293,794	100,973
Net assets		1,294,296	100,973
Trust funds			
Unrestricted income funds	9	(1,294,296)	(100,973)
Total charity funds		(1,294,296)	(100,973)

Balance Sheet as at 5 April 2024

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on Wednesday 5th February 2025 and signed on their behalf by:



Julia de Boinville, Trustee

The notes on pages 21 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Registration no. 1191923

Notes to the financial statements

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (“FRS 102”), and the Charities Act 2011.

The Trust became registered with the Charities Commission for England and Wales on 21 October 2020 and is required to comply with The Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 from the date of registration.

The charity is a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

There are no material uncertainties about the Trust’s ability to continue as a going concern and therefore the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the accruals concept and provide information that is relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The Trust is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

2. Accounting Policies

Incoming resources

Incoming resources are recognised in the statement of financial activities (SoFA) when:

- the Trust becomes entitled to the resources;
- it is probable they will receive the resources; and
- the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Incoming resources with related expenditure

Where incoming resources have related expenditure (as with fundraising or contract income) the incoming resources and related expenditure are reported gross in the SoFA.

Tax reclaims on donations and gifts

Incoming resources from tax reclaims are included in the SoFA at the same time as the gift to which they relate.

Gifts in kind

Gifts in kind are accounted for at a reasonable estimate of their value to the Trust or the amount actually realised.

Donated services and facilities

These are included in incoming resources (with an equivalent amount in resources expended) where the benefit to the Trust is reasonably quantifiable, measurable and material. The value placed on these resources is the estimated value to the Trust of the service or facility received.

Volunteer help

The value of any voluntary help received is not included in the financial statements but is described in the Trustees' annual report.

Investment income

Investment income is bank interest and is included in the financial statements when receivable.

Liability recognition

Liabilities are recognised as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the Trust to pay out resources.

Governance costs

Governance costs include costs associated with the preparation and audit of financial statements, the costs of Trustee meetings and costs of any legal advice to the Trustees on governance or constitutional matters.

Grants with performance conditions

Where the Trust gives a grant with conditions for its payment being a specific level of service or output to be provided, such grants are only recognised in the SoFA once the recipient of the grant has provided the specified service or output.

Grants payable without performance conditions

Grants are recognised in the financial statements when a commitment has been made and there are no conditions to be met relating to the grant which remain in the control of the Trust.

Other debtors/creditors

Other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Allocation of support costs

Support costs are allocated to charitable activities and are disclosed in note 4.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the Trust.

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following basis:

Computers 25% Straight line.

Property, plant and equipment purchases above £500 are capitalised.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities

3. Analysis of income

	2024	Unaudited 2023
	£	£
Donations	(184,760)	(47,509)
Donations at events and auction income	(1,378,307)	-
Other revenue	(4,250)	-
Income from donations	(1,567,317)	(47,509)
<i>Investment income</i>		
Interest receivable	(4,452)	(381)
Total income	(1,571,769)	(47,890)

Notes (continued)

4. Analysis of expenditure

	2024	Unaudited 2023
	£	£
Events	281,885	3,881
Salary	28,183	32,933
Advertising	11,436	2,398
Tax and legal	6,600	840
Other	50,342	1,140
Total expenditure	378,446	41,192

5. Trustee remuneration and expenses

No such amounts were paid to Trustees in the current or prior year.

6. Corporation tax

The Trust is exempt from tax on income and gains to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects. At 5 April 2024 no provision was necessary.

Notes (continued)

7. Fixed Assets

	Computer equipment
At beginning of year	-
Additions	502
Disposals	-
Depreciation	-
At end of year	502
Net book value	
At end of year	502
At beginning of year	-

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	Unaudited 2023
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	870	1,375

Notes (continued)

9. Analysis of charitable funds

	£
Funds brought forward at 5 April 2023	(100,973)
Net movement in funds for the year	(1,193,323)
Funds carried forward at 5 April 2024	(1,294,296)

10. Transactions with related parties

During the year the Trust has no related party transactions.

11. Ultimate controlling party

The Trustees do not consider the Trust to have an ultimate controlling party.

Notes (continued)

12. Contingent liabilities and commitments

There are no contingent liabilities or commitments at 5 April 2024 (2023: £Nil).

13. Subsequent events

There are no events since the balance sheet date that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

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