

Peter Tatchell Foundation

Trustees' Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31st October 2023

Registered Charity No. 1178107
Registered Company No. 7805736

Contents	Page
Charity Information.....	3
Trustees' Annual Report.....	4 - 28
Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities.....	29
Report of the Independent Examiner	30
Statement of Financial Activities.....	31
Balance Sheet.....	32
Statement of Cashflows.....	33
Notes to the Accounts.....	34 - 38

Charity Information

Charity Registration No. 1178107

Company No. 7805736

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Trustees Report

The Trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31st October 2023. The statements appear in the format required by the Statement of Recommended Practice for the Accounting and Reporting by Charities. The report and financial statements also comply with the Companies Act 2006 as the company was incorporated by guarantee on 11/10/2011. It has no share capital and is a registered charity.

Objectives and Activities

Objectives

The charity's objects ('Objects') are specifically restricted to the following:
To promote human rights (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations conventions and declarations) throughout the world by all or any of the following means:

- Monitoring abuses of human rights
- Obtaining redress for the victims of human rights abuse
- Relieving need among the victims of human rights abuse
- Research into human rights issues
- Providing technical advice to government and others on human rights matters
- Contributing to the sound administration of human rights law
- Commenting on proposed human rights legislation
- Raising awareness of human rights issues
- Promoting public support for human rights
- Promoting respect for human rights among individuals and corporations
- International advocacy of human rights
- Eliminating infringements of human rights

In furtherance of that object but not otherwise, the trustees shall have power to engage in political activity provided that the trustees are satisfied that the proposed activities will further the purposes of the charity to an extent justified by the resources committed and the activity is not the dominant means by which the charity carries out its objects.

Activities

We provide advice, information, support, case work, education, awareness, research, publicity and advocacy on human rights issues and human rights law to individuals, organisations, and governmental bodies.

We do case work advising and supporting individuals who are victims of human rights violations. We advocate for their human rights and, where appropriate, refer them to specialist agencies. We also seek to influence public consciousness, values and culture regarding human rights (which include the related issues of equality, diversity and non-discrimination). We initiate and intervene in public debates to promote awareness of human rights issues and law among the public and social institutions. We seek to ensure that human

rights law is known, understood and observed. Where we comment on proposed legislation affecting human rights it is with a view to educating the public on its contents. We do this via news releases, media interviews, articles, education, seminars, conferences, research, private and public meetings, lectures and social media.

The Peter Tatchell Foundation works on a selected range of human rights law and issues in the UK and in support of victims of human rights abuses in selected other countries. Both are decided on the basis of one or more of the following criteria:

- When individuals or organisations affected by human rights law or abuse ask us for advice or assistance.
- When few other organisations are addressing a human rights issue and we can therefore fulfil an unmet need.
- When we feel it is important to question conventional thinking and practice to ensure that universal human rights and law are upheld for everyone – not only for the majority.
- When we can bring a unique perspective to a particular human rights issue or support human rights in a way that is not being supported by others.
- When individuals, organisations or institutions seek our advice, input or expertise on human rights issues and law.

We consciously aim to avoid duplicating the work of other human rights bodies and our selective, targeted approach gives us significant impact despite our small size.

Structure Governance and Management

The Peter Tatchell Foundation is a human rights organisation, incorporated on 11/10/2011 as a Company Limited by Guarantee No. 07805736 and registered as a Charity on 26/4/2018 No. 1178107.

We have a Board of Trustees (the Board) who are charged with the proper conduct of the Peter Tatchell Foundation in achieving its charitable objects and The Peter Tatchell Foundation conforms fully to the Charity Commission's guidance on the requirements of charitable objects and public benefit.

The Trustees regularly review the activities of the Peter Tatchell Foundation to ensure that its activities are undertaken in furtherance of its stated charitable objects.

The Board is made up of professionals from a diverse range of backgrounds who are supportive of the Peter Tatchell Foundation's charitable objects.

The recruitment of new Trustees is open and skills based. All new Trustees are briefed on the Memorandum & Articles of Association, policies, procedures, delegation of authority, risk

register, reserves, recruitment, conflict of interest and current and previous years financial performance.

The Chair is responsible for the leadership of the Board, ensuring that all Trustees are able to play a full part in its activities and that they conform to their obligations as Trustees. They are also

The Chair is responsible for advising the Board on governance matters and for ensuring information flows effectively between the Trustees and to the Director (and through him/her to other staff).

The Board determines the work of the Foundation. It receives regular detailed briefings, reports and recommendations from relevant Trustees and the Director of the Peter Tatchell Foundation on its activities, financial management and current/future plans. This enables the Board to robustly monitor, evaluate and develop the organisation to achieve its charitable objects.

The roles of the Chair and the Director are separated, with clear guidance to support the division of tasks and responsibilities. The Director is appointed by the Board and is answerable to them. He/she administers the day-to-day work of the Peter Tatchell Foundation, operating under the Board's guidance and supervision, within parameters determined by the Board. The staff/volunteers/friends work under the guidance and supervision of the Director and the Board and are answerable to both. Volunteers and friends assist our full-time staff in back office duties, and we are very grateful for their support. All Trustees are empowered and encouraged to challenge and make enquiries to the Chair, Treasurer, Secretary, Director and other Board members, to ensure the Peter Tatchell Foundation's compliance with, and achievement of, its charitable objects.

The Peter Tatchell Foundation undertakes limited campaigning work and political activity. It is a minority element of our overall work. Any campaigning and political activity is undertaken strictly for the pursuit and delivery of the PTF's charitable purposes.

The Board of Trustees will undertake an assessment as to the reasonable likelihood of success in furthering the Peter Tatchell Foundation's charitable purposes for the public benefit, before undertaking any such political or campaigning activity.

In terms of campaign work, the Peter Tatchell Foundation will assist individuals around the world to observe and uphold their human rights under international and respective national laws, be it statutory, constitutional, common law or treaty based.

In terms of political activity, the Peter Tatchell Foundation will on occasion seek to influence the Government as to a change in law which breaches human rights (or seek to maintain a law which preserves human rights). Only a limited, small proportion of the Peter Tatchell Foundation's time, funds and resources will be dedicated to political activity or campaign work in any given year. The proportion of resources dedicated to such activities may vary in the short term in keeping with the Charity Commission's guidance in this area.

The Peter Tatchell Foundation is politically neutral, does not have a political purpose and is not aligned to any political party. The trustees and staff fully understand that only limited political activity or campaign work can be undertaken and then only to achieve the PTF's charitable purposes.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the duty in Part 1, Section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 to have due regard to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit 'Charities and Public Benefit'.

Achievements and Performance

The Peter Tatchell Foundation (PTF) has remained a lifeline for many people.

In 2023 we continued to receive an increasing number of calls for help from Afghanistan following the deterioration of the situation after the Taliban takeover.

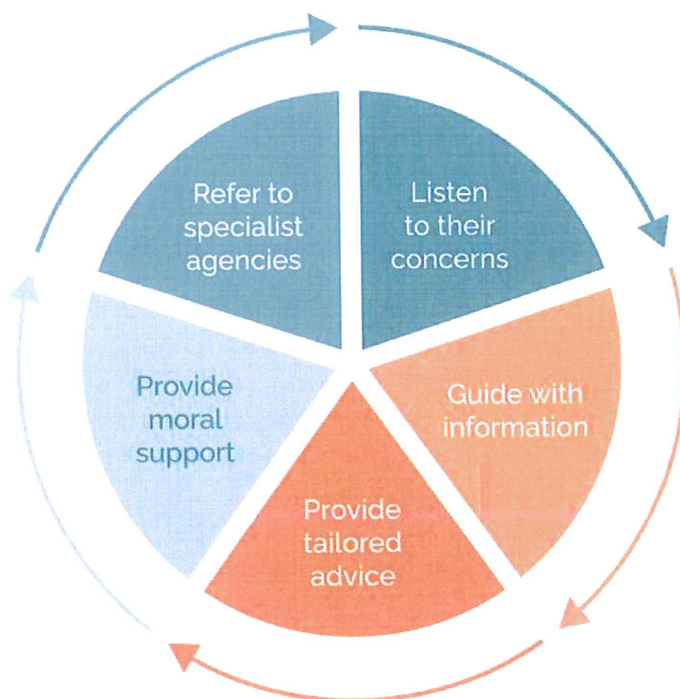
We have been working closely with Nemat Sadat and the LGBT+ refugee support organisation Roshaniya.

This report documents our work giving advice, support and practical aid to individuals who are victims of injustices, such as discrimination and hate crime.

We are particularly proud of our success in helping to win asylum in the United Kingdom for refugees fleeing persecution by repressive regimes.

Despite our limited size and funding, our Charity, The Peter Tatchell Foundation still manages to make a positive difference in many people's lives every year.

Since 2012 we have helped over 2,300 people through our casework. We are making a tangible, positive difference to the lives of people who have suffered discrimination, hate crime, miscarriages of justice, mental health issues and those who are seeking refugee status. One of our great strengths is our ability to respond professionally and compassionately to calls for help wherever they are from.



The Peter Tatchell Foundation receives requests for help from all over the UK and around the world.

Very often people contacting us are depressed, harassed and emotionally drained. The PTF is a small organisation with limited resources.

Despite this, we assist people in a number of ways.

This casework service is provided free of charge and funded by our donors, to whom we are very grateful.

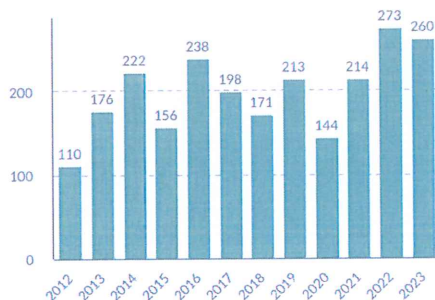
Fig 1. How We Help

Key facts:

Case work 2023

Despite our small size and limited resources, we receive help requests from across the UK and around the world. We listen, provide moral support, offer guidance, and connect people with specialist agencies

Casework over the years



Our Reach



Beyond LGBT+ asylum cases, we assist individuals facing various human rights issues, including discrimination, hate crimes, harassment, police misconduct, and historic gay sex convictions.

Afghanistan & Pakistan



We received harrowing reports of severe persecution against LGBT+ individuals, women, human rights defenders, and liberals in Afghanistan. Calls for help from Pakistan have also surged as the situation deteriorates.



We helped 21 people from Afghanistan and 57 from Pakistan

The people we helped

22% of the people we helped are from the UK



Since 2012 we have helped over 2300 people



We helped people from 36 different countries



In 2022 we helped 260 people



LGBT+ asylum issues represents 71% of cases



78% of the people we helped are International

The biggest single category of people contacting us are those seeking asylum because they are persecuted for being LGBT+



A high proportion of the people we helped are from Afghanistan & Pakistan

Why do people come to us:

We are known for getting things done. Peter Tatchell is a nationally and internationally renowned human rights defender with over 57 years' experience. It is this high profile that makes the Peter Tatchell Foundation the first point of contact for help on issues such as discrimination, asylum, harassment and hate crime, particularly for LGBT people.

Some of the people we helped:

Dimitri *, Nationality: Chechen



The Chechen Republic is a republic of the Russian Federation that enjoys wide autonomy under the warlord Ramzan Kadyrov. Since 2017, there has been a violent crackdown on the LGBT+ community. Ramzan Kadyrov has even launched a 'virtue campaign' to encourage 'traditional values' and encourage so-called 'honour'

killing. Local authorities in Chechnya are even pressuring families to undertake such so-called 'honour' killing. Law enforcement across Chechnya began rounding up, imprisoning and torturing gay men and women too. Entrapment of gay people is common, often leading to torture, imprisonment and even death.

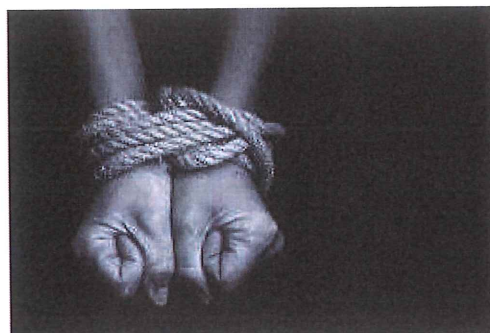
Dimitri *, story in his own words:

I am Dimitri*, a Chechen living in one of the post-soviet countries. For a few years, I have been struggling with my sexuality, and I was being harassed. But things got even worse when, on one fateful day, my relatives found out that I was gay when they eavesdropped on me. I thought I was being careful, but that was not enough. I was so

afraid of what they would do to me that I ran away. I thought I could find my way and hopefully live peacefully. But I was terribly wrong; they searched for me and even reported that I was missing to the police. I was caught up by the police, who handed me over to my relatives.

I was told that I brought terrible shame to the family and that I needed correction. They started to beat me and said that only my blood would wash away the shame and sin that I brought to the family. I was beaten with a stick and punched so hard that I lost my teeth in the process. Yet, they were not satisfied. I implored them to stop, but it was pointless. There was no one to go to for help, and I felt utterly powerless.

I did not know what would be done to me, and every day, I was terrified that they would kill me since so-called 'honour' killing is rife here. My relatives chose what was to be an even worse option. They reached out to my older brothers in Chechnya, who worked under Kadyrov and transferred me back to them in



Chechnya. They took my mother as well with me and warned me that she would be harmed and even killed if I ever dared to escape. They said they were doing me a favour and that I should be thankful that they were 'caring' for me and the family's honour.

I was totally broken, losing hope day by day. What could I do? Who could I speak to? I felt life was no longer worth living. I was their prisoner, and I did not know what to expect.

What came next was so traumatic that I still shiver while thinking of it. My brothers wanted to correct me. It has been horrible already. Could it get even worse? I dread to think of it. Soon, I was subjected to the most brutal torture. They experimented on me so they could replicate these gruesome techniques on others.

First, I was put in a pit in a village without food for many days. I can still remember how hard these days were in that small space where I was a prisoner. After some days, someone just appeared and threw a few scraps of bread at me. It fell on the ground, and I still remember devouring these crumbs. I was treated like a wild animal, and I remember how cold and hungry I felt during those days. It was horrible, and I just wanted the ordeal to end.

I was totally confused when they finally took me out of the pit. Sadly, this was not the end of my ordeal. I was forced to take several pills; I still don't know what they were, and then the torture started. They beat me up with hoses repeatedly, up to the point that my skin was broken and I was bleeding; even my screams imploring them to stop did nothing. There was no pity nor an end in sight for my torture.



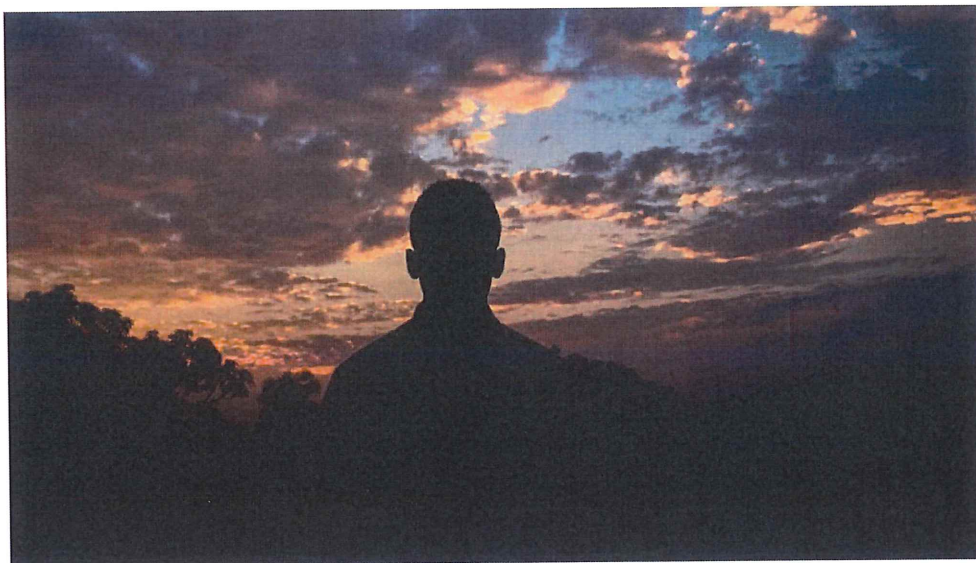
At this point, I was physically and mentally broken, and I just wanted the pain to stop. I would have done anything to stop this pain. But they were not satisfied and took me later to watch others being tortured. They warned me that this would happen to me if I did not correct myself. To be honest, by now, I had lost all hope. I was living in hell. Every day was an agony.

Around the same time, my mother's mental health began to deteriorate. She was becoming increasingly erratic. It was as if she was here, but her mind was gone. It all happened in a very odd way. I can only suspect they were responsible for her situation as she has never been like that. But to this date, I don't know what they did to her.

All of this abject treatment continued until I started saying I did not know who I was. I began to agree that the torture and treatment was working. They decided to force me into a marriage and warn me that they will know for sure if I am cured after the marriage. They said if I did not sleep with my wife, I would disappear. No one would be looking for me, and my mother would disappear. They asserted that if this were to happen, our family would be totally cleansed.

I pretended hard to be heterosexual. It was the only way to survive. I was allowed a little bit more freedom, and at least the torture stopped. I realised this would be only a temporary respite and reached out to the Peter Tatchell Foundation with little hope for my case. I was too afraid to reach out to anyone in Russia. You see, so many people have been trapped by others pretending to help. I was terrified to ask for help; I thought my brothers would find out, and it would be my end. It took time to agree to take the risk. Luckily for me, I was able to escape Chechnya and Russia with the help of the North Caucasus Crisis Group. Today, I am free and trying hard to rebuild my life, and I wanted to share my story with people about the terrible situation that gay men like me faced in Chechnya.

*We used a pseudonym to protect his identity.



Imran, Nationality: Pakistani

Pakistan is one of the countries in the Commonwealth that criminalises homosexuality. In terms of legal statutes, it has one of the harshest anti-gay laws in the world: with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. It is one of only a handful of states that stipulates such a penalty for homosexual acts. Political and religious leaders, who wield much influence, have frequently denounced LGBT+ people and especially LGB as “un-Islamic” and “immoral.”

Imran story in his own words:

Growing up as a schoolboy, I grappled with feelings of being different from my peers. While they talked about women, I found myself wondering why they didn't talk about men, too.

I was raised in a deeply religious family. I was taught that Islam forbade relationships outside of marriage, and same-sex relationships were condemned. This was reinforced by our Mosque's Imam, who warned of severe punishments for such "sins," including stoning to death.

One harrowing day, while playing cricket with friends, I witnessed a brutal scene of violence against two naked boys. They were being beaten with sticks and stoned by a frenzied mob while the police stood by.

My elder brother, who shockingly agreed with the violence, insisting the boys deserved to die on the spot. Their only crime, I later found out, was that they were gay. Days went by after, and I could not still hear their screams. I have been having nightmares ever since.

Obviously petrified, I struggled to come to terms with my own bisexuality. I was unable to confide in anyone for fear of persecution. People could have killed me. I felt I was alone, alone with this heavy secret that brought shame on me. I remained quiet and refused to talk to my first crush, Hasan*. It was a forbidden love. I was terrified that someone would find out about my feelings, and I would be killed. I never told him anything for fear of bringing harm to him and to me. The vision of these naked boys being beaten paralysed all my actions.

Around the same time, the family were pressuring me to get married. I resisted as long as I could. Trapped with no other choice, I was forced into a marriage. It was a loveless marriage. Every day, I kept asking myself why my life was so miserable despite my wife being very caring and looking after me very well. I always felt lonely and incomplete.

I decided to come to the UK on a study visa, hoping it would help me see clearly. This is when I met a fellow bisexual guy, Adil*. For the first time in my life, I felt understood, I felt heard, and I felt I was no longer alone. Eventually, we formed a relationship, and I delayed my return to Pakistan as much as I could.



One fateful day, during an argument with my wife, I let it slip that I was bisexual. This had an explosive effect. There was no understanding or attempt to engage with me but simply hate. She told the family, and my whole life changed overnight. Threats and intimidation were frequent, and I was told that if I dared to return to Pakistan, they would

hunt and kill me. Everyone that I knew there suddenly turned out to be hostile and even wanted my death. What choice did I have?

Fearing for my safety and unable to live discreetly anymore, I had no option but to stay in the UK. This is where I found support in the LGBT+ community, mainly through the Peter Tatchell Foundation and the Say It Loud Club. Last year, I even won the New Player of the Year Award from Graces Cricket Club, the First LGBTQI+ Cricket Club in the UK. I could finally be myself and free.

Although my relationship with Adil* broke down, I found love in the most unsuspected place. My friend Yusuf* and I got closer until he became my partner. I had hoped we would live together, but fate decided otherwise. He was diagnosed with bone marrow cancer and sadly passed away in 2023. I felt again alone and struggling to navigate the asylum process. The Peter Tatchell Foundation has been assisting me on this complicated journey.

I have filed my asylum application and am currently waiting for the decision. This is mentally draining as I live every day with the fear of being put into detention or, worse, deported. Deportation would mean death for me in Pakistan. I hope I will be granted refugee status and able to live just like anybody else without the fear of being persecuted for who I love.

*Names have been altered.



Rosemary, Nationality: Nigerian



In Nigeria, same-sex sexual activity is illegal under the Criminal Code Act and the Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Act 2013 (SSMPA). These laws criminalise acts described as 'carnal knowledge against the order of nature', 'gross indecency', same-sex unions, and LGBT advocacy, with penalties of up to fourteen years' imprisonment.

The laws apply to both men and women. Additionally, same-sex sexual activity is also criminalised at the state level through Sharia law – where homosexuality carries the death penalty.

Rosemary story in his own words:

I am Rosemary Ngozi Ogwuiké. I am a lesbian and this my story. Growing up, I always felt different, but I couldn't quite understand or explain why. In school, I was constantly surrounded by women and girls and when puberty hit, I found myself paying more attention to those young women rather than men. I felt an emotional and physical attraction towards women. Though I didn't fully understand what was happening to me, it felt right.

The people around me, including my teachers and mother, noticed I was different. As punishment and an attempt to "correct" me, my mother forced me to undergo female genital mutilation. It was torture. Even now, tears fill my eyes as I remember that event. The pain, trauma and shock never left me. The physical and psychological pain was immense, and I had no one who understood what I was going through. My own mother believed it would correct me. From that moment, I couldn't feel any sexual pleasure because of what they did to me.

In college, I shared a room with another young woman on campus. It was there that I began to understand my sexuality better and realised I wasn't alone. There were others who felt the same way. For the first time in my life, I felt understood. I understood myself better and could express my feelings. My roommate supported me and helped me heal from the trauma of female genital mutilation.

While in college, I met a young woman named Amy*. She became one of my greatest loves, though I didn't know it at the time. We met at a party, our eyes met, and we danced together. It was love at first sight. From then on, we were inseparable, though we had to keep our love a secret.

After finishing our studies at college, we moved to Lagos for work. In our small shared room, our love and connection blossomed. But we knew it was a forbidden love, and if anyone found out, we would face expulsion, rape, or even death.



We found a balance in our lives, but it was not to last. My family increasingly pressured me to get married. I was over 30, and my unmarried status raised suspicions. I was told I was bringing shame to the family. Cornered and without options, I succumbed to the pressure and was forced into a marriage to a man. It was hard, but I had no choice. Amaka and I decided to keep seeing each other, knowing that she too would be forced into a marriage sooner or later. We believed that marriage would give us cover and allow us to see each other.

I got married. It was a loveless marriage, and every night felt like torture with my husband next to me. But I still had some courage left, thanks to Amaka. She continued to visit frequently under the guise of being my best friend. When my husband was not around, she would spend days with me. But our little peace was not meant to last. One

fateful day, we were careless. My husband came back earlier than expected and found us in bed together. What followed was one of the most terrifying experiences of my life. I was beaten, spat on, and kicked like a beast. In the confusion, Amaka escaped, but I was held in the house. My husband screamed, called the neighbours, and summoned my parents. I was subjected to abject humiliation and beatings. When my mother arrived, she disowned me, saying I was cursed and that the people around should decide my punishment. I feared I would be lynched on the spot.

In the chaos and shouting, I managed to run away. I didn't know where to go for refuge. My only hope was to find Amaka. She hid me for some time and even arranged for my escape to Germany. I didn't know the country or what I would do there, but staying in Nigeria meant almost certain death.

In Germany, I felt completely lost. I got involved with a local church, and through them, I learned that the UK was more welcoming and had less of a language barrier. In 2009, I managed to reach the UK. The people who brought me to the UK used me for house chores and childcare but did not guide or help me apply for asylum. I didn't know what options were available to me.

By 2011, these people pushed me out onto the streets, and I had nowhere to go. I ended up sitting in a McDonald's, thinking about my life, having given up all hope. Just then, a Hungarian man approached me. Despite not wanting to talk to him, I opened up in tears and told him my life story. He took pity on me and helped me a lot during that time. He was like a guardian angel.



We lived together for some time before he returned to Hungary, where I once again felt alone. I gravitated towards a local Nigerian church, made new friends, but still kept my sexuality a secret. I met a man there who needed a place to stay, and I offered him a temporary arrangement. Little did I know this would have devastating consequences.

One month into his stay, while I was out shopping, my neighbour called to tell me Immigration Enforcement officers were at my place. I returned home to find three officers in my house. They believed the man staying with me was my husband and did not believe my explanations. The next morning, I was sent to the infamous Yarl's Wood Detention Centre. It felt like a prison, with high walls and overcrowded conditions. I didn't know who to fear more—the inmates, if they found out I was a lesbian, or the guards.

After four months, I was released. During these dark times, I entered a romantic relationship with a woman who knew groups that supported lesbian refugees. Encouraged by her, I approached various groups, including the Peter Tatchell Foundation. My first asylum claim was rejected, and I was devastated. I wanted to end my life but, with support, lodged an appeal. It was also rejected.

Now, I am planning to submit a fresh claim. If I had known about the available procedures and support earlier, I would have done this sooner. Being sent back to Nigeria would mean death for me. I hope to make the UK my new home and give back to the country that I pray will grant me refuge.

*Names have been altered.



Case work in brief:

In 2023, we assisted 260 individuals. Many of these individuals required extensive correspondence and support. This is illustrated in Fig 2. Case work over the years.

Since 2012, we have assisted over **2,300** people.

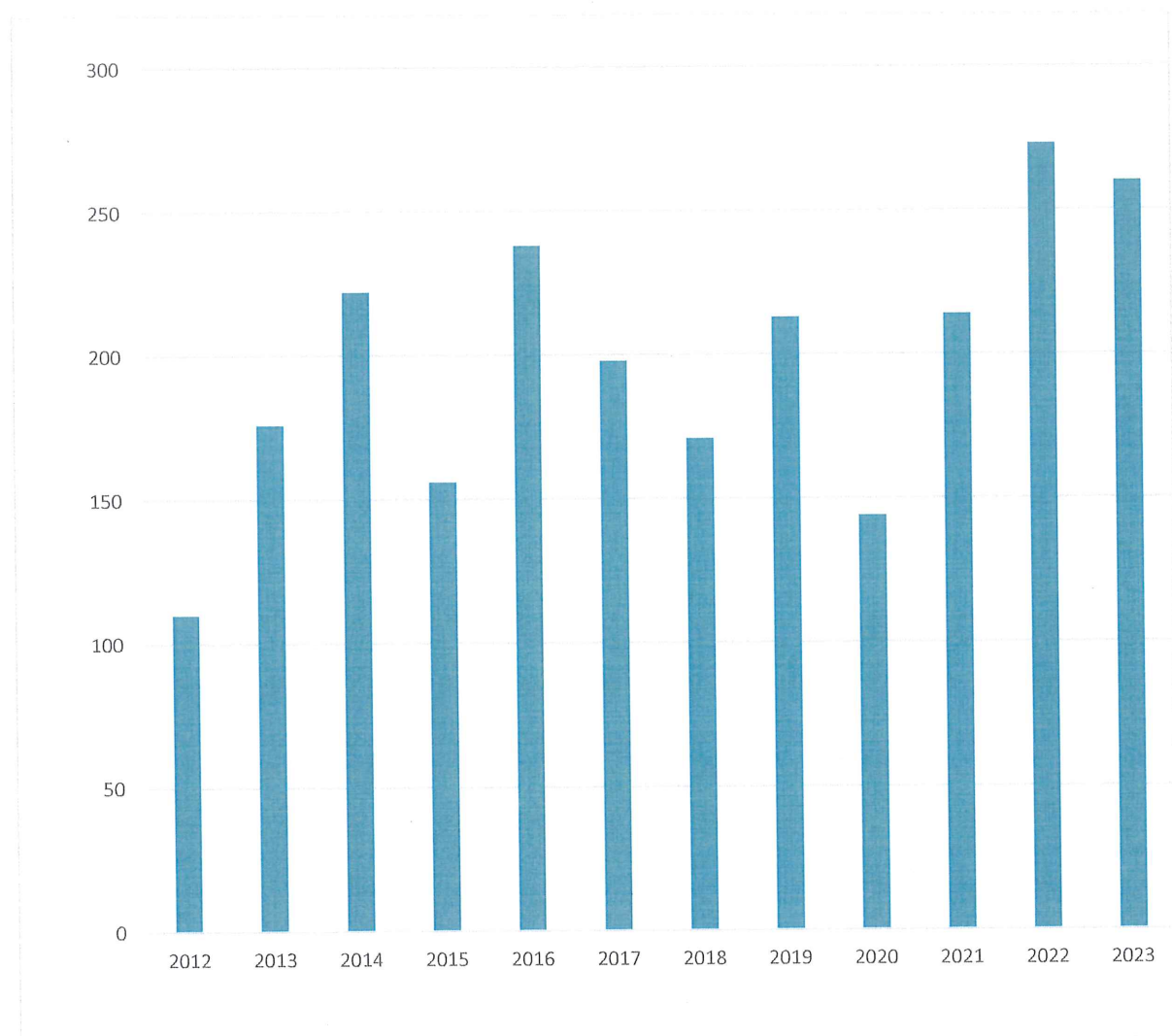


Fig 2. Case work Over the Year

7. Global reach:

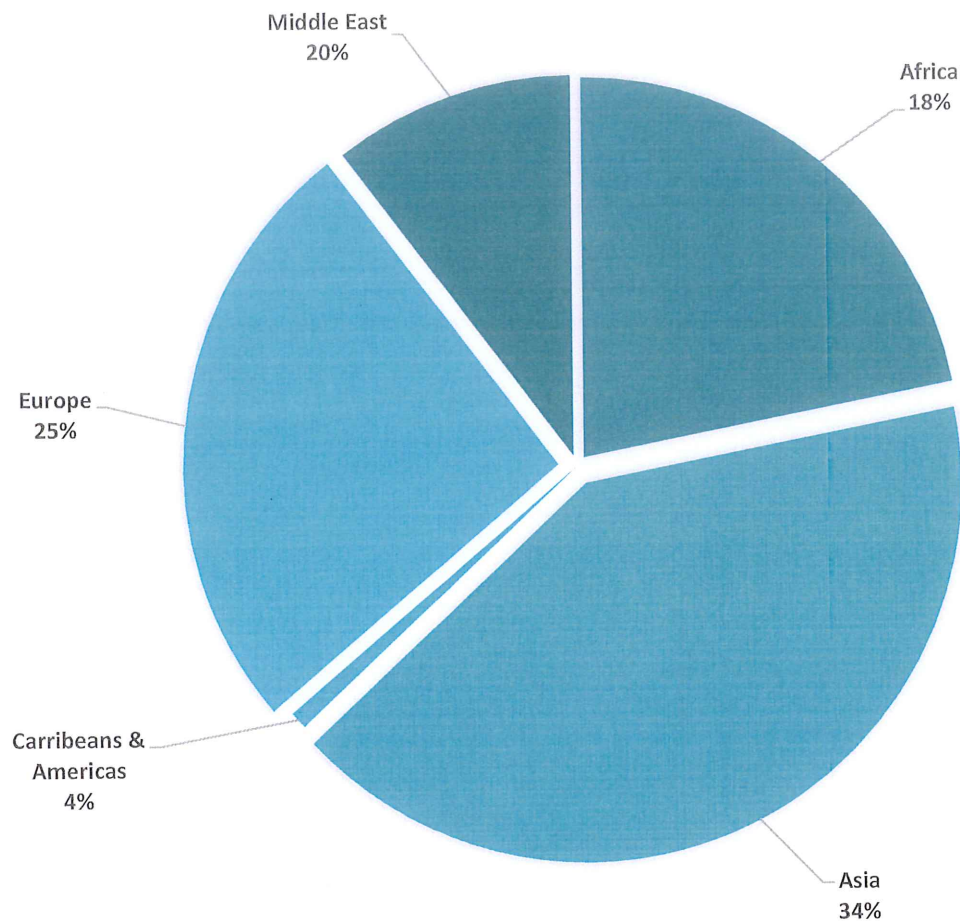


Fig 3. Casework: Requests for Help by Country of Origin & region

Around 77% of people we help have an international background. Over 50% of the people that we assist are from the Commonwealth, which remains a bastion of homophobia with over half of the Commonwealth countries still criminalising homosexuality. An estimated 100-200 million LGBT+ citizens across the Commonwealth face criminalization simply for being who they are. These oppressive laws starkly violate the Commonwealth Charter, which promises equality and condemns all forms of discrimination.

The roots of these anti-LGBT+ laws trace back to British colonial rule, when homophobic legislation was imposed on these nations. Despite gaining independence, many of these countries have chosen to retain these outdated and unjust laws.

It is a tragic irony that the Commonwealth, which stands for unity and equality, continues to harbour such discrimination. In seven Commonwealth countries—Bangladesh, Barbados, Guyana, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Uganda—same-sex acts are punishable by life imprisonment. In Brunei, the death sentence for such acts has been suspended but not officially repealed. Additionally, in certain regions of Nigeria and Pakistan, homosexuality is still punishable by death.

The Peter Tatchell Foundation stands firm in its belief that nations criminalizing LGBT+ individuals should face suspension from the Commonwealth. This stance is a call for justice and equality, urging the Commonwealth to uphold human rights and protect the dignity of all its citizens, regardless of their sexual orientation.

By advocating for this suspension, we aim to send a powerful message: that discrimination and persecution have no place in the Commonwealth.

Our reach extends across the globe. We have provided crucial support to people from 36 different countries, each facing unique challenges. Our efforts have touched lives of people from : Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, India, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom (UK), the USA, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

8. The range of issues:

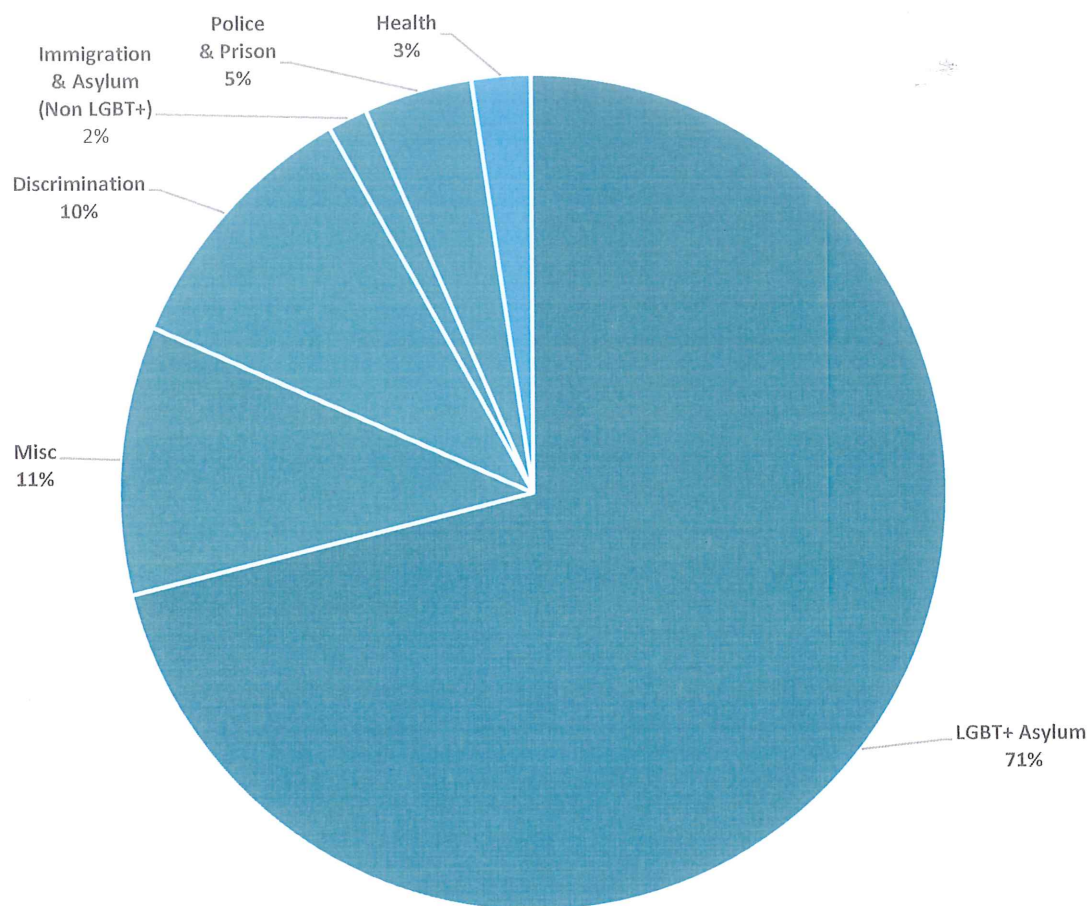


Fig 4. Casework: the Range of Issues

Over three quarters of the cries for help we receive come from individuals seeking asylum due to their sexual orientation. These brave souls are fleeing persecution and discrimination, hoping to find safety and acceptance.

In our mission to support LGBT+ refugees, we are honoured to work closely with several dedicated organisations. Our partners include the Out and Proud African LGBTI group (OPAL), the African Equality Foundation, Let Voice Be Heard, Rainbow Tree, Out in Cov, and the Gay Indian Network (GIN). Together, we form a united front, offering comprehensive support and advocacy for those in need.

Both OPAL and GIN have been recognized with prestigious awards for their outstanding contributions to the LGBT+ community. Their tireless work has created safe spaces and provided vital resources for countless individuals, making a profound impact on lives worldwide.

Through these collaborations, we are stronger and more effective in our efforts to protect and uplift LGBT+ refugees

LGBT+ individuals seeking asylum encounter numerous obstacles on their path to obtaining refugee status. The process is fraught with complexities and challenges, as depicted in Figure 5 below. This journey requires immense courage and resilience, as these individuals navigate a system that can often be daunting and overwhelming.

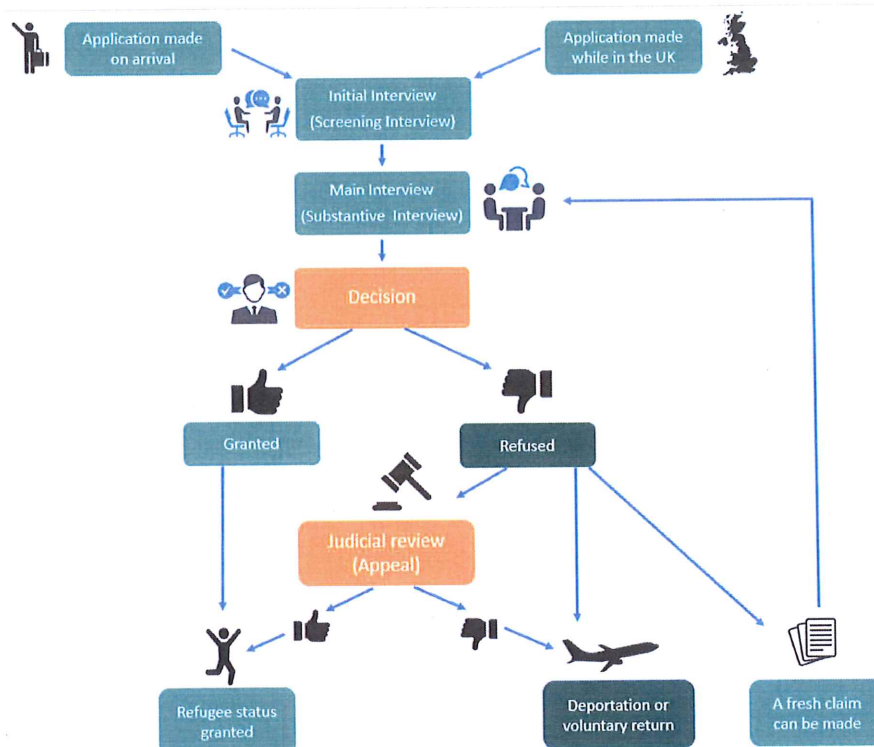


Fig 5. The journey for claiming asylum

For LGBT+ asylum seekers, one of the most daunting requirements imposed by the Home Office is the need to provide evidence of their sexuality. This often comes with minimal guidance, leaving individuals in a state of confusion and distress.

During their asylum process, many describe the immense stress experienced during interviews with Home Office staff. The process begins with an initial screening interview, followed by a substantive interview scheduled at a later date. The gap between these interviews can vary drastically, with some waiting as long as four years for their substantive interview.



Throughout the processing period, asylum seekers are prohibited from working, compounding their difficulties as delays stretch on. In extreme cases, the process can drag on for up to thirteen years. In response to this, the Peter Tatchell Foundation is part of a coalition of 280 organizations, Lift the Ban, advocating for the right of asylum

seekers to work.

Additionally, asylum seekers can be placed in detention centers, which are effectively prisons. These centers often place LGBT+ individuals in hostile, homophobic environments, as illustrated by the case of Rosemary. Many feel criminalized by this treatment. The UK has one of the largest detention systems in Europe, with no time limit on detention duration. Asylum seekers live in fear of deportation, which can be a death sentence.

In 2022, the Home Secretary, Suella Braverman, initiated a controversial plan to deport asylum seekers to Rwanda. Fortunately, in 2024, the new Labour government has

scrapped this project within its first 100 days in office, a decision warmly welcomed by the Foundation.

Beyond supporting asylum seekers, the Foundation has assisted individuals facing a range of issues, including discrimination, hate crimes, homophobic hate crimes, and civil liberties violations. We have also provided support to those dealing with police malpractice and those in prison.

Through our work, we strive to offer hope, dignity, and justice to those who need it most.

Fundraising

The Peter Tatchell Foundation relies on the generous support of its individual and corporate donors. Without it we would not be able to meet our charitable objectives. We fundraise for the Peter Tatchell Foundation in a number of ways, including appeals on social media, pitching at public events, payment for talks, organising or supporting fundraising events and applying for and receiving grants from individuals and organisations.

Financial Review

The accounts for the year to 31st October 2023 show that the Charity is in a good financial position.

The donations of the Charity have reduced from £269,609 in 2022 to £147,675. This reduction is mainly due to several one-off legacies that were received in 2022. However, the general donations have also reduced by £38,000 which is thought to be due to the downturn in the general economic climate.

The expenditure has increased from £193,375 in 2022 to £255,863 in 2023. This is due to the increase in salary payments following an external pay review and the archiving of documents in conjunction with the Bodleian Library.

This has resulted in the net incoming resources showing a loss of £104,774 in 2023 in comparison to the gain of £76,553 in 2022. Reserves now total £361,430.

In considering the level of reserves, there are no concerns regarding the ability of the Peter Tatchell Foundation to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

The principal funding source of the Charity is donations received and the Peter Tatchell Foundation holds a proportion of its funds in an interest-bearing instant access account with the Co-op.

Plans for the Future

For the year 2023-2024, the trustees of the Peter Tatchell Foundation have authorised the following areas of work:

January to March 2024

1. Invite Equalities Minister Kemi Badenoch to meet LGBT+ community groups to discuss our concerns
2. Lobby to designate Russia as a state sponsor of terrorism
3. Secure a ban on the Speaker of the Ugandan Parliament entering the UK over her support for the Anti-Homosexuality Act
4. Awareness and protest at 75th anniversary of the Commonwealth
5. Work with All Out to expose Russian state homophobia, including a rally at the Russian embassy in London
6. Lobby CCRC over its failure to remedy miscarriages of justice
7. Promote intersex victimisation by publicising the abuses suffered by Yvonne Grey

April to July 2024

8. LGBT+ Manifesto – Five key LGBT+ policies. We will create a website & seek pledges from parties, candidates and members of the public to support them.

August to September 2024

9. #StopDithering - the campaign to secure a ban on LGB and T conversion therapy. Our aim is to lobby the incoming government and MPs to secure this ban.
10. Trans self-ID via a Statutory Declaration – this is another policy we will be pressing the new Parliament to agree, in consultation with trans organisations.

Ongoing

11. #ApologiseNow – so far, we have secured apologies from 20 police forces, together with improved LGBT+ policing policies. That leaves 25 forces that we will continue to pursue, directly and via elected Mayors and Police and Crime Commissioners.
12. IOC campaign: Lobby to ensure that the 2036 Olympics are not hosted by a sexist, homophobic or tyrannical regime.
13. Challenge to the ban on women footballers in FA approved games, including the Premier League. Players should be chosen on merit and ability, not sex.
14. Free Marwan Barghout: Jailed by Israel, Marwan is the best hope for a democratic, secular, non-corrupt Palestine.
15. Support and amplify democracy and human rights campaigns in Russia, Ukraine, Syria, West Papua, Iran, Uganda, Balochistan, Saudi Arabia.
16. Support and amplify LGBT+ campaigns in Uganda, Ghana, Ukraine, Russia and across the Commonwealth
17. Casework, talks, social media publicity and other awareness and education work will continue throughout the year

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The charity trustees (who are also directors of the Peter Tatchell Foundation for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the charity trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, of the charity for that period.

In preparing the financial statements the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- observe the methods and principles in the applicable Charities SORP
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures that must be disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity 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 charity and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Board of Trustees on 26/07/2024

and signed on its behalf by


Jeremy Hooke (JN) 26/07/2024 15:30 GMT+1

J N Hooke – Director and Treasurer of the Peter Tatchell Foundation

Independent examiner's report to the trustees of the Peter Tatchell Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee No. 7805736, Charity No. 1178107

I report on the accounts of the Peter Tatchell Foundation for the year ended 31st October 2023, which are set out on pages 31 to 38.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the charity's trustees of the Company (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law), you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("the 2006 Act").

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the Company are not required to be audited for this year under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of your charity's accounts as carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ("the 2011 Act"). In carrying out my examination, I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the Company's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a body listed in section 145 of the 2011 Act. I confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA), which is one of the listed bodies.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention which gives me cause to believe that:

- accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006; or
- the accounts do not accord with such records; or
- the accounts do not comply with relevant accounting requirements under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 other than any requirement that the accounts give a "true and fair" view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
- the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS102).

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

Signed



Date 26/07/2024

S. C. Osborn ACMA, CGMA

Mandrake (UK) Ltd, Signpost House, Ambassador Way, Greens Road, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 3TL

Peter Tatchell Foundation

Statement of Financial Activities For the Year Ended 31st October 2023
(including income and expenditure account)

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 31/10/2023 £	Total 31/10/2022 £
Income:					
Donations and legacies	3	147,675	0	147,675	269,609
Government Grants	3	0	0	0	0
Interest and investment income	4	3,414	0	3,414	319
Event Income	3	0	0	0	0
Total incoming resources in the year		151,089	0	151,089	269,928
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	5	27,978	0	27,978	22,702
Charitable Activities	6	227,885	0	227,885	170,673
Total expenditure in the year		255,863	0	255,863	193,375
Net income/(expenditure) before tax for the year		-104,774	0	-104,774	76,553
Tax payable		0	0	0	0
Net income/(expenditure) before investment gains/(losses)		(104,774)	0	(104,774)	76,553
Net gains/(losses) on investments		0	0	0	0
Net Income/(expenditure)		(104,774)	0	(104,774)	76,553
Transfers between funds		0	0	0	0
Other recognised gains/(losses)		0	0	0	0
Net Movement in funds		(104,774)	0	(104,774)	76,553
Total funds brought forward		466,204	0	466,204	389,651
Total funds carried forward		361,430	0	361,430	466,204

Peter Tatchell Foundation

Balance Sheet
as at 31st October 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	1,892	3,449
Total fixed assets		1,892	3,449
Current assets			
Debtors	12	13,397	19,306
Cash at bank and in hand	15	356,662	455,056
Total current assets		370,059	474,362
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(10,521)	(11,607)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		359,538	462,755
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>361,430</u>	<u>466,204</u>
Total net assets		361,430	466,204
Funds of the Charity			
Unrestricted income funds		361,430	466,204
Restricted income funds		0	0
Total Funds		<u>361,430</u>	<u>466,204</u>

The company was entitled to exemption from audit under s477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act with respect to accounting records and preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with FRS102 SORP.

Jeremy Hooke
Jeremy Hooke (Jul 26, 2024 15:16 GMT+1)

Mr J N Hooke
Director and Treasurer of the Peter Tatchell Foundation

Date: 26/07/2024

Peter Tatchell Foundation

Cash Flow for the Year Ended 31st October 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	14	<u>(101,528)</u>	<u>70,648</u>
Cashflows from investing activities:			
Interest		3414	319
Purchase of furniture and equipment		<u>(280)</u>	<u>(4,712)</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		3,134	(4,394)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		<u>(98,394)</u>	<u>66,254</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		455,056	388,802
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	15	<u>356,662</u>	<u>455,056</u>

1. Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below and have been applied consistently throughout the year.

a) Basis of preparation

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) issued on 16 July 2014 and the Financial Reporting standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS102). They also comply with the reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011.

Peter Tatchell Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

b) Preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis

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

c) Change of accounting policy

The company previously reported in accordance with the provisions available to companies subject to the micro entities regime in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and FRS105.

As the company registered as a charity with the Charities Commission on 26/4/2018 it now reports under FRS102 SORP to provide more reliable and relevant information.

d) Income recognition

Items of income are recognised and included in the financial statements when all of the following criteria are met:

1. the charity has entitlement to the funds;
2. any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met or are fully within control of the charity;
3. there is sufficient certainty that receipt of the income is probable; and
4. the amount can be measured reliably.

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of:

1. the date on which the charity is aware that probate has been granted;
2. the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the charity that a distribution will be made; or
3. when a distribution is received from the estate.

Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

e) Donated services and facilities

Donated services or facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. On receipt, donated services and facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

f) Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of interest paid or payable by the bank.

g) Fund accounting

Unrestricted (general) funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the charity.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the charity which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose.

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the charity work or for specific projects being undertaken by the charity.

Investment income and gains are allocated to each appropriate fund where material, otherwise they are considered to be general fund income.

Transfers from designated to general funds are accounted for once approval by the trustees has been obtained. Transfers from restricted funds to unrestricted funds require the consent of the donor, if this is not available, the Charity Commission.

h) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

1. Costs of raising funds comprise the costs directly attributable to fundraising activities.
2. Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the Charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries.
3. Governance costs included those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the Charity and include independent review fees and costs linked to the strategic management of the Charity.
4. All costs are allocated between the expenditure categories of the Statement of Financial Activities on a basis designed to reflect the use of the resource.

Value Added Tax (VAT) is not recoverable by the charity. Such irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

i) Allocation of support costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the charity's delivery of activities and services.

These costs have been allocated between the charitable activities as set out in note 5.

j) Operating leases

Rents payable under operating leases are charged to the statement of financial activities on a straight line basis over the lease term. Benefits received as a lease incentive are credited to the statement of financial activities to reduce the lease expenditure, on a straight line basis over the lease term.

k) Tangible fixed assets

Assets costing £20 or more are capitalised.

Assets meeting the capitalisation criteria are capitalised at cost and are depreciated over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Asset Type	Depreciation Method
Computer equipment	3 years straight line
Furniture & fittings	5 years straight line

l) Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid after taking account of any trade discounts due.

m) Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

n) Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

o) Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction price, including any transaction costs. At the end of each accounting period, the basic financial instruments are recognised at amortised cost. For debt instruments this is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

p) Pensions

The charity operates defined contribution occupational pension scheme for eligible employees. The pension scheme is with NEST and is funded by contributions from both employee and employer.

All employees legally defined as eligible jobholders have been automatically enrolled into the defined contribution scheme and the charity makes a contribution of 5% of pensionable salary to the scheme. Other employees not meeting the definition of an eligible jobholder are given the option to opt into the scheme.

The charity acts as agent in collecting and paying over employee pension contributions. The contributions made for the accounting period are treated as an expense and were £7,782 (2022: £6,922). Outstanding contributions as at the balance sheet date were £500.80 (2022: £2,000).

q) Key judgements and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires judgements and assumptions to be made that affect the reported value of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The nature of applying judgements and assumptions means that the actual outcomes could differ from expectations. Significant areas of judgement and assumptions include:

1. The assessment of any performance conditions attached to the items of income which impact the degree to which income is recognised.
2. The assessment of contract provisions

2. Legal Status of the charity

The charity is incorporated in England and Wales and is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. In the event of the company being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity.

3. Income

	2023	2022
	£	£
Donations and Legacies		
Donations	135,143	173,029
Gift Aid	12,532	19,468
Legacies	0	77,112
Total	147,675	269,609

Event Income

There were no events held in this financial year.

The Charity also benefits from the contributions of unpaid volunteers in the running of its back office activities. Such contributions are not recognised as income in these financial statements.

4. Investment Income

All of the investment income arises from money held in interest bearing deposit accounts.

5. Analysis of expenditure on raising funds

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
Advertising/Publicity/Social Media/Events Costs		532	0	532	579
Direct Staff Costs	8	18,355	0	18,355	13,607
Governance costs	7	4,669	0	4,669	3,677
Support costs	7	4,422	0	4,422	4,839
Total		27,978	0	27,978	22,702

6. Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
Advertising/Publicity/Social Media/Events Costs		8805	0	8,805	0
Direct staff costs (incl travel)	8	141,692	0	141,692	118,712
Premises costs		0	0	0	0
General office costs *		42,027	0	42,027	17,115
Governance costs	7	18,160	0	18,160	15,047
Support costs	7	17,201	0	17,201	19,799
Total		227,885	0	227,885	170,673

* Note: During the course of the year payments have been made to archivists and the Bodleian Library for the archiving of documents for Peter Tatchell and the Peter Tatchell Foundation. The Trustees are of the opinion that this has been carried out in the furtherance of the objects of The Charity and it is an ongoing project.

7. Analysis of governance and support

	2023 General Support £	2023 Governance £	2023 Total £	Basis of apportionment	2022 General Support £	2022 Governance £	2022 Total £
Salaries, other staff costs incl travel	7,815	18,598	26,412	Pro rata to staff FTE	9,639	15,502	25,141
Meeting Expenses including AGM	0	828	828	Pro rata to staff FTE	0	0	0
Premises costs	1,164	0	1,164	Pro rata to staff FTE	1,640	0	1,640
General office costs	2,645	2,604	5,250	Pro rata to staff FTE	3,139	2,472	5,611
Accountancy	10,000	0	10,000	Pro rata to staff FTE	8,720	0	8,720
Independent Examination	0	800	800	Pro rata to staff FTE	0	750	750
Legal and other professional fees	0	0	0	Pro rata to staff FTE	1,500	0	1,500
Total	21,623	22,830	44,453		24,638	18,724	43,362

8. Analysis of staff costs

	2023 £	2022 £
Salaries and Wages	157,871	130,879
Social Security costs	12,466	9,922
Employer contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	7,782	6,922
	178,119	147,723

One employee had emoluments in excess of £60,000 (2021/22: one)

The charity considers that the key management of the personnel are the trustees.

The charity trustees were not paid and did not receive any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year.

One trustee was reimbursed travelling/subsistence expenses totalling £525 in the year (2022: £98)

No charity trustee received payment for professional or other services directly supplied to the charity.

9. Staff Numbers

The average monthly number of staff was 3 (2022/23: 3)

10. Corporation Tax

The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are supplied to its charitable objects.

11. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Computer Equipment £	Furniture & Fittings £	Total £
Cost:			
At 01 November 2022	12,335	368	12,703
Additions		280	280
Disposals	4,752	100	4,852
At 31 October 2023	7,583	548	8,131
Depreciation:			
At 01 November 2022	9,101	153	9,254
Charge for the year	1,567	109	1,676
Disposals	4,631	60	4,691
At 31 October 2023	6,037	202	6,239
Net Book Value:			
At 31 October 2023	1,546	346	1,892
At 31 October 2022	3,234	215	3,449

12. Debtors	2023	2022
	£	£
Debtor - Gift Aid Claim received after year end	3,420	2,589
Debtor - Donations received after year end	9,024	4,923
Prepayments	953	1,497
Other Debtors	0	10,297
	<u>13,397</u>	<u>19,306</u>
 13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	 2023	 2022
	£	£
Trade Creditors	914	1,430
Accruals	3,914	3,309
Other Creditors	5,693	6,868
	<u>10,521</u>	<u>11,607</u>
 14. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities	 2023	 2022
	£	£
Net (expenditure)/income for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	(104,774)	(42,286)
Depreciation charges	1,676	1,762
Loss on disposal of asset	161	0
Investment income	(3,414)	(319)
Decrease/(Increase) in Debtors	5,909	(12,355)
(Decrease)/Increase in Creditors	(1,086)	(1,087)
Net Cash (used in)/provided by Operating Activities	<u>(101,528)</u>	<u>(54,285)</u>
 15. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents	 2023	 2022
	£	£
Cash in hand	0	0
Cash at bank (no notice deposits)	356,662	455,056
Total Cash and cash equivalents	<u>356,662</u>	<u>455,056</u>