



Abused Men in Scotland SCIO

Scottish Charity number SC041467

Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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Reference and administrative details

Charity Name	Abused Men in Scotland (AMIS)
Principal office	(From 4 June 2021) Mayfield Farmhouse 5 Esk View Road Dalkeith EH22 5EA <i>(Previously 525 Ferry Road Edinburgh EH5 2FF)</i>
Bankers	Bank of Scotland Mound Edinburgh EH1 1YZ
Independent examiner	Chris Smith BSc (Hons) FCIE
Registered charity number	SC041467

Governing Document: AMIS is a SCIO governed by its Constitution, last updated in March 2021.

Charitable Purposes

The organisation's purposes are:

- 4.1 To support men who are experiencing or who have experienced domestic abuse and also to offer advice to those concerned about the position of such men and their children.
- 4.2 To work with any man over 16 concerned about domestic abuse, regardless of sexuality, transgender status or history, age, dis/ability, religion, race, nationality or ethnic origin.
- 4.3 To advance education by distributing educational information relating to; undertaking training and research in; and raising public awareness of domestic abuse experienced by men and their children.
- 4.4 To promote full recognition for male victims of domestic abuse and their affected children.
- 4.5 To promote specialist services to help relieve the isolation, distress and hardship faced by male victims and enable men and their children to recover from domestic abuse.
- 4.6 To advance the equality, safety, dignity, and health (both physical and mental) of male victims of domestic abuse.
- 4.7 To promote early intervention and prevention of domestic abuse.

Structure, Governance and Management

AMIS is a 2-tier Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (SCIO) Governed by its Constitution. All Trustees are Members, and there are currently five members who are not Trustees.

Trustee Recruitment and Appointment

AMIS Trustees, subject to a recruitment procedure, may be co-opted to the board or elected at an AGM. The Constitution sets a maximum number of Trustees of 10 and a minimum of 3.

Trustees

Names of the Charity Trustees on date of approval of Trustees Annual Report

(with dates of appointment if during the accounting period)

Bev Frean	Chair (17/12/20); (Vice-Chair 30/04/20 – 17/12/20)
Tom Wood	Vice-Chair (17/12/20); (Chair to 17/12/20)
Alison Waugh	Secretary (Acting Treasurer to 16/07/20)
Liam Frean	Treasurer (16/07/20)
Hilary Saunders	
Charlie Bird	
Matt Andrews	
Aadil Anwar	

Other Trustees, office-bearers during the financial period:

Don Macleod	Trustee. (Resigned 21/01/21)
Aiden Pacey	Trustee. (Resigned 22/04/21)

Chairperson's statement

The trustees have pleasure in presenting their report together with the financial statements and the Independent Examiner's report for the twelve-month accounting period ending 31 March 2021.

This past year we have experienced a dramatic contrast between our plans and the reality we have faced. The unforeseen challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic has presented for AMIS, and those that we endeavour to support through our service, cannot be overstated.

I have been inspired by the way our employees, trustees and partners have adapted and dealt with these unprecedented times and the challenges that this has presented, including an increase in demand for our services under very difficult financial and operational circumstances.

Our foremost priority during this period has been financial sustainability and we have continued to seek support from government by engaging with government representatives, relevant government bodies, and our partners and supporters.

The future is unknown however we as a charity remain resolute in our belief that we will weather any challenges that the forthcoming years present, whilst continuing to grow and enhancing our service, to provide support and guidance to male victims of domestic abuse and their families, with our resilient team, board of trustees, generous supporters, and partners by our side.

Beverley Freaan
Chair

Statement on COVID-19

Since March 2020, AMIS staff have worked at home, and all board and other meetings have taken place virtually using Zoom or Teams. In April 2021, we moved our belongings out of our office space at Ferry Road, and on 4 June, we changed our registered address to our new base at Mayfield Farmhouse, Dalkeith. However, homeworking is likely to continue for the rest of 2021, at least.

The COVID-19 pandemic also put AMIS aspirations on hold. In early 2020, AMIS developed a new three-year plan and was preparing to apply for some significant funding. We wanted to extend our core work of supporting victims via the helpline by introducing a community-based initiative and peer support while increasing our training and education, which are crucial for long-lasting change. The COVID pandemic delayed those plans as funders prioritised specific COVID-related issues.

Through 2020 AMIS relied mainly on small donations and grants, unable to secure any new substantial grant funding. AMIS staff and volunteers have focused on keeping up with demand for direct support - and staying well ourselves.

We needed new helpline volunteers to reduce pressure on our two part-time staff. Our clients were growing in number and presenting with more complex situations, more difficult to resolve. Writing increasingly urgent funding applications wasn't easy. Though trustee help is available, larger applications require detail that only our Services Manager can provide, but she was rarely away from the helpline.

In the spring of 2021, a timely £5,000 grant from The National Emergencies Trust, via Foundation Scotland, helped us buy in the services of an experienced call handler (a former volunteer) for three months. Our Services Manager was then able to focus on funding, and training three new helpline volunteers, which in turn will enhance AMIS's capacity.

Background to the Charity

The need for the service and the context in which we work

AMIS supports any victim of domestic, or partner, abuse, aged 16+, with a particular emphasis on men, including non-binary.

Unless otherwise stated, quotations are from survivors who responded to an AMIS client survey by Dr Elizabeth Bates¹ (2021).

In Scotland, 'domestic abuse' refers to abuse between intimate partners, and not other family abuse.

AMIS was established in 2010 by men and women who had come together as victims of domestic/partner abuse or friends/family of male victims who had tried without success to identify support. They submitted a petition² to Holyrood in late 2009 highlighting the lack of recognition of male victims in public policy and mainstream services. On 15 October 2010, AMIS launched Scotland's first and still only dedicated helpline for male victims of domestic abuse.

All media, press, local and Scots (government) maintain one story of Male perpetrator and female victim. When you have lived the opposite and been the victim seeing this injustice causes additional stress and anxiety.

Men experience domestic abuse in all its forms - physical, psychological, controlling, isolating, financial, and sexual. As with female victims, effects can be severe for men, their children and wider families. Incidence may be lower than for women, but it is far from insignificant. Men are less willing to report domestic abuse. Police Scotland³ records around 16%* of domestic abuse incidents they attend as having a male victim, around 10,000 call-outs annually (*sex was recorded in only 68%).

I spoke to the police, but my ex said if I followed through she'd accuse me of awful things so I'd never see my daughter again.

Reporting the abuse to the Police can pose risks. Threats of counter-allegations can present serious barriers.

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) 2018-20⁴ finds less of a difference between men and women in the experience of domestic abuse than that found in Police statistics. 2.6% of male and 3.7% of female respondents had experienced at least one abusive incident, either physical or psychological, from a current or previous partner in the previous 12 months. 0.8% of male and 1.3% of female respondents had experienced both types of abuse. Among respondents who had experienced partner abuse in the previous 12 months, 39% of males and 17% of females had told no one; Police came to know about 8% of the cases with a victim recorded as male and 21% female.

The following two extracts are from AMIS Case Study number 1, in his own words.

The kind of multi-faceted abuse I knew, I believe will be familiar to many men. When one concentrated on attempting to avoid one "offence" one would walk slap bang into another. When an icy silence reigned (the best I could hope for) I would be on tenterhooks waiting for the next outburst.

I felt hopelessly trapped. I could not go (I could not contemplate leaving my children); in any case I had no capital. I could not stay. By now I felt I was living in a madhouse.

I was once told "you don't look at your girls the way a father should". That kind of sickening comment would just leave me heartsick and despairing.

¹Bates, Dr E.A. (2021) "They have saved my life": Men's experiences of intimate partner violence and the importance of gender responsive service support University of Cumbria (available Sept 2021 on AMIS website)

²<https://archive.parliament.scot/s3/committees/petitions/petitions/submissions/sub-10/10-PE1307A.pdf>

³<https://www.gov.scot/publications/domestic-abuse-statistics-recorded-police-scotland-2019-20/>

⁴<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-crime-justice-survey-2019-20-main-findings/pages/20/>

The first violence took place during the 3rd year of marriage and continued to occur regularly over the following 15 years. The first episode involved her violently pushing me persistently in the chest across the breadth of the sitting room. I was utterly astounded and severely shaken. I left the house and called a doctor, who attended my wife and emerged to tell me that my wife did not think I was taking her out enough.

Increasingly regular violence occurred thereafter, largely in the bedroom. That would involve gripping by the hair and shaking my head violently or pulling and twisting my ears. She would hiss the regular accusations of infidelity in the foulest language.

To view a man as a victim of female violence can seem counter-intuitive. Yet few men are willing to use their typically greater physical strength against a woman, even in self-defence. Women are also more likely to use a weapon or attack while the victim is asleep.

Attacks included: deep scratches (scars), biting (scar), throttling, black eyes, slaps/punches, attacks on private parts, hit with objects (jar, phone).

The SCJS 2020 found ‘no significant difference’ in the harmful effects of either physical or psychological abuse against men and women resulting from both types experienced during the previous twelve-month period.

Coercive Control

In April 2018, the legal definition of domestic abuse was extended to include ‘coercive control’, allowing for prosecution following ‘a course of conduct’ of abusive or controlling behaviour where an individual incident may not in itself constitute a crime (The Domestic Abuse (Scotland) (2018) Act⁵). Evan Stark (2009⁶) coined the term to refer to a form of abuse he had observed in male abuse of women. However, domestic abuse support organisations and other researchers⁷ find that men commonly experience this form of abuse. A documentary on one severe case appeared on BBC1⁸ early in 2019. Though controlled, starved, badly injured, and close to death, the male victim repeatedly denied being a victim. An urgent need to improve public awareness and police training was evident.

One form of coercive control is a particular issue for fathers who fear losing contact with their child(ren).

Her threats to make allegations so I wouldn't see our daughter still haunt me to this day.

Coercive control can continue long after the end of a relationship, often through child contact and financial disputes. The fact that only 6% of cases brought to court so far under the new legislation involve male victims may well reflect men’s strong reluctance to get their wife/partner, often the mother of their children, ‘into trouble’, rather than a lack of qualifying cases.

I still love my ex-partner, despite all that she has done. I haven't called the police about past or continuing abuse because I do not want her to get in to trouble. I still feel protective of her. I feel like she has a mental illness and needs help, rather than criminal proceedings. I won't contact the police as I don't want my son to have to witness it or the consequences that may come of it.

⁵ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2018/5/contents>

⁶ https://www.stopvaw.org/uploads/evan_stark_article_final_100812.pdf

⁷ Hine, Ben, Bates, Elizabeth and Wallace, Sarah (2020) "I have guys call me and say 'I can't be the victim of domestic abuse'": Exploring the experiences of telephone support providers for male victims of domestic violence and abuse. Journal of Interpersonal Violence. ISSN 0886-2605 <http://repository.uwl.ac.uk/id/eprint/7078/> (see Introduction for summary of relevant research evidence)

⁸ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/p0700912/abused-by-my-girlfriend>

I feel shame when she hits me and I don't like to talk about it. I've never pressed charges cos she wouldn't survive in jail she so mild when she sober. I love her but I know it won't change I just want my children to be safe and have a relationship with their mum.

I thought by the new laws on dv and coercive behaviour that my case would be listened to and treated the same as any other gender but I feel it wasn't the case.

How domestic/partner abuse affects men

'Three-in-four adults (74%) with experience of partner abuse in the 12 months before interview reported psychological effects of some sort, with no significant difference found between men and women.'
SCJS 2020

For some, it can be life-destroying. *(All extracts from AMIS Case Study 1)*

I gradually descended into a severe depressive state which caused my premature retirement. I felt totally isolated. I felt physically, mentally and spiritually exhausted. Chronic insomnia became entrenched as did regular nightmares. I barely ate and began to drink heavily.

I had two spells in a psychiatric hospital and five weeks in rehab. Decades on, I am still prescribed medication for 'generalised anxiety disorder' (the complete inability to relax), sleeping tablets, anti-depressants and pills for severe neuralgia. The total cost of all this must run in the tens of thousands of pounds, or more.

I only ever asked one psychiatrist what was wrong with me. Right away he said: "Post traumatic stress at the extreme end of the spectrum".

Costs to society are enormous in terms of mental health, child protection and substance abuse services, policing, criminal justice, etc. The financial cost to the NHS alone, treating one such case, trying to repair the damage caused by decades of abuse, would cover the entire costs of running AMIS for a year or more.

AMIS often encounters patterns of abuse that are not straightforward to deal with and not specified in legislation. These include malicious allegations, unjustifiable deprivation of child contact and Legal and Administrative Aggression - where an attempt is made to dupe an authority into believing a false accusation and take action against the genuine victim.

she tells me she will call the police when she wants me to leave of she won't let me defend myself from Her abuse And one time she actually told the police I was stalking her one night when she was drunk and she came to my hotel room and I was trying to get her back safe

What male victims need

Primarily - and we hear this repeatedly from clients - male victims need validation. They need to know: that their experience is *recognised and believed*; they are *not the only men* this happens to; it is *not about something they have done wrong*; appropriate, confidential, professional support is available for *them*, even though they are men.

Male victims of domestic abuse need to know that:

- Their abuse is recognised as such
- They are not the only men being abused
- They are not to blame for the abuse
- There is help out there for them.

These messages are rarely heard publicly.

Abused men need support as they take practical steps to improve their situation, keeping themselves and any children safe. Help *must* be easily accessible; the response empathetic; information based on Scottish law; from a specialist service experienced in dealing with male-specific barriers and issues.

What does Scotland offer men who experience domestic abuse?

AMIS still provides the only specialist helpline for abused men in Scotland. The majority (around 630 each year) of those seeking help approach AMIS. Alternative support, specifically for men, is patchy. FearFree (a SACRO project) provides a face-to-face service for men and LGBTI in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Glasgow Edinburgh, and the Lothians. COVASS in Nairn and Aviemore supports local male (and female) victims. Other domestic abuse services in Scotland may offer help to men while focusing on, and providing training that addresses, only female victims. Information materials and responses from such services may not always be appropriate for vulnerable male victims. If a website is not inclusive of men, they are unlikely to get in touch.

“When this all happened it took me a while to understand that there was support for men. I didn’t want to contact domestic abuse organisations because on all the websites they talk about men being the abusers. I think a lot of work needs to be done to promote services that help me, men with this. I think that we need to educate children about these issues and that it is something that can happen to men too.”

“I asked social services to intervene one time I had to take the kids into the homeless and I had full parental rights and they didn’t want to help at first but after police reports they tried to help but ended up ignoring me to give my wife the support and I was believed to be the abuser till I got a senior social worker involved who chastised the social work for not reading the reports and assuming the man is the violent one.”

“There was really only AMIS, others not good and (name removed) were appalling - I was told domestic abuse was a gendered crime caused by the patriarchy; so it felt like victim blaming.”

The publicly-funded National Domestic Abuse & Forced Marriage Helpline in Scotland (managed by Scottish Women’s Aid) signposts male callers to the Men’s Advice Line (MAL) in London. MAL has told us they receive around a hundred calls from men in Scotland each year. It is not uncommon for such callers subsequently to call AMIS for information relevant to Scotland.

Support for supporters

Some men dare not contact any service at all for fear of repercussions from their abuser. A friend or family member may recognise what is happening and want to help. One female caller, a long-term friend of a man who had left a long, controlling and violent marriage in fear for his life, told us:

“For over a decade, I tried to help as much as I could - practically, financially and emotionally. I could see the severe effects of the perpetrator’s relentless psychological and financial abuse and control. She seemed to be able to manipulate every single agency involved with the family. They obviously believed everything she said with no checks and they would ‘put the boot in’ to him at every opportunity. I still shudder at the cruelty he experienced. As a woman I felt privileged - none of what he was going through could happen to me. His ex-wife and these agencies came very, very close to driving this man to suicide. After yet another threatening or demanding letter or child contact denial he would be unable to speak, let alone work. I would keep in touch as much as I could in the desperate hope I could somehow make sure he survived. He really should have had professional psychological help but dared not contemplate it as his ex-wife had threatened that child contact would end completely if he had a ‘mental-health issue’. In any case the only cure - an end to the abuse - seemed impossible.”

Hine, Bates & Wallace⁹ (2020) suggest that those supporting male victims may themselves require support. In dedicated male services like AMIS, it can be stressful for staff and volunteers to deal with the gendered assumptions and barriers and uncertain responses from other services to which they might want to refer a client. Family members and friends of abused men can have their lives turned upside down for years, as they try, often in vain, to protect a loved one through some apparently ‘Kafkaesque’ situations.

What refuge is available for men in Scotland?

Scotland has three safe homes accessible to men, run by COVASS, in Aviemore. The Mankind Initiative provides weekly information on any spaces for men in England and Wales. Lack of somewhere safe to go results in abused men staying too long in a dangerous situation. Finding accommodation has become a huge issue since the additional COVID-19 complications (See case study 2).

A man’s shelter / somewhere to go would have changed my life - when I decided to go it took 6 months and loans from friends for small amounts to get a deposit together as she controlled the money.”

“I made myself homeless and was put in a homeless shelter with drug dealers ex-convicts etc. no shelters for men fleeing domestic abuse.”

⁹ [“I Have Guys Call Me and Say ‘I Can’t Be the Victim of Domestic Abuse’”: Exploring the Experiences of Telephone Support Providers for Male Victims of Domestic Violence and Abuse - Benjamin Hine, Elizabeth A. Bates, Sarah Wallace, 2020 \(sagepub.com\)](#)

Main Activities and Achievements

AMIS's main achievement during this financial period has undoubtedly been to keep going – to continue to support an ever-increasing number of vulnerable clients and deal with increasingly complex casework during the pandemic, with no additional assistance.

We can look now forward to putting some of our plans in place thanks to new three-year funding from the Tudor Trust. We must supplement that funding to maintain core activity and we were disappointed recently to have proposals turned down by two Scottish Government funds. However, we are optimistic that the work will be valued and funded by other sources.

A significant challenge for male victims in Scotland is the prevailing public and political narrative that minimises or casts doubt on the male experience of partner abuse. It not only drowns out the messages abused men need to hear but adds a barrier to their finding support.

AMIS's networking, awareness-raising, training, and influencing activities aim to inform that narrative. We have had partial successes and made valuable alliances, but our capacity issues have limited our progress.

Gendered assumptions about who can be a victim or perpetrator can affect the use of legislation. While the new Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Bill (passed in 2021) is gender-neutral, various pronouncements and guidance materials suggest that enactment may well disadvantage male victims. AMIS needs to be more proactive in informing and influencing those responsible for national policy and practice in domestic abuse so that men are not effectively excluded or doubly victimised in the legal system.

Meanwhile, it seems that change may come from the grassroots level. An AMIS volunteer who has been distributing leaflets and posters reported his surprise that he no longer encounters disbelief or laughter when he talks about male victims. Members of the public usually know of at least one male victim and express frustration at the lack of support.

Why AMIS is the service of choice for abused men in Scotland seeking help

**A National
Helpline
specifically
for men in
Scotland**

9 am - 4 pm weekdays, for listening, safety planning, legal information, signposting, referrals and ongoing support. We receive referrals from Police Scotland, social work, housing, other charities, etc., and some clients find us on the internet.

It can be challenging to make that first call and to know where to begin. It will not be the first time we have heard a story like this. We are trained and experienced in listening non-judgmentally. We currently deal with a running total of 402 open case files and 630 individual service users each year through around 1,618 support contacts.

I was very scared about reaching out for help. I found AMIS to be non-judgmental, easy to talk to. I felt great relief to hear from someone that my concerns were real. I was offered practical support in particular guidance to other organisations that could help. moral support and legal

Confidentiality

We know how important confidentiality is. AMIS does not share anything that might identify a client without permission unless legally obliged to if someone is in danger. Any information held is in a secure database for reference or use as anonymised data for publicity and funding purposes.

For more detail, see our Confidentiality¹⁰ policy

Support for concerned friends or family

An abused man may not feel safe or ready to involve any services at all. He may defend his partner against any suggestion of abusive behaviour, risking becoming isolated from all those who care. We support friends, parents, siblings, and others worried about a loved one to maintain contact with him.

10 years' experience in working with abuse-experienced men

AMIS has been operating for eleven years. We are very familiar with particular barriers, situations and issues that men often face, including the associated stigma, embarrassment and humiliation.

"First call made all the difference then educating myself through the webpage, finally realising I wasn't the first or only man to experience abuse from a female partner, that I wasn't stupid, weak or any less of a dad."

A user-led service

Eleven long-term clients took part in an independent evaluation of our Men's Domestic Abuse Support Service (MDASS) in 2018¹¹, involving face-to-face interviews. An online client survey (Bates, 2021, on our website) provides feedback from callers. Abuse-experienced trustees and volunteers inform and guide AMIS activity.

Specialist training

AMIS staff and volunteers are trained in-house on the male experience of abuse. When possible, staff undertake the Safelives Independent Domestic Abuse Advocate (IDAA) training for more general information.

A choice of ways to get in touch

Clients can contact AMIS via helpline, email or face-to-face (now on Zoom). Feedback on Zoom meetings is positive and encouraging, particularly for long-term clients with complex needs. Zoom is now an option for all potential clients.

No time-limits

We allow clients the time they need to reflect fully and consider options.

Casework

One call is often not enough. We support clients through the process of ensuring safety and rebuilding their lives, with as many interactions with us as needed.

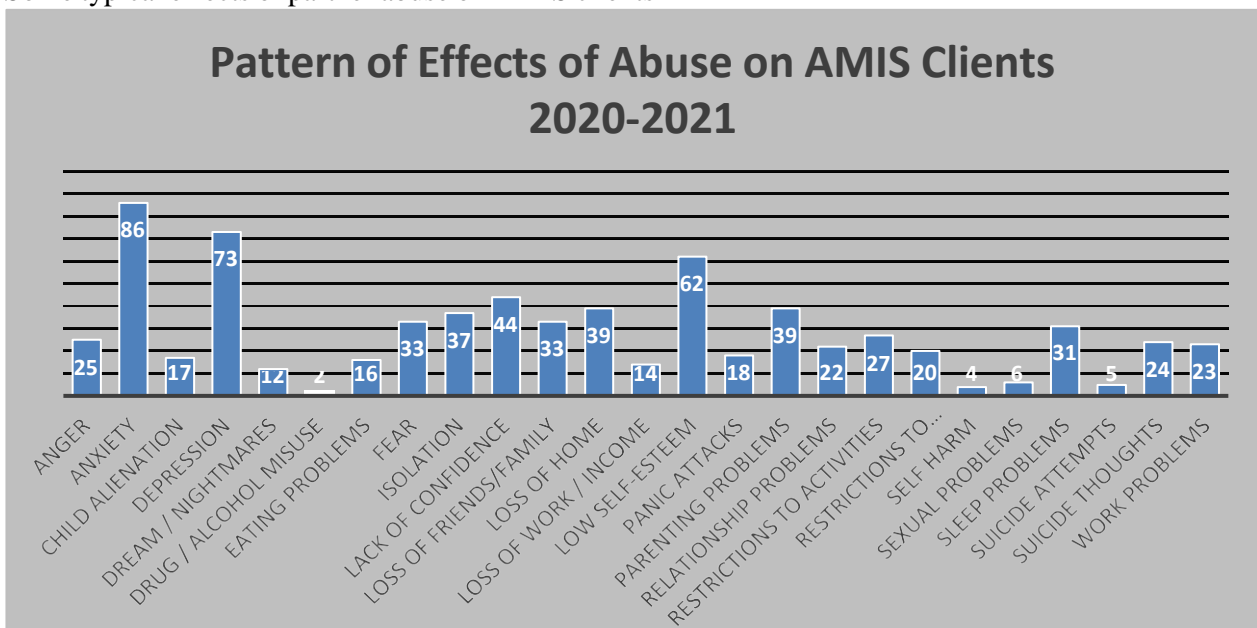
Knowing they are there if I need them is a big thing.

¹⁰ <https://abusedmeninscotland.org/who-we-are/helpline/>

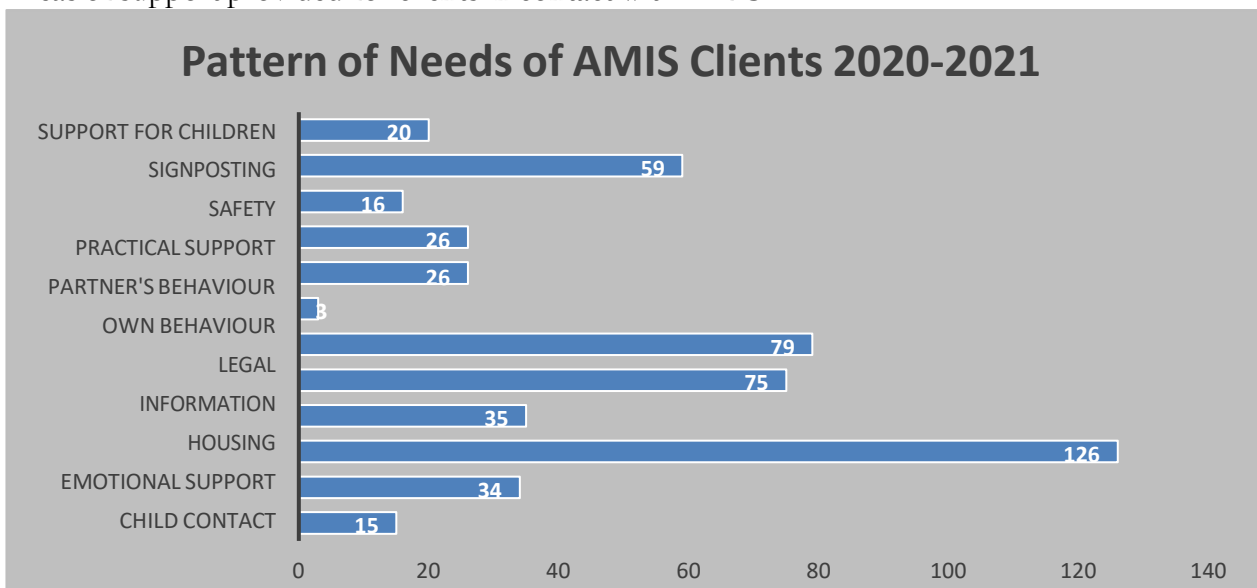
¹¹ <https://abusedmeninscotland.org/wp-content/uploads/mdass-report-march-2018.pdf>

AMIS is focused clearly on helping me. The way that the website and social media is done immediately engaged with me, talking about how I have been feeling, what has happened to me. Even though at the time I didn't realise it was domestic abuse, I could quickly realise that I had suffered just about every form of abuse over the past years, in this relationship and my previous relationship. Due to this I felt I could pick up the phone and talk about it. I needed legal help to deal with the courts, psychological help so that I could understand what was happening to me and how to deal with it and practical support regarding identifying and acknowledging being a victim of domestic abuse. That's where AMIS helped me. It was like the final piece of the puzzle which fitted into place allowing me to accept and understand the bigger picture and allow me to start to move forward and slowly build up some confidence and self-esteem.

Some typical effects of partner abuse on AMIS clients



Areas of support provided for clients in contact with AMIS



The difference AMIS makes to clients –some common themes:

Being believed

“AMIS put me at ease, comforting in a way. Nice to know someone listened and believes me.”

Feeling safer

“I have a safety plan in place, that was a core concern. I feel more protected from my abuser”.

Getting over the feeling of shame

“I am becoming an empowered man able to talk about abuse.”

Feeling less isolated

“Men are trained by society to be self-sufficient. I was isolated now I have a head of hope.”

“I get by but in a lost way, just surviving starting to think of the future not just the present.”

“I really value the time being given to me to help me feel that I’m not alone – there is help for me.”

Support in dealing with other services

“Another big part that I have found extremely valuable was help with contacting other organisations on my behalf – via telephone – in my case homeless services. This has made a great deal of difference in how I was perceived whilst being assessed by the council social worker (in short, the difference was that my circumstance/case was taken seriously).”

Called them several times Initially about helping me contextualise the relationship – “was this normal” To what I needed to consider and plan To finally helping me finding a counsellor to I pick the aftermath They have saved my life

People like you really make a difference, and I’m the evidence. I think about your words in the middle of the night, and I know I’m not going mad.

AMIS assistance during lockdown – AMIS Case study, number two

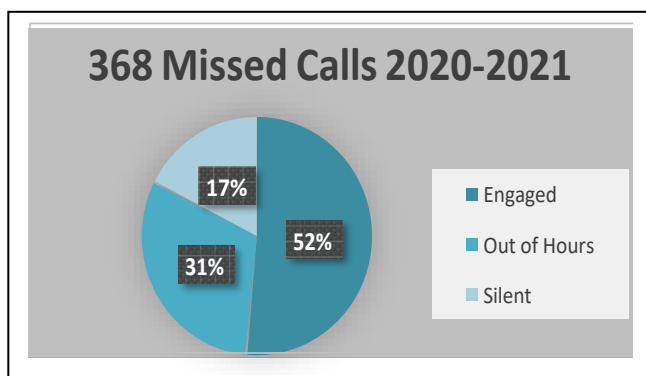
Paul (not his real name) called us around six weeks into lockdown. A married man he has two teenage children. He is a key health professional. His wife became abusive soon after they married and it has escalated in frequency and severity over the years. The children know what is happening to their dad and are scared of their mum's temper, although she hasn't been violent towards them. Paul had been on sick leave due to suffering from covid-19. He was past the stage of self-isolation, but still not well enough to return to work. His wife was very frustrated by this situation and angry about him "being treated like a hero when what you are is a zero, a weakling, that's why you got ill". He received a text from a colleague asking how he was and this cause a violent episode. She snatched the phone and hit him with it as part of a sustained attack. This caused the phone to ring his friend, who called the police. His wife was arrested and charged, but no bail conditions were put in place to protect Paul or his children. His wife returned to the house. He was really scared but would not leave the house without being able to take the children. All the local council could offer was a hostel or a room in a shared flat. Through our network of sympathetic private landlords, we were able to find Paul two-bedroomed accommodation close to his work and the children's school. We were able to support him in actually leaving, which he never thought he could find the courage to do, and seek the necessary protective orders. Paul remains in touch with us on a regular basis for emotional support to deal with contact issues around one of the children, who went back to stay with mum. Paul has said that, in a way, lockdown was a blessing because it brought the situation to a head and he became desperate enough to make that call. He has said that AMIS has made such a difference in his life that he truly believes God sent us to him. With regular support he is coping and feeling less impacted by his wife's threats to ruin his life.

Award shortlisting

AMIS has been shortlisted for the Community Organisation for Gender award at the National Diversity Awards 2020 for our work in promoting gender equality and providing continual support to individuals who would be otherwise unlikely to receive help. The awards event will be in September 2021.

The unmet demand for our service

It is clear from what clients tell us that AMIS changes lives. Sadly, not everyone who needs to talk to us gets through.



Total AMIS staffing is 1.7 full-time equivalent, including admin/finance support. Two part-time staff share the helpline post, supplemented by volunteers when available. During the period April 2020 to March 2021, we missed 368 calls. We show the reasons for this in the chart. We may not be able to do much about silent calls, but with more generous, more flexible coverage of the helpline by more fully trained staff and volunteers, we could respond to many more of the calls missed out-of-hours or while we are engaged on another call.

AMIS - a reliable source of evidence-based information about male domestic abuse

Over AMIS's eleven years, we have built up a considerable amount of knowledge and understanding from engaging with male survivors, government data and a growing amount of academic research on the male experience of domestic abuse. In addition to helpline calls, we are contacted around 300 times each year for information, a radio, TV or press interview, posters, leaflets, etc.

Networking

AMIS participates in regular Male Domestic Abuse Network (MDAN) Zoom meetings, run by the Mankind Initiative¹², exchanging information with other UK organisations supporting men. MDAN also presents a series of talks by researchers and practitioners.

Social media

AMIS uses social media (Facebook, Twitter and Instagram), press and radio to raise public awareness of male domestic abuse. More victims and their families will recognise abuse and can find help sooner.

Radio

In January 2020, AMIS featured in an episode of 'The Unknown' on Radio 4, repeated early in 2021. It tracked AMIS's move from the Eric Liddell Centre in Bruntsfield to office space with EVOC on Ferry Road. The programme recorded news of generous private donations, grants, proceeds from a crowd funder and a Christmas raffle, enabling AMIS to continue supporting clients throughout 2020.

Distributing information at events

AMIS staff and trustees are often invited to talk at and distribute information at conferences, universities, college events, etc. Such activity was suspended due to COVID-19 but will resume soon.

AMIS Events - Webinar

We had planned a research event in March 2020 to share a presentation by Dr Elizabeth Bates (University of Cumbria), a description of AMIS's work presented by Iris Quar, Services Manager, and a survivor's lived experience Trustee, Charlie Bird, OBE. It took place on 19 November as a ZOOM webinar. It was well attended and received very positive feedback with several requests to show the recording to university students and other practitioners. It can be viewed here¹³. We will be able to use this recording in many ways to train and raise awareness

'Roadshows'

We received a small amount of funding from the Scottish Government Criminal Law & Sentencing Team responsible for the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 to deliver training on how the Act has impacted or could impact male victims of domestic abuse. The plan initially was to provide 'Roadshows' across Scotland. Materials have been prepared and we plan to host webinars later in 2021.

Training –

Unfortunately, as a result of lockdown, all training bookings were cancelled unless organisations were able to receive training through virtual means. Only training of specialist domestic abuse detectives for Police Scotland went ahead during the year 2020-2021. However, many of the organisations we had planned to deliver training to in this year are now making bookings for 2021-2022.

AMIS publications

A review of academic literature (Dempsey, 2013) on men's experience of domestic abuse in Scotland and an update (Bates, E. 2019) are downloadable from our website. They provide a valuable insight to the discourse around men's experience of domestic abuse. Dr Elizabeth Bates' new paper, "*They have saved my life: Men's experiences of intimate partner violence and the importance of gender-responsive service support*", based on an AMIS client survey, will be available on our website.

¹²<https://www.mankind.org.uk/>

¹³ <https://abusedmeninscotland.org/articles/2020/watch-the-mens-experience-of-intimate-partner-abuse-webinar/>

Masters' and PhD students' involvement

Students frequently approach AMIS for interviews about male domestic abuse to inform a dissertation or thesis. We value these opportunities to assist with their studies, and adding to the growing amount of much-needed research evidence in this area.

AMIS's education & prevention work with young people

While SCJS shows approximately 3% of the adult Scottish population experience partner abuse, figures for the 16-25 age group are much higher (8.4% of male; 10.2% of female respondents have experienced partner abuse.). AMIS has developed and delivered gender-inclusive input for schools and colleges on healthy relationships and dating abuse, pre-covid.

Young people at several schools have chosen to learn about AMIS for their Philanthropy Initiative projects. They have taken information on male abuse and AMIS in to 6 high schools in 2020-2021 in South Ayrshire, Edinburgh, Fife and Highland councils.

Insight & Policy engagement

We promote the voices of abused men respectfully to help inform public policy and strategy. Our Services Manager takes part in several working groups, fora and consultations. Each may, in small ways, pave the way for a more inclusive approach to recognising and supporting male victims. These include:

- Membership of Police Scotland Domestic Abuse Forum, and Victims & Witnesses forum
- Participation in Victims Taskforce representing The Victims Organisations Collaborative Forum.
- On-going, member of Scottish Family Group Decision Making Steering Group; updating their policies and best practice materials to be inclusive of male victims
- Membership of the Safe At Home In Scotland advisory group to the Scottish Government on the effects of lockdown on domestic abuse services and their clients.
- Appearing on Radio Scotland to be interviewed on recognition of male victims of domestic abuse.
- Member of advisory group and critical friend in the development of Police Scotland's rape and sexual crime campaign 2021
- Attending regular monthly Zoom meetings with UK wide domestic abuse practitioners to share knowledge and expertise
- Partnership working with the CEO's of the UK national specialist partner abuse male support services to discuss UK strategy and policy work.
- Presentation to Christian faith group on recognizing and supporting male victims of domestic abuse.
- Presenting at AMIS webinar to introduce new research by Dr Elizabeth Bates based on AMIS service users experiences
- With nine male survivors, gave evidence to civil servants on the ongoing Family Law review in respect of registration of Child Welfare Reporters and regulation of child contact centres.
- Briefing to members of the Scottish Youth Parliament
- Networking with other services, including Survivors UK, FearFree, Shared Parenting Scotland, Scottish Borders Domestic Abuse Advocacy Service (DAAS), West Lothian Domestic and Sexual Assault Team (DASAT), Tayside Domestic Abuse Service (TDAS)

Future Plans - looking ahead to the next three years

Having adapted to challenging circumstances over the past year, our remote working and minimal overheads, with no office costs, has prepared us for uncertain times. We have set about building a more resilient organisation with growing capacity to meet the changing demands we face.

Building capacity and resilience

AMIS has maintained the effective and efficient crisis support service that male victims of domestic abuse want and need through what we hope was the worst of the pandemic. However, we are acutely aware that to be fully effective in 2021-24, we need to recover our capacity to deliver our full range of existing services and develop some much-needed new ones. For that we need multi-year funding, and we are making good progress in securing it.

Developing staff and trustees

AMIS values CPD: our Services Manager has completed Safelives' accredited Helpline Management Qualification, and our Helpline Support Officer is undertaking postgraduate counselling training. Our Finance and Admin Officer has completed training in volunteer management for fundraising volunteers. Trustees have attended courses in Fundraising, Governance and Financial management.

Building good governance and resilience

A governance project and individual mentoring projects with the Cranfield Trust will continue through 2021 as we move forward in building our services and developing PR and Communications work.

Our Main Aims

- Continue to provide the best possible support to AMIS's clients within a culture of equality and human rights for all victims/survivors
- Launch an initiative to support survivors to access local services and engage in local community groups
- Secure sufficient levels of funding to sustain development
- Continue to generate and share better data on the needs and outcomes of all the work we do
- Identify and address external threats that may compound the abuse of male victims or create barriers to their accessing support
- Increase AMIS's engagement with public policy and practice towards more inclusive and less adversarial approaches to partner abuse
- Work collaboratively with other interested individuals, groups, politicians and civil servants to inform and advance the Strategy for Men and Boys, recently added to the SNP manifesto.

We will work on:

Direct support

We will continue to develop all our existing direct services - helpline, email, face to face support and, as soon as capacity allows, a chat service and peer support. We need to recruit and train at least two more staff members and more volunteers to offer more access to client support over increased opening hours.

'Local Hero' support project

We are planning to build a network of local contacts in communities across Scotland to distribute information to and network with local branches of support services and small local support or interest groups. One former client told us how moving and reassuring it was, at a cookery class, to chat with female abuse victims after their initial disbelief that he had also been a victim. The 'heroes' will share local knowledge with those on the helpline, etc., to provide more updated, local information. We will start this work with remote connections and more direct contact when the virus situation allows. We are delighted to say that we heard in June that the Tudor Trust would support this project for three years.

Peer support project

Requested by clients for some time now will be a priority when we have the new staff. We will learn from other organisations which do this – Shared Parenting Scotland, Menspeak and others.

Indirect support – training for other services

AMIS welcomes the valuable contribution made by other services in offering support to male victims. A range of support allows those who need it a choice. However, those supporting male victims must understand the dynamics of the abuse and the particular barriers men often face. With the additional staff, AMIS will be able to offer more training opportunities.

Awareness-raising

AMIS seeks to raise awareness of the male experience of domestic abuse, and their needs, amongst our law-makers, policy-makers, the media and the general public. We have tended to be a lone voice in this endeavour. It has become increasingly apparent that as a tiny organisation, the proportion of total capacity required to maintain all necessary engagement with others on behalf of our client group would take a disproportionate amount of staff and trustee time. We are currently looking to attract new trustees with the skills, knowledge and experience to assist us. We aspire to pay specialist staff or consultants to undertake some of this work on AMIS's behalf.

In particular, we have identified a need to:

- Be more alert to domestic abuse-related parliamentary debates and committee activity at Holyrood, and provide timely informed briefings, particularly for new legislation.
- Be more proactive and responsive to relevant media items or publications on domestic abuse to include the male perspective where appropriate
- Engage in more networking, influencing and partnership opportunities with others who seek to promote Equality and Human Rights for all.

Events

After our successful webinar on 19 November 2019, we planned a series of talks and discussions featuring researchers, practitioners and others with expertise in this field. The planned Roadshows initially scheduled for early 2020 will also take place via Zoom, later in 2021. We have had to delay them during the pandemic to maintain direct client support, building volunteer and funding capacity.

Education

AMIS hopes to take up requests to deliver sessions on healthy relationships for young people once the COVID-19 situation has eased. We have printed materials ready for the purpose. We have continued to engage with groups of students involved in Philanthropy initiatives via virtual means. Though we have not yet been the winning charity, we are delighted to know that many secondary school students have gained valuable knowledge about the risks of relationship abuse.

Challenges

AMIS's priority is to address client need, but it is clear that unless we deal with some of the factors that compound the abuse of male victims, we will face an ever-increasing number of hard-to-resolve cases.

These include:

- i) Abused men feeling unsupported or mistrusted by agencies that fail to recognise the male experience of abuse, possibly through lack of training
- ii) Guides for practitioners containing factual errors likely to create doubt that men are victims
- iii) Measures designed to protect women used as Legal & Administrative abuse against men

AMIS has been very cautious around political involvement, aware of the possibility of mistakenly being perceived as ‘men’s rights activists’. We do raise issues that create a disadvantage for male victims.

Monitoring publications

AMIS is aware of domestic abuse training publications in circulation that marginalise abused men through dismissive language and easily verifiable factual errors. These would likely influence practitioners to disregard male victims, increasing the dangers abused men face and making them less likely to support such men and their children. AMIS has notified one publisher of such materials, but so far, the errors remain. We will continue to review publications in circulation to highlight and stop this practice.

Scrutiny of proposed legislation

AMIS contributed to the consultation on the Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Bill. Though not invited to give evidence, we requested that AMIS be involved in the implementation group. Our concerns centre around the potential for the new law inadvertently to facilitate Legal & Administrative abuse. Implementation will require robust safeguards built in to ensure ‘suspected perpetrators’ male or female, who may be victims of false allegations, are not mistakenly evicted from their homes.

How we will achieve these ambitions

The most urgent need is for secure funding to ensure sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the men who need us, allowing staff and trustees to concentrate on this without constant financial distraction. Funding efforts will likely continue throughout 2021, but we hope that by 2022 the need will be less pressing.

We will recruit at least one other helpline support officer so that our Services Manager can devote more time to training new volunteers, networking, additional training and influencing work while continuing to address the more complicated client cases. Our proposed Local Hero Initiative manager will also provide direct support while training and managing volunteers and undertaking outreach/training/educational work.

These are modest aims, realistic in the current circumstances. Still, they offer a prospect of moving forward as a lean but effective organisation, making a more holistic difference to many more victims, helping them re-engage in their communities while reducing some of the barriers they should not have to face.

Financial Review

With income of £53,735 and expenditure of £51,335 AMIS has a surplus for the year of £2,400. The surplus was added reserves brought forward at the start of the year so that at the 31 March 2021 AMIS held total funds of £45,370. These funds consisted of £8,564 in the unrestricted fund, which can be spent at the discretion of the trustees and £36,806 in the restricted fund, which has to be spent as specified by donors, see note 4.

AMIS keeps aside sufficient reserves to pay for potential redundancy payments and any ongoing commitments, other than salaries. We intend to build funds as soon as possible so that three months' full operational budget may be kept in reserve. At current spending levels, this should be £12,800. That would provide a sufficient amount for redundancies and three months' volunteer-only service should that ever become necessary. At 30 March 2021 the charity held free reserves of £8,564 and had not met this target.

This report was approved by the trustees on 19 August 2021 and signed on their behalf by:



.....
Bev Frean - Chairperson

Independent Examiner's Report

I report on the financial statements of Abused Men in Scotland SCIO for the year ended 31 March 2021 which are set out on pages 23 to 31.

Responsibilities and basis of report

The charity's trustees (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 ("the 2005 Act") and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 ("the 2006 Regulations") and the Companies Act 2006.

I have satisfied myself that the charity is not subject to audit under Regulation (10)(1)(a)-(c) of the 2006 Regulations or company law and is eligible for independent examination. I have therefore examined your charity's accounts as required under section (44)(1)(c) of the 2005 Act and Regulation 11 of the 2006 Regulations. In carrying out my examination I have followed the guidance issued to independent examiners by the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR).

My role is to state whether any material matters have come to my attention giving me cause to believe:

1. that accounting records were not kept as required by section 44(1)(a) of the 2005 Act and Regulation 4 of the 2006 Regulations; or
2. that the accounts do not accord with those records; or
3. that the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of Regulation 8 of the 2006 Regulations; or
4. that there is further information needed for a proper understanding of the accounts.

Independent examiner's statement

I have completed my examination and I have no concerns in respect of any of the above and I have found no other matters that require drawing to your attention.



.....
Chris Smith BSc (Hons) FCIE
Glascairn Cottage
Aytounhill
Cupar
Fife KY14 6JH

Date: 27/8/21

Statement of Financial Activities

Year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2021 Total £	2020 Total £
Income from:					
Donations	5	29,510	24,000	53,510	116,635
Charitable activities		225	-	225	3,127
Total income		<u>29,735</u>	<u>24,000</u>	<u>53,735</u>	<u>119,762</u>
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds		-	-	-	389
Charitable activities	6	29,561	21,774	51,335	98,753
Total expenditure		<u>29,561</u>	<u>21,774</u>	<u>51,335</u>	<u>99,142</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		<u>174</u>	<u>2,226</u>	<u>2,400</u>	<u>20,620</u>
Transfers		2,227	(2,227)	-	
Net movement in funds		<u>2,401</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>2,400</u>	<u>20,620</u>
Reconciliation of Funds					
Funds brought forward		6,163	36,807	42,970	22,350
Net movement in funds		<u>2,401</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>2,400</u>	<u>20,620</u>
Funds carried forward		<u>8,564</u>	<u>36,806</u>	<u>45,370</u>	<u>42,970</u>

Balance Sheet
As at 31 March 2021

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2021 Total £	2020 Total £
Current Assets					
Prepayments				-	35
Cash at bank & in hand		9,370	38,037	47,407	45,895
Total current assets		<u>9,370</u>	<u>38,037</u>	<u>47,407</u>	<u>45,930</u>
Current Liabilities					
Creditors	7	256	110	366	1,316
Accruals	8	550	1,121	1,671	1,644
Total current liabilities		<u>806</u>	<u>1,231</u>	<u>2,037</u>	<u>2,960</u>
Net current assets		<u>8,564</u>	<u>36,806</u>	<u>45,370</u>	<u>42,970</u>
Net assets		<u>8,564</u>	<u>36,806</u>	<u>45,370</u>	<u>42,970</u>
Funds of the Charity					
Unrestricted funds		8,564	-	8,564	6,163
Restricted funds		-	36,806	36,806	36,807
Total Funds		<u>8,564</u>	<u>36,806</u>	<u>45,370</u>	<u>42,970</u>

Approved by the trustees on 19 August 2021 and signed on their behalf by:



 Bev Frean - Chairperson

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

1 Basis of Preparation

1.1 Basis of accounting

These accounts have been prepared on the basis of historic cost in accordance with: -

- (a) The Charities & Trustee Investment Act (Scotland) Act 2005, and
- (b) The Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 as amended
- (c) Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS102) (Effective January 2015),
- (e) Charities SORP (FRS 102) (Effective January 2015)

1.2 The charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity as defined by FRS102.

1.3 The charity is dependent on the continuing support of donors. However, the trustees have no reason to consider that this will not continue or that there are any material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

2 Accounting Policies

2.1 Form of Financial Statements

The charity maintains two types of funds for accounting purposes: -

- (a) A general unrestricted fund that can be expended at the discretion of the trustees on furthering the objects of the charity, and
- (b) Restricted funds that may only be used for specific purposes. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for specific purposes.

2.2 Income

- (a) Income is recognised and included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when the charity becomes entitled to the resources; their receipt is probable; and the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability.
- (b) Where income has related expenditure the income and related expenditure are reported gross in the SOFA.
- (c) Funds received in advance and which specifically relate to a future accounting period are treated as deferred income.

2.3 Expenditure & Liabilities

- (a) Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis.
- (b) Liabilities are recognised as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation to pay out resources; it is probable they will be paid and the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability.

2.4 Assets

- (a) Tangible fixed assets are capitalised if they have a value greater than £300 and have an economic life of more than one year. They are valued at cost or, if gifted, at their value on receipt.
- (b) Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of tangible assets over their useful economic life

2.5 Debtors

- (a) Debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due
- (b) Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

2.6 Cash

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and bank deposits repayable on demand

2.7 Creditors

(a) Creditors are recognised where the charity has an obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement amount, usually the invoice amount.

(b) Accrued charges are normally valued at their settlement amount.

2.8 Taxation

The charity is not liable to income or capital gains tax on its charitable activities. Irrecoverable VAT is included in the asset cost or expense to which it relates.

3 Trustee Remuneration & Expenses

The Charity's insurance policy includes Trustee Indemnity Insurance for its trustees. No other remuneration was paid to the trustees or connected persons during the year.

No out-of-pocket expenses were paid to trustees during the year.

4. Restricted Funds

During the year the charity maintained the following restricted funds:

- Educational materials funded by the Scottish Government
- Refuge funded by the Scottish Episcopal Church and donations
- Cost of senior manager funded by Allen Lane Foundation
- Staff costs funded by the Robertson Trust
- Development and delivery of training funded by the Scottish Government
- The Helpline with funding from Scottish Episcopal Church and Foundation Scotland.

4.1 Movement in restricted funds

Fund	Opening balance	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Closing balance
	£	£	£	£	£
Educational materials	292	-	-	(292)	-
Refuge	2,122	-	-	(2,122)	-
Senior Manager staff costs	6,685	-	6,872	187	-
Staff costs	20,458	14,000	14,101	-	20,357
Training development & delivery	7,250	-	-	-	7,250
Helpline	-	10,000	801	-	9,199
Total	36,807	24,000	21,774	(2,227)	36,806

The transfer of £292 out of the Educational materials fund represents expenditure that was misallocated in previous years. The transfer of £2,122 from the Refuge fund represents the remaining balance that with the permission of the funder was transferred to the unrestricted fund. The transfer of £187 into the Senior Manager staff costs fund represents the unrestricted funds contributed to the fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

5. Donations		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2021 Total	2020 Total
		£	£	£	£
General donations		12,510	-	12,510	22,261
Scottish Episcopal Church		-	5,000	5,000	-
Foundation Scotland		-	5,000	5,000	-
Trumark Trust		3,000	-	3,000	-
The Souter Charitable Trust		2,000	-	2,000	-
The Sir Jules Thorn Charitable Trust		1,000	-	1,000	-
Crerar Trust		-	-	-	29,000
The Garfield Weston Foundation		10,000	-	10,000	10,000
The Robertson Trust		-	14,000	14,000	28,000
Scottish Government		-	-	-	12,625
Lord Thorn Trust		-	-	-	750
W M Mann Foundation		1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Cruden Foundation		-	-	-	1,000
The Foyle Foundation		-	-	-	5,000
The Allen Lane Foundation		-	-	-	7,000
Total		29,510	24,000	53,510	116,636

6. Expenditure on charitable activities		Note	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2021 Total	2020 Total
			£	£	£	£
Accountancy	9		550	-	550	847
Conferences			-	-	-	174
Depreciation			-	-	-	117
Equipment			-	-	-	44
Governance			30	-	30	284
Sundries			73	-	73	39
Insurance			835	-	835	1,239
IT			-	-	-	120
Memberships & subscriptions			606	-	606	700
Office supplies			-	-	-	226
Payroll			506	-	506	917
Postage			26	-	26	58
Publicity			25	-	25	5,102
Rent			-	-	-	14,310
Recruitment			-	-	-	105
Staff costs	10		24,841	21,774	46,615	70,649
Training			595	-	595	144
Internet & telephone			1,472	-	1,472	3,194
Travel			2	-	2	292
Volunteer expenses			-	-	-	192
Total			29,561	21,774	51,335	98,753

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

7. Creditors	2021 Total	2020 Total
	£	£
Pension Payments	366	316
Trade creditors	-	1,000
Total	366	1,316

8. Accruals	2021 Total	2020 Total
	£	£
Examiner Fee	550	350
SG Funding Repayment	1,121	1,121
Xero	-	173
Total	1,671	1,644

9. Accountancy	2021 Total	2020 Total
	£	£
Independent examination	350	350
Preparation of accounts	200	-
Accountancy	-	497
Total	550	847

10. Staff Costs	2021 Total	2020 Total
	£	£
Salaries	44,394	67,015
Employers NI	-	590
Employers Pension	2,221	3,044
Total	46,615	70,649

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

11. Previous year information

In order to comply with FRS 102 to show corresponding amounts for the previous year for every figure in the financial statements and notes (not just the prior year totals), corresponding figures not provided elsewhere in these accounts are set out below:

11.1 Statement of Financial Activities for 2018/20

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds
	£	£
Income from:		
Donations	59,011	57,625
Charitable activities	3,127	-
Total income	<u>62,138</u>	<u>57,625</u>
Expenditure on:		
Raising funds	389	-
Charitable activities	39,216	59,538
Total expenditure	<u>39,605</u>	<u>59,538</u>
Net income	22,533	(1,913)
Transfers	(29,620)	29,620
Net movement in funds	(7,087)	27,707
Reconciliation of Funds		
Funds brought forward	13,250	9,100
Funds carried forward	<u>6,163</u>	<u>36,807</u>

11.2 Balance Sheet at 31/3/2020

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds
	£	£
Current Assets		
Debtors	35	-
Cash at bank & in hand	7,772	38,123
Total current assets	<u>7,807</u>	<u>38,123</u>
Current Liabilities		
Creditors	-	1,316
Accruals	1,644	-
Total current liabilities	<u>1,644</u>	<u>1,316</u>
Net current assets	6,163	36,807
Net assets	6,163	36,807

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

11.3 Restricted Funds 2018/20

Fund	Opening balance £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Closing balance £
Scottish Government - Equality Fund	292	-	-	-	292
Refuge	2,122	-	-	-	2,122
Senior Manager staff costs	-	7,000	315	-	6,685
Staff costs	-	28,000	35,542	28,000	20,458
Helpline	1,066	-	1,066	-	-
Peoples Postcode Trust	4,540	-	4,540	-	-
Office space campaign	1,080	-	2,700	1,620	-
Scottish Government Fund	-	12,625	5,375	-	7,250
Garfield Weston Foundation	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Total	9,100	57,625	59,538	29,620	36,807

11.4 Donations 2018/20

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £
General donations	22,261	-
Crerar Trust	29,000	-
The Garfield Weston Foundation	-	10,000
The Robertson Trust	-	28,000
Scottish Government	-	12,625
Lord Thorn Trust	750	-
W M Mann Foundation	1,000	-
Cruden Foundation	1,000	-
The Foyle Foundation	5,000	-
The Allen Lane Foundation	-	7,000
Total	59,011	57,625

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

11.5 Expenditure on charitable activities 2018/20	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds
	£	£
Accountancy	799	48
Conferences	174	-
Depreciation	-	117
Equipment	44	-
Governance	284	-
Sundries	39	-
Insurance	1,157	82
IT	120	-
Memberships & subscriptions	700	-
Office supplies	185	41
Payroll	329	588
Postage	58	-
Publicity	837	4,265
Rent	10,681	3,629
Recruitment	105	-
Salary costs	20,860	49,789
Training	144	-
Internet & telephone	2,488	706
Travel	17	275
Volunteer expenses	192	-
	<u>39,213</u>	<u>59,540</u>