

LONDON
EMERGENCIES
TRUST

London Emergencies Trust

Registered charity 1172307
Registered company 09928465

Trustees Report and Accounts for the year ending 31 December 2019

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

COMPANY INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Company Information

Directors and Trustees

Gerald Oppenheim, Chair
Robert (Robin) Allen
Bharat Mehta
Geeta Nargund (resigned 20th January 2020)
Carole Souter
Thelma Stober
Clare Thomas (resigned 3rd January 2020)

Company Secretary

James Banks, Chief Executive
London Funders

Legal advisors

Farrer & Co LLP
66 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3LH

Wrigleys Solicitors LLP
19 Cookridge Street
Leeds LS2 3AG

Independent Examiner

David Sewell
Haysmacintyre LLP
10 Queen Street Place
London EC4R 1AG

Bankers

Unity Trust Bank
9 Brindley Place
Birmingham B1 2HB

Registered office

London Funders
Toynbee Hall
28 Commercial Street
London E1 6LS

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

CHAIR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

In the 2018 annual report I reflected on the challenge that the London Emergencies Trust (LET) faced in distributing charitable gifts donated largely by members of the public to those caught up in the four terrorist attacks in London in 2017 and the fire at Grenfell Tower which claimed 72 lives. In 2018, one other incident took place, as LET responded to the incident on Millbank which injured three people. Sadly, towards the end of 2019 LET had to activate again following the terror attack at Fishmonger's Hall to distribute charitable funds to the next of kin of the two people who were killed and three who were injured. Then in early February 2020 the attack in Streatham High Road took place in which three people were injured.

LET's other principal activity in 2019 was working with our legal advisers on the detailed work needed to put the trusts in place for four young people, the next of kin of some of those who so tragically died in the fire at Grenfell Tower. I am pleased to say that this culminated in the transfer of funds into the trusts in the first half of 2020 coupled with arrangements with Wrigley's Solicitors acting as the professional Trustee for all the trusts.

The cornerstones of LET's work remain the partnerships established in 2017, but building on the relationships first made after the 7 July 2005 London bombings by LET's predecessor, the London Bombings Relief Charitable Fund. These helped raise and deliver the funds, principally through the British Red Cross (BRC) and its donors as our principal fundraiser, as well as those Trusts and Foundations and the Mayor of London who made generous grants to support our operating costs. Our work with families and friends of those who lost their lives and those who survived all the terror attacks was supported by the Family Liaison Officers and other serving Metropolitan Police officers as well as local authorities leading the humanitarian responses, particularly in Westminster, Southwark and The City of London Corporation. In the response to the Grenfell fire, strong bonds were established with other funders, notably the Kensington and Chelsea Foundation and the Rugby Portobello Trust and the Charity Commission for England and Wales whose role as Regulator so helpfully came to the fore in pulling together information about funds raised and distributed to ensure public clarity and accountability. LET also had regular contact with colleagues at the we Love Manchester Emergency Fund (WLMEF) doing the same work after the Manchester Arena attack.

All these important working experiences and relationships helped the creation of the new National Emergencies Trust (NET), set up in April 2019 and launched formally in November 2019. NET supported LET in its responses to the 2019 and 2020 terror attacks and had to launch itself in the unprecedented emergency response to the Coronavirus pandemic in March 2020.

As reported last year, LET had also devoted time and resource to learning from its work, so that others doing the same or similar in future could learn from our experience, the things that worked as well as where we could have got our response better. I hope that this experience with other colleagues involved in humanitarian and emergency work in the charity sector continues to be important underpinning to the way in which we respond to local and national emergencies. This is being put to the test in 2020 and NET's own learning and experience will in turn help LET and others with their own approaches.

As ever, none of this would be possible without the commitment of the team providing support to LET in both its dormant state and the periods when it has had to operate. The Trustees continue to meet quarterly to review progress with our remaining work. My thanks go to my fellow Trustees and also to James Banks and Grace Perry at London Funders who provide administrative support and Company Secretary services to LET, Stewart Goshawk for financial and operational support and Alan Ali who maintains LET's website and looks after our Communications and media work, as well as to our funders the Mayor of London, Trust for London and City Bridge Trust.

Gerald Oppenheim
Chair of the LET Trustees
16th September 2020

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Structure, governance and management

- 1.1 The Trustees of the London Emergencies Trust (LET, the 'Trust'), who also act as Directors of the Company, present their report and accounts for the year ending 31st December 2019. The Trustees have adopted the provisions of the new Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) issued in 2015.
- 1.2 LET is a self-governing charitable company. LET is governed by its Memorandum & Articles of Association – being incorporated as a company limited by guarantee with charitable objects on 23rd December 2015.
- 1.3 New Trustees are appointed by a decision of the board, as and when required, based upon the skills and experience needed. Any new Trustee is offered a full induction to the Trust's business by the Chair, with the opportunity to attend any training required to fill gaps in knowledge.
- 1.4 Trustees hold office for a period of three years, which can be renewed, unless subject to early termination under Article 5.7 of the Trust's Articles of Association.
- 1.5 The objects of the charity are:
 1. to relieve sickness or disability, whether physical or mental, of victims of Emergency Incidents and their dependants;
 2. to relieve financial need among the victims of Emergency Incidents, including their families and dependants; and
 3. to support such other exclusively charitable purposes as the Trustees shall consider appropriate.
- 1.6 Trustees meet regularly throughout the year, as often as weekly at times of emergency incidents, but reducing to quarterly at other times. A subcommittee of the board meets on an ad hoc basis to make grant decisions on complex grant applications, acting with authority delegated to it by the full board.

2. Public benefit

- 2.1 The Trustees are aware of the guidance on public benefit provided by the Charity Commission and confirm that they have complied with the duty in section 4 of the Charities Act 2011. The board considers that its activities, in the provision of financial support through grants for the prevention or relief of poverty, the advancement of health or the saving of lives, and the relief of those in need because of youth, age, ill health, disability, financial hardship or other disadvantage, as defined within the parameters defined by the Trust's Memorandum & Articles of Association, are wholly in keeping with these guidelines.

3 Review of activities

- 3.1 London Emergencies Trust (LET) is a registered charity and company limited by guarantee without a share capital, which began operations after the terrorist attack on Westminster Bridge in March 2017.
- 3.2 Many of its Trustees and staff were involved in the work of the London Bombings Relief Charitable Fund (LBRCF) – a charity set up following the 7/7 attacks in 2005, which passed public donations to the bereaved and injured as charitable gifts.

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3 Review of activities (continued)

- 3.3 Members of the then senior management team at the Greater London Authority were the first interim Trustees of the LBRCF under the then Chief Executive Anthony Mayer's chairmanship before the permanent Trustees came into place that July. The Fund distributed the near £12m donated and then closed, having carried out the task it was set up to deliver.
- 3.4 In 2015 a number of the former LBRCF Trustees set up the LET as part of the preparedness for terrorist-related or other incidents which might require charitable gifts to be made to those affected as next-of-kin or injured and requiring hospital treatment.
- 3.5 London Funders (the membership network for funders and investors in London's civil society) agreed to act as Company Secretary to LET and supported the new charity to ensure it had appropriate governance, systems and processes in place as a dormant organisation (or, if possible, registered though inactive) until needed when it could be activated quickly to respond to an emergency, whether terrorist attacks or natural disaster on a widespread basis.
- 3.6 It was agreed that in order for LET to first become active the Mayor of London would make a statement that there had been such an incident or emergency, and that a charitable appeals fund has been set up, independent of the Mayor, to raise and distribute money to those affected. This happened following the Westminster Bridge attack although LET has continued to operate and respond to later incidents with the Mayor renewing the statement.
- 3.7 The area of benefit for the Trust was to include the geographic area of Greater London but with flexibility so that it is possible to respond to an incident affecting London and Londoners (as well as people from elsewhere), for example at an airport in the south east of England that is *not* in the administrative area of the 32 London Boroughs and the City of London. In the event of incidents in London and elsewhere in England, LET was to have flexibility of action so that it can respond outside its core area of benefit, for example by collecting funds and distributing them directly to those affected or through other organisations to achieve its objects.
- 3.8 The decision as to whether to become involved following an incident is made by the LET Trustees in conjunction with the British Red Cross (BRC) as the Trust's principal fundraiser and with its wider humanitarian response experience.

4. Activities in 2019

- 4.1 Since March 2017, LET has worked with the British Red Cross (BRC) and other funders/fundraisers to distribute charitable donations made by the public to the bereaved and hospitalised who were caught up in the terror attacks of 2017 at: Westminster Bridge, London Bridge/Borough Market, Finsbury Park, Parsons Green, and Westminster/Millbank. One further incident in 2019, at Fishmongers Hall, was added to the list of incidents supported by the LET (and in early February 2020, the incident at Streatham High Road).
- 4.2 LET has also been the main distributor of public donations to the *bereaved and injured* of the Grenfell Tower fire in June 2017, working alongside those charities distributing funds to survivors.
- 4.3 By the end of 2018, the great majority of the distribution work on the initial five incidents had been completed. The Fishmongers Hall attack took place late in 2019. Although a distribution of funds to those bereaved and injured in that incident on the same basis as earlier events, was agreed before the year end, grants were not actually paid out until 2020.
- 4.4 It was always the Trustees' intention that LET should work as swiftly as possible to distribute the funds available to it and then to move to a position of dormancy; with the capacity to re-activate the charity should it be required again in the future.

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4. Activities in 2019 (continued)

- 4.5 The hope had been that all available funds might have been distributed by the end of 2019. However, there were three instances, all for Grenfell Tower recipients, where it was agreed that LET should support the establishment of personal legal trust funds into which LET (and potentially other funds) could be paid, where each recipient was either a minor or would need help to manage the grants being awarded. By the end of the year, despite best efforts, the legal trusts were still in development and so LET continued to hold the BRC funds for these recipients – together with other sums given to LET to hold on behalf of one individual. The LET Trustees are grateful to Wrigleys LLP for their *pro bono* input on this work which was completed in the first half of 2020.
- 4.6 During the year, LET employed no staff but relied on the volunteer input of several key individuals, to whom the Trustees are very grateful for their continued assistance; together with the retained services of London Funders for administration support and Alan Ali for his public relations expertise.
- 4.7 LET is also pleased to report that 100% of the funds donated by the public for each incident are distributed to the bereaved next of kin and injured. None of these funds are used to cover LET's operating costs. That is not to say that it has not been a challenge to secure the funds required to meet the costs of running LET and Trustees are grateful to the trusts and foundations that have given support in the past, as well as to the Mayor of London and the Greater London Authority for their continuing support into 2019.
- 4.8 LET has also continued to liaise with colleagues at the We Love Manchester Emergency Fund, established following the Manchester Arena attack, to whom we offered initial advice and support in the days following that event in May 2017. That organisation is now also in the process of winding down its activities. LET also had contact with those co-ordinating the charitable response to the dreadful terror attack in Christchurch, New Zealand in March 2019 and as reported elsewhere supported the creation of the new National Emergencies Trust

5. LET review

- 5.1 During 2018, Trustees commissioned Professor Diana Leat to undertake a review of LET's work (as she had done previously for LBRCF) and to make recommendations for any future activities in respect of UK disaster funds. LET Trustees and staff are grateful to everyone who gave time to contribute their thoughts to the review, published in November 2018, a copy of which can be downloaded here: <https://londonemergenciestrust.org.uk/publications-0>

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6. The National Emergencies Trust

- 6.1 The work of LET and the We Love Manchester Emergency Fund brought awareness to a wide audience about the importance of securing a sound and permanent knowledge base for the distribution of any future emergency funds, together with the need for effective co-ordination of separate distributions that may be differentiated by either time or place.
- 6.2 A wide-ranging review initiated by the Charity Commission for England and Wales involving many charities involved in the 2017 incidents (including LET, WLMEF and BRC) has concluded that there was a need to establish a new, independent charitable body, the “National Emergencies Trust” (NET). This would act as the lead body for the initiation of a disaster fund, following an incident, liaising with the BRC on fundraising and other charities involved in humanitarian and emergency response; commissioning one or more local distributors, wherever the event took place; and providing a central point of contact. It would also provide a mechanism for ensuring the involvement of the voluntary, community and faith sectors in the planning of disaster response.
- 6.3 NET was established as a charity registered in England and Wales in April 2019 and was launched in November 2019, chaired by General Lord Dannatt. The Chair of LET and one other LET Trustee (Thelma Stober), the former Director of WLMEF and Chief Executive of BRC are among the Trustees. NET launched its first national to raise funds for the response to 2020 coronavirus pandemic across the UK and is distributing funds through UK Community Foundation network to reach local communities and individuals in need.
- 6.4 The LET Trustees and staff contributed to the establishment of NET, sharing their knowledge and expertise. However, they have decided that LET should not “morph into” NET but rather remain in place as a separate body, in a dormant state once all its current work is complete but ready to act in future as a London distribution agent, if so commissioned as well as to respond itself to future incidents.

7. Fund distribution

- 7.1 LET’s overall approach to distribution is informed by the work of the LBRCF, but it retains flexibility to allow it to respond to changing circumstances. Trustees exercise their discretion to vary approaches in the interests of fairness, and each individual funding application is considered in its own right, through a casework approach.
- 7.2 LET is given funds by organisations which have either raised money through public appeals or wish to contribute to disaster relief by way of a charitable donation or gift. The Trust works with donors to agree who should benefit from funds, but mainly focuses on bereavement and injury leading to hospitalisation – since this is where our specialism lies. It works closely with the police and key workers who are the main contact point with families and assist us in building up reliable family trees to make sure distribution is evidence-based and made to the appropriate people. LET strives to ensure that there is some ‘balance’ in its grant funding between those bereaved and hospitalised.

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7. Fund distribution (continued)

- 7.3 In cases of bereavement, the LET Trustees decided that they wished to be guided in the first instance by English Law intestacy rules (The Intestacy Act 1925) to identify who should receive funds. This is generally a surviving spouse, children, sibling(s) or parents. Trustees will exercise their discretion to depart from these otherwise strict rules if there are special circumstances and where an alternative approach is likely to produce a more equitable distribution of grant funding. In some cases, families themselves request that LET pays out funds in another way, and usually LET has been happy to do that if confident of wide family agreement.
- 7.4 In cases of family dispute, LET staff work closely with the police, keyworkers, charities supporting the families, and law firms engaged to represent individuals and/or family units. Despite being as flexible and careful as possible, it is inevitable that in a small number of cases there may be relatives who feel they should have received more, or are concerned that another relative (and not them) received an award. LET has always been open in explaining its rationale for how funds are distributed.
- 7.5 Any relief fund distributing charitable gifts can never be sure, at the outset, exactly how much money it will have available. LET Trustees have exercised great care not to over-commit the funds they have available at any given time and have acted prudently in accordance with the demands of charity law. As a consequence, it has never been possible for the LET to know or to communicate to beneficiaries on details about the final amount of money they should *expect* to receive. In some cases, it can take time to establish the number of people injured as well as the fatalities. In some cases, it can take many months before some potential beneficiaries feel in a position to come forward. It is important to put the needs of individuals at the heart of LET's approach to distribution.
- 7.6 To accommodate the uncertainty in the total available funding, LET, like the LBRCF before it, may make what is an 'initial' payment, released as soon as practical after each incident; followed by a number of additional payments, each contingent on the availability of funds donated through BRC or elsewhere. At the end of 2019, all funds passed to LET had been distributed with the exception of those held pending the establishment of legal trust funds (see 4.5 above). Sometimes it is possible to release funds to recipients in one payment.

8. Level of awards

- 8.1 The LET Trustees have been guided by the principle of providing equity of distribution between the different incidents wherever possible and to ensure that the level of grants reflected our best understanding of the needs of those affected. To this end, we have ensured that all those affected across the different terror sites in 2019 and 2020 are paid equitably although in 2017 there were differences in the final grant amounts between the terror incidents and the Grenfell Tower fire, for which there was a separate fundraising campaign and therefore different sums available. LET is also mindful that the 2017 We Love Manchester appeal has been able to pay out very different amounts, but again this is as a result of that specific fundraising effort and the decisions of that organisation's Trustees, over which LET rightly had no say.

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8. Level of awards

8.2 Initial payments are fixed and agreed with Trustees and funders, and are designed to allow for quick payments to reach people when the need for funds is great. They are not means tested, but follow simple criteria. The Trust's original approach since 2017 has been to make payments in three sets of circumstances: for those bereaved; for those hospitalised for one week or more; for those hospitalised for more than six hours (but less than one week), later added to in the light of experience by the introduction of a 4-7 day hospital stay.

8.3 As at the end of 2019, the amounts paid out as grants to individuals were as below:

Terror sites

For each bereavement : £75,000

Hospital long stay : £43,000

Hospital 4-7 day stay : £25,000

Hospital sport stay : £ 7,000

For Grenfell Tower

For each bereavement : £100,000

Hospital long stay : £ 35,000

Hospital 4-7 day stay : £ 20,000

Hospital sport stay : £ 5,000

In 2017, LET also donated £773,000 to Rugby Portobello Trust which that charity then distributed to surviving Grenfell Tower and Grenfell Walk households, to help them rebuild their lives.

8.4 Information about individual grants is confidential, however the amounts the LET paid in respect of bereavement or injury at Grenfell Tower were set out in regular updates published by the Charity Commission.

9. Trustees

9.1 The Trustee who served during the year were as follows:

Gerald Oppenheim OBE (Chair)

Robin Allen QC

Bharat Mehta CBE

Geeta Nargund (resigned 20 January 2020)

Carole Souter CBE

Thelma Stober

Clare Thomas MBE (resigned 3 January 2020)

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9. Trustees (continued)

There were also several observers to the board:

Paul Amadi – British Red Cross
James Maloney – Farrer and Co. LLP
Emma Strain – Greater London Authority
James Banks – London Funders

10. Staff / volunteer list

During 2019, LET had no permanent staff presence, but is grateful to the following for their continued input:

Robert Bell
Angela Monaghan
Stewart Goshawk
Alan Ali

11. Acknowledgements

Since LET began operating in 2017, the organisation has relied heavily on the kindness, goodwill and generosity of a number of organisations and individuals, including:

Anne-Marie Piper Senior Partner and her colleagues, Farrer & Co LLP
Arten Llazari
Ascot Racecourse Ltd
Mike Adamson Chief Executive, Paul Amadi Chief Supporter Officer and their colleagues at the British Red Cross
CAN (Community Action Network)
City Bridge Trust
City of London Corporation
Corona Corporate Solutions (formerly Copylogic)
Cripplegate Foundation
Clement James Centre
David Warner
Emma Strain, Greater London Authority
Goldman Sachs Gives
Goldsmiths Charitable Trust
Grenfell Muslim Response Unit
Guy's & St Thomas' Charitable Trust
Ian Richardson, Jumeirah Lowndes Hotel
Kensington and Chelsea Foundation
London Community Foundation
London Funders
Metropolitan Police Service
Morris Charitable Trust
Muslims United for London
Oasis School of Human Relations, Boston Spa
Paul Hamlyn Foundation
Rugby Portobello Trust
Salesforce
Southwark Council
Susie Dye
The Lord Speaker, the Rt Hon Lord Fowler Kt PC
Thomas Mundy, Wrigleys Solicitors LLP
Trust for London
Victim Support
Wembley National Stadium Trust
Westminster City Council
Westway Trust
Zrinka Bralo, Migrants Organise

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12 Financial review

- 12.1 With a much reduced level of activity in 2019, the London Emergencies Trust received income only from the British Red Cross and GLA, plus other small donations during the year. The total income received during the year was £344,658 of which £305,908 was for grants distribution, £18,750 for operational expenditure and £20,000 *pro bono* donations. The principal source of income was from the UK Solidarity Fund and London Fire Relief Fund, both launched and managed by the British Red Cross (BRC) in response to the various tragedies in 2017 and since and the Grenfell Tower fire. These funds are granted by BRC to LET under a memorandum of understanding, which states that LET will be the principal distributor of funds collected by BRC for these purposes. Funds were also previously received from a number of charitable trusts and foundations, together with small donations from individuals.
- 12.2 Total expenditure for the year was £346,114 (£305,908 on grants; £20,206 on operational costs; and *pro bono* contributions of £20,000). By the year end, the only funds held were those for payment into the several legal trusts funds, once these have been established.
- 12.3 LET has employed no staff directly. The staff team, employed by London Funders and seconded to LET, was disbanded by September 2018. Activities during 2019 were undertaken either by London Funders staff or by volunteers.

13 Risk management – principal risks and uncertainties

- 13.1 Prior to LET operations commencing in March 2017, Trustees agreed a ‘start up’ risk register that identified principal risks and steps to mitigate those risks. Since then, the register has evolved in line with the rapid growth in activities across several emergencies. Risks and their mitigation are regularly discussed regularly at board meetings, and Trustees are satisfied that all the major risks to the work and reputation of the organisation have been identified and appropriate measures put in place to ameliorate these risks.
- 13.2 The main risks identified relate to: governance; operations; financial management; external events; compliance with law and regulations.

14. Reserves policy

- 14.1 LET, like its predecessor the London Bombings Relief Charitable Fund (LBRCF) in 2005, was set up with the express intention that it be a time limited response to the terror incidents on the streets of London (and subsequently also the Grenfell Tower fire). LBRCF wound up its grant-making activities approximately 18 months after beginning its work, having distributed £12m of donations to those bereaved and injured by the 7/7 bombings.
- 14.2 LET’s core work will have taken a similar time to execute and has had to be extended to respond to the incidents in 2019 and 2020, and as a result Trustees have not prioritised the build-up of reserves beyond those sums necessary to fulfil on-going commercial, legal and compliance obligations. In addition, it is Trustees’ intention to ensure that the charity – when in a ‘dormant’ state, has sufficient funds in its bank account to allow it to resume work quickly, should it be called to do so. If, at some future point, Trustees decide that LET is to continue to be permanently active, a reserves policy will be put in place commensurate with LET’s longer term existence and activities.

15 Future plans

- 15.1 The Trustees are pleased to report that the legal trusts for the three Grenfell Tower beneficiaries were completed in March 2020 and the payments made accordingly. All payments for the Fishmongers Hall attack were made by May 2020. LET also agreed to make a distribution for the victims of the Streatam High Road terror attack in February 2020. Provided there have been no other incidents, it is the intention of LET to continue to become dormant again, in the knowledge that it has all the systems, processes and funding in place to be re-activated in the event of a future serious incident. As we do this, we will be ready to deal with other incidents should that be necessary. Where appropriate, former staff advisors and Trustees will continue to contribute to the National Emergencies Trust, the various Humanitarian Assistance Groups which LET is involved in, and work closely with BRC and Mayor’s Office in identifying systemic improvements in disaster relief responses. Former LET staff are working to brief and train staff in Community Foundations and others across England on the issues involved in making grants to individuals affected by serious incidents.
- 15.2 More generally, Trustees are keen to ensure that a time sustained heightened security concerns, the skills, experience and relationship capital LET has developed since its inception (and before as LBRCF) are protected and available promptly should the need arise in future.
- 15.3 Trustees are mindful of the covid-19 coronavirus pandemic, which has affected London’s communities so severely during 2020. However, after careful consideration, rather than act independently, the Trustees have supported and advised both the national appeal undertaken by the National Emergencies Trust and the London Community Response Fund, overseen by London Funders – both of which have made a significant and positive difference to the lives of Londoners. Therefore the pandemic is not expected to have any significant impact on the charity itself.

16 Statement of Trustees’ responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees Report and the financial statements. The Trustees have chosen to prepare accounts for the charity in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP). Company law requires the Trustees to prepare such financial statements each financial year which give a true and fair state of affairs of the charity and of the result for that period and comply with UK GAAP and the Companies Act 2006. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently
- Observe the methods and principles of the Charities SORP
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity, for safeguarding the assets, for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities and for the preparation of a Trustees Report which comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees / directors of the London Emergencies Trust

.....
Gerald Oppenheim
Director and Chair of the Board

16th September 2020

I report to the Trustees on my examination of the accounts of the London Emergency Trust for the year ended 31 December 2019 which are set out on pages 13 to 23.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and Examiner

The 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 Companies Act 2006 ("the 2006 Act"). The Trustees are satisfied that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) and have chosen instead to have an independent examination.

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

Independent examiner's statement

Since the charity's income is in excess of £250,000, your examiner must be a member of a body listed in the 2011 Act. I can confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a registered member of ICAEW which is one of the listed bodies.

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

1. accounting records were not kept in respect of the Company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or
2. the accounts do not accord with those records; or
3. the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act 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
4. the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities [applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)].

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.

David Sewell FCA,
Haysmacintyre LLP,
10 Queen Street Place
London
EC4R 1AG

Date:

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
		£		£	
	Notes				
INCOME & ENDOWMENTS FROM:					
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
Donations and legacies					
Operational income	4	18,750	-	18,750	81,285
For distribution in grants	4	-	305,908	305,908	1,909,077
Donations in kind	5	-	20,000	20,000	33,200
Total Income		18,750	325,908	344,658	2,023,562
EXPENDITURE					
Charitable Activities	6	(3,500)	(342,614)	(346,114)	(2,656,872)
Total Expenditure		(3,500)	(342,614)	(346,114)	(2,656,872)
Net Movement in Funds		15,250	(16,706)	(1,456)	(633,310)
Fund balances brought forward		27,600	49,965	77,565	710,875
Fund balances carried forward		42,850	33,259	76,109	77,565

The accompanying notes on pages 16-22 form part of these financial statements

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST**BALANCE SHEET**

Registered company 09928465

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		£	£
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Debtors - accrued income	7	-	56,250
Cash on deposit		1,260,805	917,303
		<u>1,260,805</u>	<u>973,553</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors (Amounts falling due within one year)	8	(1,184,696)	(895,988)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>76,109</u>	<u>77,565</u>
RESERVES	9		
Unrestricted funds		42,850	27,600
Restricted funds		33,259	49,965
TOTAL FUNDS		<u>76,109</u>	<u>77,565</u>

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under the *Companies Act 2006*, (s. 477) and the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with s. 476. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the *Companies Act 2006* with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the London Emergencies Trust and authorised for issue by:

.....
 Gerald Oppenheim
 Director and Chair of the Board

16th September 2020

The accompanying notes on pages 16-23 form part of these financial statements

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

CASH FLOW STATEMENT 2019

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities	(658,015)	1,575,318
Cash flows from investing activities		
Dividends and interest	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	(658,015)	1,575,318
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	<u>(658,015)</u>	<u>1,575,318</u>

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2019	2018
	£	£
Reconciliation of Net Income to Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net income for the reporting period	(633,310)	710,875
(Increase) in debtors	(31,250)	(25,000)
(Increase) in creditors	6,545	889,443
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>(658,015)</u>	<u>1,575,318</u>

Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	917,303	1,575,318
	<u>917,303</u>	<u>1,575,318</u>

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. Accounting policies

i. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), and the Companies Act 2006.

ii. Preparation of accounts on a going concern basis

The Trustees consider that the company will have adequate reserves to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. They believe the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate for these annual financial statements.

iii. Critical accounting judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the charities accounting policies and the reported assets, liabilities, income and expenditure and the disclosures made in the financial statements. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

iv. Basic Financial Instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments, including trade and other debtors and creditors are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

v. Income recognition

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to income, it is probable that income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably.

vi. 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.

vii. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash 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.

viii. Funds

Unrestricted funds are donations and other income receivable or generated for the objects of the charity. Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the Trustees for particular purposes. Restricted funds are those funds which are to be used in accordance with specific instructions imposed by the donor or trust deed.

2. Taxation

The London Emergencies Trust is a registered charity and is thus exempt from taxation of its income and gains falling within Section 505 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 or Section 256 of the Taxable Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that they are applied to its charitable objectives. No tax charge has arisen in the year.

3. Company limited by Guarantee

LET is a company limited by guarantee, each of the eight members being liable for a maximum sum of £1 in the event of the company winding up.

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4. Income

LET receives income for both its operational costs and for distribution in grants to those bereaved and hospitalised as a result of both the several terrorist attacks on London during 2017 and from the Grenfell Tower fire. Income received during 2019 is as below:

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2019 £	Total 2018 £
For grant distribution				
Westminster	-	2,908	2,908	399,169
London Bridge / Borough Market	-	-	-	358,500
Finsbury Park	-	-	-	47,500
Parsons Green	-	-	-	34,500
Westminster / Millbank	-	-	-	14,000
Fishmongers Hall	-	243,000	243,000	-
Grenfell Tower	-	60,000	60,000	856,287
Third party distribution	-	-	-	199,121
Sub Total	-	-	-	1,909,077
Operational costs	18,750	-	18,750	81,285
Donations in kind	-	20,000	20,000	33,200
Total	18,750	325,908	344,658	2,023,562

Unrestricted operational costs were £68,400 in 2018.

Grant Distribution – all income is restricted

For distribution to the victims of the Westminster Bridge attack

	2019 £	2018 £
British Red Cross / UK Solidarity Fund	-	386,500
Other	2,908	12,669
Sub Total	2,908	399,169

For distribution to the victims of the London Bridge / Borough Market attack

	2019 £	2018 £
British Red Cross / UK Solidarity Fund	-	358,500
Other	-	-
Sub Total	-	358,500

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
For distribution to the victims of the Finsbury Park attack		
British Red Cross / UK Solidarity Fund	-	47,500
Other	-	-
Sub Total	-	47,500
For distribution to the victims of the Parsons Green attack		
British Red Cross / UK Solidarity Fund	-	34,500
Sub Total	-	34,500
For distribution to the victims of the Westminster / Millbank attack		
British Red Cross / UK Solidarity Fund	-	14,000
Sub Total	-	14,000
For distribution to the victims of the Fishmongers Hall attack		
British Red Cross / UK Solidarity Fund	243,000	-
Sub Total	243,000	-
For distribution to the victims of the Grenfell Tower fire		
British Red Cross Grenfell Fire Fund	60,000	750,245
Kensington & Chelsea Foundation	-	11,000
Other	-	95,042
Sub Total	60,000	856,287
Grenfell Tower - third party distribution		
JustGiving	-	41,742
Kensington & Chelsea Foundation	-	60,000
Rugby Portobello Trust	-	97,379
Sub Total	-	191,121

Operational Costs Income

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
	£	£	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Greater London Authority	18,750	-	18,750	56,250
Trust for London	-	-	-	25,000
Other	-	-	-	35
Total	18,750	-	18,750	81,285

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5. Donations in kind

During the year, LET received pro-bono support from a number of sources towards the operational costs of the charity. These have been valued as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Staffing – CBT / WNST / Fundraising Regulator	2,000	7,200
Legal - Farrer & Co	4,750	11,750
Legal – Wrigleys	12,000	10,000
Office space – City Bridge Trust	250	250
Office space – CAN	-	2,400
Equipment – Corona Corporate Solutions	-	600
London Funders	1,000	1,000
Total	<u>20,000</u>	<u>33,200</u>

6. Expenditure – charitable activities

During the year, LET expended resources on the operational day-to-day running of the charity and on distributing grants to the bereaved and hospitalised from both the several terror attacks in London since 2017 and from the Grenfell Tower fire. During 2019, income was expended as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Grants Expenditure		
Westminster	2,908	402,500
London Bridge / Borough	-	566,000
Finsbury Park	-	80,500
Parsons Green	-	72,500
Westminster / Millbank	-	14,000
Fishmongers Hall	243,000	-
Grenfell Tower	60,000	1,338,135
Sub-Total	<u>305,908</u>	<u>2,473,635</u>
Operational Expenditure	20,206	150,037
Donations in kind	<u>20,000</u>	<u>33,200</u>
Total	<u>346,114</u>	<u>2,656,872</u>

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Operational Expenditure

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
	£	£	2019	2018
			£	£
Travel	-	889	889	224
Staff costs	3,500	4,824	8,324	97,784
Press & PR	-	3,150	3,150	8,100
Equipment	-	-	-	433
IT	-	-	-	6,156
Phone	-	159	159	1,382
Print, postage, materials	-	-	-	857
Staff support	-	-	-	2,890
Insurance	-	1,571	1,571	1,779
Rent / utilities	-	-	-	2,493
Bank charges	-	113	113	2,282
Audit	-	2,400	2,400	10,800
Independent examination	-	3,000	3,000	-
Evaluation	-	-	-	14,857
Legal	-	600	600	-
Total operational expenditure	3,500	16,706	20,206	150,037

7. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Operational grant from the GLA	-	56,520
	-	56,520

8. Creditors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts due within one year:		
Independent Examination/Audit fee	3,000	10,200
Grants to individuals	1,181,696	885,788
	1,184,696	895,988

9. Net assets between funds

	2019	2018
	£	£
Unrestricted funds	42,850	27,600
Restricted funds	32,659	49,965
Total	78,509	77,565

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10. Staff costs

No staff were employed either directly or indirectly on LET business during 2019. One former member of staff was paid independently for hours worked and London Funders were re-imbursed for administrative services; totalling £8,324 (2018: £97,874). These costs were all covered by income raised, principally, from trusts and foundations specifically for operational costs. No funds donated by the public were used to cover any of this expenditure. The 2018 sum of £97,784 included salary, NI and pension costs incurred in the employment of three members of staff. These individuals were formally employed by London Funders and seconded to LET. London Funders billed LET the full cost of a monthly basis. In 2019, other staff input was received pro bono from the Wembley National Stadium Trust, at a value of £2,000.

11. Related party transactions

Geeta Nargund is also a Trustee of the British Red Cross, which in 2019 provided grant income for distribution of £303,000 (2018: £1,591,000); Bharat Mehta is Chief Executive of Trust for London which provided core funding for LET operating costs of £25,000 in 2018 (2019: nil).

12. Trustees remuneration and expenses

No Trustee received any remuneration or claimed any expenses for their services on the board of LET (2017: nil).

13. Analysis of funds

2019	Opening	Income	Expenditure	Balance
	£	£	£	£
General funds	27,600	18,750	3,500	42,850
Restricted funds				
1. Westminster	20,617	2,908	2,908	20,617
2. London Bridge / Borough Market	10	-	-	10
3. Finsbury Park	10	-	-	10
4. Parsons Green	3,500	-	-	3,500
5. Westminster / Millbank	-	-	-	-
6. Fishmongers Hall	-	243,000	243,000	-
6. Grenfell Tower	2,028	60,000	60,000	2,028
7. Operational costs	23,800	-	16,706	7,094
Total	77,565	324,658	326,114	76,109
2018	Opening	Income	Expenditure	Balance
	£	£	£	£
General funds	39,750	56,250	68,400	27,600
Restricted funds				
1. Westminster	23,948	399,169	402,500	20,617
2. London Bridge / Borough Market	207,510	358,500	566,000	10
3. Finsbury Park	33,010	47,500	80,500	10
4. Parsons Green	41,500	34,500	72,500	3,500
5. Westminster / Millbank	-	14,000	14,000	-
6. Grenfell Tower	284,755	1,055,408	1,338,135	2,028
7. Operational costs	80,402	45,035	101,637	23,800
Total	710,875	2,010,362	2,643,672	77,565

LONDON EMERGENCIES TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Purpose of funds

1. For grants to the victims of the Westminster Bridge attack
2. For grants to the victims of the London Bridge/ Borough Market attack
3. For grants to the victims of the Finsbury Park attack
4. For grants to the victims of the Parsons Green attack
5. For grants to the victims of the Westminster / Millbank attack
6. For grants to the victims of the Grenfell Tower fire
7. For the operational costs of running LET

14. Post balance sheet event – Covid-19

The Trustees are monitoring the effects of the emergence and spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19) upon the operations of the Charity. This is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event and the impact cannot be quantified. The Trustees believe it is unlikely to see a significant effect in the year to 31 December 2020.