

**Report of the Trustees and
Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended
31 March 2019
for
Medical Detection Dogs**



Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2018

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Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2018

Message from the Chairman, Betsy Duncan Smith and the Chief Executive, Dr Claire Guest

We are delighted to introduce our eleventh annual report since Medical Detection Dogs was founded, which looks back over our tenth anniversary year and forward to what we are confident will be a future of innovation and the growth of our understanding of the amazing capacity of dogs to detect disease and save lives.

Over the years, Medical Detection Dogs has focused on establishing a strong evidence base. Our passion for improving the training and communication that we share with our dogs has enabled us to develop the power of this canine ability. Our highly trained disease detectors have expanded the exciting world of diagnosis through the recognition of volatiles. It would seem that all diseases have a characteristic 'odour signature', like a tune of a song, made up of many notes. Our dogs can help us to recognise these tunes. Our success in publishing the results of our work, with four research papers on various aspects of our work published in academic journals during the year under review, is something that we are all, Trustees and staff, very proud of.

The last year has not been without its challenges, principally adapting to the growth of the charity and the greater geographical spread of our clients and we are not immune from the difficulties all charities experience in trying to raise funds. We are truly a national charity supporting people with complex health conditions to live safer and more independent lives across the UK. We are therefore delighted that during the year we were successful in our application to the Animal Postcode Trust, part of the People's Postcode Lottery. Their generosity, more details of which are in the body of this report, has been instrumental in helping us expand our reach, particularly into Scotland, and the support we are able to give our clients at home.

We are meeting those challenges thanks also to one of our greatest strengths, our fantastic teams of staff and volunteers. Their commitment and dedication to our mission as well as their hard work in helping us achieve our goals and in raising the much-needed funds, have been instrumental in the successes of the last year. We want to say a special thank you to them all.

Medical Detection Dogs has broken through many barriers: we are now collaborating with NHS Trusts, fellow researchers and academic organisations. The value of our dogs is now accepted and finally this is leading to massive change. We can learn from our dogs and inform the scientific community including bio-electronic nose developers of our findings. This has the potential to revolutionise the future of diagnostics.

That future requires new purpose-built training and research facilities to cope with the increased demand for our services as we expand both the range of research projects, which now come under four principal themes: cancer, neurological diseases, bacteria, and infectious diseases; and the number of life-threatening and debilitating conditions for which we train Medical Alert Assistance Dogs.



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We are therefore delighted to say that we have achieved our aim to move into our new Training & Research Centre by the end of 2018 and more delighted still to say how proud we were to welcome our Patron, HRH The Duchess of Cornwall to officially open it in February. This new, purpose-built space will enable us to push the boundaries of what we understand about canine olfaction further, train more life-saving dogs and support and develop our staff in less confined space than they had become accustomed to. A huge thank you to everyone who helped to make that possible. There are too many to name, but we would like to express particular thanks to ICAP, The Sir Jules Thorn Charitable Trust, Hillary & Michael Cowan and the family of our co-founder Dr John Church for their generous contributions, without which it would not have been possible.

It's an exciting time for us. Our research is leading to a reality where millions of lives will be saved. We look forward to sharing the successes of our second decade with you.

Betsy Duncan Smith
Chairman of Trustees

Claire Guest,
Chief Executive and Chief Scientific Officer

Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees
for the year ended 31st March 2018

Medical Detection Dogs

Patron: HRH The Duchess of Cornwall



We're proud to say that ...

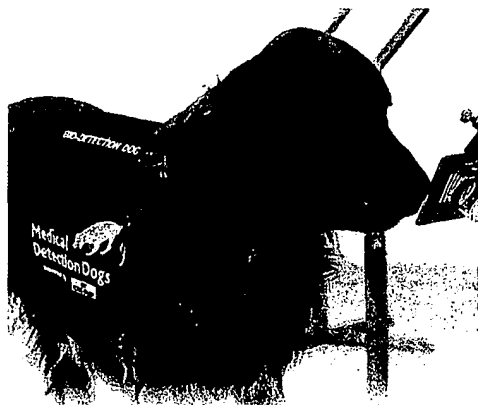
82 dogs are saving
the lives of clients,
day in, day out



and over **150**
Medical Alert Assistance
Dogs have been trained
to save lives since the
charity began

63 puppies were in training during the year

4 peer reviewed papers about
our research were published
in academic journals including
our ground-breaking work on
malaria detection



We proved dogs can be trained to
detect the odour of Parkinson's
disease, one of the neurological
diseases which affect
10 million people
in the UK and which we believe we
can help detect early. Watch this
space for our research paper.

Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2018

The Trustees who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006, present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2019. The trustees have adopted the provisions of 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 January 2015).

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Registered Company number

6399500 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

1124533

Registered office

Unit 3, Millfield
Greenway Business Park
Winslow Road
Great Horwood
Milton Keynes, MK17 0NP

Trustees

The Hon. Elizabeth Duncan Smith (Chairman)
Clive Everest MA, FCA (appointed 12 June 2019)
Dr Victoria Hordern BSc, MBBS, MD, FRCP
Andrew Keegan ACMA, CGMA
Dr Alan Makepeace BSc, MBBS, FRCR, FRCS(Eng), FRCS(Edin)

Honorary Treasurer

Andrew Keegan ACMA, CGMA

Chief Executive and Chief Scientific Officer

Dr Claire Guest BSc (Hons), MSc HonDSc, DHP, BCAh

Company Secretary

Andrew Whitby-Collins BA (Hons), FRSA

Independent Auditor

Ashby's Chartered Accountants
Morton House
9 Beacon Court
Pitstone Green Business Park
Pitstone, LU7 9GY

Bankers

CAF Bank Limited
25 Kings Hill Avenue
Kings Hill, West Malling
Kent, ME19 4JQ

HSBC Bank plc
22 West Street
Dunstable
Bedfordshire, LU6 1SY

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Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2019



Our Trustees

COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

The charitable company was incorporated on 15th October 2007 and commenced charitable activities immediately. It obtained registration with the Charity Commission on 17 June 2008

STRUCTURE GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing Document

The Charity is controlled by its governing document, the amended Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 11 October 2013. It is a company limited by guarantee as defined by the Companies Act 2006.

Recruitment and Appointment of New Trustees

New Trustees may be appointed by the Charity at a general meeting or by the Board of Trustees. The Trustees review regularly the balance of skills, competencies and experience which are needed on the Board to ensure that the Charity continues to meet its aims and fulfil its charitable objects. Historically potential new Trustees known to be highly supportive of the Charity and who possess the experience, skills and attributes that the Board has determined are necessary for the effective oversight and governance of the Charity are approached with a view to joining the Board. In the year under review the Trustees decided that given the growth of the Charity and the need to attract people who might not have previously heard of it, some future roles may also be advertised. The first advertisement did not produce a satisfactory response, but the Trustees have determined to learn from that experience and to re-advertise.

Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2019

The policies and procedures for the induction and training of a new Trustee are that, before appointment, the person is invited to meet with Trustees and senior staff and given an opportunity to become fully familiar with the Charity's work, staff etc. The potential Trustee discusses the factors involved in becoming a Trustee and is supplied with any documents requested. At the end of that process (if s/he confirms a willingness to serve) a decision concerning his/her appointment is made. The Declaration of Eligibility etc. are then completed before the appointment takes effect. The Charity ensures that the new Trustee has access to a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and previous Reports and Accounts and that s/he has read Charity Commission guidance regarding the duties of trustees.

Structure and Management.

The charity is divided into two arms 1) Bio Detection Disease Research and 2) Medical Alert Assistance dogs. Details of the work done by these two arms are given in the performance section below. All policy decisions are taken by the Trustees and day-to-day management decisions are taken by the Chief Executive and Company Secretary, supported by the Senior Leadership Team. Sometimes ad hoc panels of Trustees are appointed to take specific decisions.

Remuneration Policy for Senior Staff

Remuneration for the Chief Executive and senior staff is reviewed annually by the Trustees. The review will take into account any general pay increase to staff, benchmarking of similar roles in similar charity organisations and pre-agreed performance criteria. Trustees do not receive any remuneration and give their time freely.

Risk Management

The Trustees have a duty to identify and review the risks to which the Charity is exposed and take steps to put in place appropriate controls to provide reasonable assurance against fraud and error. The major operational and business risks that the Charity faces are kept under review and at this time the main risks are considered to be the loss of key personnel, a downturn in fundraising, safeguarding and damage to the charity's reputation which might compromise its ability to further its charitable aims. Steps have been taken to mitigate those risks including training and development plans for staff and an increase in the fundraising resource. The Trustees also recognise that as the Charity grows the risks it might face will change and in the 19/20 financial year have established an Audit & Risk Committee as part of its efforts to improve our processes for identifying and managing significant risks. One of its first tasks will be a review of the risks to the Charity and an analysis of the steps that can be taken to further mitigate these.

With regard to related party transactions, a register of Trustees' interests is kept. Trustee meeting agendas include a standing item for declaration of any interests which those attending may have in connection with a particular item to be discussed. In such cases where a potential conflict of interests arises for a particular member present, they will retire from the meeting whilst that discussion takes place. Similar arrangements exist for managing transactions with related parties of senior executives, whereby potential related parties are identified through annual declarations and the relevant executive takes no part in Charity decisions for those parties over recruitment, remuneration or performance.

CHARITABLE OBJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

The Charity's objects, as set out in its governing document, are:

- i) To conduct research into the detection, recognition and diagnosis of diseases and medical conditions by the use of dogs and other animals trained in the recognition of relevant stimuli, and the publication of such research for the public benefit; and
- ii) The relief of sickness and the protection of health for the public benefit, by the detection, recognition and diagnosis of diseases and medical conditions, by the use of dogs trained in the recognition of relevant stimuli.

Our mission is to save and enhance lives using our specially trained dogs' extraordinary sense of smell.

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We seek to do this in two main ways which we believe provide a benefit to the public, i) by conducting research into the early diagnosis of cancer and other human diseases, and ii) by training life-saving medical alert assistance dogs which help their human partners avoid the often catastrophic effects of their conditions, saving and improving their lives on a daily basis.

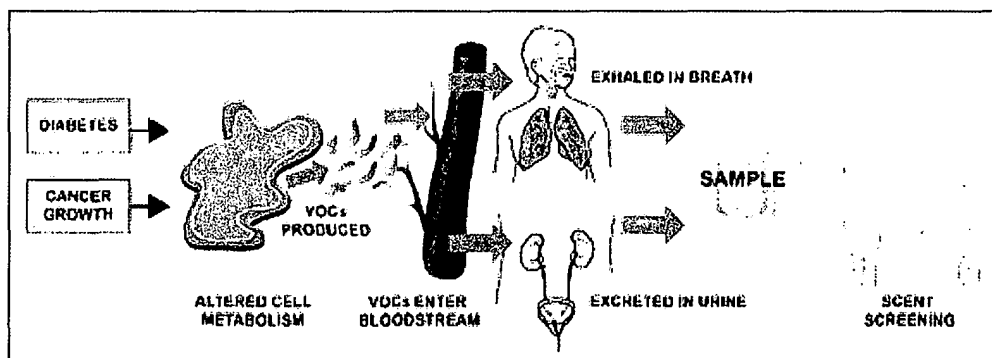
During the year under review we have published a number of research papers, trained more medical alert assistance dogs and continued to expand the range of conditions we are able to train dogs to alert to and started to investigate the possibility of a project to train dogs to work in hospital settings.

A more detailed update on each of these areas, which we believe demonstrates their benefit to the public follows, but by way of introduction to our work each section begins with an explanation of what we are training the dogs to do.

BIO DETECTION RESEARCH

An explanation of our Bio Detection work

During the normal processes of the body, metabolic changes occur constantly, however during disease development, these metabolic processes are altered. This generates volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as alkanes and alkenes that diffuse into the bloodstream and are then excreted in the breath or in the urine and are detectable by dogs.



VOCs = volatile organic compounds

Our research is aimed at improving the ability to diagnose cancer and other life-threatening human diseases at an early stage. As most will know from experiences with family and friends, timely diagnosis of cancer, particularly in the UK, remains frighteningly poor and 1 in 2 people born in the UK after 1960 will be diagnosed with cancer. Tens of millions of pounds has been spent trying to develop better methods but for many cancers there is no real evidence of improved screening. Take the example of prostate cancer, a major killer in men. If a man's prostate is found to be enlarged (easily discovered by a GP) the only diagnostic test a doctor can recommend is the PSA blood test. However, this test has significant limitations, as identified by the National Cancer Institute:

'False-positive tests: False-positive test results (also called false positives) occur when the PSA level is elevated but no cancer is actually present. False positives may lead to additional medical procedures that have potential risks and significant financial costs and can create anxiety for the patient and his family. Most men with an elevated PSA test result turn out **not** to have cancer; only 25 to 35 per cent of men who have a biopsy due to an elevated PSA level actually have prostate cancer.'

In other words, the PSA test leads to countless unnecessary and potentially damaging procedures. There is an urgent need for a more reliable test.

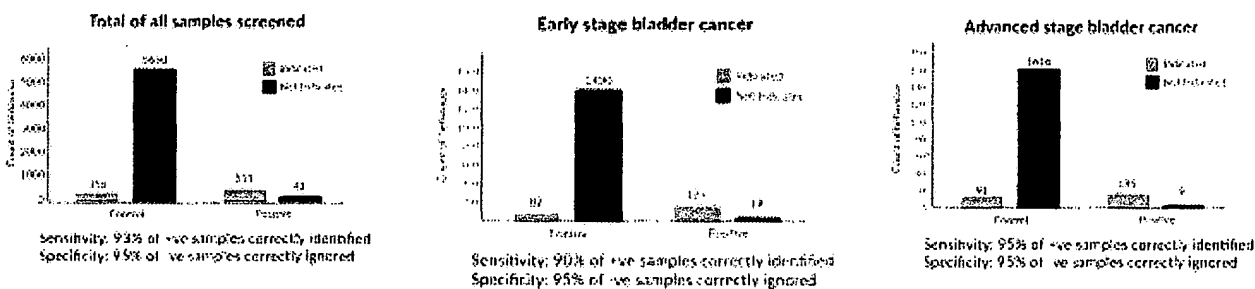
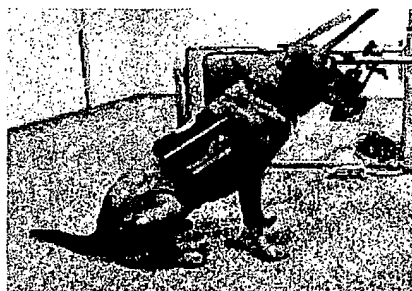
We are making significant progress. Our team have proved that dogs can detect bladder cancer by sniffing a urine sample (BMJ September 2004). In 2011, we completed a further study entitled 'Volatile organic compounds

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as biomarkers of bladder cancer: sensitivity and specificity using trained sniffer dogs', which was published in Cancer Biomarkers (2011). As with our 2004 study, this was carried out under robust double-blind conditions (i.e. the dog handlers had no idea themselves which samples were controls). Although unfortunately it became apparent during the trial that the constraints of the trial structure imposed by our funder were having an adverse behavioural effect on the dogs' performance as the trial progressed, nevertheless the trial demonstrated that our specialist cancer dogs as a group could correctly distinguish a cancer sample from a control 64% of the time: the best dogs managed 73%. One dog managed a detection rate of 100% (on grade one stage one tumours) albeit there were some false positives.

The photograph below shows Daisy, one the pioneers of our work screening bladder cancer samples by smell. The overall sensitivity (i.e. sick people correctly diagnosed as sick) and specificity (i.e. healthy people correctly identified as healthy) scores were very high (>90% each); the sensitivity score achieved by Daisy working on advanced cancers was greater than that for screening early cancers, whereas the specificity score was the same for both groups. These figures were calculated using results from both training and testing and may represent some repeated samples. However, these results showed the huge potential of this work. Although a perfect predictor would be described as 100% sensitive (i.e. predicting all people from the sick group as being sick) and 100% specific (i.e. not predicting anyone from the healthy group as being sick) no one diagnostic test currently achieves this level of accuracy.



Bio Detection: Highlights of the past year

Cancer

Since this early work we have continued to investigate canine ability to detect urological cancers and our four - year clinical trial with Milton Keynes University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust continues. Progress has been slower than we had hoped, mainly because of the difficulty of obtaining enough samples for this large trial due to time constraints within a busy hospital environment. However, we are hopeful of completing the first phase of the study and publishing an interim paper within the next year, with the longitudinal phase naturally taking a few more years.

We are also delighted to report that the integrity and robustness of our trial led to an approach from the Prostate Cancer Foundation (PCF) and a quantum physicist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) which has resulted in a unique four-way collaboration between Medical Detection Dogs, PCF, MIT and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.

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We have completed the first phase of this prostate cancer collaboration which is incredibly exciting. Samples were provided by Johns Hopkins University who are also participating in the research to investigate the role of the microbiome. We think that changes in the microbiome could have a significant role to play in early disease detection and this is something we hope to investigate further in due course.

The screening for prostate cancer is very invasive and the long-term aim is to be part of the process to catch it early and reduce the need for the unpleasant tests. The initial results from the dogs were very encouraging and we are confident that the pilot indicates that with enough data a machine learning algorithm could be created to replicate the dog's ability to discern prostate cancer in urine samples and bring the power of the dog's nose into every doctor's surgery. We look forward to receiving our other collaborators results for comparison and hope that the funders will agree to support the next stage of the research.

We are also now in the sample collection phase of our collaboration with Hull & East Yorkshire NHS Trust which will investigate the ability of dogs to detect the odour of colorectal cancer, which is the fourth most common cancer and the second biggest cancer killer. We hope to begin training the dogs in early 2020 and look forward to reporting on progress in helping to diagnose this disease in our next Annual Report.

Neurological Diseases

10 million people in the UK are affected by neurological diseases. To date this strand of our research has focussed on Parkinson's disease, although the early results have given us confidence to move forward with plans to investigate the potential to train dogs to detect the odour of other neurological conditions.



Parkinson's disease Detection Dog Bumper

During the year under review we have successfully trained dogs to detect the odour of Parkinson's and concluded the proof of concept study. This project was not without its challenges, principally to do with our collaborator's ability to provide samples, but after a short delay we have been able to produce robust results which we expect to be published during the next year. The success of the dogs bodes well for the future development of this research. The research was in collaboration with Manchester University and Edinburgh

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University and we are grateful to Parkinson's UK and the Michael J Fox Foundation, who have contributed some of the funding.

The next stages of the work offer huge potential to help with the early diagnosis of a highly debilitating disease which has seen no meaningful advances in diagnosis for generations. At the end of the year under review we are in the ethics approval stage of a project which will look at the similarities and differences between Parkinson's and Lewy Body dementia and discussions with another potential collaborator about developing this work further.

Bacteria – Pseudomonas

The Chief Medical Officer, Professor Dame Sally Davies, to whom we gave a demonstration of the dogs at work last year, has said that antimicrobial resistance poses a catastrophic threat to human health. 700,000 people around the world die annually due to drug-resistant infections (so-called 'super bugs'). It is predicted this figure will rise to 10 million by 2050. Hospital acquired infections are also a significant risk to human health as well as a major cost to the NHS.

We have been able to show that our dogs have a very high level of accuracy when asked to detect ultra-low concentrations of Pseudomonas, the most common cause of lung infection in the life-limiting inherited disease, cystic fibrosis. The first stage of this work was published in the European Respiratory Journal in August 2019 and we are already progressing to the next stage of training the dogs on more complex samples

This project is in collaboration with Imperial College London and we are very grateful to the Cystic Fibrosis Trust which has part-funded this research.

Malaria

We were delighted to present the first results of our collaboration with Durham University, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the Medical Research Council Unit in The Gambia at the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene Conference in New Orleans in October 2018. Two dogs were able to show that they could successfully indicate on the presence of the parasite on socks worn by non-symptomatic children in the Gambia with sensitivity of 70% and 73% and specificity of 90% and 91%. When consideration is given to the high level of contamination present on these socks this represents a strong performance by the pair and a positive early indication of a dog's ability to detect malaria. This project has received huge attention worldwide, the paper *Sniff and tell: the feasibility of using Bio-Detection Dogs as a mobile diagnostic intervention for asymptomatic malaria in sub-Saharan Africa* was published in the Journal of Biosocial Science, and the study paper was accepted and published in the journal, Lancet Infectious Diseases in June 2019.

The presentation and publication of our research generated considerable interest from a number of international bodies and governments. We continue to explore ways in which this research can be harnessed to provide a quick, low-cost way of diagnosing malaria and thereby helping to prevent transmission into malaria free areas and ultimately to eradicate the disease. We hope to be able to report further on this work next year.

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Malaria Detection Dog Freya

Canine Sensory Interface Research

This project, the potential application of which has implications for all our research themes has not progressed as far as we had hoped in the past year, but discussions with other collaborators and potential funders have reinforced our view that this research has a key role to play across all our disease detection work by helping us to better understand what the dogs are telling us. We are therefore hopeful that funding applications which were made after the end of the year under review will prove successful and we will be able to report on further progress next year.

MEDICAL ALERT ASSISTANCE DOGS

An explanation of our medical alert assistance work

Our assistance dogs help people living with a number of complex and life-threatening health conditions to live more independently and with a reduced need for medical interventions and hospitalisations. We started training dogs to identify changes in the blood glucose levels of people suffering from brittle/aggressive diabetes and/or poor awareness of dangerously low blood sugar (hypoglycaemia). The dogs are trained to be highly sensitive to glucose levels, they warn the client when levels deviate from the normal range and can indicate changes within one or two millimoles of blood sugar. Normally the dogs are trained to alert to blood sugar levels below 4.5 but above 3 (millimoles per litre) and also alert to high blood sugars at the level chosen by the client (normally above 10 to 12 millimoles per litre).

Diabetes and its complications currently account for 10% (£9.8bn) of NHS spending. This is projected to rise to £16.9bn over the next 25 years, or 17% of the health service's funds. 10% of all admissions are diabetic related and this rises to 20% in some age groups. This equates to 80,000 bed days per year at £400 per day for the bed alone. 999 calls from diabetics cost the NHS £22 million a year. Our work therefore not only improves the well-being and quality of life of our client but also saves money for the NHS.

Diabetes sufferers make up the majority of our clients; however, we continue to expand the range of conditions that we are able to train dogs to help with. These include Addison's disease, Postural Tachycardia Syndrome (PoTS), Mast Cell Activation Syndrome, narcolepsy, pain seizure, idiopathic pancreatitis and an airborne nut detection dog, the first of its kind in the world.

Medical Detection Dogs

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Medical Alert Assistance: Highlights of the past year

Since the Charity was founded it has placed over 150 life-saving medical alert assistance dogs and at the end of the year under review there were 82 active partnerships. During the year we also placed the first successor alert assistance dog we had trained from a puppy. We fell short of our target number of placements by 2, which is a reflection of the continued increase in the complexity of the applications we receive as well as the challenge we have faced providing support for clients who live throughout the UK.

We were therefore delighted in December 2018 to be successful in our application to the Animal Postcode Trust, one of the charities funded by the players of the People's Postcode Lottery. This fantastic grant is already helping us to expand our network of Assistance Dog Support Instructors across the UK, including a much needed Instructor in Scotland to support our work there, and to help us meet our long-term aim of no client being more than an hour from a support instructor.

During the year we had two research papers published. In the first, we described the largest study to date, of 30 dog-client partnerships, analysing owner-reports of their dogs' responses to over 4,000 hypo- and hyper-glycaemic episodes. *How effective are trained dogs at alerting their owners to changes in blood glycaemic levels?: Variations in performance of glycaemia alert dog* was published in PLoS ONE and received significant media coverage, featuring in over 100 publications (newspaper, magazine and radio programmes) both in the UK and in many other countries, which included a review by the BMJ and coverage on BBC World Service.

The second paper, *An Owner-Independent Investigation of Diabetes Alert Dog Performance* was published in Frontiers in Veterinary Science. This was an innovative study that used a combination of CCTV footage and simultaneous flash glucose monitoring to derive owner-independent measures of dogs' sensitivity and specificity and to identify differences in dog behaviour when their owners' blood transitions to out-of-range levels. We also identified features of dogs, clients and partnerships which correspond to differences in dog performance, and hence will help direct our future selection, training and optimise dog's future performance.

Demand for our service continues to grow and during the year we responded to more than 650 enquires from the public about medical alert assistance dogs. As you can see from the information below it was a busy year for the team.

Medical Detection Dogs

Patron: HRH The Duchess of Cornwall



Medical Alert Assistance Dogs Statistics April 2018 - March 2019



**Over
650**

enquiries

150 +

enquiries required
investigation and research to
establish whether or not we
could assist

40% enquiries related
to Blood glucose alert dogs

10% for
PoTS dogs

63

applications received
and assessed

20

applicants
interviewed

150

Total dogs ever
placed

82

clients as at
31 March 2019

13

dogs placed

First

MDD successor
dog placed

73% **10%** **65%** **35%**

BG alert
dogs

PoTS
dogs

MDD
dogs

own
dogs

80% adult clients **20%** child clients



Medical Detection Dogs

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The majority of our assistance dogs are still placed with people who have Type 1 diabetes and hypo or hyper-unawareness, and we wanted to share with you the story of Marie & Isla who were accredited during the year.

Marie & Isla

"A life changer, delightful, a dream dog, amazing, the best thing ever", Marie's love for her medical alert dog, Isla, shines out of every word she uses to describe her. And Isla, a 2-year-old black lab, is indeed special. She has helped Marie find her way back from a dark place after suddenly developing type 1 diabetes in 2014.



"I have always been a fit, active and healthy person", says Marie, "it was a total shock to discover I had the condition". She tried hard to manage her illness, believing "it was not the end of the world", and began an extensive programme of research into type 1 diabetes. "I began keeping food diaries, carb counting, weighing out food, and recording masses of information to understand why I was having hypos every day and wasn't always aware of it". Although she was feeling ill with diabetes side effects, she was determined not to let it control her.

However, despite her best efforts she began to have negative thoughts. She found her work as a classroom assistant difficult, her confidence dropped as she was afraid to go out alone in case of suffering a hypo. She felt unable to enjoy life or do things she had previously taken for granted, because as she had feared diabetes had taken control of her.

Fortunately, a chance mention on television of an alert dog trained by Medical Detection Dogs caught Marie's attention. She googled the charity online. "Everything on the website was telling me this was the path for me to follow", but she feared it would be beyond her reach. However, Marie, a lifelong animal lover, decided she had nothing to lose by making an inquiry and rang the centre, near Milton Keynes. Over a 3-year process she admits there were highs and lows, but she is unstinting in her

praise for the staff. "Nothing was too much trouble for the team", she says. She worried if she even deserved to be placed with a dog and feared she would not make it all the way through the process but visits to the centre made it seem achievable and when she received the phone call to meet Isla for the first time, she describes it "as the best day ever".

"I can't believe how lucky I am to have Isla", she says, "she settled in straight away and is a delightful dog. My life has changed so much for the better".

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Unable to take Isla into work Marie changed her work hours and now enjoys more balance in her life. Her first focus each morning is to attend to Isla rather than her diabetes. "I don't worry about it anymore".

Isla alerts by stopping whatever she is doing and staring at Marie if she is in danger of a hypo. It has taken persistence, advice and support from the team at Medical Detection Dogs to help Marie recognise that Isla is alerting but she says this is something she is getting better at. She can now go out alone, her confidence restored and enjoy her life again. She has no hesitation in recommending anyone in her position to get in touch with the charity, as to have an alert dog is "the best feeling ever".

Isla is a bit of a head turner when out wearing her Medical Detection Dogs jacket, drawing admiring glances, and interested questions from passers-by. But she is no diva. She loves to help around the home taking out recycling and fetching slippers. At the end of the day she settles alongside Marie being sure to touch her with her head or paw.

Marie sums up her love and pride in her relationship with her dog, "Isla has been the best thing ever for me. My partner and son both love her. She is my dream dog and has made living with the difficulties of diabetes worth it. She has given me a better healthier life and I will never be able to thank the team and supporters of Medical Detection Dogs enough".

Other Conditions

Postural Tachycardia Syndrome (PoTS) continues to be the condition for which we place the second largest number of dogs and the number of active PoTS partnerships has remained steady at 10% of the total at the end of this year.

We are committed to investigating whether we can train dogs to alert to other conditions and are pleased that during the year Natasha and Ace were successfully accredited. Natasha has Mast Cell Activation Syndrome and Ace is only the second dog (and the first MDD owned dog trained from a puppy) to be trained to alert to this very debilitating condition.

Natasha & Ace

Natasha's life changed dramatically in 2013 when she suffered a life-threatening allergic reaction, known as anaphylaxis. In the following 2 weeks she suffered 8 reactions all of which landed her in hospital. Two years of unexplained and spontaneous reactions followed. Test results showed multiple allergies but nothing that should cause such severe reactions. Natasha became severely underweight as for over 6 months she could only tolerate chicken, broccoli and potato and so her quality of life was very poor. She was eventually diagnosed with a severe and complex case of Mast Cell Activation Syndrome.



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"I was in intensive care almost every month, couldn't go to university as planned and had to give up my job as a gymnastics coach. I became very isolated and traumatized from scary reactions. I would have to wake up every 4 hours in the night to take medication to try and prevent reactions, but I was still finding myself waking up choking on my own swollen tongue."

Natasha was exhausted and had no independence. Her mum had to give up work to look after her full time, and countless nights would sleep on Natasha's bedroom floor to ensure she was safe. Natasha was frightened of going anywhere as she couldn't predict when a reaction would occur and in 3 years suffered over 250 life threatening reactions, most of which resulted in a blue lighted ambulance trip to hospital. She had reactions so severe she would stop breathing and the hospital staff would have to take over breathing for her.

All of the medication required to keep her alive was damaging her heart and she was given 7-10 years left to live if things continued as they were. This is where Medical Detection Dogs came in. After stumbling across our website, Natasha applied and was accepted.

"My pet dog at the time wasn't suitable to be an assistance dog so I was placed on the waiting list for one of the charity's dogs. In February 2018 I attended a day at the centre to learn how to handle their dogs which is when I met Ace. There were four dogs in advance training that we practiced handling with, but as soon as Ace walked into the room I knew he was the dog for me. I couldn't tell you why, I just knew. He greeted me as if I was his best friend and his goofy personality still makes me smile to this day."

Ace seemed like the perfect dog for Natasha but there followed the all important wait to see if he would match with her, or if after the careful attention that goes into all matches we would think another dog would be more suitable for her. You can imagine Natasha's joy when on her match day Ace appeared. "He ran up to me, his tail wagging frantically and there was an instant connection".

Then came the really important bit, his scent training. This was only the second time we had trained a dog for Mast Cell Activation Syndrome so it is always nerve-wracking waiting to see if it would work.

Amazingly, Ace took to it straight away and in the first 6 months with Natasha he alerted 122 times. The impact on Natasha was life-changing:

"99% of the time I was able to take medication and avoid a trip to hospital, and on the occasional time I need to go to hospital Ace is always right by my side making the whole experience a lot less stressful.

"Since having Ace I am much more confident going out by myself or with friends. I'm able to forward plan going to events because I know I'm in safe paws with Ace. Thanks to Ace I was able to go to my first Christmas markets, my first shows, and get public transport by myself which I never imagined would happen.

I compete nationally as a disability gymnast and Ace is now always by my side. He's never phased by the crowds and loves walking around the competition arenas showing everyone what a good job he does. He is a really fun dog but certainly takes his job seriously. I honestly can't imagine my life without Ace. He is my hero."

Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2019

OUR INTERNATIONAL WORK

We continue to be invited to advise and collaborate with a range of international organisations. Our collaboration with MIT and Johns Hopkins University neared the end of the proof of principle stage with very positive results from the dogs working on that project. We are waiting to see if our collaborators had the same success and hope to be able to report next year on how the project has developed.

As outlined above, the results of the malaria study were presented at the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene conference in New Orleans, which exposed us to a wider range of international interest in our work and led to reports in a number of media outlets including the New York Times.

Dr Guest continues to support the wider development of assistance dogs through her membership of the board of Assistance Dogs EU, the European chapter of Assistance Dogs International, which is dedicated to supporting the work of assistance dog programmes across Europe. In this role she helps to maintain high standards of welfare and help to coordinate best practice in assistance dog training.

FUTURE PLANS

Working in Hospital settings

Over the past year our plans to train a hospital detection dog to work as a quick and efficient detector of the presence of dangerous bacterial infections such as *C. difficile* or MRSA in wards and clinical areas has moved a step closer. Although progress has been slower than we hoped because of the complicated and multi-faceted nature of the work, which has impacted on preparation of the application for ethical approval, we are confident that the first project in collaboration with a specialist neurological care and neuro rehabilitation centre for people with progressive or acquired neurological conditions will begin in the 19/20 year.

The primary objective of this study is to assess the sensitivity and specificity of specially trained dogs to detect E-coli infection in urine. Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs) caused by E-coli are common in those with neurological conditions and often go undiagnosed until more serious symptoms arise. This leads to late diagnosis and potentially more aggressive and costly forms of treatment. In addition, as part of this pilot, one dog will be trained to carry out several animal assisted therapy (AAT) tasks with a carefully selected number of residents which will assist the therapist in personalised rehabilitation of the patient, for example, being able to hold, throw and grasp a ball. The patient's ability to grasp and throw the ball will be measured and recorded throughout their rehabilitation programme. This will enable us to assess the potential of dual E-coli bio-detection/AAT rehabilitation dogs in such facilities in the future. The dog will be handled by a trainer from Medical Detection Dogs and a written report of the study and findings will be prepared and submitted for publication in a peer reviewed medical journal.

We continue to see a future where our research could result in an assistance dog that is able to detect the early signs of bacterial infections, such as a urinary tract infection in a number of different healthcare settings such as hospitals, rehabilitation centres or care homes. These infections can rapidly become life threatening in, for example, patients with a spinal cord injury and swift detection and treatment can make a significant impact on their morbidity. We hope that this pilot study will form the foundation of other studies and research into how specially trained dogs can assist a greater number of people who could benefit on a daily basis.

Developing our research

During the year we embarked on a four-year study to examine the factors involved in dog performance. The study will analyse which attributes most closely correspond to the dogs' later performance and working style with the aim of improving future dog selection.

In the coming year we will also begin another four-year study looking at how dogs respond to changes in cortisol levels with the aim of quantifying the performance of Addison's disease alert dogs and those trained to alert to PoTS. The performance of these dogs has not been scientifically studied before.

Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2019

There are other study proposals currently under consideration by potential funders and we hope to report further on those next year.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

Educating the public about the potential impact of our research, of dogs' ability to detect human disease to the life-changing impact a medical alert assistance dog has on the life of not just our clients, but their wider families as well as society generally, continues to be of key importance. In the year under review we have recruited a new Marketing & Communications manager to help increase the reach of our message and moved into our new purpose-built Training & Research Centre, which has given us increased capacity for our popular series of open days for the public and our supporters. We have continued to expand our network of regional volunteers who carry out a number of talks and presentations around the country.

In December 2018 we attended the annual Britain Against Cancer meeting in London held in Westminster's Methodist Central Hall. Britain Against Cancer is the biggest annual cancer conference of its kind in the UK. The conference brings together organisations and individuals from across the cancer community including NHS

professionals, patients, carers, third sector professionals, policy experts and politicians to discuss and debate the most pressing issues in cancer policy. Medical Detection Dogs was certainly the most popular stand on the day with hundreds of attendees taking the time to visit thanks mostly to Bio Detection dog Marlow who performed impeccably.



Steve Brine MP 4 Dec 2018

First stop will always be the Labrador! Lovely to see the brilliant @MedDetectDogs at #BritainAgainstCancer

It was great to see Steve Brine MP at the event, as he visited our Centre last year when Health Minister with responsibility for cancer services.

Our website, remains is a key means of educating the public about our work and provides a resource for people who need our services. The number of visitors continues has remained constant but we are pleased that the number of people

visiting it direct, rather than via a search engine has increased, which suggests that our public profile has increased.

We have also focussed effort on improving our social media engagement, with positive results on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram where we have increased our number of followers and their engagement with us and are reaching new audiences, generating much interest in our work. As our audiences grow, we notice that new followers often include international ones, especially when after we have posted about our Bio Detection work.

There was considerable media interest in our work over the past year, with coverage nationally and internationally, in the printed press, their online counterparts and on television and radio, including The Telegraph, The Mirror, The Sun, The Daily Mail, The Daily Express, the BBC and many local and regional outlets. This coverage is very important in helping to further public understanding and awareness of the potential of our work. There was also a great deal of interest in the results of our malaria research announced at the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene conference in New Orleans which was covered by both UK and international media and led to considerable interest from potential future partners.

Fundraising

The fundraising climate for all charities in the UK continues to be very challenging and we are always exploring ways to grow our income whilst adhering to our values in all of our activities. Towards the end of the year we recruited a new Community Fundraiser (who started after the end of the year under review) to help us capitalise

Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2019

on the fantastic support we receive from the community. We have also been able to recruit new Regional Volunteer & Fundraising Coordinators thanks to the Animal Postcode Trust grant, more of which below. We expect to invest further in fundraising over the course of the next year so that in future we have the capacity to increase income growth in line with the increased need for, and potential of, our work. We are, however, realistic that this growth will not happen quickly and that the cost of this investment will initially exceed its return.

We are very grateful to the many charitable trusts and foundations that support our work. We receive no government funding and rely entirely on the generosity of the public, including those who remember us in their Will, gifts which come in all shapes and sizes and which make a huge difference to our ability to train dogs.

During the year under review we were particularly fortunate to be notified of a significant legacy which we expect to be just under £500,000. This has been recognised in these accounts in line with the Charity SORP (the effects of which are described in more detail below). Although we have not yet received any of the legacy, the requirement to recognise it in these accounts means that we technically exceeded our budgeted income target by £391,938. We expect to receive the legacy in the 19/20 financial year and have budgeted to invest some in improving our fundraising capacity in order to support our continued growth.

We are members of the Fundraising Regulator and take our responsibilities towards our donors very seriously. The Charity seeks to apply best practice to protect the personal data of its donors, never sells or swaps data and ensures that communication preferences can be changed at any time. The Charity manages its own activities in respect to raising funds and does not employ the services of external professional fundraisers. The Charity is mindful of its responsibilities to vulnerable people and undertakes to react to and investigate any complaints regarding its activities for raising funds and to learn from them and improve its service. During the year, the Charity received no formal complaints about its activities for raising funds.

Public Benefit

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the duty in the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and believe that the highlights of the past year detailed above demonstrate that the Charity's activities provide benefit to the public. In the most direct way, the people who benefit are those who have been partnered with life-saving medical alert assistance dogs. We also consider that there is a significant wider public benefit from the impact our dogs have by enabling many of our clients to return to work or study, reducing the burden of constant worry on family members and improving the mental health of all concerned.

We also believe that there is significant public benefit from the greater understanding of canine olfaction which has resulted from our research, and that the potential of early diagnosis of many fatal and non-fatal diseases has the potential to revolutionise disease detection globally.

Volunteers

Volunteers are the lifeblood of Medical Detection Dogs without whom we would have great difficulty providing our life-saving services or carrying out our ground breaking research into early disease detection. Over the year we have undertaken a review of our volunteer database and our new Volunteer Manager has contacted all those registered so that we can ensure our records are accurate. At the end of the year we had 452 active volunteers.

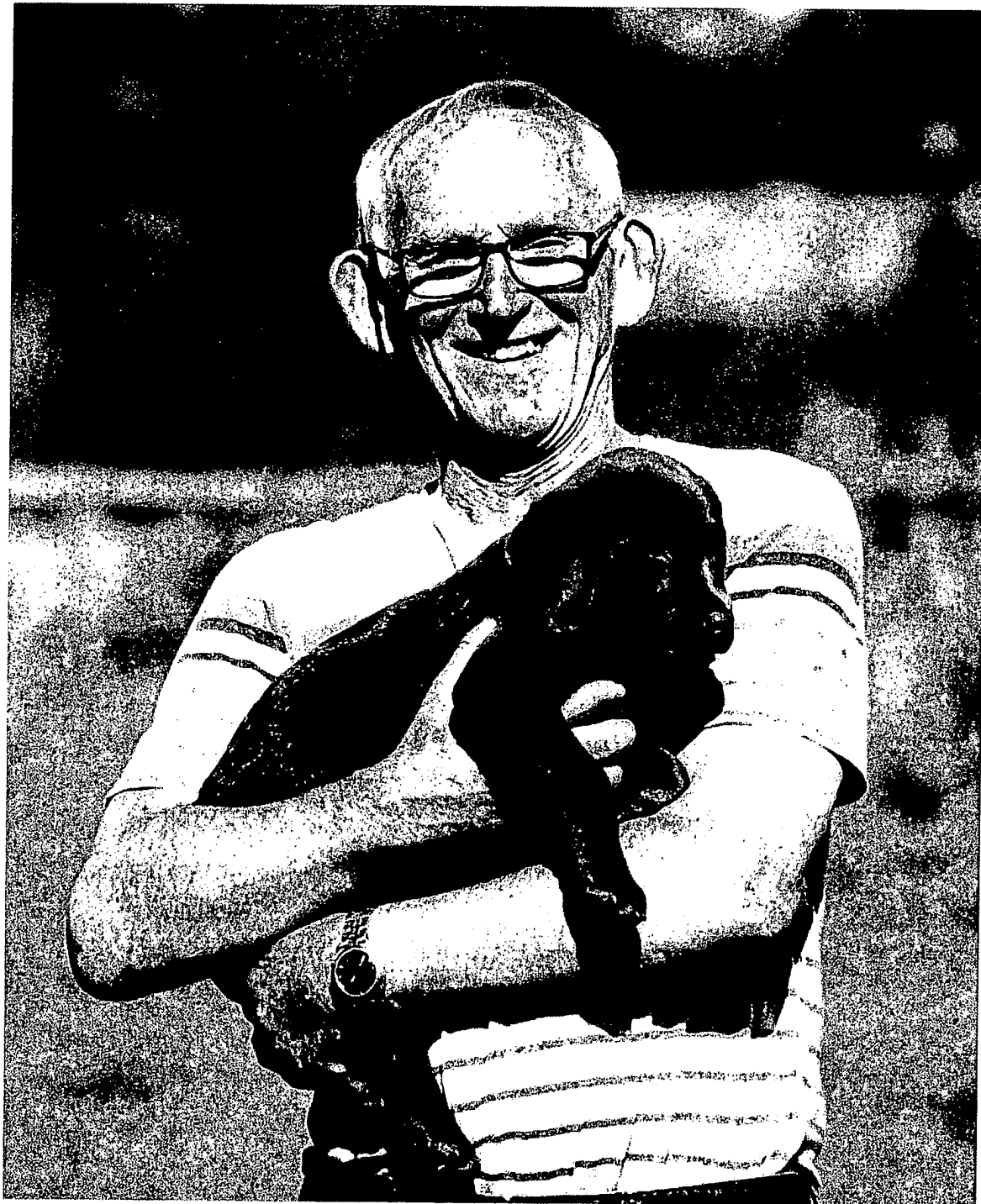
Our volunteers perform a wide variety of roles, as puppy socialisers and bio detection fosterers, which is so important to help support our commitment to the highest welfare standards, as dog walkers, as vital fundraisers and as Trustees. If you visit our Training Centre or call our switchboard, you will be greeted by a volunteer and if you come to one of our hugely popular open days the delicious cakes will have been baked by one of our volunteers.

This year has seen continued growth of our regional presence and particular thanks are due to the People's Postcode Lottery who have helped by funding the recruitment of new Regional Volunteer & Fundraising Coordinators who we hope will help achieve our aim of providing an opportunity to people who want to volunteer for and support the Charity, no matter where they live. Given the fantastic start our new team members have made we hope that the People's Postcode Lottery will be able to continue the funding next year.

Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2019

We continue to benefit hugely from the contribution made by our volunteers across all areas of the charity's work. We could not do it without them, and we are incredibly grateful for their contribution.



Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2019

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Outcome 2018/19

The charity's total income of £2,378,050 (2017-18: £2,146,748) includes legacies of £674,352 (2017-18: £522,674). Net income for the year amounted to £486,126 (2017-18: £295,595) after expenditure of £1,891,924 (2017-18: £1,851,153)

One of the indirect outcomes of increasing the charity's regional presence, has been a notable, and welcome, increase in legacies both in 2018-19 and the previous year. In March 2019 the charity received confirmation of a single legacy, the charity's share estimated to be in the region of £490,000. Following generally accepted accounting practice this legacy has been recognised in income for the year to 31st March 2019 although it is not expected for the distribution to take place, and the finalised sum transferred to the charity, until after these accounts have been approved and filed. A sum of £490,000 has therefore been included within legacy debtors at 31st March 2019 as disclosed in note 16 to the financial statements.

During the year the construction of the training and research centre was completed, adding a further £864,415 to freehold property. As a result of funding this development and the increase in the legacy debtor balance in the year, cash at bank and in hand reduced from £2,169,065 to £1,530,598. The Trustees, mindful of the lengthy period between recognition of any specific legacy and its eventual distribution, are content that there remain enough liquid resources to service the Charity's planned level of activity for the foreseeable future.

The charity's charitable activities rely on grants from trusts and foundations, corporate donations, donations from the general public and puppy training sponsorship. Both general and donor-restricted funds are utilised for the charity's objectives namely detection, recognition and diagnosis of disease and medical conditions; and training and placing medical assistance alert dogs with clients who suffer from life-threatening medical conditions.

Prior-year adjustment

As part of the preparation of the 2018-19 accounts, the Trustees identified three instances totalling £230,000 where legacies received as cash in 2018-19 should, in fact, have been recognised as income for the preceding year (2017-18). Details of the impact of this prior-year adjustment are disclosed in Note 13 to the accounts. This arose because the Charity previously adopted an overly prudent policy on the timing of recognition of legacy income, whereby in certain instances income was recorded later than was required by the Charity SORP. There were no differences in the total amount of income ultimately recorded under this approach.

Future Financial Plans

The growing need for our services that has resulted from the increasing number of conditions we are able to train medical assistance dogs to alert to, and the success of our early bio detection research means that we need to continue to increase income. The trend in recent years has been encouraging, particularly thanks to the support of the People's Postcode Lottery and a growth in legacy income, but our aim is to make our fundraising activities more sustainable and put our finances on a firm footing so that we can expand the reach of our medical alert assistance dog training and our bio detection research with confidence. In order to achieve this the Trustees have decided to invest in our future fundraising capacity by growing the size of the team dedicated to this. As with all such investment, it will take more than one financial year to pay dividends, but we hope that recruiting the right people, together with the growing awareness of our work, makes this achievable.

We do not underestimate the challenge fundraising on the scale required will pose, but if we are to be able to continue to push the boundaries of the science of canine odour detection and help more people, we know that we have to be bold. The new Training Centre which was opened during the year under review provides us with the much-needed space to expand our Medical Alert Assistance Dog programme, and we hope to raise the funds required to refurbish the original building into 3 bio detection training rooms during the 2019/20 financial year.

Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2019

The fundraising climate continues to be tough, but we are confident that if we can continue to raise awareness of our life-saving work and the incredible benefits of our dogs to a larger audience the support of the public that has enabled us to achieve so much in our first ten years will help us meet these goals.

Reserves Policy

The charity holds unrestricted revenue reserves to mitigate for reductions in future income levels and the possibility that the charity might cease to operate for any reason. The Trustees' policy is to hold as unrestricted revenue reserves the equivalent of between 6 and 9 months forecast total expenditure so that, if necessary, the charity can safeguard the medium to long-term needs of its vulnerable clients and their medical alert assistance dogs, who rely on us for future care and support. The Trustees review the reserves held against our policy criteria quarterly.

At 31 March 2019, the charity held £381,888 of reserves restricted to developing the charity's regional presence, specific research projects and to train more assistance dogs. Total "free" unrestricted revenue reserves amounted £1,623,883, equivalent to 8.2 months of budgeted expenditure for the forthcoming year (2017-18: £1,282,046 7.9 months). Whilst this represents a small improvement over last year in terms of months' cover, the trustees are content that this metric indicates that the charity is in a strong position to meet the ambitious objectives set in the budget for 2019/20.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES RESPONSIBILITIES

The trustees (who are also the directors of Medical Detection Dogs for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charity SORP 2015 (FRS102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Medical Detection Dogs

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31st March 2019

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware; and
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Betsy Duncan Smith', followed by a large, stylized circular flourish.

.....
Betsy Duncan Smith - Chairman of Trustees

Date: 15th October 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Medical Detection Dogs (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31st March 2019 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31st March 2019 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charitable company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our Report of the Independent Auditors thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Trustees and Members of
Medical Detection Dogs (Registered number: 06399500)**

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Trustees (incorporating the Directors' Report) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees Responsibility Statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under those Acts.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Independent Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Independent Auditors.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Trustees and Members of
Medical Detection Dogs (Registered number: 06399500)**

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members and trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company, the charitable company's members as a body and the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ashbys

Jill Andrews (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ashbys Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Morton House
9 Beacon Court
Pitstone Green Business Park
Pitstone
LU7 9GY

Date:15 October 2019

Medical Detection Dogs

Statement of Financial Activities (Incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account) for the year ended 31st March 2019

		Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	2019 Total funds	2018 Total funds as restated*
	Notes	£	£	£	£
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM					
Donations and legacies	3	1,502,063	724,748	2,226,811	2,059,488
Other trading activities	4	147,469	-	147,469	84,552
Investment income	5	<u>3,770</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,770</u>	<u>2,708</u>
Total		1,653,302	724,748	2,378,050	2,146,748
EXPENDITURE ON					
Raising funds	6	232,286	-	232,286	206,235
Charitable activities	7				
Dog training		320,935	232,048	552,983	800,557
Assistance dog placement and aftercare		553,644	3,576	557,220	266,195
Bio Detection research projects		<u>543,444</u>	<u>5,991</u>	<u>549,435</u>	<u>578,166</u>
Total		1,650,309	241,615	1,891,924	1,851,153
NET INCOME		2,993	483,133	486,126	295,595
Transfers between funds	19	<u>776,808</u>	<u>(776,808)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		779,801	(293,675)	486,126	295,595
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS					
Total funds brought forward as previously reported		2,488,165	675,563	3,163,728	3,098,133
Prior year adjustment	13	<u>230,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>230,000</u>	<u>-</u>
As Restated		2,718,165	675,563	3,393,728	3,098,133
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		<u>3,497,966</u>	<u>381,888</u>	<u>3,879,854</u>	<u>3,393,728</u>

* The comparative figures have been restated as set out in note 13 to the financial statements

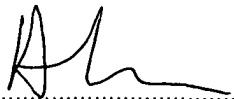

The notes form part of these financial statements

Medical Detection Dogs (Registered number: 06399500)**Balance Sheet
At 31st March 2019**

		Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	2019 Total funds	2018 Total funds as restated*
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	14	1,874,083	-	1,874,083	1,032,504
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	15	11,805	-	11,805	12,600
Debtors	16	624,903	-	624,903	527,997
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,148,710</u>	<u>381,888</u>	<u>1,530,598</u>	<u>2,169,065</u>
		1,785,418	381,888	2,167,306	2,709,662
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	17	(161,535)	-	(161,535)	(348,438)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,623,883</u>	<u>381,888</u>	<u>2,005,771</u>	<u>2,361,224</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>3,497,966</u>	<u>381,888</u>	<u>3,879,854</u>	<u>3,393,728</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>3,497,966</u>	<u>381,888</u>	<u>3,879,854</u>	<u>3,393,728</u>
FUNDS	19				
Unrestricted funds				3,497,966	2,718,165
Restricted funds				<u>381,888</u>	<u>675,563</u>
TOTAL FUNDS				<u>3,879,854</u>	<u>3,393,728</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to charitable companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 15th October 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

 A Keegan -Trustee
  E Duncan Smith -Trustee

* The comparative figures have been restated as set out in note 13 to the financial statements

The notes form part of these financial statements

Medical Detection Dogs

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash generated from operations	1	<u>255,787</u>	<u>201,178</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		<u>255,787</u>	<u>201,178</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(898,024)	(545,946)
Interest received		<u>3,770</u>	<u>2,708</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		<u>(894,254)</u>	<u>(543,238)</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		(638,467)	(342,060)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>2,169,065</u>	<u>2,511,125</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		<u>1,530,598</u>	<u>2,169,065</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

**Notes to the Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 31st March 2019**

1. RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2019	2018 as restated*
	£	£
Net income for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	486,126	295,595
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	86,149	51,362
Interest received	(3,770)	(2,708)
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	795	326
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(96,906)	(382,873)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	<u>(216,607)</u>	<u>239,476</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>255,787</u>	<u>201,178</u>

* The comparative figures have been restated as set out in note 13 to the financial statements

1. CHARITY INFORMATION

Medical Detection Dogs is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 3, Millfield, Greenway Business Park, Winslow Road, Great Horward, Milton Keynes, MK17 0NP. The Charity is a public benefit entity.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) '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)', Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the Charity. Monetary amounts have been rounded to the nearest £.

Going Concern

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in preparing these financial statements. They have considered the Charity's financial position, its reserves and forecast expenditure for the twelve months following the date the accounts are expected to be approved and have concluded that there are no material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Charity to continue as a going concern. In the light of this assessment, the trustees are of the opinion that the Charity will have enough resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date that the accounts are signed.

The Charity has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland':

- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Medical Detection Dogs as an individual charity and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Charity's subsidiary has net assets amounting to £1, has never traded and has therefore been excluded from consolidation on the grounds of immateriality in accordance with Section 405(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Judgement has been applied in recognising income from legacies gifted to the Charity. Legacies are recognised when receipt is probable, which is determined from a review of a number of criteria including grant of probate, sufficiency of assets and the existence of any conditions to be met.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31st March 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Income

All income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities once the Charity has entitlement to the funds, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Donations

Cash donations are brought into the financial statements when the asset is deposited into the bank. The gift aid tax which is claimable on these donations is recognised upon receipt of the donation.

Gifts in kind donated are included at the valuation at the time of the gift.

Legacies

Incoming resources are included gross in the Statement of Financial Activities when the Charity is entitled to the income at the date of probate (having considered factors such as legal challenges, the sufficiency of assets belonging to the estate and the existence of any conditions to be met under the terms of the will), provided that sufficient information has been received to value the Charity's entitlement. Pecuniary legacies are recognised as receivable once probate has been granted and notification has been received. Residuary legacies are recognised as receivable once probate has been granted and they can be valued with reasonable certainty.

Volunteers

The Charity benefits greatly from the involvement and support of its many volunteers. In accordance with FRS 102 and the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the economic contribution of general volunteers is not however recognised in the accounts, on the basis that the financial value of their support cannot be reliably ascertained.

Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the Charity to that expenditure, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Allocation and apportionment of costs

Support costs are allocated to the Charity's principal charitable activities.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Freehold property	- 2% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- Straight line over 3 years
Motor vehicles	- Straight line over 3 years

The Charity has a policy of not capitalising any item that costs less than £1,000.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Taxation

The Charity is exempt from corporation tax on its charitable activities.

Medical Detection Dogs

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the trustees.

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

Further explanation of the nature and purpose of each fund is included in the notes to the financial statements.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash held in short term deposit accounts or accounts with instant access.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the charitable company's pension scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

3. DONATIONS AND LEGACIES

	2019	2018 as restated*
	£	£
Donations	1,552,459	1,536,814
Legacies	<u>674,352</u>	<u>522,674</u>
	<u>2,226,811</u>	<u>2,059,488</u>

Income from donations includes donated dog food and dogs. The value of these donations to the Charity is estimated at £69,857 (2018 - £40,200) and is recognised within incoming resources as a donation and an equivalent charge is included in charitable activities.

*The comparative figure for legacies has been restated as set out in note 13 to the financial statements.

4. OTHER TRADING ACTIVITIES

	2019	2018
	£	£
Fundraising events	115,086	58,338
Christmas card and merchandise sales	<u>32,383</u>	<u>26,214</u>
	<u>147,469</u>	<u>84,552</u>

Medical Detection Dogs

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st March 2019

5. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2019	2018
	£	£
Deposit account interest	<u>3,770</u>	<u>2,708</u>

6. RAISING FUNDS

Raising donations and legacies

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages	126,259	95,181
Marketing & PR	42,538	47,201
Event costs	15,325	13,996
Travel	8,957	8,155
Online giving admin fees	3,209	4,438
Printing	<u>14,810</u>	<u>13,310</u>
	<u>211,098</u>	<u>182,281</u>

Other trading activities

	2019	2018
	£	£
Purchases of goods for resale	<u>21,188</u>	<u>23,954</u>
Aggregate amounts	<u>232,286</u>	<u>206,235</u>

7. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES COSTS

	Direct costs	Support costs (See note 8)	2019 Totals
	£	£	£
Dog training	384,027	168,956	552,983
Assistance dog placement and aftercare	382,914	174,306	557,220
Bio Detection research projects	<u>404,726</u>	<u>144,709</u>	<u>549,435</u>
	<u>1,171,667</u>	<u>487,971</u>	<u>1,659,638</u>

Medical Detection Dogs

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st March 2019

8. SUPPORT COSTS

	Management	Finance	Governance costs	2019 Totals
	£	£	£	£
Dog training	165,491	1,162	2,303	168,956
Assistance dog placement and aftercare	170,731	1,199	2,376	174,306
Bio Detection research projects	141,743	995	1,971	144,709
	<u>477,965</u>	<u>3,356</u>	<u>6,650</u>	<u>487,971</u>

Support costs, included in the above, are as follows:

Management

				2019	2018
	Dog training	Assistance dog placement and aftercare	Bio Detection research projects	Total activities	Total activities as restated
	£	£	£	£	£
Rent and rates	3,781	3,901	3,238	10,920	9,626
Insurance	9,014	9,300	7,720	26,034	21,876
Water and electric	7,358	7,591	6,302	21,251	12,583
Telephone	1,727	1,782	1,480	4,989	4,467
Postage and stationery	8,887	9,168	7,612	25,667	20,680
Sundries	2,437	2,514	2,087	7,038	6,443
Repairs	9,876	10,189	8,459	28,524	11,755
Travel	600	618	514	1,732	1,340
Legal & professional	4,999	5,189	4,282	14,470	18,897
Recruitment	3,222	3,323	2,760	9,305	1,632
Consultants fees	32,598	33,630	27,920	94,148	58,855
Information technology costs	7,107	7,331	6,087	20,525	17,492
Administration salaries	44,056	45,421	37,735	127,212	138,128
Depreciation of tangible and heritage assets	<u>29,829</u>	<u>30,774</u>	<u>25,547</u>	<u>86,150</u>	<u>51,362</u>
	<u>165,491</u>	<u>170,731</u>	<u>141,743</u>	<u>477,965</u>	<u>375,136</u>

Finance

				2019	2018
	Dog training	Assistance dog placement and aftercare	Bio Detection research projects	Total activities	Total activities
	£	£	£	£	£
Bank charges	<u>1,162</u>	<u>1,199</u>	<u>995</u>	<u>3,356</u>	<u>6,621</u>

Medical Detection Dogs

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st March 2019

8. SUPPORT COSTS - continued

Governance costs

				2019	2018
	Dog training	Assistance dog placement and aftercare	Bio Detection research projects	Total activities	Total activities
	£	£	£	£	£
Auditors' remuneration	999	1,030	855	2,884	2,300
Auditors' remuneration for non audit work (accountancy services)	866	893	741	2,500	3,000
CRB checking costs	438	453	375	1,266	679
Board meeting costs	-	-	-	-	315
	<u>2,303</u>	<u>2,376</u>	<u>1,971</u>	<u>6,650</u>	<u>6,294</u>

9. NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)

Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration	2,884	2,300
Auditors' remuneration for non audit work (accountancy services)	2,500	3,000
Depreciation - owned assets	<u>86,150</u>	<u>51,362</u>

10. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

There were no trustees' remuneration or other benefits for the year ended 31st March 2019 nor for the year ended 31st March 2018.

Trustees' expenses

There were no trustees' expenses paid for the year ended 31st March 2019 nor for the year ended 31st March 2018.

Medical Detection Dogs

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st March 2019

11. STAFF COSTS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	955,707	969,263
Social security costs	77,461	78,587
Pension costs	<u>68,235</u>	<u>63,002</u>
	<u>1,101,403</u>	<u>1,110,852</u>

The average monthly number of full-time equivalent employees (including casual and part-time staff) during the year was 37 (2018 - 36).

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
Executive	1	1
Dog trainers	11	15
Dog placement	11	9
Bio detection	9	9
Fundraising	3	2
Administrative support	8	8
Finance	3	3
Education and awareness	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>47</u>	<u>47</u>

The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) exceeded £60,000 was:

	2019	2018
£60,001 - £70,000	-	1
£80,001 - £90,000	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Pension costs are allocated to activities and between restricted and unrestricted funds in proportion to the related staffing costs incurred.

Medical Detection Dogs

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st March 2019

12. COMPARATIVES FOR THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds	Total funds as restated*
	£	£	£
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM			
Donations and legacies	1,363,575	695,913	2,059,488
Other trading activities	84,552	-	84,552
Investment income	<u>2,708</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,708</u>
Total	1,450,835	695,913	2,146,748
EXPENDITURE ON			
Raising funds	206,235	-	206,235
Charitable activities			
Dog training	605,123	195,434	800,557
Assistance dog placement and aftercare	201,208	64,987	266,195
Bio Detection research projects	<u>467,763</u>	<u>110,403</u>	<u>578,166</u>
Total	1,480,329	370,824	1,851,153
NET INCOME	(29,494)	325,089	295,595
Transfers between funds	<u>540,713</u>	<u>(540,713)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds	511,219	(215,624)	295,595
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS			
Total funds brought forward	2,206,946	891,187	3,098,133
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>2,718,165</u>	<u>675,563</u>	<u>3,393,728</u>

*The comparative figures have been restated as set out in note 13 to the financial statements

Medical Detection Dogs

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st March 2019

13. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

As part of the preparation of the 2018-19 accounts, the Trustees identified three instances totalling £230,000 where legacies received as cash in 2018-19 should, in fact, have been recognised as income for the preceding year (2017-18). This arose because the Charity previously adopted an overly prudent policy on the timing of recognition of legacy income, whereby in certain instances income was recorded later than was required by the Charity SORP. There were no differences in the total amount of income ultimately recorded under this approach across the two-year period ended 31 March 2019 however each of the following line items in the 2018 financial statements were understated by £230,000:

Statement of Financial Activities:	Income from donations and legacies, net income, net movement of funds, total funds carried forward.
Balance Sheet:	Debtors, net current assets, net assets, unrestricted funds, total funds.
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement:	Net income for the reporting period, increase in debtors
Note 16 Debtors	Legacy debtors
Note 19 Comparatives for movement in funds	General fund: incoming resources, net movement in funds

14. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST				
At 1st April 2018	1,053,063	95,017	42,448	1,190,528
Additions	<u>864,415</u>	<u>55,739</u>	<u>7,575</u>	<u>927,729</u>
At 31st March 2019	<u>1,917,478</u>	<u>150,756</u>	<u>50,023</u>	<u>2,118,257</u>
DEPRECIATION				
At 1st April 2018	60,030	74,676	23,318	158,024
Charge for year	<u>37,756</u>	<u>31,719</u>	<u>16,675</u>	<u>86,150</u>
At 31st March 2019	<u>97,786</u>	<u>106,395</u>	<u>39,993</u>	<u>244,174</u>
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31st March 2019	<u>1,819,692</u>	<u>44,361</u>	<u>10,030</u>	<u>1,874,083</u>
At 31st March 2018	<u>993,033</u>	<u>20,341</u>	<u>19,130</u>	<u>1,032,504</u>

Additions to Freehold Property related to the construction of the new training and research centre which was completed during the year.

15. STOCKS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Stocks	<u>11,805</u>	<u>12,600</u>

Medical Detection Dogs

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st March 2019

16. DEBTORS

	2019	2018 as restated*
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	20,370	89,908
Legacy debtors	557,468	230,000
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>46,555</u>	<u>204,099</u>
	<u>624,393</u>	<u>524,007</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	<u>510</u>	<u>3,990</u>
Aggregate amounts	<u>624,903</u>	<u>527,997</u>

*The comparative figures have been restated as set out in note 13 to the financial statements

17. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	73,696	79,265
Social security and other taxes	21,032	19,951
Accruals and deferred income	<u>66,807</u>	<u>249,222</u>
	<u>161,535</u>	<u>348,438</u>

Included in accruals is an amount of £29,704 relating to capital works (2018: £200,065).

18. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	10,605	11,895
Between one and five years	<u>12,393</u>	<u>6,307</u>
	<u>22,998</u>	<u>18,202</u>

Medical Detection Dogs

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st March 2019

19. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS

	At 1/4/18 as previously stated £	Prior year adjustment (note 13)	At 1/4/18 as restated £	Net movement in funds £	Transfers between funds £	At 31/3/19 £
Unrestricted funds						
General fund	<u>2,488,165</u>	<u>230,000</u>	<u>2,718,165</u>	<u>2,993</u>	<u>776,808</u>	<u>3,497,966</u>
Restricted funds						
Cancer Studies	17,500	-	17,500	23,167	-	40,667
Name a Puppy	52,600	-	52,600	(49,530)	-	3,070
Medical Alert						
Assistance Dogs	33,304	-	33,304	14,511	-	47,815
Bio Detection	11,213	-	11,213	17,390	-	28,603
Equipment Fund	11,808	-	11,808	-	-	11,808
New Build Project	549,138	-	549,138	227,670	(776,808)	-
Speaker and Volunteer Packs	-	-	-	2,500	-	2,500
Regional Development Fund	-	-	-	247,425	-	247,425
	<u>675,563</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>675,563</u>	<u>483,133</u>	<u>(776,808)</u>	<u>381,888</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>3,163,728</u>	<u>230,000</u>	<u>3,393,728</u>	<u>486,126</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,879,854</u>

The transfer from the new build project fund reflects the completion of the building project during the year.

Net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Net Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	<u>1,653,302</u>	<u>(1,650,309)</u>	<u>2,993</u>
Restricted funds			
Cancer Studies	54,172	(31,005)	23,167
Name a Puppy	(3,450)	(46,080)	(49,530)
Medical Alert Assistance Dogs	101,224	(86,713)	14,511
Bio Detection	50,583	(33,193)	17,390
Equipment Fund	1,146	(1,146)	-
New Build Project	227,670	-	227,670
Malaria Study	1,233	(1,233)	-
Parkinson's Disease Study	39,670	(39,670)	-
Speaker and Volunteer Packs	2,500	-	2,500
Regional Development Fund	<u>250,000</u>	<u>(2,575)</u>	<u>247,425</u>
	<u>724,748</u>	<u>(241,615)</u>	<u>483,133</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>2,378,050</u>	<u>(1,891,924)</u>	<u>486,126</u>

Medical Detection Dogs

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st March 2019

19. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

Comparatives for movement in funds

	At 1/4/17	Net movement in funds as restated (Note 13)	Transfers between funds	At 31/3/18 as restated
	£	£	£	£
Unrestricted Funds				
General fund	<u>2,206,946</u>	<u>(29,494)</u>	<u>540,713</u>	<u>2,718,165</u>
Restricted Funds				
Cancer Studies	26,848	(9,348)	-	17,500
Name a Puppy	79,051	(26,451)	-	52,600
Medical Alert Assistance Dogs	2,550	30,754	-	33,304
Bio Detection	11,213	-	-	11,213
Sylvia Fund	367,611	-	(367,611)	-
Equipment Fund	6,752	36,375	(31,319)	11,808
New Build Project	300,000	390,921	(141,783)	549,138
Dog Training	<u>97,162</u>	<u>(97,162)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>891,187</u>	<u>325,089</u>	<u>(540,713)</u>	<u>675,563</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>3,098,133</u>	<u>295,595</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,393,728</u>

Comparative net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources as restated	Resources expended	Net Movement in funds as restated
	£	£	£
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	<u>1,450,835</u>	<u>(1,480,329)</u>	<u>(29,494)</u>
Restricted funds			
Cancer Studies	32,988	(42,336)	(9,348)
Name a Puppy	47,388	(73,839)	(26,451)
Medical Alert Assistance Dogs	119,750	(88,996)	30,754
Equipment Fund	38,354	(1,979)	36,375
Business Director	25,000	(25,000)	-
New Build Project	390,921	-	390,921
Malaria Study	16,512	(16,512)	-
Dog Training	-	(97,162)	(97,162)
Parkinson's Disease Study	<u>25,000</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>695,913</u>	<u>(370,824)</u>	<u>325,089</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>2,146,748</u>	<u>(1,851,153)</u>	<u>295,595</u>

Medical Detection Dogs

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st March 2019

19. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

The Cancer Studies Fund is restricted to expenditure relating to cancer research. Included within this fund is £18,000 restricted to Breast Cancer.

The Name a Puppy Fund is restricted to expenditure relating to the training of named medical alert assistance dogs or cancer research dogs.

The Medical Alert Assistance Dog Fund is restricted to expenditure on training and placement of medical alert assistance dogs generally. Included within this fund is £29,000 restricted to use within Scotland.

The Bio Detection Fund is restricted to expenditure on Bio Detection. Included within this fund is £11,565 restricted to expenditure on a conference and £17,390 restricted to expenditure on a dog trainer.

The Sylvia Fund was restricted to securing the Charity's premises, the cost of studies into breast cancer and prostate cancer and the cost of training more detection dogs.

The Equipment Fund is restricted to the purchase of specific items of equipment.

The Dog Training Fund was restricted to the cost of training dogs.

The Business Director Fund was restricted to expenditure related to the staff post of Business Director.

The Parkinson's Disease Study Fund is restricted to expenditure relating to Parkinson's disease research.

The Speaker and Volunteer Packs Fund is restricted to the provision of starter packs to regional support groups.

The Regional Development Fund is restricted to expenditure on the establishment and ongoing support of local volunteer led support groups and regional support instructors throughout the UK.

20. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	<u>-</u>	<u>722,753</u>

During the year ended 31 March 2018 the Charity entered into a contract for the construction of a new building. Construction of the new building was completed in the year ended 31 March 2019.

21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The key management personnel of the Charity are the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operating Officer. The Charity contracts with Auxilium Advisers Limited (Company number 09705627) to act as Chief Operating Officer.

Payments in respect of the provision of key management personnel services comprised £74,285 (2018: £nil) to Auxilium Advisers Limited and £110,136 (2018 - £154,950) in respect of employee benefits including pension contributions, benefits in kind and Employer's National Insurance.

An interest free loan of £12,000 was made to the Chief Executive Officer in 2017 for the purchase of a car. The balance owed to the Charity as at 31 March 2019 was £3,990 (2018 - £7,470).

The aggregate amount of donations received by the Charity from trustees or related parties amounted to £2,200 (2018 - £2,100).

22. COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

The liability of each member is limited to £10 by guarantee