



THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED

Board of Trustees' Report & Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

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Message from the Chair

Welcome to REDRESS's 2018/9 Report, which describes much of what the remarkable team at REDRESS have accomplished over the year, seeking redress for the survivors of torture. It is long, hard work and often progress is slow. But the resilience, intelligence, expertise, hard work, good humour and attitude of the staff (and our interns and partners) have been legendary, leading to real progress over the year.

Rupert Skilbeck, our new director, sets out those developments, and the challenges in more detail in his report. Here, I will only mention a few: the work for Nazanin Zaghari-Radcliffe, still sadly, at the time of writing, incarcerated in Iran, including obtaining for her, for the first time for more than 100 years, the status of "Diplomatic Protection" (a genuine 'first'); leading the NGO report to the UN's Committee on the UK's compliance with the Convention Against Torture; and the successful release of Andy Tsege.

The Board has, with Rupert, been focussed on a number of wider issues this year. They include refreshing the strategy and focussing our activities around the key areas of Justice for Torture Survivors and Effective Reparations for Victims, and around specific themes. We have also been looking closely both at our funding and at how we measure impact (to work out what went well and why and to help us work in the best way, on the right cases and projects). This work is continuing into this year. These approaches place the survivor's interests at the centre of what we do, and we are becoming more strategic in our approach.

We were also delighted to be able to celebrate, in the autumn of 2018, 25 years of REDRESS at a wonderful celebration where we heard distinguished speakers and could recognise again the contributions of so many people, starting with our Founder, Keith Carmichael.

Rupert joined in February 2018. On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank him for, and congratulate him on, an excellent first year. REDRESS is in good heart with focus and purpose due to his leadership. We have also seen real progress in The Hague, where we now have a stable and strong team which is both doing excellent work on specific cases and building REDRESS's reputation with the International Criminal Court and the other organisations working in the torture field.

I want to welcome Professor Helen Duffy to the Board, a distinguished academic, practitioner and leader in the NGO field with great knowledge of the torture area. We are strengthening and expanding the Board to ensure that we have good skills and resilience at that level of REDRESS for the future. I hope to announce more new Board members during this year.

Funding for our work remains a challenge, of course – and particularly so in the current climate. We are enormously grateful to all our donors and supporters over the year. Without them, we could have achieved nothing. Thank you.

Paul Lomas, Chair

Message from the Director

This report on our activities gives details of the many victims of torture for whom we have acted during the course of the year. Their stories of survival both appal and inspire. In many countries where we work, the last year has seen a deterioration of the situation. But there have also been many successes, where justice has been served, laws have been changed, and survivors have been empowered. In all that we do we work collaboratively with national partners, who must be recognised for many of these achievements.

In July the trustees adopted our new strategy, which takes us through until 2020. The strategy sees REDRESS maintain our core purpose of bringing legal actions to obtain justice and reparation on behalf of survivors of torture, but adopts a strategic approach which will see us focus more on seeking to achieve an impact beyond the individual case. The strategy also identified the key areas in which we work, and set objectives for them, which are described in this report. The strategy is for three years, which will allow us to assess progress, refine the longer-term strategy, and plan for how REDRESS will grow.

The trustees also approved in early 2019 a fundraising strategy, that describes in detail how we will bring in sufficient funds to ensure the long-term financial health of the organisation. REDRESS has received core funding from several key foundations which are critical relationships for us which we would wish to maintain. We must also plan to diversify our income in the interests of resilience and stability. Through these targets we will build our core staff which will allow us to support further project staff to deliver our strategy. Later this year the trustees will consider the way in which REDRESS will respond to this growth through a development plan. The budget approved by the trustees this year consolidates our financial position to put enable us to take this forward.

Much hard work has also been done by the staff behind the scenes to upgrade many of the policies and processes that are essential for the effective operation of a charity, but which are invisible to the outside world. These include upgrading our policies on safeguarding, given the importance of ensuring the security of our vulnerable clients. All of which will put us in a strong position to develop the work of REDRESS.

The report sets out our impact over the last 12 months. These include a timely report on reparations at the International Criminal Court, responding to the situation in Sudan, and organising a consortium of NGOs to prepare a report on torture and ill-treatment in the United Kingdom for the UN Committee against Torture. Bringing legal cases is a slow process, and so staff have also spent a great deal of time working with clients and witnesses, preparing cases for submission, and responding to the Courts, for cases that may not come to fruition for some time.

The achievements set out in this report are due to the dedication of our staff, the commitment of our clients and their families, the support of our trustees, and the trust of our supporters and donors. I thank them each for their contributions, all of which enable us to do the work we need to do.

Rupert Skilbeck, Director

ACTIVITIES REPORT

Our Impact

During the course of the year REDRESS brought about change in many different areas of our work.

- *Torture of UK citizens and dual nationals.* We persuaded the UK government to change their approach when responding to dual-nationals who are ill-treated abroad. We made legal arguments to the UK Foreign Secretary to assert diplomatic protection in the case of Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe, which he did in March 2019, the first time this has happened in a human rights case. We also persuaded the UK Prime Minister for the first time to raise the torture of a British national with a foreign head of state, the Prime Minister of India. We encouraged the FCO to make a ministerial statement that they would take serious action in the face of the torture of UK citizens. Our client Andargachew “Andy” Tsege was released by Ethiopian authorities in May 2018 after we took his case to the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights and the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.
- *UNCAT Review of the UK.* We instigated more than 90 civil society organisations to engage in the review of the UK before the UN Committee against Torture, and to produce a comprehensive report setting out the problem of torture and ill-treatment in contemporary Britain, leading to many recommendations for change from the Committee against Torture.
- *Reparations in the Central African Republic.* REDRESS worked with national NGOs to successfully advocate for the rights of victims to be included in the procedures for the Special Criminal Court, as a result of which thousands of victims of torture in CAR’s brutal civil war will now be able to bring their cases to the Court to claim reparation.
- *Victims’ Rights and reparations at the ICC.* We drew attention to the very real challenges relating to reparations and the rights of victims at the ICC and catalyzed systemic change by bringing together key actors at the Court and Trust Fund for Victims for the first time to discuss and improve their internal working methods, engaging and informing a new cohort of legal advisors within the Hague diplomatic community, and publishing an influential report on reparations with solid proposals for reform.
- *Torture of Refugees.* We worked with national NGOs to encourage the Greek government to change the law so as to improve the effective investigation of the torture of refugees, which will have an impact on more than 200 cases involving allegations of torture, including from many refugees. We have also persuaded Greece to commit to making a formal apology for torturing our client Necati Zontul.
- *Post-Conflict Justice.* We empowered victims of torture in Northern Uganda (some of whom had never previously been consulted) to bring attention to their plight, articulate their views, and form a network to allow them to directly engage with the transitional justice processes in Uganda. In Chad, we worked with national survivor groups to ensure the creation of a Trust Fund for Victims with effective rules, which will allow thousands of victims of torture and other international crimes to obtain justice and reparation. As a result of our work in Chad, 7,000 survivors are claiming reparations, and both the African Commission and the government of Chad have engaged with the question of reparations, giving us the opportunity to push for action.
- *Anti-Torture Laws.* Redress obtained a commitment from Ministry officials across francophone Africa to introduce new anti-torture laws that will create safeguards against torture.
- *LGBTI Torture.* We brought the first case of LGBTI torture to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, raising awareness on this issue in Peru and in the region, and empowering individual victims and the LGBTI community to assert their rights.

Our Strategy: Redress 2020

In early 2018 REDRESS staff engaged in the development of a new strategy which was approved by the Trustees in July 2018. This process involved questioning how we work, what we can achieve, and what we want to do that is new.

The REDRESS 2020 Strategy builds on our previous experience, and maintains our core focus to provide legal assistance for individual victims of torture, whether committed by the police, other officials, non-state actors, or in the context of international crimes. It has several key features:

- *Thematic Approach.* REDRESS has experience in many different situations where torture takes place. The strategy focuses on some of the most urgent issues and identifies specific goals and objectives that we will aim to achieve by 2020. These themes include torture and migration, counter-terrorism, discriminatory torture, sexual- and gender-based violence in conflict, and enforced disappearance as a form of torture.
- *International Justice.* As part of that thematic review, we have made a clear commitment to addressing the problem of torture, victims' rights, and reparations in the context of international accountability, through post-conflict justice in domestic systems, universal jurisdiction, and the International Criminal Court, much of which will be led by REDRESS Netherlands in The Hague.
- *Strategic Litigation.* For the first time we describe our litigation as strategic, i.e. where we have specific objectives beyond winning the case, and where we will combine different civil society techniques in a campaign to bring about those objectives. Not all cases will be appropriate for a strategic approach, given the particular vulnerability of many torture survivors.
- *A Holistic Approach.* Strategic litigation can take a long time and is often difficult for those involved. REDRESS must adopt a holistic approach that is victim-centred, where we accompany the torture survivor, and try to support all of their needs, either by ourselves or through partners.
- *Client Support.* As part of this holistic approach to strategic litigation, we have identified a clear need to develop our capacity to provide effective support to our clients, by ensuring that they have access to the services they need, that effective medical, psychological, and social support is available, and that we are able to refer to others the cases that we do not have the capacity to take on ourselves.
- *Community Engagement and Outreach.* Where our clients form part of a community, such as in a diaspora after conflict, we will seek to engage and support that community in the campaign, share information on our work, and ensure impact beyond the individual claimants.
- *Impact.* Recent research on human rights litigation has looked at the different ways in which litigation and legal advocacy can bring about change. We will explore how best to measure this impact in the context of REDRESS' holistic approach to strategic litigation against torture, and develop specific proposals and tools for the measurement and evaluation of our work.

Activities and Achievements

Under our new strategy the work of REDRESS is described by two programmes relating to the way that we work, and six thematic programmes. During the year we have developed our work in each of these areas.

Justice for Torture Survivors

REDRESS has represented scores of victims of torture to bring legal claims for justice and reparation. Many of these survivors live in the United Kingdom and have been tortured abroad, or remain in detention where they continue to be ill-treated. They contact us directly for help, through our website, on the phone, or by walking through our door. Many are members of groups who have been ill-treated because of who they are (see our *Discrimination* work below).

Through this work REDRESS is able to obtain justice and reparation for both individuals and groups. By including the cases in a strategic litigation campaign they have a broader impact, bringing about systemic changes that increase accountability and reduce incidents of torture. We are able to obtain different forms of

reparation, such as **restitution**, to put victims in the position they would have been in but for the torture, where possible; **satisfaction**, which includes justice, fact-finding, and a proper investigation to establish the truth – often the most important issue for many survivors; **rehabilitation**, to ensure the needs of the survivor are met; **compensation**, to provide for medical costs, lost income, and moral damages; and **non-repetition**, to try to ensure that others do not suffer in the same way.

This year REDRESS:

- Represented more than 20 survivors based in the United Kingdom, including survivors from the Sri Lankan community in Liverpool, the Sudanese community in London, the Eritrean community in the Midlands, and the families of British citizens detained abroad (who live all over the country).
- Acted on behalf of Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe, a dual UK-Iranian national arbitrarily detained and tortured in Evin prison in Tehran to bring her case to the United Nations, and also advocated on her behalf to the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, inviting them to assert diplomatic protection for her.
- Raised the case of Jagtar Singh Johal, a British citizen detained and allegedly tortured in India, at the United Nations. We advocated successfully for the UK Prime Minister to discuss his case with the Indian Prime Minister, the first time that the PM has raised a torture case with a foreign head of state.
- We encouraged the UN to recognize the importance of providing diplomatic protection as a safeguard against torture, and made a submission to the European Court of Human Rights on the same point, to encourage the creation of a regional standard.
- Developed working relationships with several key NGOs and community organisations which work with torture survivors, including Freedom from Torture, Lewisham Refugee and Migrants Centre, Paiwand, and St. Augustine's Centre (Halifax), and provided case mentoring and advocacy advice where appropriate.
- Worked with the International Centre for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture (IRCT) and Trauma Treatment International to build our ability to provide medical and psychological support in appropriate cases.

Effective Reparations for Victims

International standards on the rights of victims of torture are often ignored, and some governments seek to water down hard-won protections. State immunity is still a significant bar to achieving redress for torture. Civil society must push for the development of new standards, the effective implementation of existing legal protections, and guard against any backsliding.

REDRESS has helped to develop national laws and international standards that make it easier to provide for reparation and punish perpetrators, including anti-torture laws around the world, the UN Basic Principles on the Right to a Remedy, and critical interpretations of the Convention against Torture. We then use these new standards in the legal cases we bring on behalf of survivors.

This year REDRESS:

- Intervened in several cases before domestic and regional courts to strengthen the interpretation of key international standards relating to torture and reparation.
- Led a process of consultation with more than 90 UK NGOs and individuals to prepare a shadow report on the UK's adherence to the UN Convention against Torture, which was presented to the UN Committee against Torture in May 2019, and which resulted in several recommendations made by the Committee to the UK authorities echoing our concerns.
- Brought together legislators from more than 16 Francophone African countries to develop proposals for writing anti-torture laws.

- Drafted part of a new supplement to the Istanbul Protocol, which will provide practical guidance to lawyers and medical professionals dealing with survivors of torture.
- Participated in a civil society-led initiative aimed at improving the documentation of psychological torture.
- Published a report on evidence obtained by torture that identifies the reforms that need to be made to the international legal framework, and which makes recommendations for individual case development.
- Conducted research on how to trace the assets of torturers, with a view to building our capacity to seize their assets to pay reparations to torture survivors.
- Conducted research to improve the way that compensation is claimed in torture cases on behalf of survivors.

International Accountability

International conflicts and civil wars often involve large-scale situations of torture, sometimes amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity, with groups of survivors who seek justice and accountability.

REDRESS acts on behalf of victims of international crimes to ensure that they are properly represented in the criminal justice process and that they can obtain reparation. We work to set up justice mechanisms after conflict, and advocate for the rights of victims of torture in domestic courts, special tribunals, and the International Criminal Court in the Hague. We also encourage national prosecutors to use the principle of Universal Jurisdiction to prosecute perpetrators who travel abroad.

This year REDRESS progressed work in these three areas.

- *International Criminal Court (ICC)*. Following detailed research, we published a report in February 2019 into the way in which the ICC and its various institutions provide reparations, "[No time to wait: Realising Reparations for Victims before the International Criminal Court](#)". The report highlights the Court's efforts and challenges in bringing to life the progressive reparations provisions enshrined in its legal texts, and makes a series of recommendations for reform. We organized side-meetings on victims' participation in transitional justice contexts and on reparations during the ICC Assembly of States Parties in December 2018 to engage key stakeholders on these important issues of concern to victims. Throughout the year, in our role as coordinator of the Victims' Rights Working Group (VRWG) we organised together with other NGO partners, a series of 'lunch talks' with the diplomatic community in the Hague to demonstrate the importance of victims' rights during the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute. We intervened before the Court in the case of *Saif Gaddafi* to argue that the ICC should not recognize the *de facto* amnesty that he was granted in Libya for crimes against humanity.
- *Universal Jurisdiction*. We advocated to the Metropolitan Police for action against a torture perpetrator who was known to be travelling to the UK. We led a coalition of NGOs in amending proposed changes by the UK authorities that would have limited their ability to conduct investigations on the basis of universal jurisdiction. We coordinated a group of UK-based universal jurisdiction litigators in London and a group of European litigators in The Hague, sharing experiences and identifying opportunities for collaboration. We facilitated a meeting of European NGOs and the Dutch War Crimes Prosecutors Office to identify potential cases. We undertook research in The Netherlands on the mechanisms by which diaspora groups (particularly Syrians) can engage with the prosecution authorities, and research on how victims' rights under EU law are respected. We organised for the monitoring at the Old Bailey of the trial of Agnes Taylor for torture in Liberia (although the trial was subsequently postponed to October 2019). In March 2019 we published with Trial International and other NGOs the [Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review 2019](#).
- *Post-Conflict Justice*. Together with our national partners the *Association Tchadienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme* we have continued to represent 7,000 victims of Hissène Habré in **Chad** in a

case brought to the African Commission to enforce a domestic reparations decision in their favour and worked with partners to organise round-table discussions between victims' groups and officials. In the **Central African Republic**, we worked to ensure the rights of victims were included in the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Special Criminal Court, and we organised a seminar in Bangui in October 2018 on the effective representation of victims. We have litigated in **Sudan** to challenge the failure to investigate torture perpetrated by the intelligence services against human rights defenders and opposition leaders. In **Uganda** we assisted victims to establish a network and empowered them through Victims' Forums and policy dialogues to participate in transitional justice mechanisms and raise their concerns and needs directly.

Sexual Violence in Conflict

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is used as a weapon of war in conflicts around the world, frequently leaving women and girls, men and boys, without access to a remedy, while perpetrators benefit from impunity.

REDRESS has worked with NGOs in Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, DRC, Nepal, Peru, and other countries to ensure the effective documentation of SGBV to bring legal claims against perpetrators before national, regional, and international courts and tribunals. REDRESS has also contributed to the development and strengthening of international standards, with a focus on victims' right to redress for conflict related SGBV.

This year REDRESS:

- Published two guides on the documentation of sexual violence in conflict for Myanmar and Sri Lanka.
- Engaged in several cases in Kenya to identify responsibility for sexual violence, both criminal responsibility and administrative responsibility for failing to act, and also the responsibility of a major international company for allegedly failing to protect its workers.
- Continued to litigate cases of sexual violence in Nepal and advocate for the implementation of reparations for victims.
- Followed up our 2017 report on sexual exploitation by UN peacekeepers with a new project to identify cases that have been brought to try to challenge such exploitation, which will be published as a report in mid-2019.

Torture of Refugees and Migrants

Refugees and migrants are often survivors of torture. Many are also ill-treated as they make their way to Europe, and on other migration routes. In some situations they are ill-treated by people-traffickers wanting to make money, or by government officials wanting to deter them from making the journey.

REDRESS works on cases involving the torture of refugees and migrants, including refugees ill-treated by the Greek authorities, cases involving migration routes in Sudan and Libya, and cases where their treatment in national asylum systems puts them in direct harm. We use our expertise on torture to influence international standards on issues such as non-refoulement and on domestic policies on the treatment of asylum seekers.

This year, REDRESS:

- Worked to respond to the widespread torture and ill-treatment of refugees in Greece, by advocating at the Council of Europe for law reform to prevent the torture of refugees and encourage accountability and reparations for their abuse.
- Advocated to the Greek authorities for implementation of the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in *Necati Zontul v. Greece*, obtaining a commitment from Greece to make a formal apology in the case.
- Worked with refugees who were tortured in Libya to identify potential avenues to obtain some measure of justice and accountability.

- Developed a free online training course for community organisations in the UK whose work brings them into contact with refugees and migrants, to help explain the legal standards on torture. The course has been taken by several hundred people, and led to an increased engagement with organisations in the sector.
- Conducted research in the Netherlands on the ill-treatment of detained migrants, and published a [report](#) on the rights of victims of crimes in detention in the Netherlands in March 2019, making specific recommendations to government authorities and relevant stakeholders to ensure full compliance with the rights of victims.

Counter-Terrorism

Since 2001 there has been an increase in the use of Counter-Terrorism legislation to challenge the absolute prohibition of torture. Governments around the world – in democracies and dictatorships – have tortured people in the interests of ‘national security’.

REDRESS works with other NGOs to maintain the international human rights standards applicable during counter-terrorism situations, including rendition, administrative detention without trial, and government crack-downs. We draw attention to the impact on the fight against torture of counter-terrorism and security legislation that permit it, and argue for the absolute prohibition of torture in all situations.

This year REDRESS:

- Has continued to litigate cases at the European Court of Human Rights relating to extraordinary rendition by the CIA, building on a decade of litigation for accountability. Our case against Lithuania has now been communicated to the government who have been required to respond.
- In the UK we worked with other NGOs to encourage the government to undertake an independent judge-led inquiry into allegations of collusion in torture by UK officials.
- REDRESS is also shedding light into extraordinary rendition practices in Africa. We pursued the case of Kamilya Tuweni before national courts in Kenya to seek recognition for her arbitrary arrest and detention in several African countries and ill-treatment during that time, and the case of Andy Tsege at the African Commission.

Discrimination and Torture

In many cases, people are tortured because of who they are – because they are a human rights defender, a woman, because of their ethnicity, or because they are gay. International law is clear that when people are ill-treated for a discriminatory purpose, it amounts to torture.

REDRESS represents and advocates on behalf of victims of discriminatory torture at national, regional and international levels. This has included litigating on behalf of Sudanese human rights defenders in and outside Sudan, building the capacity of partner organisations to litigate sexual violence against women, and collaborating with human rights defender networks to strengthen their skills to document and litigate torture and related abuses.

This year, REDRESS:

- Submitted an updated petition to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Entered in the case of Olivier Acuña Barba, a journalist tortured in Mexico. We requested Mexico to grant individual reparations as well as measures to prevent torture against journalists in the country.
- Worked with lawyers in Peru to bring the case of *Azul Rojas Marin* to the Inter-American Court, which will be the first case of LGBTI torture to come before the Court.
- Continued to litigate cases of the torture of Human Rights Defenders in the Horn of Africa.
- Engaged with civil society organizations around the world to draft an international protocol on due diligence standards to investigate threats and attacks against human rights defenders.

Enforced Disappearance in Africa

In many conflicts in Africa, from the Algerian civil war in the 1990s, Libya under Gaddafi, Sudan during the civil war, and Zimbabwe under Mugabe, opponents of the government or people just in the wrong place at the wrong time have disappeared. The victims of these enforced disappearances are often tortured, and their families are left behind with no information on the whereabouts or fate of their loved ones – a separate act of ill-treatment.

This year, REDRESS started a new project with partners in Algeria, Sudan, Zimbabwe, and Libya to support human rights lawyers and victims' groups to bring cases challenging enforced disappearance as a form of torture. The project will empower victims to speak about their own experience and work, highlight the problem with the African Union and specific governments, and encourage the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to adopt comprehensive guidelines on enforced disappearances in Africa.

Events

REDRESS has organized many events during the course of the year to promote our work to our networks, to governments, and to supporters. By way of example:

- On 3 April 2018, we held jointly with Amnesty International UK Section and our client Richard Ratcliffe 'One Night of Freedom', a comedy night in solidarity with Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe at Conway Hall in London on the second anniversary of her detention in Iran. The event brought together some of the biggest names in British comedy including Sara Pascoe, Al Murray, Mark Steel and Shappi Khorsandi. The event was sold-out with around 350 people attending and it received significant media coverage, increasing visibility to the campaign to free Nazanin.
- On 11 July 2018, against the backdrop of the visit of US President Donald Trump, we held a discussion with torture survivors at the Frontline Club in London, 'Breaking the Legacy of Torture: from Northern Ireland to the Age of Trump'. Francie McGuigan, one of the surviving Hooded Men, spoke publicly in London for the first time about the torture he suffered in Northern Ireland during The Troubles. Also speaking at the event were several of our clients and the former UN Special Rapporteur on Torture Juan Méndez.
- On 4 October 2018 REDRESS marked its 25th anniversary with an event at the Middle Temple Hall in London, which featured a keynote speech by the former president of the International Court of Justice Dame Rosalyn Higgins, and live performances from the award-winning refugee torture survivor music collective Stone Flowers, and comedian Shappi Khorsandi.

Communications

The nature of REDRESS' work, particularly regarding legal processes, is often difficult to convey to non-legal audiences. Casework is sensitive and often confidential, and the nature of the horrific crimes means that it is often not possible to make this information publicly available.

Our communications work aims to raise awareness and understanding of survivors' experiences, rights and needs; increase REDRESS' engagement and collaboration with relevant agencies, partners and networks; and raise the profile of our work.

Throughout this year we implemented a multi-pronged Communications strategy which increased public awareness of our work, our cause, and the clients who are at the centre of it all. We focused on high profile public events, growing our social media presence, diversifying our communications materials across platforms, and increasing quality media coverage of our work.

Our social media presence rose throughout last year across all platforms, with 9% more visitors to our website and 16% new followers on Twitter and Facebook. Our campaigns on Twitter to promote our 25th anniversary event and our joint report *Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review 2018* reached around 170,000 and 200,000 impressions respectively.

During this period, we also launched several new communication materials, including a newly redesigned digital newsletter; Bulletin and identity brochure 'A World Without Torture'. We also produced 11 new videos featuring our clients, Trustees, partner organisations and other supporters for our social media campaigns.

REDRESS received more than 50 media mentions, with positive media coverage contributing to a change in media and public perceptions in the case of Jagtar Singh Johal, with front-page coverage of his torture in India in UK national broadsheets. The Daily Telegraph also published an editorial in January 2019 calling on the UK government to grant diplomatic protection to Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe. The media coverage contributed to a better media and public understanding of how diplomatic protection can be used to strengthen support for British nationals at risk of torture abroad.

Publications and Reports

We published four major reports during the course of the year, together with several briefing papers. REDRESS staff also spoke at numerous public events about torture and reparations.

- [Tainted by Torture: Examining the Use of Torture Evidence](#), May 2018.
- [Guide to Reporting to the Committee against Torture](#), October 2018.
- [No time to wait: Realising the right to reparations for victims before the International Criminal Court](#), February 2019.
- The Rights of Victims of Violent Crimes in Pre-Trial and Immigration Detention: Report on the Netherlands, March 2019.
- [Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review 2019](#), March 2019.

We published numerous briefing papers during the course of the year. For example:

- [Fostering Victims' Rights in the Proposed Crimes Against Humanity Convention](#), April 2018.
- [Making Sense of Reparations at the International Criminal Court](#), June 2018.
- [Victim participation after 20 years of the Rome Statute: A few reflections](#), December 2018.

Plans for the Future

Over the next year REDRESS will continue to deliver the objectives set out in our strategy. There are full objectives for each programme, but some highlights are:

- To provide *Justice for Torture Survivors*, we will ensure we can provide psychological and social support for our cases, develop our ability to promote best practice for claiming compensation, and launch a JTS project in the Netherlands.
- To ensure *Effective Reparations for Victims* we will follow up on the UNCAT review of the United Kingdom, demonstrate that there are effective legal avenues for tracing the assets of perpetrators, and
- To push for *International Accountability* we will publish a guide on best practice for Universal Jurisdiction cases in the UK, follow up on the recommendations in our report on reparations and the ICC to encourage more direct assistance, and work to create post-conflict mechanisms that improve the practical situation of torture survivors.
- To challenge *Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Conflict* we will continue work to seek justice and reparations for victims in Kenya, Uganda, Nepal and elsewhere, develop a program to encourage effective reparations mechanisms for survivors of SGBV, and support programmes providing counselling and psycho-social support for SGBV survivors.

- To document the *Torture of Refugees and Migrants* we will present a report to the European Parliament with recommendations on how European countries should ensure the rights of migrants that suffer violations while in detention, build on the links we have developed with UK NGOs as a result of the on-line training for community organisations, and encourage the government of Greece to amend the law against torture and conduct effective investigations.
- To prohibit *Torture in the Context of Counter-Terrorism* we will litigate the second case challenging Lithuania's collusion in the CIA rendition programme, draw attention to incidents of extraordinary rendition in Africa, and continue to put pressure on the UK to undertake a proper investigation into collusion in torture.
- To draw attention to *Discriminatory Torture* we will promote the first judgment on LGBTI torture from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, develop more cases on the torture of journalists, and promote an international protocol on the duty to investigate and attacks against human rights defenders.
- To counter *Enforced Disappearance in Africa* we will hold family forums and litigation workshops in four countries, publish a study on the problem of disappearance in Africa, and engage with the African Commission on the issue.

Projects in Development

REDRESS has a number of projects envisaged in the strategy which we will develop in the next year, subject to obtaining additional support.

- *Holistic Approach.* A key feature of our new strategy is to develop a holistic approach to our litigation, that provides for all of the needs of the torture survivor. This will require greater connection with medical professionals, proper provision for psycho-social support, and the recruitment of a caseworker to provide enhanced support to the survivors.
- *JTS Outreach and Community Engagement.* As part of this approach we want to engage our victim communities in the UK so that they understand the cases that we bring and can be advocates in their own cause. This will increase the impact of our work, and ensure more people benefit from it. This would require the recruitment of an outreach worker (the role would be shared with the caseworker to begin with).
- *Asset Tracing and Seizure.* Torturers often make money out of torture. As part of our ambition to ensure that survivors of torture receive compensation, we will be undertaking research on how we can trace their ill-gotten gains and potentially seize those assets for the benefit of their victims.
- *LGBTI Torture in Latin America.* The case of Azul Rojas Marin will be the first time that the Inter-American Court will consider the issue of LGBT torture. We will develop a project to take full advantage of this historic opportunity to campaign for reform based on the findings of the case.
- *Implementation.* We have a large number of cases where we have obtained a decision from a human rights tribunal, but the government has not implemented that decision. We will develop our ability to implement decisions through project funding to specific activities in countries such as Nepal, Sudan, and Cameroon. This will also involve developing our ability to insist on an effective criminal investigation.
- *Development of universal jurisdiction in the UK and Netherlands.* We have strong links to national war crimes prosecutors, legal practitioners and refugee communities in the UK and the Netherlands. We will seek project funding to use these networks to improve the policy on universal jurisdiction prosecutions in the UK and Netherlands and build new cases for prosecution.
- *Networks.* REDRESS co-ordinates a number of networks of human rights lawyers and activists, including a network for Universal Jurisdiction, and for victims' rights at the ICC. We also participate in a

network for reparations in Africa. We would like to strengthen our ability to run these networks and share knowledge between them, through the recruitment of a network co-ordinator.

- *Digital Communications.* We want to build our capacity to deliver digital communications in support of our work. This will ultimately require additional staff capacity, but for now we are able to start to build our expertise using consultants in a number of projects.

Public Benefit

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the guidance of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to public benefit published by the Commission in determining the activities undertaken by the Charity. The Trustees are satisfied that the aims and objectives of the charity, and the activities reported on above to achieve those aims, meet these principles.

Structure, Governance, and Management

The Board of Trustees confirms that the annual report and financial statements of the charity comply with current statutory requirements, the requirements of the charity's governing document and the provisions of the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The Board of Trustees is responsible, inter alia, for setting and overseeing the overall direction, policies and finances of the charity. The Director is responsible for the day-to-day management of the charity and execution of policies and practices set by the Board of Trustees. There have been no changes in the overall objectives of REDRESS since the last annual report. REDRESS plans to pursue those objectives through the activities outlined above in the forthcoming years, subject to satisfactory funding arrangements.

The salary of the Director and all key management and staff are reviewed annually and normally increased in accordance with average earnings to reflect a cost of living adjustment. In view of the nature of the charity, the Trustees aim to benchmark against pay levels in other charities. The remuneration benchmark is the midpoint of the range paid for similar roles in similar charities of similar size and specialisation.

Evaluating the Impact of our work

During the year we have led a discussion with other litigation NGOs on how best to evaluate the impact of strategic litigation against torture. As a result of this we have begun to develop a new evaluation methodology that looks at the impact of our work in 10 areas:

- *Justice.* For many clients, a declaration that their rights have been violated is why they brought the case, and the finding of a violation may be sufficient satisfaction.
- *Truth.* Courts can make definitive factual findings, which may be of crucial importance in a campaign for accountability.
- *Material.* Specific benefit to the client through the litigation, including changes to their situation, employment, health care, education, and compensation.
- *Community.* Beyond the individual clients, many others in a similar situation are often impacted by a decision.
- *The Movement.* Litigation can energize the human rights movement, act as a catalyst for change, empower networks, and encourage new champions and cases.
- *Stakeholders.* How has the litigation changed the attitudes and practice of stakeholders such as politicians, judges, and the police, a pre-requisite to change policies and laws.

- *Policy.* What commitments to change policy (government, police, courts) have been made as a result of the litigation, including financial commitments.
- *Legal.* Changes in legal standards brought about by the litigation, whether through caselaw or legislation.
- *Governance.* There are actual changes to the relevant procedures, budgets, and institutions.
- *Social.* Changes in the tolerance of and response to the particular human rights violation in the country or region concerned.

Our methodology involves producing a study at the outset of a project to identify the baseline in the most relevant areas of impact, which can then be assessed at the conclusion of the project. As a result of this work, we have also revised our case selection criteria to take impact into account, and have proposed our methodology to donors for new projects (and will be delivering it in a major EU funded project). We have also changed our internal reporting to focus on achievements (or outcomes) rather than activities, and will also produce some general metrics on our cases. Our annual report will also have an assessment of impact, which might include data on reparations that we have obtained for our clients (restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition).

Learning

As set out above, we have developed a new evaluation methodology through which to examine and maximise our impact. Our method includes undertaking internal or external reviews based on baseline studies, better evaluation methods, and recommendations in response. We have also developed annual objectives both for our project work and for individual staff members, which allows for reflection on the extent to which they have been achieved by the end of the year. This year we have for the first time introduced all-staff meetings that take place twice a year in order to find time in busy diaries to reflect on our work and agree changes in how we work.

Peer review. Our new management systems encourage peer-review, whereby lawyers join program meetings to provide comment and feedback of the area of work of another colleague. This has led to a real change in culture, where lawyers know what their colleagues are working on, and can provide guidance and support.

Expertise. As a specialist organisation it is important that staff maintain their particular expertise. This is also built through constant practice (e.g. preparing legal arguments for court cases), through speaking and participating in specialist seminars and meetings in our areas of expertise (which require a high level of expertise and preparation to ensure that their knowledge is fully up to date), and through training other lawyers and activists in our areas of work (which requires a similar level of preparation).

Holistic Strategic Litigation against Torture. During the course of the year we have engaged with many partners in order to refine our specific civil society technique of using strategic litigation. We will be developing litigation workshops to share this methodology with others during 2019, and through which to provide mentoring to our partners. We will be developing training materials for these workshops through the year, which will substantially improve staff skills in this area.

Evaluation. As part of this process we have also developed an evaluation methodology through which we will assess not only the way in which we have provided training and mentoring, but also how the partners have changed their practice as a result of that engagement. This feedback will significantly improve the way that we operate.

Internal learning. In addition, we have introduced a more structured process for staff learning, including through monthly legal updates and periodic 'brown bag' discussions. In 2019 we will also launch a blog to encourage staff to write in their areas of expertise, to share learning. They will also report back to colleagues after such events, so that the learning is shared with the wider team. This year we have for the first time included a small staff development budget, which will increase over time.

Feedback

REDRESS gathers feedback in a number of ways:

- For large projects, we will have an external evaluator who will speak to our project partners and get their views directly.
- For our capacity building work, evaluation is built-in to the process, and helps us to assess not only how well REDRESS staff performed, but also the impact of the training for the recipients.
- Where our staff are working directly with partners, they will receive feedback directly.
- For our casework, we have standard systems for legal representation which explain our services and set up complaints mechanisms, were they to be needed.
- We track the influence of our reports and our communications work through tracking media coverage, website statistics, distribution lists, the reach of our social media channels and digital newsletters.

As part of our review of our impact, we have identified a number of ways in which we will develop our methods for feedback in the next year.

- We will include 'impact' as a **criterion** for choosing which projects and cases to take on, and invite staff to explain the expected impact as part of that process.
- In our **internal reporting**, we will move to a focus on what we have achieved (or the 'outcomes' of our work), rather than just what we have done, while using some **general metrics** to monitor the scope of work (e.g. number of cases taken on, media reports, publications, etc).
- There will be an **annual review** by the Board on what we have achieved in the prior twelve months.
- We will produce an **annual impact report** which describes what we have achieved, as part of the annual report.
- We will consider inviting an expert (or instructing a consultant) to conduct an **annual appraisal** of that impact report, and to make recommendations.
- We will develop a new **framework** for evaluating the impact of our strategic litigation, which may also be applicable to other types of work.
- As part of these initiatives, we will seek to gather data on the **reparations** that we have obtained for our clients.

Fundraising compliance

REDRESS fundraises with vulnerable people and our generous donors in mind. The charity is committed to being accountable and responsible in its fundraising activities. We abide by the Code of Fundraising Practice and best practice in the sector particularly around the protection of our supporters' data and privacy.

The charity did not receive any complaints about fundraising activity during the financial year.

Thanks to our Supporters

Funders

The Trustees are very grateful to all of REDRESS' donors for their ongoing support and confidence in its work. REDRESS is indebted for support this year from: Allen & Overy Foundation; Arts and Humanities Research Council; Baring Foundation; Bay & Paul Foundations, Inc.; Bromley Trust; Convention against Torture Initiative; Foreign and Commonwealth Office; Humanity United; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands; Oak Foundation; TrustAfrica Foundation; and Victoria Wood Foundation.

Many of our funders have continued to support REDRESS for many years, and their commitment to the organisation and its aims has been very important to REDRESS' stability and success. These include the AB Charitable Trust; John Armitage Charitable Trust; the Bromley Trust; the European Union; the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation; the Open Society Foundations; and the Sigrid Rausing Trust.

Individuals are involved in a lot of different roles across REDRESS, in sporting events, fundraising, media and general support. None of our work would be possible without the extraordinary generosity of our donors, individual and long-term supporters, volunteers, and those who contribute in other way. We are indebted to each and every one of you.

Sporting events

We value and respect supporters engaged in our sporting events, and we strive to give them the best experience we can, so that together we can draw attention to our cause and raise key resources to stand against torture worldwide.

We would like to thank the runners who participated in the 2018 Virgin Money London Marathon: Amy Hams; Linda Machakaire; Peter Noorlander; Polly Mainds; and Stephen Duckworth; the 2018 Virgin Sport British 10K: Antonio Francesco Galati; Flaminia Delle Cese; Matt Baldwin; Naomi Barker; Nigel Lilley; Rupert Skilbeck; and Wilson Torres Roman.

We also would like to thank Dr LS Jones, Rebecca Jones, and the Free Nazanin campaign. We were touched by the hundreds of supporters who donated, ran the Edinburgh Marathon Relay, and came from afar to support the campaign.

Events

We are very grateful to all the people who attended our 25th anniversary events and our other events throughout the year, contributing to their success. We are particularly grateful to the following speakers and contributors: Al Murray; Baroness Vivien Stern; Chris Ongom, Executive Director of the Uganda Victims' Foundation; Dame Rosalyn Higgins DBE QC; Francie McGuigan; Lou Sanders; Luke Wright; Magdulein Abaida; Mark Steel; Music Action International; Om Prakash Sen Thakuri, Director Advocacy Forum-Nepal; Peyvand Khorsandi; Professor Juan Méndez; Richard Ratcliffe; Sara Pascoe; Shappi Khorsandi; Stone Flowers; Tom Lucy; William Pace; Yemi Hailemariam.

Volunteers, Interns, and other supporters

The Trustees would like to record their appreciation for the many volunteers who willingly gave their time to the benefit of the charity. This year, REDRESS' volunteers provided invaluable support to all of our programme areas. REDRESS has been fortunate to host a range of interns and volunteers from many countries, who have contributed substantially to our work.

We would like to thank in particular Alexandra Grangien; Anabelle Basterrechea-Jones; Asang Wankhede; Charlotte Bendall; Charlotte Fletcher; Corrine Look; Deborah Bakare; Eugenie De Norre; Harun Halisoglu; Hector Tejero; Ibrahim Abdella; Irina Cristescu; Jessica Garcia; Lahoue Assogba; Magdalena Legris; Maria Vecchio; Merna Talat Kamel Sadek Nasralla; Naintara Rana; Nicki Gojkovic; Patricia Morales; Rónán Stewart; Sara Cristina Fernandez Rivera; Tanya Walker; and Wilson Torres Roman.

We are also very grateful to a number of lawyers who worked for a period of time at the REDRESS office: Benja Arnott; Catherine Deveson; Lucie van Gils; Lydia Allaby; Noemi Levy-Aksu; and Kavita Mehta. We are also grateful to Vilmar Luiz for his tireless work designing our materials.

Clinical and related human rights programmes

Thank you as well to the professors and students who collaborated with REDRESS through a number of clinical and related human rights programmes. We would like to thank the law clinics that have provided substantial support this year, including Cambridge Pro Bono Project; LSE Pro Bono Matters; the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS)'s International Human Rights Clinic; the University of Essex Human Rights Centre; University College London's Public International Law Pro Bono Project; and Victims' Rights Clinic of Queen's University Belfast Human Rights Centre in the School of Law.

During the year we have engaged with friends and colleagues in the academic community. We would also like to thank in particular Dr Clara Sandoval, Professor Lorna McGregor, Dr Carla Ferstman, and Dr Daragh Murray of the University of Essex; Dr Frank Arnold and Dr Luke Moffett of Queens University Belfast; Dr Lutz

Oette and Professor Lynn Welchman of SOAS; Professor Kate O'Regan and Dr Annelen Micus of the Bonavero Institute of Human Rights at the University of Oxford; Professor Rachel Murray and Debra Long of the University of Bristol Human Rights Implementation Centre; Prof Conny Rijken of Tilburg University; and Dr Frederiek de Vlamming of the University of Amsterdam.

Civil society partners and other supporters

Special thanks are also due to civil society partners and other supporters and partners throughout the world who continue to share our vision for a world without torture and for the need to achieve justice for victims. In particular, we are grateful to Advocacy Forum (Nepal); African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies (Sudan); African Centre for Torture Victims (Uganda); All 90 UK civil society groups and experts who endorsed and/or submitted evidence to the joint civil society report to the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT); All members of the Pan-African Reparation Initiative (PARI); All members of the Victims' Rights Working Group; Amnesty International Nederland; Amnesty International UK; Amnesty International; Association for the Prevention of Torture; ATPDH (Chad); Centre for Justice and Accountability; Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation; Chatham House; Child Rights International Network; Children in Wales; Children's Rights Alliance for England (Just for Kids Law); CICC; City of The Hague; CNDDH (Peru); Code Blue Campaign of AIDS- Free World; COFAVIC (Venezuela); Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa; CORE Coalition; Defence for Children; DefendDefenders; Dignity; Disability Rights UK; ECCHR; Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR); Emerging Solutions Africa; En Vero (Canada); Enough Project; Ensaaf; European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR); and European Implementation Network;

We are also grateful to our project partners who make our work possible. This year they included Fair Trials; FIDA Uganda; FIDH; Freedom from Torture; Genocide Network Secretariat; Greek Helsinki Monitor; Guernica 37; Human Rights Watch; ICTJ; ILGA-Europe; Independent Medical Legal Unit; Initiative for Strategic Litigation in Africa (ISLA); Institute for human rights and development in Africa (IHRDA); Institute for International Criminal Investigations; Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti; International Federation of Human Rights; International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims; International Truth and Justice Project; JCWI; JUSTICE; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR); Kenyan Human Rights Commission (KHRC); Legal Action Worldwide; LFJL (Libya); Liberty; Medical Justice; Nuhanovic Foundation; OMCT; OSJI; PGA; PILPG; Project Expedite Justice; PROMSEX (Peru); Reprieve; SJAC; SOMO (Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations); Stichting LOS; the Convention Against Torture Initiative; Transitional Justice Centre; TRIAL International; and Waging Peace.

We would also like to thank in particular a number of individuals who assisted us on projects, including Baroness Helena Kennedy QC; Bob Campbell-Lamerton; Brock Chisolm; Dame Rosalind Marsden; Jacqueline Moudeina; Najlaa Ahmed; Nicole Piche; Reed Brody; and Sarah Fulton;

Law firms, barristers, and solicitors

We would also like to warmly thank the numerous law firms, barristers, and solicitors that have supported our work over the year. In particular, special thanks to Alison Macdonald QC and Guy Vassall-Adams QC at Matrix Chambers; Allen & Overy; Caroline Buisman; Debevoise & Plimpton; Dentons; DLA Piper; Frans-Willem Verbaas; Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer; Gibson Dunn; Hickman Rose; Ingrida Botyrienė (Lithuania); John Dugard SC, Steve Powles QC, Tatyana Eatwell, Megan Hirst and Jake Taylor at Doughty Street Chambers; Julie Soweto; Leigh Day; Mbugua Mureithi (Kenya); Prakken d'Oliveira; Rachel Barnes at 3 Raymond Buildings; Rafael Cid (Gentium, Madrid); Shaheed Fatima QC and Ravi Mehta at Blackstone Chambers; Shu Shin Luh, Emma Fitzsimons, Miranda Butler and Emma Nash at Garden Court Chambers; Sterling Solicitors (Nigeria); Sudhanshu Swaroop QC, Belinda McRae and John Bethell at 20 Essex Street Chambers; and White & Case.

Financial Review

Financial performance

The charity had net expenditure on unrestricted funds of £131,825 for the year (2018: expenditure of £111,924) before transfers. After transfers, together with the accumulated surplus brought forward from previous years, the charity now has an accumulated surplus on unrestricted funds of £107,511 (2018: £239,336). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2019 amounted to £643,726 (2018: £216,893), following net surplus for the year of £295,008 (2018: loss of £130). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.

Income from donations increased by 16.5% to £358,721 in 2019 compared with £308,048 in 2018. Restricted income increased by 88% to £891,879 in 2019 compared to £475,102 in 2018. There was a decrease in training and other income in the year which reduced from £20,255 in 2018 to £5,356 in 2019. The overall increase in income year on year is 48.3%. Expenditure overall has increased by 13.5% from £847,416 in 2018 to £961,759.

The balance sheet shows that funds held at the end of the year were £295,008 more than at the start of the year.

The Trustees have also carefully addressed the complementarities of the charity's work with other national and international organisations to assure donors that funding contributes the maximum impact to a co-ordinated approach to the charity's overall goals.

Reserves policy

REDRESS' total reserves are £751,237 (2018: £456,229) of which £107,511 are unrestricted and £643,726 are restricted. REDRESS holds reserves for a number of reasons:

- To enable activities to continue in the period between major projects supported by Restricted Grant Income;
- To enable REDRESS to initiate projects which can demonstrate to a funder a need for support;
- To invest in future income generation;
- To cover any unforeseen expenditure; and
- To provide cash flow support for Restricted Grant Income paid in arrears.

The Trustees calculate that REDRESS requires a range of free reserves of between £150,000 and £300,000 (3 – 6 months of operating costs) to operate. Free reserves are calculated as the total value of Unrestricted Funds less the value of Fixed Assets which are not immediately realisable for use under the Policy.

At the year-end REDRESS had free reserves of £90,723 (2018: £217,029). The current free reserves are below the target range. The Trustees agreed the fundraising strategy in January 2019, which includes a detailed plan on how the organisation will increase its free reserves over the coming year.

The Trustees review the organisational budget regularly during the Financial Year and review the Reserves Policy annually as part of this process.

Principal risks, uncertainties and their management

REDRESS has a formal risk management process through which the major risks to which the organisation may be exposed are identified and assessed by likelihood and impact, culminating in a risk control document which is updated on a regular basis. All significant risks, together with current mitigation actions, are reviewed by the Trustees. The Trustees are satisfied that systems have been developed and are in place to mitigate identified risks to an acceptable level.

The principal risks and uncertainties identified by the charity relate to governance, reputation, legal compliance with external regulations, recruitment and retention, financial health, and data security. The Trustees are satisfied that the control measures in place are adequate to mitigate the risks to an acceptable level. In particular, the Management Committee, comprised of the Director, the Head of Finance and the

Head of Law and Policy work together as a team to review and address various management issues including risk mitigation.

The Management Committee is working to add and strengthen policies and procedures under the oversight of the Board, who as charity trustees, are responsible for the overall oversight of the governance of REDRESS. With respect to reputational risks the Head of Communications within the scope of the limited available resources is leading efforts to extend knowledge of and access to information about REDRESS, its work and achievements, through a variety of traditional and new media platforms, including cultivating relationships with journalists, working with staff on opinion pieces, strengthening and updating REDRESS' website and related outreach materials and social media presence. The Director oversees consistency and accuracy of content and messaging. There is a strict review process of all written submissions, documents and other substantive outputs led by the Head of Law and Policy and overseen by the Director with periodic staff training and skills development.

The Management Committee and Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about REDRESS's ability to continue as a going concern. With respect to the next reporting period, a good fundraising application pipeline is in place and the Charity has a reasonable contingency plan in place such as reducing certain lines of expenditure if the required level of funding is not achieved. Trustees receive frequent updates and monitor the financial health of the organisation on a regular basis. The review of our financial position, reserves levels, and future plans gives Trustees confidence to guarantee the charity remains a going concern.

Statement of the Board of Trustees' Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the 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 these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- Make judgments 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 business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time of the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

In so far as we are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Events since the end of the year

In the opinion of the Board of Trustees no event since the balance sheet date significantly affects the company's financial position.

Auditors

The auditors, Haysmacintyre LLP, are proposed for re-appointment in accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing this report, the Trustees have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board of Trustees on and signed on its behalf by:

Nigel Paul Lomas
Chair of the Board of Trustees, 16 July 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to The Members and Trustees of The Redress Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Redress Trust for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, and related 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 31 March 2019 and of the charitable company's net movement in funds, including the 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with 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.

Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 17, 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 an auditor's report 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 auditor's report.

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 Messages from the Chair and Director and the Trustees' Annual Report. 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.

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 Messages from the Chair and Director and the Trustees' Annual Report (which incorporates the directors' report) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report (which is incorporated in the Messages from the Chair and Director and the Trustees' Annual 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 Messages from the Chair and Director and the Trustees' Annual Report (which incorporates the directors' report).

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the charitable company; or
- the charitable company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made;
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Murtaza Jessa (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP, Statutory Auditors
10 Queen Street Place
London EC4R 1AG

Date: _____

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019 (INCORPORATING THE INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)

		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2019	Total 2018
	Note	£	£	£	£
Income from					
Donations and Legacies	2	358,721	-	358,721	308,048
Investment Income		811	-	811	484
Other income		-	-	-	43,397
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
	3				
Justice for Torture Survivors		-	7,500	7,500	-
Discrimination		-	39,223	39,223	18,191
Enforced Disappearances in Africa		-	237,260	237,260	-
Effective Reparations for Victims		-	85,690	85,690	16,456
International Accountability		-	7,201	7,201	-
Migration		-	14,706	14,706	15,042
Post Conflict		-	466,549	466,549	405,412
SGBV		-	33,750	33,750	20,000
Training and other income		5,356	-	5,356	20,255
Total Income		364,888	891,879	1,256,767	847,286
Expenditure on					
Raising Funds		64,523	-	64,523	65,203
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
	4				
Justice for Torture Survivors		6,970	7,500	14,470	104,852
Discrimination		8,542	9,191	17,733	50,443
Enforced Disappearances in Africa		18,012	19,381	37,393	-
Effective Reparations for Victims		66,773	71,849	138,622	35,387
International Accountability		6,692	7,201	13,893	-
Migration		15,708	16,902	32,610	14,567
Post Conflict		280,549	301,878	582,427	537,322
SGBV		28,944	31,144	60,088	39,642
Total Expenditure		496,713	465,046	961,759	847,416
Net Income/(expenditure)	6	(131,825)	426,833	295,008	(130)
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-
Fund balances brought forward at 1 st April 2018		239,336	216,893	456,229	456,359
Fund balances carried forward at 31st March 2019		107,511	643,726	751,237	456,229

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of financial activities. All the above results are derived from continuing activities. The notes on pages 27-39 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019**COMPANY NUMBER: 02774071**

	Note	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible fixed assets	8		16,788		22,307
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9	22,985		178,995	
Cash		860,127		314,752	
Total current assets		<u>883,112</u>		<u>493,747</u>	
CREDITORS: falling due within one year	10	(148,663)		(59,825)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>734,449</u>		<u>433,922</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>751,237</u>		<u>456,229</u>
REPRESENTED BY:					
Restricted funds	12		643,726		216,893
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds			90,723		217,029
Designated funds			16,788		22,307
			<u>751,237</u>		<u>456,229</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 16th July 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Nigel Paul Lomas
Chair

The notes on pages 27-39 form part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by /(used in) operating activities (Note a)	545,791	(25,918)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest Income	811	484
Purchase of fixed assets	(1,227)	(14,359)
Net cash provided by /(used in) investing activities	(416)	(13,875)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net cash provided by /(used in) financing activities	-	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	545,375	(39,793)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	314,752	354,545
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	860,127	314,752
Note a: Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities		
Net movement in funds for the reporting period	295,008	(130)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	6,746	3,692
Interest	(811)	(484)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	156,010	62,231
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	88,838	(91,227)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	545,791	(25,918)
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	860,127	314,752
Total cash and cash equivalents	860,127	314,752

The notes on pages 27-39 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

1. Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

REDRESS meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and Liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

Going concern

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about REDRESS' ability to continue as a going concern. With respect to the next reporting period, a good fundraising application pipeline is in place and the Charity has a reasonable contingency plan in place such as reducing certain lines of expenditure if the required level of funding is not achieved. Trustees receive frequent updates and monitor the financial health of the organisation on a regular basis. The review of our financial position, reserves levels and future plans gives Trustees confidence that the charity remains a going concern.

Company status

The charity is a company limited by guarantee. The members of the company are the Board of Trustees named on page 40. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £10 per member of the charity.

Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Board of Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. Restricted funds are funds that are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donors, which have been raised by the charity for particular purposes. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

Income recognition

Income is included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is legally entitled to the income, it is probable that income will be received and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of obligation can be measured reliably.

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been included under expense categories that aggregate all costs for allocation to activities. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed to particular activities they have been allocated in proportion to direct costs incurred. The allocation of support and governance costs is analysed in note 4.

Governance costs have been incurred in ensuring compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Assets acquired for the long-term use of the charity and having an initial cost or valuation of £250 or more are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Office equipment	-	4 years	Straight line
Software	-	4 years	Straight line
Fixtures & fittings	-	6 years	Straight line

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating surplus.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits. Short term benefits including holiday pay are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Employee termination benefits. Termination benefits are accounted for on an accrual basis and in line with FRS 102.

Pension. The charity operates a defined contribution pension policy and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the charity to funds established by individuals in respect of the year.

Taxation

The charity is exempt from income tax and corporation tax on its charitable activities. The charity is not registered for VAT and is unable to recover VAT on its purchases. All irrecoverable VAT is included within the relevant expenditure categories.

Debtors

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

Cash at bank and in hand

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

Creditors and provisions

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

Financial instruments

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

2. Donations

	Total Funds 2019 £	Total Funds 2018 £
OSI Foundation	112,166	113,806
AB Charitable Trust	20,000	10,000
J Armitage Charitable Trust	36,000	36,000
The Bay & Paul Foundation	23,868	-
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	120,000	120,000
Other	46,687	28,242
	<hr/> 358,721 <hr/>	<hr/> 308,048 <hr/>

3. Income from Charitable Activities

	Total Funds 2019 £	Total Funds 2018 £
<i>Justice for Torture Survivors</i>		
Allen & Overy LLP	7,500	-
<i>Discrimination</i>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany	-	18,191
Humanity United	39,223	-
<i>Enforced Disappearances in Africa</i>		
Anonymous donor	237,260	-
<i>Effective Reparations for Victims</i>		
CTI	51,602	11,676
AHRC	-	750
AFLA	-	4,030
EHRC	34,088	-
<i>International Accountability</i>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland	7,201	-
<i>Migration</i>		
Barings Foundation	14,706	15,042
<i>Post Conflict</i>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherland	389,023	208,776
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	2,293	112,041
Aids Free Foundation	-	5,899
John D. and Catherine. T Macarthur Foundation	71,380	78,696
Trust Africa	3,853	-
<i>SGBV</i>		
The Bromley Trust	20,000	20,000
Child Rights International Network	13,750	-
<i>Training and other income</i>	5,356	20,255
	897,235	495,357

4.a EXPENDITURE

	Direct Staff Costs	Other Costs	Apportioned Support Costs	Total 2019
	£	£	£	£
Raising Funds	27,714	5,730	31,079	64,523
Charitable activities				
Justice for Torture Survivors	7,500	-	6,970	14,470
Discrimination	8,589	602	8,542	17,733
Enforced Disappearances in Africa	12,208	7,173	18,012	37,393
Effective Reparations for Victims	24,292	47,557	66,773	138,622
International Accountability	7,201	-	6,692	13,893
Migration	8,611	8,291	15,708	32,610
Post Conflict	94,980	206,898	280,549	582,427
SGBV	25,395	5,749	28,944	60,088
Total	216,490	282,000	463,269	961,759

4.b Comparative period expenditure

	Direct Staff Costs	Other Costs	Apportioned Support Costs	Total 2018
	£	£	£	£
Raising Funds	26,292	4,559	34,352	65,203
Charitable activities				
Justice for Torture Survivors	41,405	9,131	54,316	104,852
Discrimination	-	24,313	26,131	50,444
Enforced Disappearances in Africa	-	-	-	-
Effective Reparations for Victims	10,764	6,291	18,331	35,386
International Accountability	-	-	-	-
Migration	6,146	875	7,546	14,567
Post Conflict Justice	54,005	204,969	278,348	537,322
SGBV Post Conflict	9,545	9,562	20,535	39,642
Total	148,157	259,700	439,559	847,416

Apportioned support costs include the following costs, allocated to activities in proportion to direct costs incurred on each charitable activity area.

Cost pool	2019	2018
	£	£
Staff and associated costs	328,490	308,110
Casework costs	11,454	37,672
Communications costs	19,720	3,447
Office costs	59,296	48,920
Premises costs	32,309	28,342
Governance costs-see note 5	12,000	13,068
Total	<u>463,269</u>	<u>439,559</u>

5. Governance Costs

Governance costs include:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Audit and accountancy	12,000	9,600
Other direct costs	-	3,468
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>13,068</u>

Audit and accountancy costs are charged to Restricted Funds where allowed.

Audit services costs have been charged to Charitable Activities where they are covered by Restricted grants.

6. Net Income/ (Expenditure)

Net income/ expenditure are stated after charging:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,746	3,692
Auditors remuneration		
Annual Audit services (excluding VAT)	10,000	8,000
Operating leases	27,689	35,421
	<u>44,436</u>	<u>47,113</u>

7. Personnel Costs

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	338,556	337,457
Social security costs- Employer NIC	32,442	28,683
Pension	32,203	31,083
Temporary, contract and non-UK staff costs	72,447	75,217
Other staff costs e.g. recruitment, training, volunteers	11,059	13,780
	<u>486,707</u>	<u>486,220</u>

The non-UK staff costs include staff employed by partner organisations who are working to implement projects and are not directly employed by the charity.

One employee received remuneration exceeding £70,000 in the year (2018: 0 received above £60,000 and £70,000). Key management personnel are the senior management team. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel for the year totalled £141,982 (2018: £132,093).

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

	2019	2018
Project staff	4	5
Support staff	5	5
	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

REDRESS Stichting based in the Hague, employed an average of 3 staff (2018:2) during the year.

There were on average no paid interns (2018:2) during the year, using the average headcount method.

No trustees (2018: nil) received any remuneration in respect of their role as trustees. One trustee (2018: one) claimed reimbursement of £38 for travel expenses (2018: £133 for travel expenses) during the year and no amounts were paid directly to third parties.

8. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Software	Office Equipment £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 st April 2018	21,347	5,721	2,771	29,839
Additions	-	1,227	-	1,227
Disposals	(438)	(1,562)	-	(2,000)
At 31 st March 2019	<u>20,909</u>	<u>5,386</u>	<u>2,771</u>	<u>29,066</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 st April 2018	2,180	3,313	2,039	7,532
Charge for the year	5,226	1,208	312	6,747
Disposals	(438)	(1,562)	-	(2,000)
At 31 st March 2019	<u>6,968</u>	<u>2,959</u>	<u>2,351</u>	<u>12,279</u>
Net Book Value				
At 31 st March 2019	<u>13,941</u>	<u>2,427</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>16,788</u>
At 31 st March 2018	<u>19,167</u>	<u>2,408</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>22,307</u>

9. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Due within one year		
Other debtors	5,374	7,021
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	530	22,222
Grants receivable	-	112,792
Prepayments	17,081	28,360
Accrued income	-	8,600
	<u>22,985</u>	<u>178,995</u>

10. Creditors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	18,746	21,722
Accruals	55,986	16,989
Social security and other taxes	10,496	10,275
Other creditors	63,435	10,839
	<u>148,663</u>	<u>59,825</u>

11.a Fund Movements

	Balance 1 st April 2018 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 st March 2019 £
Restricted funds					
Justice for Torture Survivors Discrimination	9,405	7,500	7,500	-	9,405
Enforced Disappearances in Africa	-	39,223	9,191	-	30,032
Effective Reparations for Victims	-	237,260	19,381	-	217,879
International Accountability Migration	-	85,690	71,849	-	13,841
Post Conflict Justice	-	7,201	7,201	-	-
SGBV	8,020	14,706	16,902	-	5,824
	193,095	466,549	301,878	-	357,766
	6,373	33,750	31,144	-	8,979
Total restricted funds	216,893	891,879	465,046	-	643,726
Unrestricted funds					
Designated fund –Fixed Assets	22,307	-	6,746	1,227	16,788
General fund	217,029	364,888	489,967	(1,227)	90,723
Total unrestricted funds	239,336	364,888	496,713	-	107,511
Total funds	456,229	1,256,767	961,759	-	751,237

The change in funds allocation is in line with the organisations new strategy for 2018-20 agreed by the Trustees in July 2018.

Restricted Funds

The funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the unexpended balances of donations and grants, as set out below, held on trusts to be applied for the following purposes:

Justice for Torture Survivors

This programme supports the charity's direct work with survivors of torture based in the United Kingdom and abroad. It is supported by grants including from AB Charitable Trust and Allen & Overy.

Discrimination

This programme supports the charity's work by representing and advocates on behalf of victims of discriminatory torture at national, regional and international levels, by raising awareness, improves standards of protections and identify reparations that are needed.

Enforced Disappearance in Africa

This programme supports the charity's work to seek the development of African standards for the prevention of enforced disappearances of victims in Africa, while empowering the families of victims to pursue accountability.

Effective Reparations for Victims

This programme supports the charity's work through litigation and advocacy aimed at setting international standards, REDRESS ensures their effective application on the prohibition of torture, the rights of victims and the right to reparation.

International Accountability

This programme supports the charity's work by acting on behalf of victims of international crimes to ensure they properly represented in the criminal justice process and that they can obtain reparation.

Migration

This programme supports the charity's work by bringing cases on behalf of victims of torture claiming refuge and by developing international standards on the treatment of refugees and migrants.

Post-Conflict Justice

This programme supports the charity's work by working with other NGOs in Central Africa Republic, Chad and Uganda to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice, and victims are provided with reparations.

Sexual Violence in Conflict (SGBV)

This programme supports the charity's work by working with other NGOs in Sudan, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, Nepal and Peru to ensure effective documentation of SGBV to bring legal claims against perpetrators and litigates on behalf of victims of conflict related SGBV before national, regional, and international venues.

Designated Funds

A designated fund representing the net book value of fixed assets has been established. These funds are tied up in fixed assets and are not readily realisable as cash.

Transfers

Transfer of £1,277 from unrestricted to designated funds funds to cover the depreciation in future years for fixed assets purchased during the year.

11.b Comparative period Fund Movement

	Balance 1 st April 2017 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 st March 2018 £
Restricted funds					
Justice for Torture Survivors	50,785	-	41,380	-	9,405
Discrimination	6,122	18,191	24,313	-	-
Effective Reparations for Victims	8,192	16,455	18,455	(6,192)	-
Migration	-	15,042	7,022	-	8,020
Post Conflict Justice	41,127	405,414	255,032	1,586	193,095
SGBV	3,479	20,000	17,106	-	6,373
Total restricted funds	<u>109,705</u>	<u>475,102</u>	<u>363,308</u>	<u>(4,606)</u>	<u>216,893</u>
Unrestricted funds					
Designated fund –Fixed Assets	11,640	-	3,692	14,359	22,307
General fund	335,014	372,184	480,416	(9,753)	217,029
Total unrestricted funds	<u>239,336</u>	<u>364,888</u>	<u>496,713</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>107,511</u>
Total funds	<u>456,229</u>	<u>1,256,767</u>	<u>961,759</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>751,237</u>

Restricted Funds

The funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the unexpended balances of donations and grants, as set out below, held on trusts to be applied for the following purposes:

The funds of the charity in the comparative note have been allocated to reflect the new strategy for reference. See notes on page 25 for details of each programme.

Comparative period unrestricted funds

A designated fund representing the net book value of fixed assets has been established. These funds are tied up in fixed assets and are not readily realisable to support the work of the organisation.

Comparative period transfers

Transfer of £1,586 from unrestricted to restricted reserves to cover the deficit of £800 on the Justice in Context of Mass Victimisation and £786 on Influencing National Standards and Practice programmes.

Restricted funds of £6,192 were used to purchase fixed assets during the year. The value of these assets has been transferred from restricted funds to designated funds to cover the depreciation in future years.

12.a Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2019
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 st March 2019 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	16,788	-	16,788
Current assets	134,133	748,979	883,112
Current liabilities	(43,410)	(105,253)	(148,663)
	<u>107,511</u>	<u>643,726</u>	<u>751,237</u>

12.b Comparative period net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 31st March 2018
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 st March 2018 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	22,307	-	22,307
Current assets	274,148	219,599	493,747
Current liabilities	(57,119)	(2,706)	(59,825)
	<u>239,336</u>	<u>216,893</u>	<u>456,229</u>

13. Capital Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

At the end of the period there were no capital commitments. There are no other financial commitments for which full provision has not been made in these financial statements (2018: £0).

14. Operating Leases

Operating lease rentals of £27,689 (2018: £41,083) were paid in respect of properties and equipment held under leases in the year. At 31 March 2019, the charity had the following future minimum lease payment under non- cancellable leases.

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Up to one year	27,159	37,763	70	362
Between two to five years	20,369	-	125	-

15. Pension Schemes

The charity operates an auto enrolment scheme in respect of its employees. Pension contributions for are paid into this scheme. As at 31 March 2019, employer contributions outstanding amount to £2,769 (2018: £8,218).

16. Redress Trust (USA)

The Redress Trust Limited was incorporated as a Not-for-Profit Corporation in the State of New York on 27th June 1995, (Number 13-4028661). The Internal Revenue Service determined on 22nd October 1999 that The Redress Trust Limited (USA) is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organisation under Section 501 (c) (3).

The Board of Directors consists of:-

- Professor Michael Bazylar (USA)
- Stephanie Deckrosh (USA) Chair
- Professor Naomi Roht-Arriaza (USA)
- Professor Dinah Shelton (USA)
- Professor David Weissbrodt (USA)

17. Stichting REDRESS Nederland

Stichting REDRESS Nederland was formally established on 7 September 2016 as an independent charitable organisation under Dutch law. Given the composition of its Board which currently includes a majority of REDRESS TRUST (UK) members. The trustees of both Boards are bound by a conflict of interest policy, which sets out the principles to be applied to avoid the risk of any conflict of interest arising.

During the financial year REDRESS UK transferred £141,005 (2018: £124,503) to cover salaries of staff working on UK funded projects and general running costs. The Board is comprised of:

- Paul Lomas (Chair)
- Willa Maria Geertsema (Honorary Treasurer)
- Rianne Letschert (Secretary)

18. Related Party Transactions

Donations received from Trustees as aggregate in the year were nil (2018: nil).

There are no related party transactions.

Who is Who at REDRESS

Board of Trustees

- Nigel Paul Lomas (Chair)
- Michael Birnbaum QC
- Professor Bill Bowring
- Sherman Carroll PhD, MBE (Hon.)
- Willa Geertsema (Treasurer)
- Leah Levin OBE
- Rev. Nicholas Mercer
- Baroness Vivien Stern

Staff

- Rupert Skilbeck Director and Company Secretary
- Nora Bendžius-Drennan Fundraising Assistant
- Sheilagh Cardoso Head of Finance
- Chris Esdaile Legal Advisor
- Josie Fathers Advocacy Officer
- Charlie Loudon Legal Advisor
- Lunda Mweemba Project Finance Assistant (from February 2019)
- Eva Nudd Legal Officer (from February 2019)
- Letizia Paoloni Office Manager
- Kanimoly Primson Finance Assistant
- Eva Sanchis Head of Communications

Staff of REDRESS Nederland

- Julie Bardèche Legal Officer (from May 2018)
- Juergen Schurr Head of Law (until July 2018)
- Lorraine Smith van Lin Legal Advisor (from June 2018).
- Alejandra Vicente Head of Law (from November 2018)

Auditors

Haysmacintyre LLP, 10 Queen Street, London EC4R 1AG

Bankers

Unity Trust Bank, Nine Brindleyplace, Birmingham B1 2HB

Royal Bank of Scotland, High Holborn Branch, London, WC1V 6PQ.

HSBC Bank, London Bridge Branch, London, SE1 1YB.

Patrons

- The Honourable Louise Arbour CC, GOQ
- Professor Michael Bazylar
- The Rt Hon the Lord Crickhowell
- Dato' Param Cumaraswamy
- Edward Datnow FRCS
- Anthony Foulger
- Dr Inge Genefke MD, D.M.Sc.h.c.
- The Rt Hon the Earl of Haddington
- Judge Roslyn Higgins DBE QC
- The Rt Hon the Lord Judd
- The Rt Hon the Lord Lester of Herne Hill QC
- Ms Caroline Moorehead CBE
- Professor Manfred Nowak
- The Rt Rev Richard D Harries of Pentregarth
- Professor Dinah Shelton
- John Simpson CBE
- Professor Theo van Boven
- Professor David Weissbrodt
- Dame Vivienne Westwood DBE, RDI

Founder and Honorary President

- Keith Carmichael

Legal Advisory Council

- Professor Michael Bazylar
- Sir Geoffrey Bindman QC
- Joanna Glynn QC
- Professor David Harris CMG
- Professor Geraldine Van Bueren
- Professor Lorna McGregor
- Professor David Weissbrodt