



The REDRESS Trust Limited

BOARD OF TRUSTEES' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2020

REDRESS

Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FROM THE CHAIR	3
FROM THE DIRECTOR	4
OUR STRATEGY	5
IMPACT AND ACTIVITIES: APRIL 2019 TO MARCH 2020	7
IMPACT	7
ACHIEVEMENTS.....	7
THE YEAR IN NUMBERS	8
JUSTICE FOR TORTURE SURVIVORS	8
UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION.....	11
EFFECTIVE REPARATIONS FOR SURVIVORS	13
CONFLICT-RELATED TORTURE	14
COMBATING DISCRIMINATION.....	18
ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE IN AFRICA	20
COMMUNICATIONS	21
PUBLICATIONS	23
LITIGATION	25
OUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE	27
THANKS TO OUR SUPPORTERS.....	29
STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE, AND MANAGEMENT.....	32
GOVERNANCE	32
STRUCTURE	32
STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS	33
PUBLIC BENEFIT	33
FUNDRAISING COMPLIANCE	33
PRINCIPAL RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT	33
GOING CONCERN ASSESSMENT	34
STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES	36
FINANCIAL REVIEW	38
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE.....	38
RESERVES POLICY.....	38
EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR	38
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	40
OPINION.....	40
BASIS FOR OPINION.....	40
RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	40
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	43

FROM THE CHAIR

Welcome to this year's Annual Report from REDRESS. Despite the tragedies of the Covid emergency, REDRESS has had a successful year and has positive plans for the coming year. Important recent highlights include:

- a major success in the area of torture targeted towards LGBT+ people in South America, leading to material behavioural change remedies in Peru, an important precedent in this area, and damages for the survivor - on which we will be building a programme of follow up work;
- the first repeat case before the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) concerning CIA rendition, forcing Lithuania to explain why they have not implemented the first decision and
- holding the UK government to account for failing to provide effective support to a man who had been ill-treated in Panama, and persuading the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) to introduce changes in how they operate.

We continue to work actively for the release of Nazanin Zaghari Ratcliffe from custody and from Iran, to campaign against the immunity from torture by the UK military proposed in new UK legislation, and to work with the International Criminal Court to ensure that the interests of, and redress for, survivors of torture are central to their thinking. Our Director, Rupert Skilbeck, expands on our activities below, with our particular focus on justice for survivors and holding perpetrators to account.

Covid has forced our staff to operate remotely and prevented some of the planned 'on-the-ground' activities but we have limited the impact with technology, supported by the creativity and commitment of the staff, so that it has not interfered with our overall mission.

Whilst we need to be constantly vigilant on finances, our position has improved this year with a further surplus, as last year, strengthening reserves, and we are enhancing our fund-raising capabilities to support our work more widely. We have also strengthened governance, including implementing risk and development committees. This coming year will see us adopting a revised plan for the next three-five years with a deeper focus on being strategic in what we do, and its impact, particularly as regards our litigation.

I want to pay tribute to Leah Levin, who retired as a trustee this year. Leah was a founding force for REDRESS over 25 years ago and, in one capacity or another, cared for it and saw it through all its different stages of development with great wisdom, insight and humanity. Whilst Leah is much missed, we are privileged to welcome to the Board three new and highly qualified trustees, Sir Malcolm Evans, Kirstin McIntyre and Philip Hodgson, each of whom has been having an important and refreshing impact.

As ever, I want to thank the staff for their unremitting hard work and enthusiasm across so many areas of activity and to Rupert for his leadership of the team. We have had a stable team working effectively across the operations in London and The Hague and with our wider partners which has really helped us increase the volume and quality of our activities.

Finally, I wanted to thank, especially and enormously, all of our supporters, partners, interns, advisors and donors. Without you, we could do nothing for the survivors of torture nor to reduce its evil in the world – sadly, there remains much still to do.

Paul Lomas

FROM THE DIRECTOR

For many years and in many countries, REDRESS has tackled the infliction of severe pain and suffering by the police against minorities, a form of torture. In this report you will see how our advocacy in Sudan has contributed to the reform of public order laws that were used by the Sudanese police to target women.

We have brought cases against Libya and Kenya to challenge ill-treatment by militias and the police during demonstrations. In Peru our ground-breaking case of *Azul Rojas* Marín challenged how the police target the LGBT+ community because of who they are. We stand with survivors, including those in the United States of America who are also victims of police violence – torture and ill-treatment.

In the United Kingdom we continued to act on behalf of British citizens and residents who have been tortured abroad. During the year we obtained a decision from the Parliamentary Ombudsman that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office had failed to provide effective support to a man detained in Panama, and we have engaged with the FCO to change their procedures. Jagtar Singh Johal and Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe remain detained or under house arrest, and our campaigning for their release continues. We intervened in the UK Supreme Court to support the argument that militias and armed groups can commit torture, and are challenging the introduction of a *de facto* amnesty that would effectively decriminalise torture in the UK.

During the course of the year we helped to build a new network of torture survivors in Uganda, and facilitated their advocacy to the Ugandan authorities for the introduction of a new transitional justice law that will allow for effective reparations for torture inflicted during the conflict. This work demonstrates our victim-centred approach – to support survivors to be advocates in their own cause. Through our project to draw attention to enforced disappearance in Africa as an unrecognised form of torture we have identified individual cases in four countries which exemplify the problem, while also engaging with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) to encourage governments to reform their laws to tackle the underlying problem. This is our strategic approach that combines individual cases with law and policy reform.

Later this year REDRESS will produce a new, longer-term strategy, building on the successes of the last few years. We have begun to gradually build our team, and develop new work relating to the recovery of the assets of torturers on behalf of their victims and the use of sanctions as a form of reparation. We are excited to develop these new areas of work.

I add my thanks to our staff, trustees, clients and their families, as well as to the academics, law firms, and lawyers who are recognised in this report, and who allow us to do so much with a small team. It is thanks to them all that REDRESS has continued to thrive, despite the difficult circumstances that 2020 has brought.

Rupert Skilbeck

OUR STRATEGY

Thematic priorities and goals

The primary goal of Redress is to ensure that torture survivors are able to bring legal cases to obtain justice and reparation for what happened to them. Through this process we can also reform the structures that enabled the torture (particularly in the criminal justice system), put in place mechanisms to make torture more difficult, create structures for accountability, and ultimately deter torture.

In 2018 we developed a new strategy based on evaluations of our previous work, consultations with partners, and our own expertise. As a result, we chose to focus our work on two programs relating to the way that we work (justice for torture survivors, and effective reparations for victims), and six thematic programs: international accountability, sexual and gender-based violence in conflict, torture of refugees and migrants, torture in the context of counter-terrorism, discriminatory torture (gender, sexuality, and human rights defenders), and enforced disappearance as a form of torture. The strategy identifies intermediate objectives for each of these programs, i.e. what we will achieve by 2020.

How we work

Holistic Strategic Litigation against Torture. In our 2018 strategy we made a distinct change to adopt a strategic approach to human rights litigation, rather than suggesting that we can represent all survivors of torture. This methodology means that there is a cause beyond the case, a community behind the client, and that we use a combination of civil society techniques to achieve impact, either directly or through collaboration with partners. We also seek to adopt a holistic approach, where the legal, psychological, and social needs of the survivor are provided for, and they are accompanied through the process – by REDRESS or by partners. During 2019 we have been able to develop this concept through litigation workshops, which will be further developed with the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture in 2020.

This strategic approach to litigation means that REDRESS needs to be able to engage in advocacy in support of our cases, whether at national, regional, or international level. We need to further build our capacity in digital communications, so that we can actively promote our work to our supporters and other stakeholders.

Geographical Focus

Torture is a global phenomenon, and REDRESS has experience in many different parts of the world, and bring our comparative experience and extensive connections to the issue. As a specialist NGO, we support many national groups and provide technical expertise on the law of torture, bringing legal claims against torture, and reparations.

- In the **Americas**, we work in the Inter-American human rights system, and have cases and projects in Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and also the United States (relating to CIA rendition).
- Much of our post-conflict work is located in **Africa**, and we also use the African Human Rights system, with cases and projects in Eastern Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda), Southern Africa (Zimbabwe), Central Africa (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo), Western Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria) as well as in Northern Africa (Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Tunisia).
- In **Asia** we use the UN Human Rights systems, and have cases and projects from India, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan. In the **Middle East** we have cases and projects from Bahrain, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the UAE, primarily using the UN human rights bodies.

- In **Europe** we litigate before the European Court of Human Rights and have cases, projects, and clients in Cyprus, France, Greece, Lithuania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

Partnerships and Networks

Collaborative Partnerships. REDRESS has built long-standing relationships over many years with national partners in some of the key jurisdictions where we work. We propose and deliver joint projects with them that provide the support needed for national level work: legal actions, national advocacy, and community work with survivors. This method was identified as a core value in the new strategy which we would like to further develop with financial, legal, and management mentoring, so that we can be sure that the partner groups are measurably strengthened through working with REDRESS.

Networks. REDRESS leads several networks relating to our work. These include:

- *Victims' Rights Working Group (VRWG).* This group brings together NGOs who work on the issue of victims' rights before the International Criminal Court (ICC).
- *UJ-info.* REDRESS co-ordinates this list-serve of NGOs who work on universal jurisdiction, and also leads a group of NGOs in London who are developing individual cases, and co-ordinates a bi-annual meeting of NGOs in the Hague.
- *Pan African Reparations Initiative.* REDRESS was instrumental to the creation of this network which pushes for regional standards and activities relating to redress for human rights violations.

Impact

During the year REDRESS brought about real change for survivors of Torture.

- *Standing with Survivors.* Throughout our activities, we stood with survivors in more than 40 countries on five continents, and with anti-torture lawyers and activists all over the world.
- *LGBT+ Torture.* We brought the first case to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) on LGBT+ Torture enhancing the rights of LGBT+ persons, and setting standards with the potential to reduce the levels of violence suffered by this group beyond the Americas.
- *CIA Rendition.* We brought the first repeat case of CIA rendition to the ECtHR, forcing the government of Lithuania to explain why they have not implemented the first decision.
- *Consular Assistance.* We held the UK government to account for failing to provide effective support to a man who had been detained and ill-treated in Panama, and persuaded the FCO to introduce changes in how they operate.
- *Torture by Non-State Actors.* We intervened in the UK Supreme Court to help clarify how international law responds to torture committed by militias and rebel groups.
- *Sudan Anti-Torture Reforms.* The government of Sudan introduced anti-torture reforms for which REDRESS had been advocating for many years, including amendment of the National Security Act, reform of the security services, and a commitment to ratify the UN Convention Against Torture.
- *Sudan Public Order Laws.* Following the recommendations in our 2017 report, *Criminalisation of Women in Sudan: A Need for Fundamental Reform*, the government of Sudan introduced changes to laws that targeted women for ill-treatment.
- *UN Convention Against Torture (UNCAT). Review of the UK.* We led a coalition of 90 NGOs that campaigned for strong recommendations from the UN Torture Committee relating to the United Kingdom.
- *Enforced Disappearance in Africa.* We instigated the African Commission to hold its first ever discussion on enforced disappearance, building the momentum for further reform.
- *Uganda.* We helped create a new network of torture survivors in Uganda, who then persuaded the government to introduce a new transitional justice law.
- *Ill-Treatment in Detention.* In the Netherlands, we put the issue of ill-treatment in detention on the political agenda, through a ground-breaking report.
- *A Stronger REDRESS.* We strengthened REDRESS, increasing our income by 48% and building our reserves, while developing our brand, raising our profile, and improving the way we work.

Achievements

Some of our achievements include:

- *Justice for Torture Survivors.* We continued litigation in a number of critical torture cases against Venezuela, Mexico, Sudan, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Cameroon, Panama, Libya, Nepal, The Phillippines, Turkey and Lithuania. We successfully changed UK policy relating to their care of UK citizens detained and tortured abroad, and persuaded them to grant diplomatic protection for the first time in a human rights case.
- *Universal Jurisdiction.* We intervened in the UK Supreme Court to clarify the international law on prosecuting torture as a universal jurisdiction crime. We undertook investigation and case-building for future prosecutions. We led international and domestic coalitions of NGOs to influence the development of the laws, policies, and practices that facilitate universal jurisdiction

cases around the world, including at the Eurojust Genocide Network, UK War Crimes Network and International Law Commission.

- *Effective Reparations for Victims.* Undertook preliminary research with specialist financial investigators in a number of cases. We developed research on the delivery of reparations, on evidence obtained by torture, on compensation for torture, and on the medical documentation of torture for the updated *Istanbul Protocol*. We conducted a review of the UK and the Convention against Torture.
- *Conflict-Related Torture.* We continued to promote the right to reparations at the ICC through advocacy, and intervened in the case of Saif Gaddafi on the question of amnesties, as well as in the Palestine situation and the Afghanistan situation. We advocated for reparations for the 7,000 victims of Hissène Habré and the victims of torture in Kenya. We advocated for law reform in Sudan at the ACHPR through a new report on the necessary changes and a series of policy briefings, as well as continued litigation. In Uganda we set up a new victims' network, and supported them to advocate for the introduction of a new transitional justice law. We published a new report on litigating sexual abuse against children by UN peacekeepers, and brought together a group of lawyers and activists to brainstorm individual cases.
- *Discrimination.* We obtained a leading judgment on LGBT+ torture from the IACtHR, and intervened in the ECtHR on the same issue in a case against Azerbaijan. We continued litigation against Sudan, and welcomed their reform of discriminatory public order policies that we had previously highlighted in a 2017 report. We drew attention to the torture of refugees and migrants, and delivered a major policy research report on the ill-treatment of migrants in detention in the Netherlands.
- *Enforced Disappearance in Africa.* We launched a major new project to highlight the problem of enforced disappearance, engaging with partner NGOs in four countries through country studies and litigation workshops, and persuading the ACHPR to take on the issue.

The year in numbers

The year was extremely productive for our communications, social media, publications, and litigation. During the course of the year:

- We were featured more than 70 times in UK and international media.
- We delivered 9 social media campaigns to push for reforms.
- We produced 12 short films to explain our work.
- We produced 10 designed publications on policy and practical issues.
- We prepared and filed 18 legal submissions.
- We obtained 8 judgments and decisions from courts and tribunals.

Justice for Torture Survivors

Our Achievements

This year REDRESS:

- Stood alongside survivors in more than 40 countries on five continents, and with anti-torture lawyers and activists all over the world.
- Litigated the first repeat case of CIA rendition to the ECtHR.

- Obtained reparations from the UK government for failing to provide effective support to a UK national who was detained and ill-treated in Panama, and persuaded the FCO to introduce changes in how they operate.

Activities Report

Nicholas Tuffney. The final report of the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman was published on 28 October 2019, and found that there had been maladministration on the part of the FCO (in relation to the way the FCO responded to his imprisonment in Panama in 2013-2014) and awarded compensation (which has since been paid).

SL. In December 2019, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) declared admissible one of our cases which was commenced in 2011 against Venezuela. The case is brought by the parents of a British woman, who, whilst being held in prison in Venezuela, died on 13 March 2001 following a lack of medical care for her diabetic condition. The Petition argues that the lack of proper medical attention constitutes a violation of Articles 4 (right to life) and 5 (prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment) of the American Convention on Human Rights.

Olivier Acuña. Having succeeded in engaging the Mexican state in Friendly Settlement discussions, but having failed to obtain a formal counter-proposal from them, in December we requested the IACHR to call a formal working meeting with both parties to push the Mexican State to make its position clear. However, since then, Mexico has, disappointingly, decided not to pursue a possible Friendly Settlement.

Amin Mekki Medani and Farouq Abu Eissa. In May 2019 REDRESS filed a merits submission before the ACHPR in this case, which relates to the arbitrary arrest, ill-treatment and fair trial violations of two well-known activists in Sudan in 2015. It highlights the wider practice in Sudan of targeting human rights defenders and activists and subjecting them to arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment. The merits submission seeks by way of reparations legislative and institutional reforms that will prevent the Sudanese authorities from similar conduct in future. It also seeks compensation for the victims, a prompt and impartial investigation and a public apology. We partnered on the case with the organisations African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies (ACJPS), Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture (OMCT), Fédération Internationale pour les Droits Humains (FIDH), and the law firm Clifford Chance.

Henri Wafula and Samuel Ogoti. Both of our clients, Mr Wafula (based in the UK) and Mr Ogoti (based in Sweden), went to Kenya in March 2020 with the hope of giving evidence at the final hearing of their case (which arises from their torture following a coup in Kenya in the early 1980s). Whilst there, they were able to be examined by the State's doctor (as had been requested) but unfortunately the COVID-19 restrictions meant that all court hearings in Kenya were cancelled before their hearing could take place.

Velauthapillai Renukaburan. This case relates to the arbitrary arrest and torture of a British national in Sri Lanka. REDRESS started working on the case in 2016, by assisting the client with follow up on his legal claim in Sri Lanka, and obtaining a medical legal report and providing psychosocial assistance. The International Human Rights Clinic of the University of California, Berkeley, provided some invaluable assistance in preparing the full draft complaint, and we are finalising the complaint for submission to the UN Human Rights Committee (HRCttee).

Ebenezer Akwanga. In early 2020, we communicated directly with the Cameroonian President in order to try to advance the implementation of our client's case of torture, in which recommendations on reparations were made by the HRCttee as long ago as 2011.

Tariku Asefa. This is a new case, involving a refugee from Eritrea who was trafficked through Libya where he was tortured and subjected to forced labour before making his way to the UK. We are in the process of preparing a complaint to the HRCttee to seek accountability.

Mustafa Al-Hawsawi. In December 2019, we received Lithuania's Observations on this case (concerning torture and extraordinary rendition) before the ECtHR. The State's position was rather weak, and failed to

deal substantively with many of the court's questions or indeed the court's previous judgments in the other rendition case, especially that of *Abu Zubaydah v. Lithuania* in May 2018. On 31 January 2020 we submitted our Reply to the State Observations. Our Reply (1) addressed the Lithuanian State's submission that the Court does not have jurisdiction to hear the Application, as well as its submissions on the related but distinct concepts of State responsibility and attribution; (2) responded to the remainder of the Observations and to the questions posed by the Court in the Statement of Facts and Questions to the Parties back in January 2019; and (3) set out Mr al-Hawsawi's claim for Just Satisfaction and an order for individual measures – i.e. claim for reparations and costs. We also took the opportunity to provide some updated evidence in relation to (i) the current state of investigations into his case in Lithuania in which there has been little substantive progress; (ii) the publicly available information concerning the Applicant's whereabouts; (iii) legal proceedings concerning him in the United States; and (iv) his medical condition.

Amnesties for overseas' actions of British service personnel. We continue to collaborate with other NGOs in seeking to respond to the British government's legislative proposals in this regard. On 18 March 2020 the Government's Bill was published, and on the same day we jointly signed a response to these plans (along with Amnesty International UK, Freedom from Torture, Liberty, the Rendition Project, Reprieve, and Rights Watch UK). We are continuing to monitor and engage with other NGOs as the Bill makes its way through Parliament.

Consular Assistance Project

Our work on consular assistance cases has included the following in relation to individual cases.

Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe. In June 2019 we supported Nazanin and Richard's hunger strike through media work, and Josie Fathers and Charlie Loudon each spent a night camping with Richard outside the Iranian Embassy. We met with the UK Foreign Secretary and senior FCO legal officials in early July 2019 to discuss the way forward with the legal strategy on diplomatic protection. In September 2019 REDRESS filed an update with the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, informing them of recent developments in Nazanin's case. Nazanin was granted temporary release from prison on 17 March 2020, in response to the Covid-19 outbreak in Evin Prison. In the preceding weeks REDRESS had issued an advocacy briefing on Nazanin's [legal right to medical treatment](#), met with the [UN Special Rapporteur on Iran and Nazanin's MP Tulip Siddiq](#), and issued an advocacy briefing for the UN Human Rights Council session. REDRESS is working on the case with pro bono support from John Dugard SC, Alison Macdonald QC and Tatyana Eatwell, and in partnership with a team from the law firm Gibson Dunn.

Jagtar Singh Johal. In June 2019, REDRESS sent an update to the Special Rapporteur on Torture on Jagtar's situation, informing him that Jagtar had been transferred from Punjab to Tihar jail in New Delhi and raising concerns for his safety. We reiterated our concerns about Jagtar's situation, particularly the Indian authorities' failure to allow a medical examination and to investigate the allegations of torture. In October 2019 an independent expert analysis carried out at the request of REDRESS gave further weight to the allegations of torture in the case. As reported in [The Times of India](#) and elsewhere, the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), the world's leading centre of knowledge on the physical and psychological effects of torture and ill-treatment, examined a handwritten note where Jagtar describes the torture that he suffered after his arrest. IRCT found that there were "reasonable grounds" to believe that Jagtar was tortured. REDRESS submitted copies of the analysis to the Indian and UK authorities and the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, reiterating the need for a medical examination and independent investigation into the allegations of torture. Based on information provided by REDRESS, the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture published in January 2020 [a follow-up communication](#) to the Government of India. As reported in [The Times](#), the communication reiterates the allegations of torture in Jagtar's case, and calls for an independent investigation, including an independent medical examination. In November 2019, in recognition of our work on Jagtar's case, REDRESS was given an award for Contribution to Human Rights by the Sikh Network and Sikh Federation (UK) at an event at London's City Hall.

REDRESS met with FCO consular representatives in July and November 2019 to continue the follow-up to the recommendations made in the *Beyond Discretion* report (Jan 2018). Whilst further work remains to be done, it is encouraging that, in response to our recommendations and continued advocacy, there is much greater detail in the 2018 Human Rights and Democracy report in relation to their consular work on torture and ill-treatment cases, consular management records are now publicly available, and there is a process underway to update and improve the Prisoner Packs worldwide. We have also been able to learn much more about the operation of the medical and legal pro-bono panels. Meetings with the FCO will continue on a roughly 6-monthly basis to discuss areas of common concern.

In May 2019 Chris Esdaile presented at a Human Rights Lawyers Association Event on [consular assistance and diplomatic protection](#), and in July he participated in a roundtable discussion which formed part of the development of a report on consular protection which was published in September 2019 by the UN Special Rapporteur on Extra-Judicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, Dr Agnes Callamard.

Collaboration with NGOs

Outreach. We continue to maintain good relations with many organisations working with torture survivors, both in the UK and beyond.

Online Course on Torture and Immigration. The online course for community organisations working with migrants was re-launched in May 2019 with a new structure to improve its accessibility and further increase its use, and a total of over 500 people have now registered to take all or part of the course. We continued to engage with a number of community organisations to promote the components of the project addressing additional training needs, case mentoring, and advocacy. We also launched a social media campaign to raise awareness about the course coinciding with Refugee Week on 17-23 June 2019. The project ended in autumn 2019, though the engagement with community organisations continues, and the online training course remains available (and regularly accessed) on our website.

Universal Jurisdiction

Our Achievements

This year REDRESS:

- Intervened in the UK Supreme Court to clarify how international law responds to torture committed by non-state militias and rebel groups.
- Led several coalitions of NGOs to influence the development of international laws, domestic policies and prosecutorial practices that facilitate universal jurisdiction cases around the world, including through the Eurojust Genocide Network, UK War Crimes Network and International Law Commission.
- Used novel investigatory techniques and undertook case-building work to pave the way for future universal jurisdiction prosecutions.

Activities Report

R v. Reeves Taylor. In June 2019 REDRESS filed written submissions and presented oral arguments as an intervener in this case [before the UK Supreme Court](#). REDRESS argued that the Supreme Court should give a broad interpretation to the term “official capacity” in Article 1 of the UN Convention Against Torture, to include individuals that act not for a governmental authority but for an entity that exercises *de facto* control over a population. The Supreme Court examined the point as a preliminary issue in the criminal prosecution for torture of Agnes Taylor, the former wife of Charles Taylor. In [a judgment](#) issued on 13 November, the UK Supreme Court confirmed that members of non-state armed groups may be prosecuted for crimes of torture under UK and international law. The Court held that the requirement of “acting in an official capacity” was satisfied where the group exercised governmental functions, as opposed to purely military activity. REDRESS’s intervention was reported in [the Times](#) and elsewhere. On 6 December 2019 the UK Central Criminal Court [dismissed the case](#) from which the Supreme Court

decision had arisen on preliminary appeal, *R v. Reeves Taylor v. Crown Prosecution*. The Court found that Taylor could not be prosecuted because the Crown had failed to provide sufficient evidence that the NPFL exercised governmental control at the time of the alleged crimes. REDRESS undertook communications work in response to the Criminal Court decision to stress the positive progress made by the Supreme Court judgment, as quoted by the [BBC](#), [New York Times](#) and other outlets. REDRESS was represented at the Supreme Court by Sudhanshu Swaroop QC and John Bethell, and by Hogan Lovells.

Genocide Network. In May and November 2019 REDRESS participated at the six-monthly meetings of the [Genocide Network](#), which brings together war crimes prosecutors from across Europe and North America. REDRESS organises a regular NGO meeting the day before each Genocide Network meeting, providing an important opportunity for the key international UJ NGOs to share knowledge and coordinate on joint projects. REDRESS received positive feedback on the meeting from a number of participants, with the general view being that the meetings have significantly improved collaboration between the NGOs. REDRESS also contributed to the joint NGO presentation at the Genocide Network meeting, which allows the NGOs to present their work to over 100 individuals from war crimes units across the world, and to strengthen REDRESS's connections with key individuals at those units.

Universal Jurisdiction cases. REDRESS has been working on building cases against two government officials from Africa who were responsible for the torture and arbitrary detention of political opponents, human rights activists, journalists, women, minorities and other marginalised groups. We are working with NGO partners, investigators and a *pro bono* law firm to build evidence against the two suspects, identify their assets and use novel open-source investigation techniques to trace the perpetrators' movements. We continue to develop several other confidential universal jurisdiction cases.

Outreach. On 18 June 2019 Charlie Loudon presented REDRESS's work on universal jurisdiction at a UK Human Rights Lawyers Association event on [Prosecuting International Crimes in the UK](#), alongside Courtenay Griffiths QC and other UK practitioners. On 24 May 2019 Charlie taught a workshop on universal jurisdiction investigations to the [Leiden Public International Law Society](#) as part of a series of classes with Professor Helen Duffy and Dr Jens Iverson.

UK Government policy on UJ. In August 2019 we continued our work leading a coalition of NGOs in responding to proposals from the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to amend the UK's policy on UJ investigations. The coalition includes Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, the Open Society Justice Initiative and others. We successfully lobbied against proposed changes that would have narrowed the circumstances in which the Metropolitan Police would investigate crimes on the basis of universal jurisdiction. REDRESS published [a briefing note](#) to explain the changes.

UK War Crimes Network and London UJ Working Group. In October 2019 REDRESS chaired the first meeting of the UK War Crimes Network. The network brings together representatives from the Metropolitan Police, Crown Prosecution Service, Home Office, FCO, other UK government departments and NGOs to improve coordination and UK policy on prosecuting international criminals present in the UK. REDRESS also convened in November 2019 the six-monthly meeting of the London UJ Working Group, which brings together practitioners, academics and NGOs to exchange updates on recent developments and coordinate on joint advocacy work.

Victims' rights in universal jurisdiction prosecutions. In November 2019 REDRESS co-organised a workshop for practitioners on "Improving Access to Justice for Victims of International Crimes in Europe", as part of a joint project with FIDH and ECCHR in the context of the 27th EU Genocide Network Meeting in The Hague. The program consisted of three panels on victims' rights (access to information and participation, support and protection, and cooperation) . REDRESS also moderated a discussion among national prosecutors, victims' lawyers, Eurojust authorities, civil society, judges and others. The discussion helped identify gaps and areas for improvement to ensure victims' rights in UJ settings. On 20 January 2020, REDRESS and a group of NGOs issued a [joint letter](#) on the inclusion of victims' rights in the draft Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, currently discussed by States. This letter was issued in advance of

consultations held on 27-29 January in The Hague in which REDRESS participated. This led to the inclusion of stronger provisions on victims' rights and asset-tracing in the [new draft treaty](#).

Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review. The latest [Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review](#) (UJAR) was published in March 2020, by TRIAL International, REDRESS, ECCHR and FIDH. The review confirms an exponential growth in the rise of universal jurisdiction proceedings internationally. It also calls for a change to the current trend of prosecuting mass atrocities as terrorism, and not international crimes.

ILC and Universal Jurisdiction. REDRESS is coordinating a group of eight NGOs in responding to the International Law Commission (ILC)'s [potential examination of universal criminal jurisdiction](#). If the ILC decides to take up the issue it would seek to clarify the international law on universal jurisdiction through a set of draft articles or a similar instrument. Such a process would present risks as well as opportunities for the progressive development of this area of law.

Effective Reparations for Survivors

Our Achievements

This year REDRESS:

- Led a coalition of 90 NGOs in the review of the UK's record under the Convention against Torture.
- Launched a new initiative to try to seize the assets of torturers on behalf of survivors.
- Drew attention to the problem of evidence obtained by torture or ill-treatment.

Activities Report

Asset tracing. In association with Latham and Watkins, REDRESS convened an Expert Roundtable in December 2019, to consider possible tools and techniques to identify, freeze and seize perpetrators' assets to fund reparations for survivors of torture and other gross human rights violations. The Expert Roundtable successfully brought together experts from a variety of fields, including law enforcement, investigative journalism, corporate financial investigations and sanctions. In January 2020, REDRESS was awarded a grant from The Netherlands' Knowledge Management Fund. This grant provides support to research potential models for financial accountability for perpetrators of torture and other serious human rights violations, and to develop a practical framework to aid NGOs in identifying which model may be appropriate in given circumstances. The delivery of this framework is expected in Q1 2020-2021. (JM)

Reparations, Responsibility and Victimhood in Transitional Justice Societies. In September 2019 REDRESS completed research comparing international and regional reparation guidelines, identifying areas of overlap, gaps and recommendations. This research will be used to draft reparations guidelines in 2020, as a deliverable within the reparations project we have with Queens University of Belfast (QUoB). In December REDRESS attended a workshop in New York organized by QUoB, on the role of civil society and donors in reparations. The event was attended by ICTJ, OSJI, IOM, Essex, NYU, and other experts and the main conclusions will feed into a handbook on the role of civil society and donors in implementing and monitoring domestic reparation programs (expected in 2020).

Updating of the Istanbul Protocol. We continue in our role as part of the Editorial Committee for this initiative, reviewing drafts of revised chapters and contributing content where necessary. In June, the Publications Committee of the OHCHR (Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights) approved the publication proposal, with likely publication in 2020.

Evidence obtained by Torture. Building on the "Tainted by Torture" report published in November 2018, we are now finalising an "implementation tool" for the Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI) on the issue. On 31 July 2019 REDRESS and Fair Trials organized a thematic briefing before the UNCAT on the prohibition of coerced evidence. One of our clients, Olivier Acuña, participated and shared his own story with the UNCAT on how the Mexican police tortured him to obtain evidence that was then used in criminal proceedings against him.

Calculation of Compensation for Victims of Torture. Together with a *pro bono* team at DLA Piper, REDRESS produced a report that summarizes the main international, regional and national standards on how to properly calculate monetary compensation for victims of torture and enforced disappearance. The report was transformed into a draft practice note for practitioners which was discussed at an expert roundtable in September 2019, and further work will now be done (in conjunction with DLA Piper) to develop the content of the note before it is published in 2020.

UNCAT Review of the UK (UK Torture Review). The project funded by the Equality and Human Rights Commission of England and Wales (EHRC) has now come to an end, with a final evaluation report submitted in June 2019. In response the EHRC commented that they “would like to place on record our thanks to both you and REDRESS team for the successful delivery of the project and the positive impact it has had. Your integrity and professionalism throughout the project has also been appreciated. We hope to hear from you again in relation to future projects we offer”. See our section on Communications for a report on the communications impact of the project. We hope to organise a follow-up event at Parliament in the autumn.

Conflict-Related Torture

Our Achievements

This year REDRESS:

- Published a significant report critiquing the reparations mandate of the International Criminal Court.
- Intervened in several significant cases at the ICC.
- Helped bring Sudan closer to justice for torture committed during the Al-Bashir regime, through a new policy report, advocacy to key international actors, training Sudanese lawyers and continuing ongoing strategic litigation.
- Supported the creation of a new survivors network in Northern Uganda.

Activities Report

The International Criminal Court

Realising the Right to reparations. During the year REDRESS continued to be a critical voice on reparations and victims’ issues at the ICC, and to promote the findings of our February 2019 report [No Time to Wait: Realising the Rights to Reparations for Victims at the ICC](#). In April 2019, we participated in a meeting of the new board of the Trust Fund for Victims during which we raised several of the key recommendations made in the report, highlighting the main challenges to realise victims’ right to reparations at the ICC. The leadership of the Trust Fund indicated that they had taken careful note of our recommendations and had already started working to address many of them. REDRESS also participated in a meeting with the Trust Fund which was organised by the Hague Working Group (a subsidiary body of the Assembly of States Parties) which presented another opportunity to highlight some of the key issues raised in the report. REDRESS was also able to engage with the Court staff and leadership bilaterally and in plenary sessions during the annual week of roundtable meetings between officials of the ICC and international NGOs organised by the Coalition for the ICC.

Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi. In October 2019, REDRESS and Lawyers for Justice in Libya submitted an *amicus curiae* brief in the Gaddafi case before the Appeals Chamber of the ICC. The brief focused on issues that arose from Gaddafi’s appeal against the April 2019 decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I (which found the case admissible). We argued that the Libyan amnesty law was not lawfully applied to Gaddafi, and the application of an amnesty to Gaddafi should not be recognized by the ICC as it is contrary to international law. REDRESS also made oral arguments in a hearing that took place before the Appeals Chamber on 11 and 12 November 2019. In March 2020, the Appeals Chamber [confirmed the decision](#) of the Pre-Trial Chamber in finding the case admissible.

Afghanistan situation. In November 2019, REDRESS and other NGOs submitted an *amicus curiae* to the ICC arguing that victims of the Afghanistan situation have standing to appeal in relation to the ICC jurisdiction over that situation. We further argued that the gravity of the crimes and the interests of victims favoured the investigation to proceed. In March 2020, the Appeals Chamber issued a decision, holding that the Prosecutor is authorized to continue with the Afghanistan investigation, including over war crimes and crimes against humanity that took place in States that are party to the Geneva Conventions.

Seizing assets for reparations: Challenges and Opportunities. On December 2019, REDRESS held a side event at the ICC Assembly of States Parties on *Seizing Assets for Reparations: Challenges and Opportunities*. The panel had speakers from the academia and the private sector, as well as representatives from the Registry and OTP ICC and Eurojust. The event highlighted the ICC's challenges in strengthening and standardizing its practice in the area of asset recovery. Looking beyond the Court, participants shared experiences in other contexts for lessons learned and best practices which can be applied to victims within and outside of the ICC's jurisdiction.

Palestine situation. In March 2020, REDRESS, FIDH, NPWJ and WIGJ submitted an [amicus](#) to the ICC arguing that the Court has territorial jurisdiction to investigate war crimes and CAH that took place in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

Post-Conflict Justice

Clment Abafouta and 6,999 others v. Chad. REDRESS brought this case together with the *Association Tchadienne pour le Promotion et Défense des Droits de l'Homme* (ATPDH) to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on behalf of victims of the regime of Hissène Habré who have yet to obtain justice. In April, the Director visited our partners in N'Djamena to discuss next steps in the case. In June and July 2019, we updated the African Commission on the lack of implementation of reparations for victims in Chad. In October 2019, together with ATPDH and Human Rights Watch, REDRESS filed a shadow report with the African Commission, focusing on the Chadian government's failure to make reparations to victims of Hissène Habré-era abuses despite its legal obligations and a 2015 decision by a Chadian court ordering it to provide compensation to over 7,000 victims.

AAA v Unilever. REDRESS has supported a group of survivors in Kenya to bring a legal challenge for the alleged failures of their employer with regard to post-election violence. In June 2019, we assisted a journalist working for File on Four, a BBC Radio 4 highly respected current affairs programme, to identify local experts in Kenya for a piece on the case. File on 4 aired the [piece on 9 July 2019](#), featuring powerful testimony from the victims, shining a spotlight on to the case at a crucial moment. Unfortunately, in July 2019 the UK Supreme Court refused leave to appeal to the Claimants (represented by Leigh Day Solicitors), thus blocking the victims' access to remedy. The victims are now considering a complaint to the United Nations.

Implementation in Sudan. Throughout the course of the year the government of Sudan undertook a number of legislative and institutional reforms for which REDRESS had been advocating for many years, including amendment of the National Security Act, reform of the security services, the removal of immunities for former security officials, and a commitment to ratify the UN Convention Against Torture. In May 2019 the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) [adopted a resolution](#) on Sudan based on REDRESS's work at the ACHPR's spring session in Sharm El-Sheik, Egypt. REDRESS and its Sudanese partner organisation, the African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies (ACJPS), issued at the session a [joint policy briefing on torture in Sudan](#), outlining the policing and criminal justice reforms needed to reduce torture in Sudan. REDRESS organised and prepared talking points for a private advocacy meeting with Commissioner Hatem Essaïem and thirteen Sudanese activists and NGO representatives. Hatem Essaïem is the Commissioner responsible for Sudan and leads the Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa. Following the meeting, REDRESS prepared a draft resolution for the ACHPR in collaboration with partner organisations, which was the basis for the ACHPR's eventual resolution. The

resolution calls on Sudan to prevent and provide reparations for torture and other human rights abuses in the wake of Al-Bashir's removal as President of Sudan.

In July 2019 REDRESS and other NGOs held a [side event](#) at the Human Rights Council session exploring the role of the Human Rights Council and other international independent mechanisms to collect evidence, bring perpetrators to justice and ensure justice for victims in Sudan. REDRESS, ACJPS and other NGOs also delivered a statement during the Item 10 discussion at the Human Rights Council, expressing concerns about the deteriorating human rights situation in Sudan and calling on the Human Rights Council to establish an independent international mechanism to investigate human rights violations committed since December 2018. That month REDRESS also delivered a presentation to UK parliamentary stakeholders at the invitation of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Sudan and South Sudan on the importance of accountability, criminal justice reform and victim participation in any forthcoming transitional justice process.

Litigation workshop for Sudanese lawyers. In September 2019 REDRESS organised a litigation workshop in Kampala for Sudanese lawyers, focusing on litigating torture and enforced disappearance in Sudan. The participants were several representatives from REDRESS' Sudanese partner NGO, ACJPS, and eight lawyers from across Sudan. The workshop included sessions on the legal elements of torture and enforced disappearance in Sudan, work on building case plans for potential strategic litigation in this area, and practical exercises on witness interviewing and electronic security. In post-workshop feedback all participants evaluated the workshop as having improved their ability to litigate torture and enforced disappearance "a large amount" or "a very large amount".

Torture in Sudan. REDRESS published a new report in December 2019 with the ACJPS: [A Way Forward? Anti-torture reforms in Sudan in the Post-Bashir era](#). The report identifies priorities for change and key reforms to end the systematic practice of torture in Sudan, punish the perpetrators and provide reparations for the victims. The Arabic version was published in March 2020.

Mansor Jalab. In September 2019 REDRESS received notification of the ACHPR's decision declaring Mansor's case admissible and requesting the Complainant to submit a merits report. The case relates to arbitrary arrest, incommunicado detention, torture and ill-treatment against a black skinned Libyan of Tawarghan descent, during the internal conflict in Libya. In February, REDRESS and LFJL submitted observations on the merits in the case. We argued violations to the right to freedom from discrimination; right to life; prohibition of torture; right to personal liberty; right to health; and right to an effective remedy. We requested the ACHPR to award Mansor compensation, as well as order Libya to investigate, issue an apology, and to undertake a number of legal and policy reforms (including by amending domestic laws on amnesties, and adopting a definition of torture consistent with the UNCAT).

Transitional Justice for Victims in Uganda. REDRESS and Impunity Watch have been implementing a project in Uganda and Guatemala respectively, supported by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In May 2019, the 4th victims' forum and policy dialogue took place in the Soroti District in Eastern Uganda engaging over 50 victims and mid-level policy makers in the Teso sub-region. In June 2019 REDRESS, together with Ugandan partners Emerging Solutions Africa (ESA) and the Uganda Victims' Foundation (UVF), met with the Speaker of the Ugandan Parliament, who requested a briefing document and committed to raising it during forthcoming Parliamentary sessions. In June 2019, the Cabinet of Uganda passed the long-awaited Transitional Justice Policy, which had extensively featured in REDRESS' advocacy during meetings with the Justice Law and Order Sector (the technical body responsible for the policy) and during the victims' forums.

In August 2019, the partners organised two days of training and capacity building for members of the newly formed victims' network – the Uganda Victims and Survivors Network (UVSN). In September 2019 REDRESS and partners hosted a high-level policy dialogue and victims conference during which the Network was officially launched and victims interacted with policymakers and donors. There were several poignant moments including the sharing of testimonies by victims and drama and music presentations by

the Teso dance/drama group (also victims). The event was opened by the Dutch Ambassador on Human Rights. The main highlight was the keynote presentation and formal launch of the Network by the Honourable Speaker of Parliament, Rebecca Kadaga. The event was covered live by NBS, one of the leading national TV stations in Uganda, and received extensive press coverage through a social media campaign. REDRESS also designed branded T-shirts promoting the Network which were unveiled during the launch of the Network and have been used by members to conduct advocacy since. To supplement the events, in August 2019 REDRESS and partners launched three short films featuring interviews with victim representatives about the creation of the Network.

In October 2019, REDRESS and Impunity Watch held a three-day event in The Hague on victim participation in transitional justice processes. Victims and their local human rights representatives (ESA and Impunity Watch) traveled from Uganda and Guatemala. The event included a panel discussion where victims shared their experiences and their process from survivors to activists fighting for justice and reparations in their respective countries. We also held a panel discussion with victims from Uganda and Guatemala at the Humanity House museum in The Hague, who spoke before an international audience of 100 people. In February 2020, the partners completed a survey among victims in Northern Uganda for a country study on victim participation in transitional justice processes. 628 victims were interviewed in over 80 villages in the sub-regions of Acholi, Lango, Teso and West Nile.

Uganda cases. REDRESS has provided technical assistance to local counsel in two cases, a criminal and civil case, representing the victims in the Barlonyo Massacre and Kwoyelo cases. In the Kwoyelo case, which is before the International Crimes Division, the lawyers collected over 30 affidavits from victims to be submitted to the Court. In the Barlonyo case, a valuer was appointed to carry out field missions to undertake an assessment of the loss of life and property as a result of the massacre. REDRESS engaged the DLA Piper office in Uganda to prepare a memorandum on the evaluation of the human rights violations as damages.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Conflict

Litigating peacekeeper child sexual abuse. REDRESS hosted a workshop in London in November 2019 on litigating child sexual abuse by peacekeepers. Participants from countries including the DRC, Haiti, France and the US brought a range of expertise, enabling multi-disciplinary discussions on how to take litigation of cases of child sexual abuse by peacekeepers forward. Possible legal avenues to strategic litigation were considered, along with policy goals and potential advocacy strategies. Trauma Treatment International provided guidance on working with child victims of sexual abuse, taking witness statements and preparing medico-legal reports. In January 2020 REDRESS published a report with the Child Rights International Network, [Litigating Peacekeeper Child Sexual Abuse](#), which examines the success of litigation in pursuing justice for victims by looking at cases in which victims and their representatives have turned to the courts to seek accountability and redress for the abuses. The report concludes that child sexual abuse by peacekeepers usually goes unpunished and few victims secure reparations. We identified some key obstacles that have prevented the perpetrators from being held to account, and victims from obtaining redress. The report launch was publicised in an [Oxford Human Rights Hub piece](#). REDRESS worked on the project in collaboration with the law firm White & Case.

COVAW v. Attorney General. REDRESS has intervened as *amicus curiae* in this case which was filed by the Coalition of Violence against Women (COVAW) and other Kenyan NGOs to demand accountability for SGBV committed during the post-election violence. The case was scheduled for several hearings last year but hearings were repeatedly postponed. Currently, the parties are scheduled to attend final oral submission hearing on 13 May 2020. REDRESS is represented by Kenyan counsel. A positive decision has the potential to significantly redress the accountability gap for PEV in Kenya.

Purna Maya-Nepal. In June 2019 we sent an update to the UN Human Rights Committee (HRCT) highlighting the lack of implementation of reparations in the case of Purna Maya, which was decided two years ago by the HRCT as the first case related to SGBV during the internal conflict in Nepal. We requested the HRC to follow up with the government of Nepal to take concrete actions urgently. The submission

was made on 19 June 2019, marking the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict. On that same day, we issued a press release with TRIAL International bringing attention to Nepal's debt with victims of SGBV in the country and calling for action. The press release received media coverage in Nepal, including in the *Kathmandu Post*.

Strategic Litigation of SGBV. On 19 and 20 June 2019, REDRESS participated in a private consultation held by the OHCHR in Geneva on strategic litigation of SGBV cases. The event was by invitation only and participants consisted of the main NGOs litigating this type of cases. REDRESS presented on the design of strategies relevant for SGBV cases. The event raised our profile as experts on this topic with the OHCHR and with key partners in the field. All contributions will feed into a practice note the OHCHR is currently preparing.

Combating discrimination

Our Achievements

This year REDRESS:

- Obtained the first judgment on LGBT+ torture from a human rights court.
- Saw the fulfilment of its long-standing policy objective, the repeal of Sudan's Public Order Laws, which targeted women for ill-treatment.
- Brought attention to the ill-treatment of migrants in detention in the Netherlands.

Activities Report

LGBT+

Azul Rojas Marín. In March 2020, the Interamerican Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) issued a landmark judgment in the case of [Azul Rojas Marín and Other v. Peru](#), which upheld almost all of the allegations and reparations measures requested. The outcome enhances the rights of LGBTI persons, and sets standards with the potential to reduce the levels of violence suffered by this group beyond the Americas. Through this case the IACtHR has developed the concept of "violence motivated by prejudice", and concluded that discrimination based on sexual orientation can lead to arbitrary detentions of LGBTI people; it has also developed its understanding of discriminatory torture, being the first human rights court to do it. The Court has set specific due diligence standards to ensure the effective investigation of these cases. It has ordered Peru to provide redress to Azul and to implement important guarantees of non-repetition.

A v Azerbaijan and 24 other applications. In July 2019, together with ILGA (European Region of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association) and Civil Rights Defenders, we intervened as TP before the European Court in a case resulting from a wave of police raids in Baku, Azerbaijan in September 2017, ostensibly as part of a crackdown on prostitution, which led to the arrest, ill-treatment and forced medical examinations in detention of members of the LGBTI community.

Gender

Meriam Yahia Ibrahim. In February 2020, REDRESS together with the ACJPS, the SODR, the SHRI and the JCALC, submitted [merit observations](#) on behalf of Mariam Ibrahim and her family in a complaint against Sudan pending before the ACHPR. The case relates to the arbitrary detention and torture of Meriam on charges of adultery and apostasy for having married a Christian man (Discrimination on religious beliefs and gender stereotypes). We requested the ACHPR to provide compensation to Mariam and her family, and to order Sudan to investigate, issue an apology, and undertake legal and policy reforms, including by abolishing the public order police, repealing the crime of apostasy and abolishing corporal punishment from the criminal code. Sudan must also ratify the UNCAT and the CEDAW. REDRESS was supported pro bono by the law firm Three Crowns.

Sudan Public Order Laws. In November 2019 Sudan's transitional government announced the [repeal of Sudan's public order laws](#). The laws, ostensibly imposed to protect public morality, had been used to target women, who could be subjected to long spells in jail and flogging for infractions such as wearing trousers. The public order regime was designed to exclude and intimidate women from actively participating in public life, and was characterised by the systemic use of torture and ill-treatment. REDRESS and its partner organisations had been advocating for the repeal of the public order laws for a number of years, including through a [dedicated policy report](#) with the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa in December 2017. REDRESS's report was quoted in the [BBC's coverage of the decision](#).

Gqual Campaign. REDRESS is supporting the Gqual Campaign, a global initiative aimed at achieving gender parity in the composition of human rights bodies and tribunals. Several advocacy activities in which REDRESS participated in Geneva in June 2019 before UN bodies, States and the OHCHR, prompted the approval by the Human Rights Council of a resolution on gender parity. The resolution calls on States to nominate and vote candidates for international positions considering gender parity and requests the HRC Advisory Committee to prepare a study on this topic, which includes recommendations to States. In September, REDRESS participated in a panel discussion before the HRC on recommendations for the Council to promote gender parity in its work. On 3 December 2019, REDRESS participated in an event organized by OSJI during the ICC ASP to launch their new report, "Raising the Bar: Improving the Nomination and Election of Judges to the ICC". REDRESS was invited to address the issue of gender sub-representation in the nomination and election processes of ICC judges. This work contributes to increasing gender parity in UN bodies and procedures, including within the UNCAT and the Special Rapporteurship on Torture, which has never been held by a woman.

Refugees and Migrants

Zontul v Greece. REDRESS continued its work on implementing the ECtHR's [decision](#) in the case of *Zontul v Greece*. On 24 June 2019 REDRESS submitted observations to the United Nations Committee Against Torture ahead of the Committee's examination of the Third Periodic Report of Greece. REDRESS's submission explained why Greece should: (i) reform its law on torture to make it compatible with the Convention Against Torture; (ii) ensure the effectiveness of criminal and disciplinary investigations into torture and impose adequate sanctions on perpetrators; and (iii) improve the effectiveness of the Greek Ombudsman mechanism. In July 2019 REDRESS presented to members of the UN Committee Against Torture on the issue of torture of migrants in Greece at a private NGO briefing. REDRESS reiterated the points made in its submission to the CAT. Several of these points were reflected in the CAT's subsequent [Concluding Observations](#).

Tariku Asefa. This is a new case, involving a refugee from Eritrea who was trafficked through Libya where he was tortured and subjected to forced labour before making his way to the UK. We are in the process of preparing a complaint to the UN Human Rights Committee to seek accountability.

Victims of Violent Crimes in Detention. REDRESS has been leading research on the Dutch system for dealing with victims of abuse in pre-trial and immigration detention. On the basis of this research, REDRESS hosted a policy discussion on 10 April 2019 in The Hague with Dutch stakeholders on immigration and pre-trial detention. This included Dutch NPM representatives, lawyers and civil society representatives. On the basis of this discussion, a Policy Guidance Note was prepared and published by REDRESS in [English](#) and [Dutch](#). In June 2019, a [report](#) on pre-trial and immigration detention in the Netherlands was published on the basis of research and consultations. It contains recommendations to the Dutch authorities on ways to improve victims' rights in relation to abuse in pre-trial and immigration detention.

On 26-27 September 2019, REDRESS and Fair Trials co-hosted a two-day meeting in The Hague for stakeholders from fifteen EU Member States to discuss how to improve the rights of victims of violent crime suffered in pre-trial and immigration detention. Research by REDRESS, Fair Trials and partners in six European countries has shown that when a victim of a violent crime is also a detainee, whether in pre-trial or immigration detention, they face extreme difficulties in accessing their rights. The meeting

brought together representatives from Ombudsperson offices, National Prevention Mechanisms, criminal defence and immigration lawyers, academics, advocates for victims' rights, representatives from governmental organisations, and other EU and international experts. Consensus was reached on the main challenges faced that impede the effective implementation of EU minimum standards on victims' rights, including access to information, legal aid, criminal complaint mechanisms, support services, and protection from secondary victimization.

On 12 November 2019, REDRESS and Fair Trials published a [regional report](#) with recommendations on how to improve the rights of victims in detention. The launch of the publication took place at an event at the European Parliament during which REDRESS participated in a panel discussion.

In January 2020, two short [video clips](#) were published on violence in pre-trial and immigration detention, featuring two victims, a Dutch lawyer and a Dutch representative of civil society.

Human Rights Defenders

La Esperanza Protocol. Throughout 2019 REDRESS continued working on this project, launched in 2016 by the Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL), to draft an international protocol setting standards on the effective investigation of threats against human rights defenders (HRDs). REDRESS has been leading the committee on the international legal framework and provided a drafted of that specific section. The first draft of the protocol is ready and will be submitted to the OHCHR in 2020.

Enforced Disappearance in Africa

Our Achievements

This year REDRESS:

- Started a new project to draw attention to the problem of enforced disappearance in Africa, as a form of torture.
- Engaged with the African and UN expert groups to highlight the issue.
 - ↳ Held workshops with lawyers and activists to develop strategic litigation.

Activities Report

REDRESS and its partners, the African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies, Lawyers for Justice in Libya, Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, and the *Collectif des Familles de Disparu(e)s en Algerie* commenced in early 2019 a three-year project to combat Enforced Disappearances in Africa.

On 30 August 2019 the project partners launched a social media campaign to raise awareness about enforced disappearances in Africa on the International Day of Victims of Enforced Disappearance. The campaign featured infographics, visuals and testimonies from victims from Libya, Algeria, Zimbabwe and Sudan. The campaign was quite a success with 45,587 people seeing the tweets while 993 people engaged with them.

In October 2019, REDRESS together with the Working Group on Death Penalty, Extra-Judicial, Summary or Arbitrary Killings and Enforced Disappearances of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights organized a panel during the main session of the Commission to discuss the situation of enforced disappearance in Africa. Speakers included Commissioners Hateem and Kayitesi, from OHCHR, REDRESS and a victim of enforced disappearance from Libya. The panel was well attended, and REDRESS was asked to coordinate with the African Commission to draft a resolution on enforced disappearances and assist in drafting guidelines on preventing and prosecuting enforced disappearances in Africa.

In late 2019, REDRESS with its partners held three two-day litigation workshops with lawyers from Sudan, Zimbabwe and Libya to discuss strategic litigation of enforced disappearances, working with victims, advocacy and filing cases at the international, regional and national forums.

REDRESS and its partners researched and wrote baseline studies on the situation of enforced disappearances their respective countries. The studies identify the legal gaps that prevent the countries from effectively addressing, investigating, prosecuting and providing reparations to victims of enforced disappearance.

COMMUNICATIONS

Our Achievements

This year REDRESS:

- Was featured more than 70 times in UK and international media.
- Delivered nine social media campaigns to push for reforms that reached more than 300,000 people.
- Brought the stories of survivors of the war in Uganda to a national audience as well as to communities in the areas most affected by the war through local radio sessions.

Activities Report

Against the backdrop of an increase of reports of mistreatment and discrimination against migrants, refugees and other vulnerable populations and communities worldwide, a main focus of our Communications work this year continued to be raising awareness and understanding of survivors' rights and needs.

Our Communications work sought to grow our social media presence, further diversify our communication materials across platforms, and support a number of advocacy campaigns, for the first time, with a view to prompt changes in law and policy.

Media coverage. Throughout the year, REDRESS work was featured more than 70 times in UK and international media. Some highlights included:

In May 2019, our advocacy before the UNCAT around its review of the UK was supported by high quality media coverage in UK broadsheets such as the [Guardian](#) and the [Independent](#). Following publication of the UNCAT findings, we received further coverage in the [Guardian](#) and [Middle East Eye](#), including our call on the UK government to establish an independent public inquiry to investigate abuses by UK troops in Iraq .

In June 2019, we assisted a journalist working for *File on 4*, a BBC Radio 4 current affairs programme, to identify local experts in Kenya for an edition on the *AAA v Unilever case*. *File on 4* aired the piece, [Bitter Brew](#), on 9 July 2019, featuring powerful testimony from the victims, shining a spotlight on to the case at a crucial moment.

In August 2019, more than 25 media outlets covered the hearing in the Azul Rojas Mam case, from countries including Per, Colombia, Argentina, El Salvador, Nicaragua and México. Outlets included the influential El Comercio (Per) ; La Prensa Gráfica (El Salvador) ; RCN Radio (Colombia) ; Notimex (México) ; El Pas (Costa Rica) and [BBC Mundo](#).

In September 2019, our high-level policy conference in Kampala was covered live by NBS TV, a leading national TV stations in Uganda. Coverage was featured in their news programmes, promos and a talk show. NBS TV also tweeted live from the conference venue to its over 453K followers. As part of this project, we also engaged with victims and communities through seven radio sessions in the local languages in the areas most affected by the war, including in the Teso, West Nile, Acholi and Lango subregions. They were held coinciding with the victim forums and policy dialogues, and featured victim

leaders and our local partners. We also aired radio ads three times a day for three days in three local radio stations three days prior to our conference.

In October 2019, coinciding with the filing of our shadow report with the African Commission on Chad's failure to provide reparations to victims of Hisne Habré, our Head of Law Alejandra Vicente was interviewed by Radio Nacional de [Espaa](#), the Spanish public radio broadcaster, with 1.4 million listeners, to discuss the possibilities of using universal jurisdiction in the case.

In November 2019, the UK Parliamentary Ombudsman upheld the complaint of our client Nick Tuffney and [The Times](#) covered this development in exclusive. We also met with Patrick Wintour, the *Guardian* Diplomatic editor, who was doing research for a [Long Read](#) piece about the Nazanin-Zaghari Ratcliffe case, which was published in January. Also in November, following the repeal of the public order laws in Sudan, for which Sudan had been advocating for years, REDRESS' 2017 dedicated policy report was quoted in the [BBC's coverage](#) of the decision.

In December 2019, our intervention in the Agnes Taylor case received significant media coverage, with REDRESS being featured in UK and international outlets including [The New York Times](#), [the BBC](#), [The Times](#), [The Guardian](#), [The Telegraph](#) and several African newspapers. Our report *A Way Forward? Anti-torture Reforms in Sudan in the Post-Bashir Era*, was covered in [Radio Dabanga](#), with more than 2 million listeners inside Sudan.

In January 2020, our report *Litigating Peacekeeper Child Sexual Abuse* was featured in several academic blogs and NGO websites, including the [Oxford Human Rights Hub](#) and the HumanRights@Harvard [Law blog](#).

Our campaign 'Help us bring Nazanin home' was featured twice in the [Huffington Post UK](#) (*July and March*) and [Rights Info](#) (*July*).

Social media and online channels. Over the year, our social and online channels grew as: Our Twitter followers grew by 12% to 7,561, our Facebook followers by 14% to 2,528, and our LinkedIn page by 15% to 2,534 followers. The number of users to our website grew by 6% to 51,887 users over the period. Some of our most successful social media campaigns were:

In May 2019, we launched a social media campaign around the UNCAT review of the UK, which engaged many of the participating organisations. It included infographics, a film and case studies from our report, featuring the experiences of victims of ill-treatment. Our Tweets earned 70.8K impressions over a 14-day period with an engagement average of 1.2% (significantly higher than the benchmark engagement rate for non-profits on Twitter of 0.55%).

In August 2019, together with partners, we launched a social media campaign to raise awareness about enforced disappearances in Africa on the International Day of Victims of Enforced Disappearance. The campaign featured infographics, visuals and testimonies from victims from Libya, Algeria, Zimbabwe and Sudan. There was a high level of engagement on social media, with 45K people seeing the tweets.

Between September 2019 and February 2020, jointly with partners, we launched three social media campaigns to raise awareness about the needs and priorities of victims of the conflict in Uganda during the transitional justice process. They included visuals, infographics and eight short films. The tweets and Facebook posts were seen by more than 72,000 people.

In November and December 2019, we launched two social media campaigns in English and Dutch to promote the findings of our research into access to justice and redress for victims of violent crime in detention in The Netherlands. The tweets of the campaigns were seen by 35,000 people. In December, we also launched a bilingual campaign in English and Arabic to promote our report *A Way Forward? Anti-torture Reforms in Sudan in the Post-Bashir era*, with visuals highlighting the key findings of the report. More than 17,000 people saw our tweets and Facebook posts.

In January 2020 we launched a social media campaign to promote our report *Litigating Peacekeeper Child Sexual Abuse*, highlighting key findings of the report in several case studies. The tweets and Facebook posts were seen by 26,000 people.

In March 2020, we launched a social media campaign around Mother's Day to increase donations for our crowdfunding campaign 'Help Us Bring Nazanin Home'. The tweets and Facebook posts were seen by over 53,000 people. We also launched a social media campaign to mark 850 days of detention of our client Jagtar Singh Johal, the tweets and Facebook posts reached 14,000 people.

Audiovisual materials. As part of our efforts to diversify our communication materials, we produced 12 short films for social media this year.

During July and August 2019, we worked with a Ugandan filmmaker and our local partners in Uganda, to produce three short films that offered victims most affected by the war an opportunity to discuss their needs and how reparations may change their lives. Three short films were produced as part of the series [*The Unheard Stories of Victims of the Conflict in Uganda*](#), with shorter versions for Twitter.

We produced a film tracing the creation of the Uganda Victims and Survivors Network: [*The Uganda Victims and Survivors Network: Bringing Victims of the Conflict Together*](#). The film features footage of the Rt. Hon. Speaker of Parliament in Uganda, the second most senior official in Uganda, supporting the creation of the Network

We produced four short films to promote the conference *Victims: Front and Centre*, featuring four participants: two victims of the conflict in Guatemala, and one victim and human rights activist from Uganda. They are part of the series [*From Victims to Advocates in Uganda and Guatemala*](#). The films have been watched by over 3,000 people.

We also produced [two videos featuring the stories](#) of two detainees who have suffered violence in detention in the Netherlands.

We released two new films on social media featuring our work in the cases of [*Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe*](#) and [*Jagtar Singh Johal*](#), which have been watched by over 1,600 and 2,000 people respectively.

Refreshing of the REDRESS brand. In July 2019 we unveiled a refreshed REDRESS logo. The new logo uses a modern font of robust and clear lines (Interstate bold from the Adobe family); a paler yellow more in line with current trends, and puts emphasis on the yellow over the black, a colour which projects hope. As part of this effort, we have also redesigned other materials, such our business cards, letterheads and banners, and design a new REDRESS logo in Arabic.

PUBLICATIONS

We issued a number of high-quality publications during the year, in addition to briefing notes, including:

- [*The UK's Implementation of the UN Convention against Torture: Civil Society Alternative Report*](#), published with Liberty, Children in Wales, Disability Rights UK, and Child Rights Alliance for England (7 May 2019)
- [*Litigating torture in Kenya and Cameroon*](#), a report of a litigation workshop held in Kenya in August 2019 (1 September 2019).
- [*REDRESS Annual Review 2019*](#), setting out our achievements from April 2018 to March 2019 (4 November 2019).
- [*Policy Guidance on the Rights of Victims of Violence in Pre-Trial and Immigration Detention*](#) (1 December 2019).

- [*The Rights of Victims of Violence in Pre-Trial and Immigration Detention: Report on the Netherlands*](#) (1 December 2019).
- [*A Way Forward: Anti-Torture Reforms in Sudan in the Anti-Torture and Era Post-Bashir era*](#) in Arabic, a joint publication with ACJPS (18 December 2019).
- [*Litigating Peacekeeper Child Sexual Abuse*](#), a joint publication with Child Rights International Network (23 January 2020).
- [*Victims: Front and Centre - Conference report*](#), a report of the high-level conference that REDRESS held in October 2019 in The Hague (24 January 2020).
- *Seizing the assets of perpetrators of torture through litigation*, an internal report of a roundtable that we held in December 2019 (January 2020).
- [*Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review 2020*](#), a joint publication with Trial International, FIDH and ECCHR (30 March 2020).

LITIGATION

New Cases. During the year we had 90 new case inquiries. We provided assistance or a referral in seven cases. We took on one new case and closed one existing case.

Legal Submissions. We prepared and filed 18 legal submissions:

- *Medani v. Sudan.* In May 2019 we filed a merits submission to the African Commission.
- *S.L.v. Venezuela.* In May 2019 we made an admissibility submission to the Inter-American Commission.
- *Azul Rojas Marín and Other v. Peru.* In May 2019 we filed an admissibility submission; the oral pleadings took place on 27 August, and we filed final brief submissions on 30 September to the Inter-American Court.
- *Johal v. India.* In June 2019 we submitted an update to the Special Rapporteur on Torture.
- *Purna Maya v. Nepal.* In June 2019 we filed an implementation submission before the UN Human Rights Committee.
- *R v. Reeves Taylor.* In June 2019 we filed a third-party intervention before the UK Supreme Court.
- *A v. Azerbaijan.* In June 2019 we filed a third-party submission at the ECHR.
- *Nazanin Zaghari Ratcliffe v. Iran.* Update to the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. In November 2019 we submitted a new legal opinion to the FCO, setting out the potential legal basis for a case against Iran at the ICJ, seeking provisional measures for Iran's breaches of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
- *Abaifouta v. Chad.* We submitted an update to Commissioner Kayitesi (responsible for Chad at the ACHPR) on implementation of reparations. In October 2019, we filed a shadow report with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, focusing on the Chadian government's failure to make reparations to victims.
- *Palestine situation (ICC).* In March 2020, REDRESS, FIDH, NPWJ and WIGJ made an [amicus curiae submission](#) to the ICC arguing that the Court has territorial jurisdiction to investigate war crimes and Crimes against Humanity that took place in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.
- *Afghanistan situation (ICC).* In November 2019, Redress and other NGOs submitted an *amicus curiae* to the ICC arguing that victims of the Afghanistan situation have standing to appeal in relation to the ICC jurisdiction over that situation. We further argued that the gravity of the crimes and the interests of victims favoured the investigation to proceed.
- *Mustafa al-Hawsawi.* In January 2020 we submitted our Reply to the State Observations in our client's case (concerning torture and extraordinary rendition) at the ECtHR. Our Reply (1) addressed the Lithuanian State's submission that the Court does not have jurisdiction to hear the Application, as well as its submissions on the related but distinct concepts of State responsibility and attribution; (2) responded to the remainder of the Observations and to the questions posed by the Court in the Statement of Facts and Questions to the Parties back in January 2019; and (3) set out Mr al-Hawsawi's claim for Just Satisfaction and an order for individual measures – i.e. claim for reparations and costs.
- *Mansor Jalab.* In February 2020, REDRESS and LFJL submitted observations on the merits in the case *X. v Libya* before the ACHPR, which refers to the arbitrary arrest, incommunicado detention,

torture and ill-treatment against a black skinned Libyan, who is of Tawarghan descent, during the internal conflict in Libya.

- *Meriam Yahia Ibrahim*. In February 2020, REDRESS together with the ACJPS, the SODR, the SHRI and the JCALC, submitted merit observations on behalf of Mariam Ibrahim and her family in a complaint against Sudan pending before the ACHPR. The case relates to the arbitrary detention and torture of Meriam on charges of adultery and apostasy for having married a Christian man (Discrimination on religious beliefs and gender stereotypes).

Judgments and Decisions. During the year we received nine judgments and decisions. Only in one did we not reach an expected positive outcome.

- *Mansor Eghlaiwan Abdalah Jalab v. Libya*, admissibility decision ACHPR
- *Meriam Yahia Ibrahim and three others v. Sudan*, admissibility decision ACHPR
- *Tuffney*. The final report of the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman was published on 28 October 2019, and confirmed the expected finding that there had been maladministration on the part of the FCO (in relation to the way the FCO responded to his imprisonment in Panama in 2013-2014) and awarded compensation (which has since been paid).
- *S.L.* In December 2019, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights declared the case admissible.
- *Azul Rojas Marín*. In March 2020, the Interamerican Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) issued a landmark judgment in the case of *Azul Rojas Marín and Other v. Peru*, which enhances the rights of LGBTI persons, and sets standards with the potential to reduce the levels of violence suffered by this group beyond the Americas.
- *Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi (ICC)*. In March 2020, the Appeals Chamber of the ICC [confirmed](#) a decision by the Pre-Trial Chamber I which found the case of Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi admissible before the Court.
- *Afghanistan situation (ICC)*. In March 2020, the Appeals Chamber rendered a decision, holding that the Prosecutor is authorized to continue with the Afghanistan investigation.
- *R v Reeves Taylor (UK)*. In November 2019, the UK Supreme Court delivered a judgement confirming that Non-State armed groups may be prosecuted for crimes of torture in the UK if those groups exercise functions normally exercised by governments over their civilian populations.

Court hearings. During the year, REDRESS appeared in three court hearings.

- Oral argument at the UK Supreme Court in *R v. Agnes Taylor* on 24-25 June 2019.
- Oral pleadings in the case *Azul Rojas Marin v. Peru* before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in August 2019.
- Oral pleadings before the ICC in the *Gaddafi case* in November 2019.

OUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Much of our work involves ongoing litigation and advocacy to challenge long-standing situations where torture is tolerated or encouraged. In each program area we have specific plans for projects to develop in 2020-2021, some of which are already funded, but some of which are not. This section sets out some of the planned new initiatives for 2020-2021.

Justice for Torture Survivors. In this program we have a number of new projects in development.

- *Community Engagement.* We have applied for project funding to help us engage with survivor communities in the UK and involve them in advocacy.
- *Policy Work.* We plan to recruit an advocacy officer to deliver campaigns on specific policy issues relating to UK policy, including sanctions, consular access, compensation for torture survivors, effective UJ prosecutions, and legal reforms to assist with asset recovery.
- *JTS Netherlands.* We are seeking to replicate the JTS model in the Netherlands, with specific Dutch funding.
- *Compensation.* Many human rights lawyers submit poor claims for compensation. We are working with pro bono lawyers to develop a practice note with practical suggestions.

Effective Reparation for Victims. This work is focused on the delivery of reparations, together with some standard setting.

- *Asset Recovery.* We have received project funding to enable us to develop our capacity to bring legal claims to seize illicit assets on behalf of victims of torture through a pilot project. This work can be further expanded if the pilot works.
- *Delivery of Reparations.* We have developed a proposal to build a tech solution to assist with the practical issues relating to the delivery of reparations in post-conflict situations.
- *Sanctions.* We are developing work to use the new human rights (or “Magnitsky”) sanctions regimes in the UK and EU to have the assets of torturers frozen.
- *Implementation.* We plan to address the problem of implementation with specific programming to encourage implementation, and have applied for project funding to address this (including through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)).
- *Investigations.* Related to the above, we also plan specific projects to address the failure to investigate allegations of torture, and develop techniques that can be effective in instigating a response.

International Justice. Our approach to international justice combines work at the ICC with post-conflict justice and universal jurisdiction prosecutions.

- *Sudan.* REDRESS has worked for 18 years on Sudan, and has a number of relevant cases. We seek to develop the ability of NGOs to build cases to a criminal standard through dedicated project funding.
- *Gambia.* We are exploring whether there is a need for further support for the reparations mandate of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC), and asset recovery.
- *ICC.* Our focus is on the operation of the Trust Fund for Victims, and individual cases where reparations are being considered.
- *UJ in Africa.* We are looking to develop the ability of NGOs in Africa to instigate prosecutions using Universal Jurisdiction.

- *Sexual and Gender Based Violence.* We engage in strategic litigation on this issue, as a form of torture, and co-published a report on sanctions and SGBV in January 2020.
- *Reparations.* We are working with the Mukwege Foundation to enhance the ability of survivors of SGBV to claim reparations.
- *Kenya.* We propose to work with ICJ-Kenya to implement national decisions relating to SGBV.

Discrimination. REDRESS has many cases relating to discrimination. We would like to fully implement those decisions, through campaigns for policy reform.

- *LGBT Torture.* The Inter-American Court will deliver a leading judgment on LGBT Torture in 2020. We plan to develop a campaign to implement the decision. We will also do further research work in Africa on the same issue.
- *Journalists.* REDRESS has several cases relating to the torture of journalists in countries such as Mexico. With dedicated funding we can engage with specialist NGOs to develop specific projects on this.
- *Climate Defenders.* For many years we have taken cases relating to the torture of human rights defenders. The most ill-treated group are now climate defenders, and we will develop a specific project on this (unfunded).
- *Migration.* We continue to engage with the authorities in Greece on law reform for effective investigations into torture. We have potential clients who were tortured in Libya while making the journey to Europe. We are seeking to develop this work in 2020-2021.

THANKS TO OUR SUPPORTERS

Funders

The Trustees are very grateful to all of REDRESS' donors for their ongoing support and confidence in its work.

Especially, REDRESS is indebted for support this year from: 3C Foundation; Allen & Overy Foundation; Arts and Humanities Research Council; Baring Foundation; Bay & Paul Foundations, Inc.; Bristol University; Bromley Trust; Clifford Chance Foundation; Convention against Torture Initiative; Child Rights International Network; DLA Piper; Equality and Human Rights Commission; HIVOS; Humanity United; Hogan Lovells; Joffe Charitable Trust; Knowledge Management Fund; Matrix Causes Fund; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands; Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart; National Endowment for Democracy; ROLE-UK; Southall Trust; and Trust Africa.

Many of our funders, such as AB Charitable Trust; Bromley Trust; European Union; John Armitage Charitable Trust; Open Society Foundations; Sigrid Rausing Trust; and United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, have continued to support REDRESS for many years, and their commitment to the organisation and its aims have been very important to REDRESS' stability and success.

Individuals are involved in many 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 ways. We are indebted to each and every one of you.

We would like to thank the runners who participated in the 2019 Virgin Money London Marathon: Alex Smith, John Salmon, Nelson Goh, Ceri Chase, Edward Craven.

We are very grateful to Selina Whiteside and the whole Gibson Dunn & Crutcher UK LLP team, and Dan Leader (Leigh Day) for raising funds and walking the London Legal Walk 2019 together with the REDRESS team.

We also would like to thank the Free Nazanin campaign. We were touched by the hundreds of supporters who contributed to our *'Help Us Bring Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe Home'* crowdfunding campaign.

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.

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 Wallace, Annelies Blondé, Ashleigh Barnes, Brenden Glapion, Catherine Deveson, Charlotte Bendall, Chelsea Simpson, Dru Spiller, Emma DiNapoli, Estelle Zirn, Eugenie De Norre, Joel Herok, Matteo Polizzi, Merna Nasralla, Niki Hadjivasiliou, Piergiuseppe Parisi, Radha Bhatt, Rónán Stewart, and Sneha Yanappa.

We are also very grateful to a number of lawyers who worked for a period of time with REDRESS: Jonny McQuitty, Lorraine Smith van Lin, Lucie van Gils, Maria Vecchio, Marie Auter, Matthew McGonagle, Mennaalla Soliman, and Noemi Levy-Aksu. We are also very 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 programs. We would like to thank the law clinics that have provided substantial support this year, including Cambridge Pro Bono Project; LSE Law Clinic and 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; International Human Rights Law Clinic at University of California, Berkeley, School of Law; Law Clinic of the Université Libre de Bruxelles; and Victims' Rights Clinic of Queen's University Belfast Human Rights Centre in the School of Law.

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; Dr Luke Moffett of Queens University Belfast; Dr Lutz Oette (SOAS) and Prof Lynn Welchman of SOAS; Kate O'Regan and Dr Annelen Micus of the Bonavero Institute of Human Rights at the University of Oxford; Prof Rachel Murray and Debra Long of the University of Bristol, Human Rights Implementation Centre; Prof Conny Rijken; Prof Frederiek de Vlaming; and Dr Sam Raphael of University of Westminster Damien Scalia of the Université Libre de Bruxelles for their ongoing collaboration.

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; African Centre for Torture Victims (Uganda); 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; Aristata Capital; Association for the Prevention of Torture; ATPDH (Chad); Center 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; Civitas Maxima; CNDDHH (Peru); Code Blue Campaign of AIDS- Free World; COFAVIC (Venezuela); Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa; Convention Against Torture Initiative; 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 FIDA Uganda; FIDH; Freedom from Torture; Genocide Network Secretariat; Greek Helsinki Monitor; Guernica 37; Human Rights Watch; International Center for Transitional Justice; 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; Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants; JUSTICE; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR); Kenyan Human Rights Commission (KHRC); Legal Action Worldwide; Lawyers for Justice in Libya; Liberty; Medical Justice; Mahmoud Elsheikh; MENA Rights Group; Nuhanovic Foundation; OMCT; Open Society Justice Initiative; Oxford Human Rights Hub; Parliamentarians for Global Action; Public Interest Law and Policy Group; Project Expedite Justice; PROMSEX (Peru); Reprieve; Southern Africa Litigation Centre; The Sentry; Syrian Justice and Accountability Centre; SOMO (Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations); Stichting LOS; Transitional Justice Centre; TRIAL International; Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights; Uganda Victims' Foundation; and Waging Peace.

We would also like to thank in particular Baroness Helena Kennedy QC; Bob Campbell-Lamerton; Brock Chisolm; Dame Rosalind Marsden; Jacqueline Moudeina; Najlaa Ahmed; Nicole Piche; Reed Brody; Sarah Fulton; Tony Wright; and Crofton Black.

Law firms, barristers, and investigators

We would also like to warmly thank the numerous law firms, barristers, and commercial investigators that have supported our work over the year. In particular, special thanks to Alison Macdonald QC at Essex Court Chambers; Allen & Overy; Caroline Buisman; Clifford Chance; Debevoise & Plimpton; Dentons; DLA Piper; Frans-Willem Verbaas; Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer; Gibson Dunn; Hickman & Rose; Hogan Lovells; Ingrida Botyrienė (Lithuania); John Dugard SC, Steve Powles QC, Tatyana Eatwell, Megan Hirst and Jake Taylor at Doughty Street Chambers; Julie Soweto; Latham & Watkins; Leigh Day; Linklaters; Mbugua Mureithi (Kenya); Mintz Group; Prakken d'Oliveira; Rachel Barnes at 3 Raymond Buildings; Raedas Consulting, and its not-for-profit arm, FIND; Rafael Cid (Gentium, Madrid); Sam Mohochi (Kenya); 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; Three Crowns; and White & Case.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE, AND MANAGEMENT

Governance

The Board of Trustees have continued to modernize and revitalize the governance of the Charity.

In February 2020 the Board of Trustees approved a revised and updated Articles of Association for the Charity, which provide a more effective governance structure. There was no change to the objects of the charity, although a definition of torture that was included in the original 1992 Memorandum and Articles of Association was removed, as it was slightly out of date. The new document took effect on 14 February 2020 following confirmation from Companies House and the Charity Commission.

During the course of the year four new trustees joined the Board: Professor Helen Duffy of the University of Leiden, an expert in strategic human rights litigation; Professor Sir Malcolm Evans KCMG, chair of the UN Sub-Committee for the Prevention of Torture; Philip Hodgson, of Brevio (a start-up), with expertise in digital marketing and business management; and Kirsten McIntyre, of Deloitte, with expertise in digital communications and business management.

We are continuing to refresh the board with new members, to increase diversity (including non-British members), to encourage new members with skills in fundraising and the media to join, and also to recruit a survivor of torture and a medical expert.

The Board of Trustees meets four times a year. In addition, we have created committees which meet between board meetings, and which report back with their conclusions. They include:

- *Finance Committee.* Meets four times a year, to review the management accounts, in advance of board meetings.
- *Risk Committee.* To review policies, provide oversight of procedures, and respond with ethical advice where needed. Meets twice a year, and reviews a quarter of our policies at each meeting (i.e. all policies are reviewed every two years).
- *Development Committee.* This was created in late 2019, and has yet to develop a working methodology, but will provide strategic guidance on our fundraising, oversight of our targets and methodologies, and specific assistance in the major donor campaign.

In 2019 we introduced an induction process for new members of the board. In 2020 we will also organize a half-day seminar as an opportunity for trustees to discuss in more detail some aspects of the work of REDRESS.

Structure

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, and a new strategy that will be developed in late 2020.

The Trustees receive an activities report each quarter, which sets out the achievements in each of the eight programs. They hear presentations from two of those programs at each meeting, so that they review all areas of work during the course of 12 months. The Board also considers specific proposals that are considered important by the Director or the Chair. Recently those have included the evaluation of the impact of our work, staff remuneration, consideration of our core values, the fundraising plan, and the development plan.

The Board was involved in the design and approval of the previous strategy in 2018 and will participate in the design of the new strategy later this year. The Board reviewed key performance indicators at the beginning of 2020, and will assess how they have been delivered at the end of 2020. The Chair and Treasurer agree objectives with the Director at the beginning of each year, which are then reviewed at the end of the year.

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.

Statutory Requirements

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 Companies Act 2006.

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.

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.

Principal Risks, Uncertainties, and their Management

In 2019 the Board of Trustees created a Risk Committee which consists of two trustees who have responsibility to provide oversight and guidance to the staff with regard to risk and procedures.

Risk 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 ("Risk Matrix") 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 (including sanctions policies), 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 team, comprised of the Director, the Head of Finance and the Head of Law, work together to review and address various management issues including risk mitigation. The Risk Matrix is reviewed by all staff twice a year, and then reviewed by the Risk Committee of the Board. The Risk Committee presents the Risk Matrix and their conclusions to the full Board of Trustees twice a year, with recommendations for any further mitigation of risk.

There is a Conflict of Interest policy between REDRESS UK and REDRESS Netherlands that was agreed in May 2018. Under this policy there must be no instructions or action between the two NGOs which may:

- be incompatible with the charitable objectives of the other;
- might infringe the applicable laws for the other;
- might prejudice the financial or operational stability of the other;
- might involve any breach of any duty of confidentiality or data protection owed by the other; or
- might otherwise expose the other to any form of legal liability or damage to reputation.

This policy is included as a financial risk in the Risk Matrix, which is reviewed twice a year. No infringements of the policy have arisen.

Policies and Procedures

The management team is constantly strengthening policies and procedures under the oversight of the Board, who as charity trustees, are responsible for the overall oversight of the governance of REDRESS. There is regular staff training on policies and procedures twice a year, as well as an induction programme for new staff and interns which includes key policies and procedures.

REDRESS has six documents that set out our Policies and Procedures:

- *REDRESS Policy Guidance*. This provides top level guidance. These policies are developed with staff and presented to the trustees for approval.
- *REDRESS Finance Policy and Procedures*. These are developed by the Head of Finance, reviewed by the auditors, and approved by the Trustees.
- *REDRESS Litigation Policies and Procedures*. These include guidance and standard forms for our litigation, and are developed by the Head of Law in consultation with the lawyers.
- *REDRESS Operations Manual (London and The Hague)*. This provides practical guidance on the day-to-day running of the offices in both London and The Hague, including such administrative issues as staffing, security, and health and safety.
- *REDRESS Staff Handbook (London)*. This is a formal document that explains personnel issues for London staff.
- *REDRESS Staff Handbook (The Hague)*. This is a formal document that explains personnel issues staff in The Hague.

Each policy is reviewed by the Risk Committee at least once every two years, following a fixed timetable, although policies may be updated at any time when necessary.

Going Concern Assessment

The Management Team and Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about REDRESS's ability to continue as a going concern through to 31 July 2021. This assessment is based on very specific assumptions, actions, and procedures, which are based on our strong fundraising, healthy finances, and robust staffing and operations.

Fundraising. The Charity has developed a number of policies to ensure a secure income which allows us to be more confident that we will reach our fundraising targets for the year, which will put us in a strong financial position.

Multi-year budgeting. We have started to develop a multi-year budget for certain programmes, and will develop an initial three-year organisational budget in January 2021. This allows us to plan for the future, increase the percentage of confirmed funding in each budget cycle, and identify potential shortfalls well in advance.

Fundraising Strategy. We have developed a strategy for fundraising, with three primary sources of unrestricted income (trusts and foundations, law firms, and major donors) and three secondary sources (events – including online crowd-funding, sporting events, and regular supporters).

Annual Fundraising Plan. We produce a plan each year which sets out how we will deliver the strategy.

Diverse Income. We have continued to diversify our income. Our reliance on large foundations as a percentage of our unrestricted income has reduced from 63% in 2017-2018 to 47% budgeted in 2020-21, while total core income has increased over the same period from £372,000 to £750,000.

Targets. We have annual targets for each stream of fundraising, which allows us to then have quarterly targets to ensure that we are on track.

Tracking. We have developed a reliable methodology for tracking the fundraising proposals that are planned, in preparation, and submitted. This also allows us to project expected income with some accuracy, based on past performance.

Development Committee. In 2020 the Trustees created a specific Committee of the board to oversee the fundraising work at REDRESS and the targets explained above. The Committee receives a monthly report on fundraising, which includes targets against actuals, future plans, and a summary of specific proposals.

Finance. We have enhanced our finance procedures over recent years, with cautious cashflow forecasting and assiduous trustee oversight of the charity's finances, which allows us to look at the year ahead with certainty and confidence.

Cashflow. The Head of Finance produces monthly cashflow forecasts, on both a confirmed funding and projected funding basis, with a system that highlights any months where unrestricted reserves fall below an acceptable level. The forecasts are reviewed each month by the Finance Committee of the Board and the Chair, who have requested a policy of maintaining sufficient cash for at least six months of operations. As of June 2020 the confirmed funding is at an acceptable level for three months ahead, and the projected funding for more than six months.

Budget. The Head of Finance prepares a detailed budget for approval by the Board of Trustees in February each year. For the last two years this has been a surplus budget, with the intention of increasing our reserves. The budget is based on specific information from staff, who are invited to submit individual and project budgets, and so there are very few instances of un-planned spending. The amount of confirmed funding has increased to 50% for the 2020-21 budget, despite a significantly increased turnover for the charity, and is expected to continue to increase with the multi-year budgeting and fundraising proposed.

Finance Procedures. The Finance Committee approved finance procedures in 2018 which are rigorously applied. The enhanced budgeting described above means that there is very little unplanned spending. The Director's contingency budget is only £5,000, and was not used in 2019-2020. This means that we are able to operate within our budget.

Contingency planning. In April 2020 we conducted a rigorous financial stress test to evaluate whether the Charity would withstand the loss of a major donor, with a 25%, 50%, or 75% reduction in that income. The exercise included consultation with staff, who were willing to reduce their budgets in order to ensure the ongoing operation of the Charity. Both office leases expire at the end of 2020, which also provided an opportunity for significant cost reductions if needed. Planned recruitment of new staff to be funded from unrestricted funding could also be postponed. Trustees were also consulted in the process. Through strong spending controls and targeted budget cuts the test demonstrated that REDRESS would have continued as a going concern for all three options.

Salary Scales. In 2019 REDRESS adopted specific salary scales for different staff levels, which allow us to do accurate multi-year planning for project proposals involving staff. This means that we do not have to use unrestricted spending to "top up" salaries where project funding is not sufficient.

Reserves. The Charity has reserves of almost exactly three months operating costs (at £52,000 a month). We have a clear plan to steadily increase our reserves to six months running costs within the next 12-18 months. We will also develop an enhanced reserves policy with specific designated funds for contingency staff costs (e.g. parental leave expenses, redundancy costs) and new initiatives. This will provide more flexibility for REDRESS to respond in uncertain times.

REDRESS Netherlands. We have a conflict of interest policy between REDRESS UK and REDRESS Netherlands, which mitigates any risk that might impact finance or funding, and there is an annual MOU to clarify the responsibilities. The financial obligations towards REDRESS Netherlands are included in the cashflow, and there is full management integration, minimizing any risks.

Operations. REDRESS has also introduced a number of operational procedures and policies that mitigate any potential uncertainties about the Charity's ability to operate as a going concern.

Policies and Procedures. As set out elsewhere in this report, the Charity has conducted a review of its policies and procedures, and created a new Risk Committee of the Board which reviews each policy over a two-year period. This helps ensure that the Charity is well-run, and reduces the risk of any unexpected problems.

Staffing. REDRESS has asked a *pro bono* law firm to conduct a review of our staffing policies and contracts, in order to ensure that meet any legal standards and reflect current best practice. This will mitigate any risk to operations from staffing problems. The contribution as a gift in kind amounts to a value of less than £15,000.

Brexit. The Charity set up Stichting REDRESS Netherlands in 2018 to ensure that REDRESS could continue to operate in the European Union after the departure of the UK, and could continue to receive funding from the EU and from European governments. That structure is now up and running.

Covid. The Charity has prepared a detailed Covid response plan which was considered by the Risk Committee and approved by the Board in May 2020. The Charity is fully able to operate remotely, and the fundraising in the short and medium term seems secure. The Trustees have committed to continue monitoring the situation to minimize any risks in the long-term.

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.

Financial performance

The charity had net expenditure on unrestricted funds of £60,430 for the year (2019: income of £131,285) 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 £167,941 (2019: £107,511). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2020 amounted to £183,168 (2019: £643,726), following net loss for the year of £401,128 (2019: surplus of £295,008). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.

Income from donations increased by 36.9% to £491,007 in 2020 compared with £358,721 in 2019. Restricted income decreased by 79.9% to £180,267 in 2020 compared to £891,879 in 2019. There was a decrease in training and other income in the year which reduced from £5,150 in 2020 to £5,356 in 2019. The overall decrease in income year on year is 43.3%. Expenditure overall has increased by 16.42 % from £961,759 in 2019 to £1,119,677.

The balance sheet shows that funds held at the end of the year were £400,128 less 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 £351,109 (2019: £775,174) of which £167,941 are unrestricted and £183,168 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 £157,000 and £314,000 (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 £156,159 (2018: £90,723). The current free reserves are within the target range. The Trustees agreed a two-year 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.

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.

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:

Paul Lomas
Chair of the Board of Trustees, 14 July 2020

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The REDRESS Trust for the year ended 31 March 2020 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 2020 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 36, 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 statement

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 2020 (INCORPORATING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Income from					
Donations and Legacies	2	491,007	-	491,007	358,721
Investment Income		1,279	-	1,279	811
Other income		-	-	-	-
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
	3				
Justice for Torture Survivors		35,000	3,000	38,000	7,500
Discrimination		-	-	-	39,223
Enforced Disappearances in Africa		-	8,669	8,669	237,260
Effective Reparations for Victims		-	110,704	110,704	85,690
International Accountability		-	13,539	13,539	7,201
Migration		-	465	465	14,706
Post-Conflict Justice		-	3,925	3,925	466,549
SGBV		-	39,965	39,965	33,750
Training and other income		5,150	-	5,150	5,356
Total Income		532,436	180,267	712,703	1,256,767
Expenditure on					
Raising Funds		65,598	-	65,598	64,523
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
	4				
Justice for Torture Survivors		30,769	3,000	33,769	14,470
Discrimination		17,687	30,032	47,719	17,733
Enforced Disappearances in Africa		104,829	177,998	282,827	37,393
Effective Reparations for Victims		29,562	50,196	79,758	138,622
International Accountability		7,239	12,291	19,530	13,893
Migration		3,704	6,289	9,993	32,610
Post-Conflict Justice		188,366	319,841	508,207	582,427
SGBV		24,252	41,178	65,430	60,088
Total Expenditure		472,006	640,825	1,112,831	961,759
Net Income/(expenditure)	6	60,430	(460,558)	(401,128)	295,008
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-
Fund balances brought forward at 1 st April 2019		107,511	643,726	751,237	456,229
Fund balances carried forward at 31st March 2020		167,941	183,168	351,109	751,237

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 46-58 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020 (COMPANY NUMBER 02774071)

	Note	£	2020 £	£	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible fixed assets	8		11,782		16,788
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9	119,434		22,985	
Cash		390,225		860,127	
Total current assets		<u>509,569</u>		<u>883,112</u>	
CREDITORS: falling due within one year	10	(170,332)		(148,663)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>339,327</u>		<u>734,449</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>351,109</u>		<u>751,237</u>
REPRESENTED BY:					
	12				
Restricted funds			183,168		643,726
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds			156,159		90,723
Designated funds			11,782		16,788
			<u>351,109</u>		<u>751,237</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 14th July 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Nigel Paul Lomas
Chair

The notes on pages 46-58 form part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by /(used in) operating activities (Note a)	(469,504)	545,791
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest Income	1,279	811
Purchase of fixed assets	(1,677)	(1,227)
Net cash provided by /(used in) investing activities	(398)	(416)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net cash provided by /(used in) financing activities	-	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	(469,902)	545,375
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	860,127	314,752
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	390,225	860,127
Note a: Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities		
Net movement in funds for the reporting period	(401,128)	295,008
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	6,684	6,746
Interest	(1,279)	(811)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(96,449)	156,010
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	21,669	88,838
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(469,504)	545,791
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	390,225	860,127
Total cash and cash equivalents	390,225	860,127

The notes on pages 46-58 form part of these financial statements.

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 2019) - (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 2020 £	Total Funds 2019 £
OSI Foundation	118,106	112,166
Clifford Chance Global Foundation	10,000	-
DLA Piper UK	12,000	-
Hogan Lovells UK	10,000	-
AB Charitable Trust	-	20,000
J Armitage Charitable Trust	36,000	36,000
Joffe Charitable Trust	25,000	-
Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart	19,055	-
The Bay & Paul Foundation	34,775	23,868
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	150,000	120,000
Other	76,071	46,687
	<hr/> 491,007 <hr/>	<hr/> 358,721 <hr/>

3. Income from Charitable Activities

	Total Funds 2020 £	Total Funds 2019 £
<i>Justice for Torture Survivors</i>		
Allen & Overy LLP	-	7,500
Three Crowns	35,000	-
WF Southall Charitable Trust	3,000	-
<i>Discrimination</i>		
Humanity United	-	39,223
<i>Enforced Disappearances in Africa</i>		
Anonymous donor	-	237,260
Hivos	8,669	-
<i>Effective Reparations for Victims</i>		
University of Bristol	3,650	-
CTI	49,580	51,602
EHRC	6,822	34,088
Knowledge Management Fund	6,593	-
Matrix Chambers	2,800	-
Queens University Belfast	8,250	-
ROLE UK	2,852	-
UNVFT	30,157	-
<i>International Accountability</i>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland	-	7,201
National Endowment for Democracy	13,539	-
<i>Migration</i>		
Barings Foundation	465	14,706
<i>Post-Conflict Justice</i>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherland	-	389,023
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	-	2,293
Aids Free Foundation	-	-
John D. and Catherine. T Macarthur Foundation	-	71,380
Trust Africa	3,925	3,853
<i>SGBV</i>		
The Bromley Trust	20,000	20,000
Child Rights International Network	19,965	13,750
<i>Training and other income</i>		
	5,150	5,356
	220,417	897,235

4.a EXPENDITURE

	Direct Staff Costs £	Other Costs £	Apportioned Support Costs £	Total 2020 £
Raising Funds	28,938	12,346	24,314	65,598
Charitable activities				
Justice for Torture Survivors	20,710	543	12,516	33,769
Discrimination	16,913	13,119	17,687	47,719
Enforced Disappearances in Africa	78,177	99,820	104,830	282,827
Effective Reparations for Victims	23,009	27,187	29,562	79,758
International Accountability	8,597	3,694	7,239	19,530
Migration	3,775	2,514	3,704	9,993
Post-Conflict Justice	48,726	271,115	188,366	508,207
SGBV	24,182	16,996	24,252	65,430
Total	203,027	447,334	412,470	1,112,831

4.b Comparative period 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 Justice	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

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

Cost pool	2020	2019
	£	£
Staff and associated costs	307,629	328,490
Casework costs	33,812	11,454
Communications costs Office costs	3,463	19,720
Premises costs	25,509	59,296
Governance costs (see note 5)	27,357	32,309
	14,700	12,000
Total	412,470	463,269

5. Governance Costs

Governance costs include:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Audit and accountancy	13,200	12,000
Other direct costs	1,500	0
	14,700	12,000

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:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,682	6,746
Auditors remuneration		
Annual Audit services (excluding VAT)	11,000	10,000
Other Accounting services (excluding VAT)	1,250	-
Operating leases	20,909	27,689

7. Personnel Costs

	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	365,143	338,556
Social security costs- Employer NIC	35,681	32,442
Pension	35,960	32,203
Temporary, contract and non-UK staff costs	123,874	72,447
Other staff costs e.g. recruitment, training, volunteers	12,601	11,059
	573,259	486,707

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 (2019: 1 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 £144,544 (2019: £141,982).

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

	2020	2019
Project staff	5	5
Support staff	4	4
	9	9

REDRESS Stichting based in the Hague, employed an average of 3 staff (2019:3) during the year.

There were on average no paid interns (2019:0) during the year, using the average headcount method.

No trustees (2019: nil) received any remuneration in respect of their role as trustees. One trustee (2019: one) claimed reimbursement of £133 for travel expenses (2019: £38 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 2019	20,909	5,386	2,771	29,066
Additions	-	1,677	-	1,677
At 31 st March 2020	20,909	7,063	2,771	30,743
Depreciation				
At 1 st April 2019	6,968	2,959	2,351	12,278
Charge for the year	5,229	1,299	155	6,683
At 31 st March 2020	12,197	4,258	2,506	18,961
Net Book Value				
At 31 st March 2020	8,712	2,805	265	11,782
At 31 st March 2019	13,941	2,427	420	16,788

9. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Due within one year		
Other debtors	5,096	5,374
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	34,182	530
Grants receivable	58,717	-
Prepayments	21,439	17,081
	<u>119,434</u>	<u>22,985</u>

10. Creditors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	40,602	18,746
Accruals	63,438	55,986
Social security and other taxes	10,601	10,496
Other creditors	55,691	63,435
	<u>170,332</u>	<u>148,663</u>

11.a Fund Movements

	Balance 1 st April 2019 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 st March 2020 £
Restricted funds					
Justice for Torture Survivors	9,405	3,000	3,000	-	9,405
Discrimination	30,032	-	30,032	-	-
Enforced Disappearances in Africa	217,879	8,669	177,998	-	48,550
Effective Reparations for Victims	13,841	110,704	50,196	-	74,349
International Accountability	-	13,539	12,291	-	1,248
Migration	5,824	465	6,289	-	-
Post-Conflict Justice	357,766	3,925	319,841	-	41,850
SGBV	8,979	39,965	41,178	-	7,766
Total restricted funds	643,726	180,267	640,825	-	183,168
Unrestricted funds					
Designated fund –Fixed Assets	16,788	-	6,683	1,677	11,782
General fund	90,723	532,436	465,323	(1,677)	156,159
Total unrestricted funds	107,511	532,436	472,006	-	167,941
Total funds	751,237	712,703	1,112,831	-	351,109

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 Three Crowns and WF Southall Trust.

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 and Uganda 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 £1,677 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 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	8,020	7,201	7,201	-	-
SGBV	193,095	14,706	16,902	-	5,824
	6,373	466,549	301,878	-	357,766
		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

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:

Comparative period transfers

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

12.a Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 31 st March 2020
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 st March 2020 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	11,782	-	11,782
Current assets	217,229	292,430	509,659
Current liabilities	(61,070)	(109,262)	(170,332)
	<u>167,941</u>	<u>183,168</u>	<u>351,109</u>

12.b Comparative period net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 31 st March 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>

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 £20,309 (2019: £27,189) were paid in respect of properties and equipment held under leases in the year. At 31 March 2020, the charity had the following future minimum lease payment under non-cancellable leases.

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Up to one year	20,309	27,159	140	70
Between two to five years	-	20,369	460	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 2020, employer contributions outstanding amount to £3,392.46 (2019: £2,769).

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 £24,450 (2019: nil).

There are no other related party transactions.

WHO IS WHO AT REDRESS

Board of Trustees

Paul Lomas (Chair)

Michael Birnbaum QC

Professor Bill Bowring

Sherman Carroll PhD, MBE (Hon.)

Professor Helen Duffy (from May 2019)

Sir Malcom Evans (from July 2019)

Willa Geertsema (Treasurer)

Philip Hodgson (from July 2019)

Leah Levin OBE (until January 2020)

Kirsten McIntyre (from July 2019)

Reverend Nicholas Mercer

Baroness Vivien Stern

Staff

Rupert Skilbeck	Director and Company Secretary
Nora Bendžius-Drennan	Development Officer
Sheilagh Cardosa	Head of Finance
Chris Esdaile	Legal Advisor
Charlie Loudon	Legal Advisor
Audrey Mafemera	Finance Officer (from November 2019)
Lunda Mweemba	Project Finance Assistant (until July 2019)
Eva Nudd	Legal Advisor
Letizia Paoloni	Office Manager
Kanimoly Primson	Finance Assistant (until July 2019)
Eva Sanchis	Head of Communications

Staff of REDRESS Nederland

Julie Bardèche	Legal Officer
Lorraine Smith van Lin	Legal Advisor
Alejandra Vicente	Head of Law

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

Leah Levin OBE (from January 2020)

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

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REDRESS
Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors