

THE REDRESS TRUST

BOARD OF TRUSTEES' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2007

THE REDRESS TRUST
87 VAUXHALL WALK, 3RD FLR.
LONDON, SE11 5HJ
UNITED KINGDOM

TEL: +44 (0)20 7793 1777

FAX: +44 (0)20 7793 1719

WEB: WWW.REDRRESS.ORG

CHARITY NUMBER: 1015787; COMPANY NUMBER: 2774071

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR AND THE DIRECTOR

REDRESS has been working since 1992 to tackle one of the world's worst scourges - torture.

Torture is absolutely prohibited and universally condemned but it is still readily practised. It is a product of fear, weakness and hate for the unknown. Its purported purposes vary but its consequences are uniform - torture leaves lasting scars, it dehumanises and debases, it erodes the rule of law.

REDRESS' core mandate is to assist individuals and communities who have suffered torture. When others encourage survivors to let bygones be bygones, REDRESS recognises that for many survivors this is impossible without justice. For the survivors, as for REDRESS, justice is a right and an imperative.

We provide legal assistance to survivors; challenge laws so as to promote survivors' rights to justice, and advise local institutions on how to improve torture investigations and prosecutions.

REDRESS supports survivors long after the media attention has waned, and even though the rest of the world may have forgotten about their cases. This is specialised work. REDRESS' small team of professionals is dedicated to combining a detailed understanding of the law as it applies to torture with the sensitivity and compassion necessary to support persons who have undergone major trauma.

In the last few years two of REDRESS' major international advocacy initiatives have been adopted: the UN General Assembly adopted the *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to Reparation* in December 2005, and the International Criminal Court statute came into force in 2002, containing provisions concerning victim assistance, participation and reparation. We are delighted to see the adoption of these landmark texts, which provide an important implementation framework for countries around the globe. REDRESS is working closely with like-minded counterparts in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe/CIS to implement these core standards. Such partnerships enable

REDRESS significantly to extend its work and to work effectively with local actors, thereby making a real difference for survivors globally.

We have strengthened the organisation internally, ensuring its long-term viability and success. Our efforts to increase and diversify our funding sources have paid off. We have secured major new multi-year grant commitments from the European Commission and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and we have several new institutional supporters, including Oxfam NOVIB, Comic Relief and the City Parochial Fund. We have also seen an increase in unrestricted funding, thanks to more supporters and new legacy income. REDRESS' work is not for the 'faint-hearted' - we work in a challenging area that some donors find difficult. We are grateful to all those who provide the resources that allow us to undertake this important work, including our growing group of committed individual supporters.

In the last year, we have benefited from the addition of two new Board members:

Sir Robin Christopher KCMG, a professional British diplomat, and former ambassador to Argentina, Indonesia, Ethiopia and Eritrea

Frances Pinter, PhD, Advisor to the Publishing Industry, formerly Publishing Director of the Soros Foundation (OSI) and Founder of Pinter Publishers

This invigorated Board has undertaken a useful review of our strategies and priorities, which is reflected in this Report.

The year ahead is full of promise. We have an excellent and committed staff team, and a more solid financial base for our work, thanks to the generosity of our donors.

We wish to thank all our supporters, pro bono lawyers, volunteers, committed partner organisations and the courageous survivors and their families, all of whom have helped to make this year such a success.

Joanna Glynn
Chair

Carla Ferstman
Director

REDRESS' VISION: A WORLD WITHOUT TORTURE

Mission

- To obtain justice for survivors of torture
- To hold accountable the governments and individuals who perpetrate torture
- To develop the means of ensuring compliance with international standards and securing remedies for victims

Strategy

REDRESS pursues its mission through casework, advocacy and capacity building:

Casework - Providing legal assistance to individuals and communities in securing their rights

Advocacy - With governments, parliaments, international organisations and the media

Capacity Building - Working in partnership with like-minded organisations around the world

Justice demands genuine, fair and accessible procedures that lead in practice to effective and enforceable measures of relief. This includes:

Restitution - helping to put the survivor back to their previous situation before they were violated (whilst it is recognised that torture cannot be 'undone,' measures of restitution in a torture case might include restoration of property or citizenship or reinstatement of employment);

Compensation - recompensing the survivor or his or her relatives for all the assessable moral and material losses arising from the violation;

Rehabilitation - including both physical and psychological rehabilitation as well as legal support;

Satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition - measures aimed at restoring dignity to survivors and dealing with the underlying cause of the violation. In the context of torture, this might include police vetting and training programmes, truth commissions and public inquiries, memorials, as well as criminal investigations and prosecutions and administrative sanctions.

Values

REDRESS prioritises the interests and perspectives of survivors in all aspects of its work. The highest priority in decisions and interventions is given to promoting survivors' well-being and the avoidance of further traumatising.

We made significant progress in meeting our objectives this year through a series of interlinked activities at the national and international levels. Despite the continued prevalence of torture and increased threats to the absolute prohibition against torture in recent years brought about by the belief of some that fighting terrorism requires us to break the rules, we continue to make important progress.

With REDRESS' help clients based in the United Kingdom and in a range of other countries where REDRESS is working have benefited from greater access to justice. Equally, the authoritative voices standing firm against torture became clearer and resonated more widely. Also, the synergies between local, regional and international organisations and other actors were fostered and developed, providing a more seamless web of support for torture survivors globally.

OUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN NUMBERS

- Over 50 active case files relating to more than 200 survivors before national and international courts;
- We work in more than 40 countries in all regions of the world;
- In the last year we have organised and/or participated as trainers in more than 30 training sessions worldwide;
- Over the past 12 months we have published and disseminated 11 reports and 8 newsletters translated into multiple languages, all available on our website;
- We have provided advice to countless lawyers and human rights groups.

All this and we're only a group of 8!

OUR WORK - WHAT WE DO AND HOW WE DO IT

There are four main emphases of our work used to advance our mission:

- ***Casework***: making a difference to individuals and communities directly
- ***Setting international standards***: making certain that new treaties, conventions and international bodies fully take account of victims' experiences and perspectives
- ***Avoiding torture without exception - a key campaign***: remaining vigilant in the face of attempts to water down the prohibition against torture in the fight against terrorism
- ***Collaborating to implement standards globally***: working with national counterparts around the world to ensure that international standards are applied locally, and helping to share the best practice of certain national systems with others undergoing similar challenges

CASEWORK

We advise torture survivors about legal avenues for reparation in national, regional and international jurisdictions and provide expert advice, referrals, litigation support and representation.

Our strategies are designed to meet as far as possible the needs and goals of our clients. We advance criminal prosecutions of alleged perpetrators, civil actions for reparation, and other possibilities such as apologies and formal acknowledgement and rehabilitative measures. REDRESS also intervenes as 'third-party' or 'amicus' in cases involving torture survivors' rights to remedies and reparation.

Our pool of clients continues to diversify. Many of our clients are based in the United Kingdom, either British nationals who were tortured whilst working abroad or refugees and asylum seekers fleeing torture in their home countries. Increasingly, as a result of the growing international recognition of REDRESS' specialised work, there has been a marked increase in requests of assistance from individuals and organisations in countries around the world.

In order to service these needs, REDRESS has collaborated with civil society groups in Africa, Asia, Central and South America, Europe and CIS countries and others. Currently, our cases address torture in the following countries:

Africa

Cameroon
Democratic Republic of Congo
Eritrea
Libya
Rwanda
Somalia
Sudan
Tanzania
Uganda
Zimbabwe

Asia

Bahrain
Bangladesh
India
Iran
Japan
Maldives
Philippines
Saudi Arabia
Sri Lanka
Syria

Eastern Europe

Russia

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina
Chile
Ecuador
Mexico
Peru
Venezuela

Western Europe and Other Countries

Greece
Spain
United Kingdom

Casework achievements during the year include:

- Intervening before the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Ramzy v. The Netherlands*, to uphold the absolute prohibition of torture. REDRESS, together with a number of other organisations involved in the case, argued that there are no circumstances which can justify sending an individual to torture. Mr. Ramzy is at risk of being sent to Algeria where he is said to face a real risk of torture.
- Assisting approximately 30 Bahraini torture victims to take part in a police investigation regarding systematic torture in Bahrain. REDRESS has worked with the Bahraini National Committee for Martyrs and Victims of Torture to expose the Government's faulty amnesty laws which prevent prosecutions and civil suits for torture and is assisting with international investigations relating to known perpetrators.
- Helping a British national tortured in Ecuador with the recovery of key documents about his time in prison, and working with him to prepare a claim to the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights. REDRESS' client was destitute and living on the streets on his return to the UK with a number of urgent medical problems. REDRESS assisted with referrals and has made a successful 'freedom of information act' request which has given it the required information to draft a legal petition to the Inter-American Commission.
- Helping a Chilean national with his application to the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights. REDRESS' client was tortured during the Pinochet-era, then forcibly deported to England. His extensive injuries have made it difficult for him to concentrate and he has been unable to learn English and integrate into the society. REDRESS' petition to the Inter-American Commission to force Chile to recognise the harm it caused to the survivor was successfully admitted, and we are now working on the merits of the case.
- Helping a Turkish national tortured by the Greek Coastguard with his application to the European Court of Human Rights. REDRESS' client was accosted and sexually assaulted by members of the Greek Coastguard. In a criminal trial relating to this and other incidents replete with procedural errors, the accused was found guilty of a lesser offence and given a suspended sentence. REDRESS is working with the client to ensure real and adequate justice for all the harm caused.
- Assisting Sudanese lawyers with an application to the Sudanese Constitutional Court challenging the immunities of security forces in torture cases. In Sudan, the police and the military can only be charged with a crime if their superiors agree to lift their immunity. In practise, this means that justice for torture caused by public officials is virtually non-existent. This challenge tests the very fabric of the Sudanese justice system and is an important marker for the strength of the Constitutional Court.
- After obtaining a successful judgment from the United Nations Human Rights Committee, helping a British national who was on death row in the Philippines to enforce the decision. The decision made a number of important findings, including that his mental suffering and anguish as a consequence of being sentenced to death was exacerbated by his treatment in, as well as the conditions of detention, resulting in long-term psychological damage to him amounting to torture. The Committee called on the Philippines to provide adequate compensation that takes into account the seriousness of the violation and the damage caused, and to undertake a comprehensive and impartial investigation into the issues raised by the detention, and to draw the appropriate penal and disciplinary consequences for those found responsible.
- Helping a dual Kuwaiti / British national who suffered torture in Kuwait with his application for disability benefits. REDRESS helped the client's counsel with efforts to seek a legal remedy for his torture before UK courts. This case was not successful and

the clients' living and social circumstances remain inadequate. REDRESS is working with the client to help him access an appropriate level of disability benefits to take into account his torture and physical needs.

- Assisting a Rwandan based organisation with their efforts to secure the investigation and prosecution of genocide suspects present in European countries. REDRESS continues to advocate for the United Kingdom and other European countries to meet their obligations under international law and ensure that claims against Rwandan genocide suspects are thoroughly investigated and prosecuted.
- Helping Peruvian lawyers supporting the family of a victim who was tortured to death by the police to analyse the adequacy of reparations. REDRESS is helping the *Comisión de Derechos Humanos* (COMISEDH) with their case before the Peruvian Courts by preparing a third party intervention (amicus) on the appropriate forms of reparation.
- Helping Indian lawyers and a human rights organisation working with them to prepare an intervention to the Indian Supreme Court on mass torture, disappearances and illegal cremations. REDRESS is helping the organisation Ensaaf (an organisation that works to end impunity and achieve justice for mass state crimes in Punjab, India) to progress this case.
- Supporting the case of British nationals tortured in Saudi Arabia to obtain an effective and enforceable remedy before United Kingdom courts. REDRESS began to provide support to the group of British nationals scapegoated for a series of Riyadh bombings in 2001 and 2002. REDRESS began working with their families when most were still detained, 2 under sentence of death. On their release, REDRESS worked side by side with the lawyers and intervened before each level of court to put forward the position that the Saudi Government and the officials most responsible should not be immune from British justice. REDRESS will seek to intervene before the European Court of Human Rights once the case is formally admitted.
- Intervened at the Appellate Committee of the United Kingdom House of Lords in favour of an Iraqi civilian who was tortured to death by British soldiers. REDRESS has intervened in the case of Baha Mousa, the Iraqi hotel worker who was tortured to death in British military custody in Iraq, since the earliest phases of the case, and intervened, together with a coalition of organisations, before the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords to press for accountability. The decision in the case is expected in autumn 2007.

SETTING INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

REDRESS' international standard setting programme focuses on identifying gaps in standards relating to reparation and promoting new instruments and laws as required.

The Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to Reparation:

After many years of rigorous lobbying by REDRESS and other civil society groups, the *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law* (the Principles) were adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Commission at its annual meeting in Geneva, March - April 05, in which it recommended that States take them into account and promote them. REDRESS played a central role in advocating for the adoption of this text and together with the coalition of nongovernmental organisations that was created to support the Principles, applauded this important achievement.

The Principles provide a key point of reference for significant developments in the field of reparations at the national and international level. The text confirms that remedies for gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law include the victim's right to equal and effective access to justice; adequate, effective and prompt reparation for harm suffered; and access to relevant information concerning violations and reparation mechanisms. The Principles also recognise that a victim of a gross violation of international human rights law or of a serious violation of international humanitarian law should have equal access to an effective judicial remedy as provided for under international law.

- In December 2006, the European Commission awarded REDRESS a three year contract to help implement the Principles in national contexts. The grant provides REDRESS with the capacity to work in collaboration with civil society groups in Peru, Russia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Uganda to implement the Principles.
- In March 2007, REDRESS collaborated with the Clemens Nathan Research Centre to host a conference at the Peace Palace, in The Hague, The Netherlands. The Conference, "**Reparations for Victims of Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes: Systems in Place and Systems in the Making**" brought together leading protagonists from the Conference on Material Claims Against Germany (Holocaust claims), national truth commissions, officials from the International Criminal Court, government and civil society representatives to consider the operational best practice of reparations programmes with a view to identifying tools for the future.
- Also in March 2007, REDRESS assisted in the drafting of the **Nairobi Declaration on Women's and Girls' Rights to a Remedy and Reparation**, an international instrument that addresses the particular circumstances, contexts and needs of women and girls in the face of massive gender-based violence and crimes against women during armed conflict.

The International Criminal Court

REDRESS is and has been a main supporter of the International Criminal Court's (ICC) innovative victims' mandate from the outset. As an anti-torture organisation with an emphasis on victims' rights, our interest in the ICC was clear from the start: Here was an opportunity to shape an institution as a benchmark for victims - the primary justice stakeholders, and incorporate standards of wide-ranging application not only before the Court, but in national systems around the world.

The Statute of the ICC recognises victims' right to physical and psychological protection and support. It also enables victims affected by the Court's work to participate in Court proceedings - not only as witnesses for the prosecution, but as independent stakeholders with a recognised right to present their views and concerns. Equally, the ICC Statute provides an opportunity for victims to apply for reparations to the Court and to benefit from a specially designated trust fund.

After successfully advocating for these key provisions to be included in the core mandate of the Court, REDRESS' work has shifted to implementation:

- We provide regular advice to ICC officials on the implementation of the victims' mandate. Recognising that the first cases before the ICC involved child soldiers, in September 2006, we published "*Victims, Perpetrators or Heroes? Child Soldiers before the International Criminal Court.*" This seminal Report considers the situation of child soldiers in Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda and provides a series of options for Court officials and others on how best to ensure that their distinct interests are taken into account. In the last year, REDRESS has also advised the Court on its system of victim participation and reparation, the engagement of legal representatives for victims, and the design of the Victims' Trust Fund. REDRESS has also provided input to States cooperating with the Court on their role in tracing, freezing and seizing assets for the benefit of victims.
- We are working closely with civil society groups in the countries under scrutiny by the Court: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan and Uganda. Our collaboration with these groups is intended to facilitate and enable the perspectives from the field to be taken on board by the ICC in The Hague, and to encourage the effective participation of victims in proceedings. In the course of the year, we have undertaken extensive outreach and training in Uganda, DRC and Sudan and collaborated closely with lawyers and civil society groups. REDRESS is assisting certain NGOs with applications to the International Criminal Court (ICC) on behalf of victims of conflict. Through REDRESS' ICC programme. We have disseminated a tri-annual bulletin on victims' rights available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic, and owing to the fast-paced jurisprudence of the Court, have begun to produce a monthly legal update on the Court's decisions affecting victims' rights.
- REDRESS coordinates the Victims' Rights Working Group, a network of over 300 national and international civil society groups and experts created in 1997 under the auspices of the NGO Coalition for the International Criminal Court. It was created by a number of international NGOs and experts and over the years has evolved to include NGOs from a wide array of countries around the world including those countries most intimately affected by the ICC. The Group and its member organisations continue to issue numerous position and background papers, participating in all key meetings with the Court and the Assembly of States Parties.

In July 2006, REDRESS received a three year grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to further its ICC programme. This is the second substantial grant from the MacArthur Foundation towards this work.

Promoting Universal Jurisdiction in the Europe

Torture is recognised to be such a heinous crime, that it is one of a limited category of crimes in international law in which all countries have an obligation to see that perpetrators do not escape justice. The United Nations Convention Against Torture requires States to: "*take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over such offences in cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory under its jurisdiction and it does not extradite him.*" REDRESS is working to see this principle implemented. It is pressing the European Union and its member States and affiliated countries to eradicate safe havens and tighten their laws and practices to ensure that investigations and prosecutions take place without politics or delay.

- In November 2006, REDRESS, in the context of a joint project with the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) on universal jurisdiction in Europe, organised a two day conference in the European Parliament in Brussels. The Conference, "*Fostering a European Approach to Serious International Crimes*", brought together government representatives from more than 20 European countries, policy makers and civil servants from European institutions, practitioners, academics and experts from civil society. The Conference considered how the EU as an institution and member States can ensure that safe havens are eradicated and international law obligations are implemented and exercised in practice;

- We are working closely with civil society organisations in Brussels to encourage EU institutions and governments to increase their support of and commitment to international justice mechanisms. In the course of the year, we have provided significant input for the Annual Report of the European Parliament on 'Human Rights in the World of 2006', succeeded in advocating for the organisation of an EU expert meeting on serious international crimes convened by the German Presidency of the EU and disseminated two newsletters on universal jurisdiction in Europe. We continue to reach out to some 300 key stakeholders and to provide updates of related developments all over the world via a universal jurisdiction listserv managed by REDRESS.

COLLABORATING TO IMPLEMENT STANDARDS GLOBALLY

A core area of REDRESS' work with national partners is to ensure that the right to reparation for torture and related crimes is implemented in practice. Our work in this area focuses on removing legal impediments by promoting greater ratification of relevant international conventions and treaties and ensuring that these are fully incorporated into domestic law.

Some of the typical challenges we face in this area include:

- **Inadequate laws** (such as a law that puts an unrealistic timeframe on victims' ability to raise complaints of torture or a law that states that certain high officials are immune from prosecution).
- **Absence of law**, where there is no law providing for compensation of torture, or no definition of torture in the criminal code are also issues addressed.
- **Institutional barriers**, often national police forces in countries where torture is endemic have insufficient training on standards to prevent and prohibit torture or poor track records in the investigation of torture allegations. At times prosecutors are unaware of the best practice of other countries with a similar legal framework or of recent cases at the international level.

Examples of recent work in this area include:

Sierra Leone - Sierra Leone's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) made extensive recommendations for reparation measures aimed at addressing the brutal consequences of the war. REDRESS was invited by the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA), the governmental agency identified by the TRC to implement its recommendations on reparations to assist it to address some of the preliminary technical issues and challenges that lie ahead in the implementation process. Following discussions with some of the key stakeholders of the reparations process, particularly through its attendance at a series of meetings in Freetown of the national task force that has been established to action the process, REDRESS produced a detailed action framework for the Government. We continue to liaise closely with the Government and other stakeholders on the implementation process.

Israel and the Occupied Territories - In the context of a project of the Italian Consortium of Solidarity, the Public Committee against Torture in Israel and others, REDRESS participated in a training workshop in Jerusalem and Ramallah on torture reporting. The workshop provided an opportunity to strategise on documentation practices and torture litigation in the region.

Uganda - Throughout the year, REDRESS collaborated with the African Centre for the Treatment of Victims of Torture, a Ugandan torture rehabilitation centre on a detailed baseline study on the situation of torture survivors in the country. The report, released in March 2007, evidenced a series of social, legal and security challenges facing survivors and outlined a series of measures for legal and institution reform. The report helped to frame a multi-year programme in Uganda aimed at securing reparation for survivors.

Ukraine - REDRESS co-sponsored, together with the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the Kherson Regional Charity and Health Foundation a Conference on Protection and Promotion of Human Rights through Provision of Legal Services. The conference brought together experts from Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe to discuss best practices in the provision of legal services in human rights cases.

Vietnam - As part of a project initiated by the Danish Institute of Human Rights, REDRESS has advised the Vietnam Institute of Human Rights and other Vietnamese stakeholders on the compatibility of Vietnamese law with the United Nations Convention against Torture. This work was undertaken in the context of discussions within Vietnam on the ratification of the Convention against Torture. Plans are underway to translate into Vietnamese REDRESS' 2006 Guide: "BRINGING THE INTERNATIONAL PROHIBITION OF TORTURE HOME: National Implementation Guide for the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment."

Zimbabwe - REDRESS' legal advisor Kevin Laue, also a founding member and former Chairperson of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR), was one of the lead facilitators in a ZLHR workshop on Combating Torture targeting lawyers, public prosecutors, magistrates and judges.

Prevention through Documentation - REDRESS is collaborating with the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), together with the World Medical Association, the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey, Physicians for Human Rights and a wide range of local partners in a project launched in 2003, to promote states' endorsement and implementation of the Istanbul Protocol (*Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*). The project targets Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Serbia, Sri Lanka and Uganda, and REDRESS has taken a leading role in producing legal training materials and curricula in furtherance of the programme.

AVOIDING TORTURE WITHOUT EXCEPTION

The current terrorist threat has posed significant challenges for civil society groups working on the eradication of torture worldwide. REDRESS' seminal report on counter-terrorism and torture (2004) has paved the way for its later work to safeguard the absolute prohibition against torture when countering terrorism.

The broad objectives of REDRESS' work in this area are as follows:

1. Ensuring governments' compliance with existing human rights treaty obligations such as the UN Convention against Torture by contributing legal analysis and a victims'-focused perspective to national and international public campaigns and processes;
2. Assisting individuals who suffered torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment as a result of counter-terrorism policies or practices, to obtain effective remedies and reparation.

Extraordinary Renditions

- REDRESS has advocated against the practice of 'extraordinary renditions' - the transferring of persons to, or placing them into the custody of, countries where there is a substantial likelihood that they will face torture. Reports suggest that the practice has also been used to transfer persons to US military bases and CIA prisons in foreign countries. Not only is torture a consequence of such transfers, but increasingly there is evidence that the transfers to such locations are undertaken with a view to using torture and other illegal interrogation techniques to gather evidence in the 'war on terror'.

- REDRESS intervened in a Commission of Inquiry that was established in Canada after one of its citizens, a dual Canadian Syrian national flying on a Canadian passport, was taken out of airport transit in the United States and rendered to Syria, where he spent a year in detention and was reportedly severely tortured.

- Following the allegations that the UK Government had passed information to US and Gambian officials which ultimately led to the rendition of Bisher Al Rawi and Jamil El Banna to Guantanamo Bay, REDRESS focused its evidence before the International Commission of Jurists' Eminent Jurists Panel in April 2006 on this case and the need for a public inquiry. Subsequently in September 2006 REDRESS presented a paper to

a conference on foreign policy and human rights at the International Institute for Strategic Studies on the case of UK residents in Guantanamo Bay, on the obligations of the Government to extend diplomatic protection to these residents, given their inability to rely on their countries of nationality and their close ties to the United Kingdom, and the need for the Government to enable the residents to return to the United Kingdom. REDRESS also arranged parliamentary questions on this subject.

Non-refoulement

In a human rights context, non-refoulement is an internationally recognised principle which prevents states and their officials from sending, expelling, returning or otherwise transferring an individual to a location where he or she may face torture. It is recognised as a non-derogable principle applicable in all circumstances, regardless of the nature of the activities the person concerned may have been engaged in, or their immigration status.

- REDRESS intervened together with a number of international NGOs in the case of **Ramzy v The Netherlands**, before the European Court of Human Rights, coordinated by INTERIGHTS. Mr. Ramzy is an Algerian national based in the Netherlands who claims that he will face torture if returned there. If successful, the arguments put by intervening governments will seriously undermine the principle that there is an absolute prohibition against torture, and of sending persons to torture.

- REDRESS co-organised with the Immigration Law Practitioners' Association (UK) a seminar entitled '*Non-refoulement Under Threat*'. The seminar, held at Matrix Chambers, brought together leading academics, practitioners and human rights advocates to discuss the threats to the principle of non-refoulement in the United Kingdom both in the context of counter-terrorism and more broadly as part of the crackdown against refugees and asylum seekers. Extensive materials were produced for conference participants and a report of the conference has been prepared, and is available on REDRESS' website.

OUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Evaluation of our work

After close to fifteen years supporting torture survivors, what have we achieved? Have we been successful? Are we meeting the most pressing challenges?

REDRESS hired an external consultant in mid 2006 to provide an independent view on our progress and to evaluate one of our largest multi-sectoral projects. She interviewed key stakeholders and counterparts, including some of our clients and assessed our outputs against key benchmarks. The evaluation concluded that:

- *“REDRESS has a particular niche in the human rights field, namely the issue of reparations for survivors of torture, which is both unique and useful and which other organisations would have difficulty filling if REDRESS were no longer involved; ...*
- *There were many comments at all levels about the tremendous amount of output from REDRESS with a small staff and limited budget. The approach of collaborating closely with other stakeholders, and in fact being a “driving force” for such collaboration, contributed to the efficiency of the research, advocacy and casework; ...*
- *External stakeholders agreed that seeking reparations for victims of torture will continue to be of great importance, perhaps increasingly so; ...*
- *The particular activities of REDRESS will continue to be of relevance, in particular the roles in monitoring and advising on cases and law reform at the national level, and representing these interests at the international level. A number of civil society groups, particularly those based in the south, would in fact strongly welcome a much higher level of activity by REDRESS.”*

Future plans

In the second half of the year, REDRESS trustees and staff came together for a series of exchanges and brainstorming sessions on what we do and how we do it. As part of this process, we considered our strategies and goals, as well as the external environments in which we work.

There are no fundamental changes to our goals and how we achieve them, however, the organisation is cognisant of the need to:

- maximise the reach of its outputs to stakeholders globally;
- incorporate more directly media and public awareness into its work programmes;
- extend its work with local counterparts;
- maintain a firm stance on the absolute prohibition against torture, and resist and challenge the most recent threats to this fundamental principle.

OUR SUPPORTERS

Funders

REDRESS is indebted for funding this year to:

EC EIHDR programme
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Ford Foundation
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
Comic Relief
City Parochial Foundation
IRCT
AMANI Trust
EC AGIS programme
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust
AJAHMA Trust
Oxfam NOVIB Netherlands
The Bromley Trust
Hilden Charitable Fund
A B Charitable Trust

Many of our funders, such as the Bromley Trust, the Hilden Charitable Fund, and the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture have continued to support REDRESS for many years, and their commitment to the organisation and its aims has been so important to REDRESS' stability and success. Within the year, the European Commission and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation renewed important multi-year grants for our work on reparation for torture and the International Criminal Court, respectively, and we are so grateful for their continued interest in and support of our work. Also this year, REDRESS has expanded its circle of funders to include new foundations such as the City Parochial Fund, a UK based Foundation which is supporting REDRESS' work with torture survivors in the London-area, and Oxfam NOVIB, which is providing support to REDRESS' work to guarantee the absolute prohibition against torture while countering terrorism. We are especially grateful to them for their interest in our work.

We are also very grateful to the many individuals who supported our work this year. This year, we have received £7,906 (2006 - £9,964) from individual donations, many from long-term supporters of the organisation, some from newer contacts and as a result of sporting and other events. REDRESS supporters raised a record sum through marathons and other sporting events. This helped draw wider attention to our cause and raised key resources for our work. Thanks to Sam Rye, Danny Fitzgerald, Alex Gutteridge and Andrew Sutherland for raising about £2,000 for us in the British 10k on 2nd July 2006 and to Julian Mitford for raising close to £1,500 for us in the Ballbuster Duathlon in October 2006.

Volunteers and interns

The Trustees would also like to record their appreciation of the more than 50 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 a wide array of countries, who have contributed substantially to our work. Many of REDRESS' legal interns and volunteers come from international law programmes at leading universities in the UK and abroad. These graduates have worked with us on legal applications on behalf of victims of torture and related crimes and on complex legal research for reports and advocacy initiatives played a central role in our legal applications. Interns tend to stay with REDRESS from 3-6 months, usually on a part-time basis, and work integrally with the staff.

In the past year, we have expanded our volunteer programme to welcome administration, fundraising and graphic design experts to our core volunteer areas, and this continues to have a tremendous impact. Fundraising volunteer Matt Birkinshaw took a lead in enabling REDRESS to develop a sporting event programme, which has greatly augmented our capacity. Cassie McDaniel, a graphic designer single-handedly transformed our programme website for the Victims' Rights Working Group (www.vrwg.org), making it much more user-friendly and accessible.

Support from the legal community

We would also like to make special mention of the numerous barristers, solicitors and academics that have supported our work over the year. Much of our intervention work in the United Kingdom is facilitated by a series of committed barristers and solicitors that have been helping our work over the years. Our work on securing civil and criminal remedies for survivors of torture and related crimes in the United Kingdom, our responses to key issues such as the accountability of the UK military for the alleged torture to death of Iraqi civilians and the use of UK airspace in alleged 'extraordinary rendition' flights has all been advanced with the support of UK barristers and solicitors. The legal profession has also supported our work on the International Criminal Court and the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and with interventions in a variety of countries.

We are particularly grateful for the support this year of Raju Bhatt (Bhatt Murphy Solicitors) Michael Birnbaum QC, Peter Carter QC, Alexander Glassbrook, Sudhanshu Swaroop (through the Bar Human Rights Committee); Keir Starmer QC, Richard Hermer, Mark Henderson, Joseph Middleton, Peter Morris, Laura Dubinsky, Steven Powles, Azeem Suterwalla (Doughty Street Chambers) Charles Banner of Landmark Chambers, Sapna Malik of Leigh Day Solicitors, Stephen Fietta, Neil McDonald Omar Shah and Robert Volterra of Latham and Watkins; Alexander Orakhelashvili (Oxford University) and Colin Warbrick (University of Birmingham)

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The Board of Trustees confirms that the annual report and financial statements of the charity comply with current statutory requirements, the requirements of the charity's governing document and the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" issued in March 2005.

The charity may by Ordinary Resolution in General Meeting appoint any person who is willing to act to be a Trustee, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional Trustee. At every third Annual General Meeting thereafter all the Trustees shall retire from office. Retiring Trustees are eligible for re-election. Trustees are recruited personally by existing members for their legal knowledge, experience of and interest in the charity's work. Trustees receive an induction programme which involves meetings with all of the charity's staff and consultants and is intended to inform them of the charity's work and objectives.

The Board of Trustees is responsible, *inter alia*, for setting and overseeing the overall direction, policies and finances of the charity. It has the power from time to time to adopt and make, alter or revoke, bye-laws for the regulation of the charity and otherwise for the purposes for which the charity is established, so long as such bye-laws are consistent with the Memorandum or Articles of Association. 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 objectives since the last annual report. REDRESS plans to continue the activities as outlined above in the forthcoming years subject to satisfactory funding arrangements.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Financial performance

The charity had net incoming resources on unrestricted funds of £118,508 for the year (2006 outgoing resources of £52,237). Together with the accumulated surplus brought forward from previous years but after transfers to restricted funds, the charity now has an accumulated surplus on unrestricted funds of £90,173 (2006 - £11,848). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2007 amounted to £221,573 (2006 £41,354), following net incoming resources for the year of £140,036 (2006 outgoing resources of £59,968). This is sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided. Within this figure are restricted funds in deficit, as explained in Note 11.

The Trustees have devoted a considerable amount of time to developing the charity's fundraising strategy and this has resulted in a 46% increase in unrestricted income. In addition, the charity was notified that it was a beneficiary of a significant legacy including property and investment assets. The charity prudently has included £100,000 of this income in this year, knowing that probate has been granted, and will recognise income in excess of that level as it is received over the coming 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

The Trustees have an established policy whereby the unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets ('the free reserves') held by the charity should be between 1 and 3 months of the resources expended. At present the free reserves stand at £86,417 (2006 £6,541). Following the receipt of a legacy, the Trustees are reviewing their Reserves policy with a view to maximising the benefits of that income for the future sustainability of the charity.

Risk management

The Trustees had earlier identified that the main risks are not meeting fundraising targets and ensuring that funders' accountability requirements continue to be met. Following the receipt of a legacy and the achievement of the Director in generating grant funding for the next three years, the Trustees are reviewing their risk management policy to ensure that it takes into account the reduced financial risks to the charity.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company and charity law require the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- 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; and
- 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 which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. 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.

So far as each of the Trustees are aware at the time the report is approved:

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

Events since the end of the year

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

Auditors

The auditors, haysmacintyre, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985.

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

Joanna Glynn QC
Chair of the Board of Trustees

4th July 2007

Independent auditor's report to the members of the Redress Trust

We have audited the financial statements of The Redress Trust for the year ended 31 March 2007 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating, the Income and Expenditure account), the Balance Sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out therein and the requirements of the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

The responsibilities of the Trustees (who are also the directors of The Redress Trust for the purposes of Company Law) for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the charitable company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding trustees' remuneration and transactions with the charitable company is not disclosed.

We read the Trustees' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charitable company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to smaller charities, of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2007 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, in the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the trustees' report is consistent with the financial statements.

haysmacintyre
Fairfax House
15 Fulwood Place
London, WC1V 6AY

4th July 2007

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31st March 2007

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2007 £	Total 2006 £
Incoming resources					
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds</i>					
Voluntary income					
Donations		77,862	-	77,862	60,315
Legacies		100,000	-	100,000	-
Gifts in Kind		-	-	-	3,701
Investment Income		2,047	-	2,047	4,578
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i> 2					
Grants receivable:					
Intl Standards and Access to Justice		-	328,136	328,136	275,987
International Criminal Court		-	141,878	141,878	4,895
Access to Justice in the UK		-	31,900	31,900	17,150
EU Responses to International Crime		-	-	-	29,998
State Immunity Project		-	-	-	12,943
Istanbul Protocol Implementation Project		-	-	-	250
Training and other income		12,440	-	12,440	1,241
Total incoming resources		192,349	501,914	694,263	411,058
Resources expended					
<i>Costs of generating funds</i>					
Costs of generating voluntary income		1,410	-	1,410	665
<i>Charitable activities</i> 3					
Intl Standards and Access to Justice		35,944	209,196	245,140	344,464
International Criminal Court		15,705	87,711	103,416	57,304
Access to Justice in the UK		6,015	33,596	39,611	10,595
EU Responses to International Crime		5,618	31,375	36,993	2,237
State Immunity Project		-	-	-	32,149
Torture Survivors Handbook		-	-	-	7,732
GROTIUS II		-	-	-	4,296
Istanbul Protocol Implementation Project		-	-	-	281
Governance	4	9,149	-	9,149	3,572
Total charitable activities		72,431	361,878	434,309	462,630
Total resources expended		73,841	361,878	435,719	463,295
Net Incoming/(outgoing) resources	5	118,508	140,036	258,544	(52,237)
Fund balances brought forward at 1 st April 2006		11,848	41,354	53,202	105,439
Transfers between funds		(40,183)	40,183	-	-
Fund balances carried forward at 31st March 2007		90,173	221,573	311,746	53,202

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2007 or 2006 other than those included in the statement of financial activities. The notes on pages 20 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2007

	Note	£	2007 £	£	2006 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible fixed assets	7		3,756		5,307
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	8	259,358		10,303	
Cash at bank and in hand		76,164		58,758	
Total current assets		<u>335,522</u>		<u>69,061</u>	
CREDITORS: falling due within one year	9	(27,532)		(21,166)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>307,990</u>		<u>47,895</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>311,746</u>		<u>53,202</u>
REPRESENTED BY:					
	11				
Restricted funds			221,573		41,354
Unrestricted funds			90,173		11,848
			<u>311,746</u>		<u>53,202</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 4th July 2007 and signed on its behalf by:

Joanna Glynn QC
Chair

Charles Nall MBA ACA
Hon Treasurer

The notes on pages 20 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2007

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the principal accounting policies, all of which have been applied consistently throughout the year and with the preceding year, is set out below:

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, on the going concern basis and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" published in January 2005 and with applicable accounting standards. The financial statements include the results of the charity's operations which are described in the Board of Trustees' Report and all of which are continuing.

The charity has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

1.2 Company status

The charity is a company limited by guarantee. The members of the company are the Board of Trustees named on Page 1. 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

1.5 Resources expended

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 costs cannot be directly attributed to particular activities they have been allocated using the ACEVO Full Cost Recovery Model.

Governance costs are those not attributable to direct expenditure and have been incurred in ensuring compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

1.6 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	-	25%	Straight line
Fixtures & fittings	-	15%	Straight line

1.7 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.

1.8 Pensions

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the charity to the fund in respect of the year.

1.9 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 appropriate headings.

2. INCOMING RESOURCES FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2007	Total Funds 2006
	£	£	£	£
<i>International Standards and Access to Justice Programme</i>				
EC EIDHR	-	122,531	122,531	-
European Community ITS AJR Prog	-	65,553	65,553	251,591
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	50,929	50,929	20,081
Oxfam NOVIB	-	50,000	50,000	-
Comic Relief	-	20,000	20,000	-
Christian Solidarity Worldwide	-	12,059	12,059	-
AMANI Trust	-	6,974	6,974	1,914
Other	-	90	90	6,101
<i>International Criminal Court Project</i>				
John D. and Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation	-	116,254	116,254	-
Ford Foundation	-	24,324	24,324	-
Other	-	1,300	1,300	-
John D. and Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation (re DR Congo)	-	-	-	4,895
<i>Access to Justice in the UK</i>				
City Parochial Foundation	-	17,600	17,600	-
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	14,300	14,300	7,150
AJAHMA Trust	-	-	-	10,000
<i>EU Responses to International Crime</i>				
European Community AGIS Programme	-	-	-	29,998
<i>State Immunity Project</i>				
Nuffield Foundation	-	-	-	12,943
<i>Other</i>				
Training & Consultancy	12,440	-	12,440	-
Publication sales	-	-	-	1,241
	12,440	501,914	514,354	342,464

3. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Staff Costs £	Other Costs £	Apportioned Support Costs £	Total 2007 £	Total 2006 £
Costs of generating funds	-	1,410	-	1,410	665
Charitable activities					
Intl Standards and Access to Justice	134,404	74,792	35,944	245,140	344,464
International Criminal Court Project	61,543	26,168	15,705	103,416	57,304
Access to Justice in the UK	30,397	3,199	6,015	39,611	10,595
EU Responses to International Crime	21,262	10,113	5,618	36,993	2,237
State Immunity Project	-	-	-	-	32,149
Torture Survivors Publications	-	-	-	-	7,732
Grotius II	-	-	-	-	4,296
Istanbul Protocol Implementation	-	-	-	-	281
Governance	-	9,149	-	9,149	3,572
Total	247,606	124,831	63,282	435,719	463,295

Apportioned support costs include the following costs, allocated to activities using the ACEVO Full Cost Recovery model:

Cost pool	2007 £	2006 £
Staff costs	34,976	21,609
Casework costs	4,114	-
Communications costs	887	2,926
Office costs	4,150	6,910
Premises costs	19,155	18,425
Total	63,282	49,870

4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

Governance costs include:

	2007 £	2006 £
Audit and accountancy services	5,780	1,766
Legal costs	224	1,806
Bank charges	1,796	-
Loan interest	1,349	-
	9,149	3,572

5. NET INCOMING/ (OUTGOING) RESOURCES

Net incoming/(outgoing) resources are stated after charging:

	2007 £	2006 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,551	3,237
Auditors remuneration		
Audit services	6,218	4,826
Other services	-	597
Operating leases	19,155	26,811
	<u>26,374</u>	<u>35,471</u>

6. STAFF COSTS

	2007 £	2006 £
Wages and salaries	142,894	170,526
Social security costs	14,960	21,277
Pension and other costs	11,389	15,890
Temporary, contract and non-UK staff costs	113,339	16,396
	<u>282,582</u>	<u>224,089</u>

No employee received remuneration exceeding £60,000 in the year (2006 nil).

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

	2007	2006
Project staff	4	4
Support staff	2	2
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

No trustees (2006 nil) received any remuneration in respect of their role as trustees. No trustees (2006 nil) claimed reimbursement of expenses during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2007

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office Equipment £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 st April 2006	15,921	6,330	22,251
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	4,285	859	5,144
At 31 st March 2007	<u>11,636</u>	<u>5,471</u>	<u>17,107</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 st April 2006	13,635	3,310	16,945
Charge for the year	630	921	1,551
Disposals	4,286	859	5,145
At 31 st March 2007	<u>9,979</u>	<u>3,372</u>	<u>13,351</u>
Net Book Value			
At 31 st March 2007	<u>1,603</u>	<u>2,153</u>	<u>3,756</u>
At 31 st March 2006	<u>2,286</u>	<u>3,020</u>	<u>5,306</u>

8. DEBTORS

	2007 £	2006 £
Due within one year		
Grants receivable	150,818	2,696
Other debtors	7,350	6,692
Prepayments	1,190	915
Accrued income	100,000	-
	<u>259,358</u>	<u>10,303</u>

9. CREDITORS

	2007 £	2006 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	9,160	7,154
Accruals	5,595	4,569
Social security and other taxes	12,888	9,443
	<u>27,532</u>	<u>21,166</u>

10. DEFERRED INCOME

	2007 £	2006 £
At 1 st April	-	3,500
Released to incoming resources	-	(3,500)
Deferred in the year	-	-
At 31 st March	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

11. FUND MOVEMENTS

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:

International Standards and Access to Justice Programme

This programme supports much of the charity's international casework, law reform and advocacy activities. The charity's main programme, it is supported by the EC, the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, Comic Relief, Oxfam NOVIB and UK trust funders.

International Criminal Court Project

This project supports the charity's work to increase victims' participation and access to the International Criminal Court. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and Ford Foundation have funded the project.

Access to Justice in the UK Project

This project supports the charity's UK casework and advocacy programme. The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, City Parochial Foundation and the AJAHMA Trust have funded this work.

EU Responses to International Crimes

This project supports the charity's work to ensure adequate EU responses to international crimes. The EC AGIS programme has funded this work.

State Immunity Project

This was a research project on the application of state immunity to serious violations of human rights, including torture. The Nuffield Foundation funded the project, now completed.

Istanbul Protocol Implementation Project

This project supports work on the implementation of this important protocol on the documentation of torture. The International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims has supported REDRESS' involvement in the project.

Torture Survivors Handbook

Under the objective of Research and Information, this project supported the publication of information for those who have been tortured that are based in the UK. The Lloyds TSB Foundation funded the project, now completed.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2007

	Balance 1 st April 2006 £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 st March 2007 £
Restricted funds					
Intl Standards and Access to Justice	(10,212)	328,136	209,196	40,042	148,770
International Criminal Court Project	15,846	141,878	87,711	141	70,154
Access to Justice in the UK	7,714	31,900	33,596	-	6,018
EU Responses to International Crime	28,006	-	31,375	-	(3,369)
Total restricted funds	41,354	501,914	361,878	40,183	221,573
Unrestricted funds					
General fund	11,848	192,349	73,841	(40,183)	90,173
Total unrestricted funds	11,848	192,349	73,841	(40,183)	90,173
Total funds	53,202	694,263	435,719	-	311,746

Transfers between funds

The transfer from Unrestricted Funds to Restricted Funds represents balances required to reconcile completed project funds. The transfer to International Standards and Access to Justice represents the REDRESS contribution to the EC funded programme.

Restricted funds in deficit

Funds representing grants from Comic Relief (for International Access to Justice) and the European Community AGIS project (Responses to Serious Crimes) will end in May/June 2007 but have retained percentages (Comic Relief 20%, AGIS 30%) which are not receivable by the charity until completion of the grant.

12. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 31 st March 2007 £	Total Funds 31 st March 2006 £
Fund balances at 31 st March 2007 are represented by:				
Tangible fixed assets	3,756	-	3,756	5,307
Current assets	89,963	245,134	335,097	69,061
Current liabilities	(3,546)	(23,561)	(27,218)	(21,166)
	90,173	221,573	311,746	53,202

13. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the end of the period there were no capital commitments or other financial commitments for which full provision has not been made in these financial statements (2006 nil).

14. OPERATING LEASES

Operating lease rentals of £26,811 (2006 £26,811) were payable in respect of properties and equipment held under leases in the year. In the coming year, the charity is committed to paying the following amounts in respect of operating leases, expiring:

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	£	£	£	£
From one to five years	<u>13,823</u>	<u>28,346</u>	<u>1,583</u>	<u>1,583</u>

15. PENSION SCHEMES

The charity operates a defined contribution policy in respect of its employees. Individuals are encouraged to establish their own schemes to which the charity contributes. Pension contributions for two members of staff have been accrued for the year pending establishment of schemes for those individuals.

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), Chair
 Stephanie Deckrosh (USA)
 Charles Nall (UK), Treasurer
 Professor Naomi Roht-Arriaza (USA)
 Professor Dinah Shelton (USA)
 Professor David Weissbrodt (USA)
 Baroness D'Souza CMG (UK) is Secretary

WHO'S WHO AT REDRESS

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Frances Pinter PhD (appointed 19th Sept 2006)

Staff

Carla Ferstman	Director and Company Secretary
Siam Ahmed	Administrator
Mariana Goetz	ICC Programme Advisor
Kevin Laue	Legal Advisor
Lorna McGregor	International Legal Advisor (as of June 2007)
Lutz Oette	National Implementation and Capacity Building Advisor
Juergen Schurr	Project Coordinator EC AGIS
Michelle Willis	Finance Manager
Nigel Scott	Finance Consultant

Auditors

haysmacintyre
Fairfax House
15 Fulwood Place
London, WC1V 6AY

Bankers

Unity Trust Bank
Nine Brindleyplace
Birmingham B1 2HB

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

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