



*Seeking Reparation for Torture Survivors*

# THE REDRESS TRUST

BOARD OF TRUSTEES' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2008

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# MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR AND THE DIRECTOR

## Message from the Chair, Sir Emyr Jones Parry GCMG, PhD, FInstP

Torture is something we all instinctively abhor. It is cruel and debasing; it causes immense human suffering, and brings out the worst of humankind. International law recognises that there is never an excuse to torture; it is always illegal, always impermissible as it offends our sense of justice and diminishes respect for the rule of law.

Yet, as REDRESS' work evidences, torture continues to be practiced around the world. In some countries it is a common tool of law enforcement, in others it is used as a weapon to humiliate, to terrorise or to control. Its use in counter-terrorism is not a new phenomenon; however the post 9-11 context has revived debates about 'necessity,' 'ticking bombs' and the 'need' to balance core, inalienable human rights with states' national security interests. These debates should not side-track us from the absolute prohibition against torture, something which the international community has fought hard to have recognised, and we must now fight firmly to maintain. Some say that the ends justify the means, that torture can be 'permissible' in certain circumstances. This is a slippery slope. If we do not adhere to the fundamental principle of the absolute prohibition of torture, then our very morals and values are threatened.

I was delighted to join REDRESS as its Chair in January 2008. I have had a long career in government and diplomacy working to solve problems throughout the world, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to give something back, to work with the dedicated team at REDRESS to help end torture. We are working to advance accountability for torture, build respect for the rule of law, and are helping to give specific voice to survivors' concerns in the process. I believe that this work is important. It is vital that REDRESS is there as a haven, to assist survivors, to maintain excellence and stand up for law and decency. This *does* make a difference, and it is essential that pressure is maintained if not increased, so governments do the right thing.

I am so appreciative of and wish to thank all who have recognised the significance of what we are doing here at REDRESS and have provided much needed legal, moral and financial support. This work would not have been possible without the dedication and commitment of our staff and volunteers, the institutions and individuals who fund our work, and my fellow Board members. I feel privileged to be part of REDRESS and look forward to helping it to make a difference in the ongoing fight against torture.

## Message from the Director, Carla Ferstman

This year has been busy and challenging. It is marked by a sizable increase in the numbers of individuals and communities that we have helped through legal challenges and related support. This is as a result of the growing awareness of our work and our greater engagement and partnership with local civil society groups in a range of countries worldwide, in particular Democratic Republic of Congo, Nepal, Peru, Russia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda.

We also worked to promote international standards on victims' rights to justice, in particular before international criminal tribunals. Additionally, we have fostered legal and institutional reforms at national, regional and international levels aimed at ensuring accountability for torture and related crimes.

I hope you find this Annual Report interesting. It details the breadth and range of our achievements this past year. Our work has continued to evolve in the face of the changing external environment in which torture is practiced, though the heart of what we do is unchanged; we are working to eradicate torture by helping survivors' exercise their rights to justice, promoting accountability and adherence to international standards.

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.

# 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.

## OUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS THIS YEAR IN BRIEF

- Our work covers torture and related crimes in more than 50 countries in all regions of the world;
- We have over 50 active case files relating to more than 957 survivors before national and international courts;
- We prepared legal submissions in numerous cases before a variety of jurisdictions, both national and international, including the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; the European Court of Human Rights; the Cambodia Extraordinary Chambers; the UN Human Rights Committee, the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances;
- We organised and/or participated as trainers in training sessions worldwide, including sessions in Croatia; Darfur; Democratic Republic of Congo; Israel/Palestine; the Netherlands; the Philippines; Romania; Russia; Spain; Sri Lanka; Uganda; United Kingdom;
- We published and disseminated 16 reports and briefings and 10 newsletters and updates translated into multiple languages, all available on our website;
- We provided advice to countless lawyers and human rights groups.

## 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
- **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
- **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

## 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.

These cases are important to the individuals and communities directly concerned, however they also serve an additional purpose of advancing the rule of law in the fight against torture worldwide. Each case in which a prosecution for torture is secured, or in which compensation and other remedies are agreed signals to would-be torturers that the practice is no longer condoned.

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:

#### Torture Survivors in Africa

Algeria

Cameroon

Democratic Republic of Congo

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Lybia

Rwanda

Somalia

Sudan

Uganda

Zimbabwe

#### *Examples of our work in support of torture survivors in Africa include:*

- Assisted a **Cameroonian human rights activist** with his claim to the UN Human Rights Committee. The client was held in incommunicado detention for 18 months during which he was subjected to an array of torture and other ill-treatment including: being stripped naked and beaten on the soles of the feet with a machete with his chained legs forcibly stretched out; forced to dance on sharp gravel singing in praise of the President; dripping melted plastic on his bare thighs; suspended upside down from an iron bar between the backs of his knees, and beaten on the soles of his bare feet.

- Assisted a young woman in the **Ogaden region of Ethiopia** who was tortured and hanged from a tree (the tree branch broke allowing her to escape) with her attempts to secure asylum.

- Assisted partners in Sudan who are working on the case of **Professor Farouq Mohamed Ibrahim El Nour** who was tortured in 1989. REDRESS prepared two submissions on the compatibility of Sudanese legislation on immunities for officials and statutes of limitation with relevant international standards for use in a petition submitted to the Sudanese Constitutional Court.

- Assisted the Amel Centre Al Fasher (Darfur) with a submission on the compatibility of emergency legislation in a case in which 19 persons from the **Abushauk camp for internally displaced persons in Al Fasher** were arrested and tortured.

- Assisted **Rwandan survivors of the genocide**, together with the organisation African Rights, to be in contact with foreign investigators working on prosecutions of genocide suspects throughout Europe.

- Assisting a **Rwandese national** who was arbitrarily detained, held incommunicado for several years and tortured in Uganda. Amongst the torture practices meted out on him; he was ironed whilst within a vat of ghee to heat internal organs; his testicles were tied with a rope then tied to a car; he was repeatedly shown dead bodies of torture victims and told that this would be his fate and he was strung upside down for prolonged periods). REDRESS is working to facilitate the client's transfer to a location in which he could benefit from specialised medical care and rehabilitation, and is working to encourage the Rwandan Government to take up the case diplomatically.

- Together with the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative in **Uganda**, progressed a series of torture claims currently before the Ugandan Human Rights Commission.

#### *Examples of our work in support of torture survivors in Asia / Middle East include:*

- Assisted a Nepalese NGO to bring a case to the UN Human Rights Committee on behalf of a villager **accused of being a Maoist**, who was tortured by members of the Nepalese army.

- Intervened as a third party (amicus curiae) before the **Cambodian Extraordinary Chambers**, in the case of NUON Chea, generally known as 'Brother Number Two' in the Khmer Rouge regime under which countless Cambodians were tortured and killed. The intervention focused on the rights of victims to participate in pre-trial hearings of the Chambers.

- Together with an American-based organization working on Punjab issues (Ensaaf), brought 32 cases of disappearances perpetrated in the state of **Punjab, India** from 1984 to 1995 to the attention of the United Nations Working Group on Enforced Disappearances. REDRESS and ENSAAF are also advising on a case before the Indian Human Rights Commission and Indian Supreme Court relating to torture, enforced disappearances and mass cremations in Punjab during the same period.

#### Survivors tortured in Asia / Middle East

Bahrain

Cambodia

India

Iran

Kuwait

Maldives

Nepal

Philippines

Saudi Arabia

Sri Lanka

- Assisted the Asian Legal Resource Centre with several applications to the United Nations Human Rights Committee regarding **individuals tortured in Sri Lanka**. The cases focused on delays in the investigation and prosecution of torture cases, challenges with witness protection and the levels of compensation in torture cases.

### Survivors tortured in Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina  
Chile  
Ecuador  
Peru

### *Examples of our work in support of torture survivors in Latin America and the Caribbean include:*

- Appeared before the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights in Washington, D.C. in a hearing in respect of our client, who was tortured in and forcibly expelled from **Chile** during the Pinochet-era
- Submitted a third party intervention (amicus curiae) to the **Peruvian Supreme Court** in respect of a case relating to an individual who was tortured to death by police officers in Lima.

### *Examples of our work in Russia:*

- Assisted our partner, the Nizhny Novgorod Committee against Torture (NNCAT) with an application to the European Court of Human Rights in relation to an individual who was tortured by Russian police. Our intervention focused on the failure of the Prosecutors' office to open a timely investigation.

### Survivors tortured in Eastern Europe / CIS

Russia

- Assisted NNCAT with an application to the European Court of Human Rights in which 99 victims' rights were violated (right to life, prohibition of torture (various forms of ill-treatment, disappearances, burning down of houses), arbitrary arrest, lack of fair trial, violation of right to family life, right to property, discrimination and a lack of effective remedies) as a result of the exactions of a Russian Army Unit in an Avar village.

### Western Europe and Other Countries

Greece  
Sweden  
United Kingdom  
United States of America

### *Examples of our work in support of torture survivors in Western Europe and other Countries:*

- Helped a Turkish man **raped by Greek Coastguard in Crete** to apply to the European Court of Human Rights.
- Advocated **Sweden** to implement the recommendations of the United Nations and afford a remedy to two individuals it illegally rendered to Egypt and to allow an Uighur refugee who had been in Guantanamo to go to Sweden where his family is located.

- Encouraged the **UK Government** to institute an independent public inquiry into the role of the British military in Iraq in the torture and death of Baha Mousa and others.

## SETTING INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

REDRESS' international standard setting programme focuses on identifying gaps in standards relating to reparation and promoting new instruments and laws, or clarifying existing standards as required. This year, our work focused on the following:

### The International Criminal Court

REDRESS is and has been a main supporter of the International Criminal's 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:

- **REDRESS is assisting certain NGOs with applications to the International Criminal Court (ICC) on behalf of victims of conflict.** In the year, we worked with lawyers representing victims to collect evidence from victims on the nature of their victimisation and to perfect their application forms. We also worked on a range of court filings involving victims' participation in ICC hearings, including on issues relating to victim protection, the system of legal aid for victims and the Court's application procedures.
- **We provide regular advice and suggestions to ICC officials on the implementation of the victims' mandate.** In October 2007, REDRESS' ICC Programme Advisor worked with the Court's Public Information Section to develop its outreach strategy on Sudan. During the year, we provided input on the ICC's Strategic Plan as it related to victims, the Registry's plans for common legal representatives and contributed to discussions on proposed amendments to the system of legal aid. Also, we participated in the 4<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Victims' Trust Fund Board of Directors. Here, we provided input to the Board on the importance of mapping victims' communities to assess priority needs. We also provided input on the framework for the Trust Fund's earliest interventions and the enhancement of its public profile.
- 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 with victims' communities in Uganda, DRC and Sudan and collaborated closely with lawyers and civil society groups. We facilitated three workshops in **Lira, Gulu and Soroti (Uganda)** with grassroots civil society groups operating in the North of the country. This led to the creation of the **Ugandan Victims' Rights Working Group** - a network of organisations working to promote victims rights in Uganda that REDRESS actively supports. By the end of the year, this loose network had transformed itself into a local NGO: the **Ugandan Victims Rights Foundation**. The Group has considered the implications for victims of the Ugandan peace process, and has issued recommendations on the Agreement on accountability and reconciliation. In **Democratic Republic of Congo**, we held training workshops throughout the East of the country, in **Beni, Bunia, Mahagi and Ndrele**. REDRESS participated in trainings in **Al Fasher, Darfur** organised by UNDP in June 2007, and travelled to **Khartoum** in both February and March 2007 as part of further capacity building and advocacy initiatives.
- **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.
- **Outreach and Information:** We disseminated a tri-annual bulletin on victims' rights available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic, as well as periodic legal updates on the Court's decisions affecting victims' rights. As part of our coordination of the Victims' Rights Working Group, we released **Guidelines for Intermediaries on Victim Protection**, which provide standards of good practice for lawyers, civil society groups working with victims and other intermediaries involved in some way in the context of proceedings before the ICC. The Guidelines recognise the various actors who may come in contact with victims and the multiple risks and challenges arising from such contacts, and are aimed at fostering the positive engagement of victims in the ICC process in a way that respects their need for safety, security and dignity.

## Ending Safe Havens - promoting common standards and best practice

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 countries to eradicate safe havens for torture and related crimes and tighten

their laws and practices to ensure that investigations and prosecutions take place without politics or delay.

- In May 2007, we participated in a meeting of the **EU Network of Contact Points in respect of persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes**, which considered the challenge of detection, investigation and prosecution of Rwandese genocide suspects within Europe and led to further sharing of information between Network members on evidence and practice.
- In June 2007, we participated in **Interpol's third International Expert Meeting on genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity**. The meeting which took place in Ottawa, Canada brought together more than 110 law enforcement and judicial delegates from 30 member countries, as well as representatives of international criminal tribunals and various NGOs.

## Clarifying International Standards

Often, international standards may exist, but they can lack clarity and so might inhibit states and others from applying them, leading to contradictory Government practices and inconsistent jurisprudence.

- REDRESS provided detailed input to the **UN Committee against Torture**, the official interpretive body of the **UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment**, on the preparation of its general comment on Article 2 of the Convention, which covers the obligation of states to prevent torture and the absence of justifications for torture.
- REDRESS provided submissions to the **European Commission**, in response to its call for comments on its **Green Paper on diplomatic and consular protection** of Union citizens in third countries, which was prepared with a view to developing EU wide standards. We focused on the challenges facing survivors in seeking the intervention of their governments before, during or after having been tortured abroad, looking in particular at (i) the scope of protection for citizens; (ii) protection to be afforded to long-term residents and others in need of protection; and (iii) practical measures aimed at ensuring adequate consular protection to those undergoing or at risk of torture.

## 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.
- **Institutional barriers**, often national police forces in countries where torture is endemic have insufficient training on standards to prevent and prohibit torture and/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:

### Promoting the Torture (Damages) Bill in the United Kingdom

REDRESS is supporting Lord Archer of Sandwell, QC's private members' bill: The Torture (Damages) Bill. The Bill would make it possible for torture survivors in the United Kingdom to bring a claim for damages against their torturers. A claim could be brought even where the torture occurred outside the UK, provided that no adequate and effective remedy exists in the state in which the torture took place.

Liability would encompass not only an individual, but also any state whose servants or agents committed the torture. The Bill received its first reading on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2008, and its second reading took place on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2008.

## **Criminal Law Reform in Sudan**

In a multi-year project funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), REDRESS and the Khartoum Centre for Human Rights and Environmental Development are working to promote legal reforms to protect some of the poorest marginalised groups in society. Currently, Sudanese criminal law does not protect individuals from torture nor does it enable effective investigations and prosecutions. Legislation affords female witnesses an inferior status in criminal proceedings, and fails to provide protection against sexual violence. Procedural laws provide immunity for public officials unless specifically authorised by their superiors. In October 2005, the Minister of Justice established a Law Reform Committee to ensure compatibility with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (and the Interim National Constitution). This project seeks to invigorate the work of this Committee and increase the capacity of civil society groups to engage in law reform. In January 2008, we prepared a **discussion paper on priorities for criminal law reform**, which was followed up with a series of meetings with civil society groups, lawyers, journalists and members of the Government.

## **Training on international standards relating to the prohibition of torture and remedies for survivors**

As part of a multi-year project with the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims and other partners, REDRESS provided the legal component of trainings on the **Istanbul Protocol - The *Manual on Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*** in the **Philippines** and **Sri Lanka**. Further trainings on the Istanbul Protocol were organised in **Israel/Palestine** and **Romania**. In addition, REDRESS provided trainings to **Russian** human rights lawyers on remedies in the European system, to court officials, to lawyers and civil society groups in **Cambodia** on remedies and reparation for the most serious crimes, to civil society groups and others on reparations in **Colombia**; and to **Home Office officials in the United Kingdom** on issues relating to torture.

## **AVOIDING TORTURE WITHOUT EXCEPTION**

The current terrorist threat has posed significant challenges for civil society groups working on the eradication of torture worldwide. 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;
  - We are working with the **UN Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism** to bridge gaps in aviation law to prevent extraordinary renditions;
  - We are working with the organisation **Reprieve** to investigate allegations of illegal transfers (renditions) of terror suspects from **Kenya**;
  - We are working to encourage governments to provide effective health, psychological and legal services to individuals detained and tortured in the context of the war on terror.
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.
  - We are helping an Algerian national who was detained and ill-treated in Scotland pursuant to anti-terrorism legislation;

- We are working to encourage Sweden to provide an appropriate remedy and reparation to individuals it illegally rendered to Sweden;
- We have worked to encourage the UK Government to allow British residents detained in Guantanamo Bay to return to their families.

## **PUBLIC BENEFIT**

From 1 April 2008 the Charities Act 2006 requires all charities to meet the legal requirement that its aims are for the public benefit. The Charity Commission in its “Charities and Public Benefit” Guidance states that there are two key principles to be met in order to show that an organisation’s aims are for the public benefit: firstly, there must be an identifiable benefit and secondly, that the benefit must be to the public or a section of the public.

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.

## **OUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE**

### **Evaluation of our work**

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.<sup>1</sup> The evaluation “found an overwhelming view that ... [the work] was extremely valuable to all stakeholders” [p. 8] and 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 organizations would have difficulty filling if REDRESS were no longer involved.” [p. 16] We will be carrying out further independent assessments of key projects in 2009 and 2010.

### **Future plans**

Trustees and staff had a series of exchanges on REDRESS’ mission, mandate and strategies in 2006-2007. As part of this process, we considered our strategies and goals, as well as the external environments in which we work. The vision, mission and strategies of the organisation were clarified,<sup>2</sup> though no

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<sup>1</sup> The Evaluation is available on our website: <http://www.redress.org/documents/Redress%20evaluation%20report.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> See earlier in this Report, [MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR AND THE DIRECTOR](#)

### **Message from the Chair, Sir Emyr Jones Parry GCMG, PhD, FInstP**

Torture is something we all instinctively abhor. It is cruel and debasing; it causes immense human suffering, and brings out the worst of humankind. International law recognises that there is never an excuse to torture; it is always illegal, always impermissible as it offends our sense of justice and diminishes respect for the rule of law.

Yet, as REDRESS’ work evidences, torture continues to be practiced around the world. In some countries it is a common tool of law enforcement, in others it is used as a weapon to humiliate, to terrorise or to control. Its use in counter-terrorism is not a new phenomenon; however the post 9-11 context has revived debates about ‘necessity,’ ‘ticking bombs’ and the ‘need’ to balance core, inalienable human rights with states’ national security interests. These debates should not side-track us from the absolute prohibition against torture, something which the international community has fought hard to have recognised, and we must now fight firmly to maintain. Some say that the ends justify the means, that torture can be

fundamental changes were made to our goals and how we achieve them. However, this process made clear the need to:

- maximise the reach of our outputs to stakeholders globally;
- incorporate more directly media and public awareness into our work programmes;
- extend our 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.

In furtherance of the needs identified above, REDRESS hired a Development Director in January 2008, with a remit to diversify REDRESS' funding sources, including extending its work with local counterparts, and raising the profile and outreach capacity of the organisation.

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'permissible' in certain circumstances. This is a slippery slope. If we do not adhere to the fundamental principle of the absolute prohibition of torture, then our very morals and values are threatened.

I was delighted to join REDRESS as its Chair in January 2008. I have had a long career in government and diplomacy working to solve problems throughout the world, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to give something back, to work with the dedicated team at REDRESS to help end torture. We are working to advance accountability for torture, build respect for the rule of law, and are helping to give specific voice to survivors' concerns in the process. I believe that this work is important. It is vital that REDRESS is there as a haven, to assist survivors, to maintain excellence and stand up for law and decency. This *does* make a difference, and it is essential that pressure is maintained if not increased, so governments do the right thing.

I am so appreciative of and wish to thank all who have recognised the significance of what we are doing here at REDRESS and have provided much needed legal, moral and financial support. This work would not have been possible without the dedication and commitment of our staff and volunteers, the institutions and individuals who fund our work, and my fellow Board members. I feel privileged to be part of REDRESS and look forward to helping it to make a difference in the ongoing fight against torture.

### **Message from the Director, Carla Ferstman**

This year has been busy and challenging. It is marked by a sizable increase in the numbers of individuals and communities that we have helped through legal challenges and related support. This is as a result of the growing awareness of our work and our greater engagement and partnership with local civil society groups in a range of countries worldwide, in particular Democratic Republic of Congo, Nepal, Peru, Russia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda.

We also worked to promote international standards on victims' rights to justice, in particular before international criminal tribunals. Additionally, we have fostered legal and institutional reforms at national, regional and international levels aimed at ensuring accountability for torture and related crimes.

I hope you find this Annual Report interesting. It details the breadth and range of our achievements this past year. Our work has continued to evolve in the face of the changing external environment in which torture is practiced, though the heart of what we do is unchanged; we are working to eradicate torture by helping survivors' exercise their rights to justice, promoting accountability and adherence to international standards.

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.

## **REDRESS' VISION: A WORLD WITHOUT TORTURE.**

The Trustees will also review the REDRESS Memorandum and Articles to ensure that they remain appropriate to the operating environment of REDRESS.

## OUR SUPPORTERS

### Funders

REDRESS is indebted for funding this year to:

A B Charitable Trust  
Bromley Trust  
City of London Solicitors' Company  
City Parochial Foundation  
Comic Relief  
Department for International Development (DFID)  
EC EIDHR programme  
EC Fundamental Rights and Justice (Criminal Justice) programme  
Foreign & Commonwealth Office (UK)  
Hilden Charitable Fund  
John D. and Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation  
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (Power and Responsibility Programme)  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (France)  
Oak Foundation  
Oxfam NOVIB Netherlands  
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture  
Mr & Mrs D. Waggoner

Many of our funders, such as the Bromley Trust, the European Commission 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 very important to REDRESS' stability and success. Within the year, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust and the EC Fundamental Rights and Justice (Criminal Justice) programme renewed important multi-year grants for our work on counter-terrorism and torture and on extraterritorial jurisdiction in Europe, respectively. We are especially grateful for their continued interest in and support of our work. Also this year, REDRESS has expanded its circle of funders to include the Department for International Development in respect of a multi-year grant relating to Sudan, as well as the Oak Foundation, for work relating to Rwanda. 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 £31,271 (2007 - £7,906) 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 James Gibbs, Peter Hooper and Anne-Marie Willicott for raising about £5,000 for us in the London Marathon 2007 and to Simon Morris, Adam Bisu, Robert Mayes, Eileen Walsh for taking part in the British 10k.

### Volunteers and interns

The Trustees would also like to record their appreciation of 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 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. Special thanks are due to Adam Lang (now working with our partner organisation in Nepal); Gaelle Carayon (now working with UNDP in Somalia) and Jehangir Jilani (now working with Public Interest lawyers in Birmingham) who all played a critical role as volunteers throughout the year.

## 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 who 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.

We are particularly grateful for the support this year of Keir Starmer QC, Richard Hermer, Jon Jones, Caoilfhionn Gallagher (all of Doughty Street Chambers); Raju Bhatt (Bhatt Murphy); Michael Birnbaum QC (9-12 Bell Yard Chambers); Sapna Malik (Leigh Day); Helen Sheldon (The Mary Ward Legal Centre); Raj Rayan (Brighton Housing Trust Immigration Legal Service); Anthea Roberts, Mark Handley, Sarah Morton and John Rife (Debevoise and Plimpton); Clara Sandoval and Gabriela Echeverria (University of Essex).

## 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.

### Induction and Training of Trustees

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.

During the coming year Trustees will undertake a Skills Assessment and develop a Training programme, where necessary, to ensure that they are able to fully deliver their responsibilities.

## **FINANCIAL REVIEW**

### **Financial performance**

The charity had net incoming resources on unrestricted funds of £101,922 for the year (2007 - £118,508). 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 £190,628 (2007 - £90,173). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2008 amounted to £420,280 (2007 £221,573), following net incoming resources for the year of £197,240 (2007 - £140,036). This is sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided. Within this figure is a restricted fund in deficit, as explained in Note 11.

The Trustees' efforts in developing and implementing the charity's fundraising strategy during the year has resulted in a 15% (2007 - 46%) increase in unrestricted income. The charity received £196,226 from a legacy from Ms. West, of which £100,000 was noted in last year's Report, which has enabled the charity to employ a full-time Development Director who will further develop the fundraising strategy.

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 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 cashflow support for Restricted Grant Income paid in arrears.

At the year end REDRESS had Reserves of £180,766 (2007 - £86,417), calculated as the total value of Unrestricted Funds less the value of Fixed Assets which are not immediately realisable for use under the Reserves Policy. The Trustees calculate that REDRESS requires a range of Reserves of between £143,000 and £231,000. The current Reserves fall within that range and are sufficient for the charity's requirements.

The Trustees expect to invest some of the Reserves in income generation during the next Financial Year and plan that restoration of those funds to Reserves will take place over a period of two to three years after the investment is made. This investment is expected to reduce the level of Reserves in the next Financial Year but the level is still expected to be within the range required.

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

### **Risk management**

The Trustees had identified the main risks are (i) not meeting fundraising targets and (ii) ensuring that funders' accountability requirements continue to be met. Following the receipt of the 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 and recognises the management systems already in place to deal with operational and decision-making risk.

## **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 those laws 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 is 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:

Sir Emyr Jones Parry GCMG, PhD, FInstP  
Chair of the Board of Trustees

July 2008

# 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 2008 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 2007).

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.

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

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.

## 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 2008 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

July 2008

# Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 (incorporating the Income & Expenditure account)

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2008 £	Total 2007 £
<b>Incoming resources</b>					
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds</i>					
Voluntary income					
Donations		89,291	-	89,291	77,862
Legacies		96,226	-	96,226	100,000
Gifts in Kind		-	-	-	-
Investment Income		11,475	-	11,475	2,047
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i> 2					
Grants receivable:					
Intl Standards and Access to Justice		-	272,448	272,448	328,136
EU Responses to International Crime		-	251,135	251,135	141,878
Access to Justice in the UK		-	36,636	36,636	31,900
International Criminal Court		-	90,963	90,963	-
Torture (Damages) Bill		-	10,000	10,000	-
Training and other income		49,532	-	49,532	12,440
<b>Total incoming resources</b>		<b>246,524</b>	<b>661,182</b>	<b>907,706</b>	<b>694,263</b>
<b>Resources expended</b>					
<i>Costs of generating funds</i>					
Costs of generating voluntary income		13,076	-	13,076	1,410
<i>Charitable activities</i> 3					
Intl Standards and Access to Justice		53,446	266,087	319,533	245,140
EU Responses to International Crime		11,792	58,284	70,076	103,416
Access to Justice in the UK		7,174	35,531	42,705	39,611
International Criminal Court		19,919	99,040	118,959	36,993
Torture (Damages) Bill		1,016	5,000	6,016	-
Training and other income		29,352	-	29,352	-
Governance	4	8,827	-	8,827	9,149
<b>Total charitable activities</b>		<b>131,526</b>	<b>463,942</b>	<b>595,468</b>	<b>434,309</b>
<b>Total resources expended</b>		<b>144,602</b>	<b>463,942</b>	<b>608,544</b>	<b>435,719</b>
<b>Net Incoming/(outgoing) resources</b>	5	<b>101,922</b>	<b>197,240</b>	<b>299,162</b>	<b>258,544</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>					
Fund balances brought forward at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007		90,173	221,573	311,746	53,202
Transfers between funds		(1,467)	1,467	-	-
<b>Fund balances carried forward at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008</b>		<b>190,628</b>	<b>420,280</b>	<b>610,908</b>	<b>311,746</b>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2008 or 2007 other than those included in the statement of financial activities. The notes on pages 21 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

## Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008

	Note	£	2008 £	£	2007 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible fixed assets	7		9,862		3,756
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	8	380,278		259,358	
Cash at bank and in hand		262,560		76,164	
Total current assets		<u>642,838</u>		<u>335,522</u>	
<b>CREDITORS: falling due within one year</b>	9	(41,792)		(27,532)	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<u>601,046</u>		<u>307,990</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u><b>610,908</b></u>		<u><b>311,746</b></u>
<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>					
	11				
Restricted funds			420,280		221,573
Unrestricted funds			190,628		90,173
			<u><b>610,908</b></u>		<u><b>311,746</b></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 7th July 2008 and signed on its behalf by:

Sir Emyr Jones Parry GCMG, PhD, FInstP  
Chair

The notes on pages 21 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008

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## 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:

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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
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.

### Pensions

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 appropriate headings.

2. INCOMING RESOURCES FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2008	Total Funds 2007
	£	£	£	£
<i>International Standards and Access to Justice Programme</i>				
EC EIDHR	-	177,736	<b>177,736</b>	122,531
European Community ITSAJR Prog	-	-	-	65,553
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	38,156	<b>38,156</b>	50,929
Oxfam NOVIB	-	35,078	<b>35,078</b>	50,000
Comic Relief	-	3,007	<b>3,007</b>	20,000
Christian Solidarity Worldwide	-	(558)	<b>(558)</b>	12,059
AMANI Trust	-	-	-	6,974
Dept for International Development	-	19,029	<b>19,029</b>	-
Other	-	-	-	90
<i>International Criminal Court Project</i>				
John D. and Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation	-	73,241	<b>73,241</b>	116,254
Ford Foundation	-	-	-	24,324
Other	-	2,722	<b>2,722</b>	1,300
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	-	15,000	<b>15,000</b>	-
<i>Access to Justice in the UK</i>				
City Parochial Foundation	-	22,900	<b>22,900</b>	17,600
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	13,736	<b>13,736</b>	14,300
<i>EU Responses to International Crime</i>				
EC Fund'l Rights & Justice Programme	-	151,135	<b>151,135</b>	-
Oak Foundation	-	100,000	<b>100,000</b>	-
<i>Torture (Damages) Bill</i>				
Mr & Mrs D Waggoner	-	10,000	<b>10,000</b>	-
<i>Other</i>				
Training & Consultancy	49,532	-	<b>49,532</b>	12,440
	<b>49,532</b>	<b>661,182</b>	<b>710,714</b>	<b>514,354</b>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008

3. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Staff Costs £	Other Costs £	Apportioned Support Costs £	Total 2008 £	Total 2007 £
Costs of generating funds	7,348	5,728	-	13,076	1,410
Charitable activities					
Intl Standards and Access to Justice	207,972	58,024	53,537	319,533	245,140
International Criminal Court Project	59,202	39,830	19,927	118,959	103,416
Access to Justice in the UK	30,143	5,413	7,149	42,705	39,611
EU Responses to International Crime	44,015	14,334	11,727	70,076	36,993
Torture (Damages) Bill	4,920	90	1,006	6,016	-
Training Provision	-	29,352	-	29,352	-
Governance	-	8,827	-	8,827	9,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,600</b>	<b>161,598</b>	<b>93,346</b>	<b>608,544</b>	<b>435,719</b>

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

Cost pool	2008 £	2007 £
Staff costs	61,399	34,976
Casework costs	1,493	4,114
Communications costs	2,147	887
Office costs	11,465	4,150
Premises costs	16,842	19,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,346</b>	<b>63,282</b>

4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

Governance costs include:

	2008 £	2007 £
Audit and accountancy services	3,195	5,780
Legal costs	581	224
Bank charges	734	1,796
Loan interest	-	1,349
Foreign Exchange Losses	1,972	-
Other	2,345	-
	<b>8,827</b>	<b>9,149</b>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008

5. NET INCOMING/ (OUTGOING) RESOURCES

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

	2008 £	2007 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,774	1,551
Auditors remuneration		
Audit services	6,169	6,218
Other services	1,175	-
Operating leases	20,172	19,155
	<u>30,290</u>	<u>26,924</u>

Audit services costs totalling £4,149 have been charged to Charitable Activities (see Note 3 above) where they are covered by Restricted grants.

6. STAFF COSTS

	2008 £	2007 £
Wages and salaries	244,501	142,894
Social security costs	25,944	14,960
Pension and other costs	23,310	11,389
Temporary, contract and non-UK staff costs	121,244	113,339
	<u>414,999</u>	<u>282,582</u>

No employee received remuneration exceeding £60,000 in the year (2007 nil).

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

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

	2008	2007
Project staff	6	4
Support staff	2	2
	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>

No trustees (2007 nil) received any remuneration in respect of their role as trustees. No trustees (2007 nil) claimed reimbursement of expenses during the year.

**7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Office Equipment £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007	15,922	6,330	22,252
Additions	8,880	-	8,880
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008	<u>24,802</u>	<u>6,330</u>	<u>31,132</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007	14,265	4,231	18,496
Charge for the year	1,915	859	2,774
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008	<u>16,180</u>	<u>5,090</u>	<u>21,270</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>			
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008	<u>8,622</u>	<u>1,240</u>	<u>9,862</u>
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2007	<u>1,657</u>	<u>2,099</u>	<u>3,756</u>

**8. DEBTORS**

	2008 £	2007 £
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Grants receivable	328,198	150,818
Other debtors	13,592	7,350
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	36,227	-
Prepayments	2,024	1,190
Accrued income	237	100,000
	<u>380,278</u>	<u>259,358</u>

**9. CREDITORS**

	2008 £	2007 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Trade creditors	15,971	9,160
Accruals	6,586	5,484
Social security and other taxes	17,481	12,888
Other creditors	1,754	-
	<u>41,792</u>	<u>27,532</u>

## 10. 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 Department for International Development, 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, the Ford Foundation, the Foreign & Commonwealth Office and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs have funded the project.

### *Access to Justice in the UK*

This project supports the charity's UK casework and advocacy programme. The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust and the City Parochial Foundation 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 Fundamental Rights & Justice Programme and the Oak Foundation have funded this work.

### *Torture (Damages) Bill*

This project supports the introduction of this Bill in the House of Lords by Lord Archer of Sandwell QC. Mr & Mrs D Waggoner have funded this work.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008

	Balance 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007 £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008 £
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
Intl Standards and Access to Justice	148,770	272,448	266,087	558	155,689
EU Responses to International Crimes	(3,369)	251,135	58,284	-	189,482
Access to Justice in the UK	6,018	36,636	35,531	-	7,123
International Criminal Court Project	70,154	90,963	99,040	909	62,986
Torture (Damages) Bill	-	10,000	5,000	-	5,000
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>221,573</b>	<b>661,182</b>	<b>463,942</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>420,280</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>					
General fund	90,173	246,524	144,602	(1,467)	190,628
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>90,173</b>	<b>246,524</b>	<b>144,602</b>	<b>(1,467)</b>	<b>190,628</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>311,746</b>	<b>907,706</b>	<b>608,544</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>610,908</b>

**Transfers between funds**

The transfer from Unrestricted Funds to Restricted Funds represents balances required to reconcile completed project funds.

**Restricted funds in deficit**

A Fund representing a contract with the Dept for International Development (for International Access to Justice) is payable in arrears. At the reporting date expenditure of £36,837 had been incurred but was not yet due for reimbursement.

**11. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS**

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008 £	Total Funds 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2007 £
Fund balances at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008 are represented by:				
Tangible fixed assets	9,862	-	9,862	3,756
Current assets	200,471	442,367	642,838	335,522
Current liabilities	(19,705)	(22,087)	(41,792)	(27,532)
	<b>190,628</b>	<b>420,280</b>	<b>610,908</b>	<b>311,746</b>

**12. 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 (2007 nil).

**13. OPERATING LEASES**

Operating lease rentals of £20,172 (2007 £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	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	£	£	£	£
From one to five years	22,503	13,823	-	1,583

**14. 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.

**15. REDRESS TRUST (USA)**

The Redress Trust Limited was incorporated as a Not-for-Profit Corporation in the State of New York on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1995, (Number 13-4028661). The Internal Revenue Service determined on 22<sup>nd</sup> 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:-

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

Baroness D'Souza CMG (UK) is Secretary

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Jo Deverson	Director of Development (from January 2008)
Dikey Ghong	Administrator (from January 2008)
Mariana Goetz	ICC Programme Advisor
Kevin Laue	Legal Advisor
Lorna McGregor	International Legal Advisor (from June 2007)
Lutz Oette	National Implementation and Capacity Building Advisor
Juergen Schurr	Project Coordinator (based in Brussels)
Abdelsalam Hasan	(from October 2007)
Jehangir Jilani	Project Consultant Torture (Damages) Bill (from November 2007 to March 2008)
Michelle Willis	Finance Manager
Makuta Kamara	Finance Manager (Maternity Cover from March 2008)
Nigel Scott	Finance Consultant

## Auditors

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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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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Priorities for Criminal Law Reform in Sudan: Substance and process - An options paper prepared by REDRESS and KCHRED (January 2008)
Memorandum to the UK Ministry of Defence on the Aitken report : An investigation into cases of deliberate abuse and unlawful killing in Iraq 2003 and 2004 ( <i>January 2008</i> )
Action against Torture : A Practical Guide to the Istanbul Protocol for Lawyers in the Philippines ( <i>November 2007</i> )
Submissions to the Board of Directors of the ICC Victims' Trust Fund ( <i>November 2007</i> )
Making the ICC relevant to affected communities: Report prepared for the 6th Assembly of States Parties, New York ( <i>November 2007</i> )
UK Army in Iraq: Time to Come Clean on Civilian Torture ( <i>October 2007</i> )
Reparations for victims of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes: Systems in place and systems in the making ( <i>September 2007</i> )
REDRESS' Submission to the Committee against Torture on its Draft General Comment on Article 2 ( <i>August 2007</i> )
Smoke and Mirrors Remain - Intelligence & Security Committee Report Does Not End Concerns Over Torture, Renditions And The Rule Of Law - Positive Obligation To Respond To 'Extraordinary Renditions' Remains ( <i>July 2007</i> )
Memorandum from REDRESS to House of Commons Defence Committee on UK Operations in Iraq ( <i>July 2007</i> )
Time to End The Smoke and Mirrors: Positive Obligations to Respond to "Extraordinary Renditions", Memorandum to the UK Government ( <i>July 2007</i> )
Your Rights and the International Criminal Court - A Guide for Victims of international crimes in Darfur ( <i>May 2007</i> )
Accountability and Justice for International Crimes in Sudan - A Guide on the Role of the International

Criminal Court ( <i>May 2007</i> )
Zimbabwe: human rights in crisis. Shadow report to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights ( <i>May 2007</i> )
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Torture in Uganda: A Baseline Study on the Situation of Torture Survivors in Uganda ( <i>April 2007</i> )