

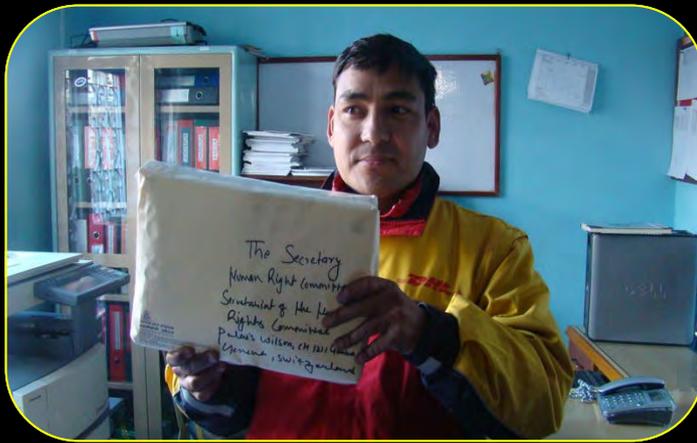
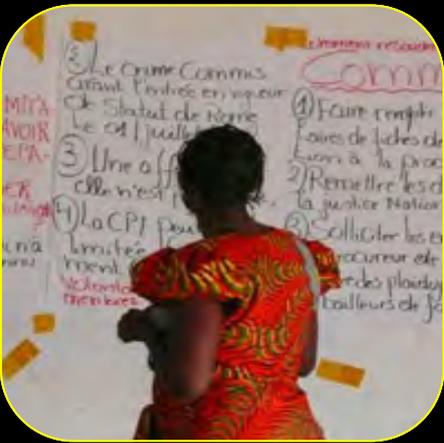
REDRESS

Ending Torture. Seeking Justice for Survivors

THE REDRESS TRUST

Board of Trustees' Report & Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2011



The Redress Trust

87 Vauxhall Walk
London, SE11 5HJ
United Kingdom

Registered Charity Number 1015787
A Limited Company in England Number 2274071
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In Special consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Front cover photos:

Top row: Activist during seminar in Eastern DRC; DHL deliveryman picking up petition for UN Human Rights Committee in Nepal; Necati Zontul, REDRESS client tortured in Greece.

Bottom row: Sergey Magnitsky, who died in a Russian jail after being denied adequate medical treatment; Gabriel Shumba, human rights activist tortured in Zimbabwe; session at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

Back cover photos:

Top row: Conference at the Peace Palace in The Hague; Inaugural ceremony of the Maldives Torture Victim Association; Torture victim from Nepal.

Bottom row: seminar on torture in Sri Lanka; training session in Kadugli, Sudan; training session in Goma, Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

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Ending Torture, Seeking Justice



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

Sadly and shamefully, torture remains all too prevalent in 2011. It is illegal in war or peace and strikes at the core of human rights. It seldom yields effective information. Good intelligence is much more likely to produce results to combat terrorism. Torture strikes at the core of human rights, dehumanises, undermines civilisation, is an affront to morality and demeans us all. Ultimately it is also counterproductive.

Yet governments still condone its use. Those who profess to support human rights are often culprits. All of us need to do better to protect rights and speak out against despicable crimes. Justice demands that torture should end and that there should be no impunity for perpetrators. The delivery of Mladic to the Hague Tribunal underlines that due process must be followed, however long the period since the crime.

This has been another busy year for REDRESS as this Report demonstrates. We have continued to receive a steady stream of new clients, survivors of torture in need of justice and support. We have also worked with old and new partners to find remedies to systems and laws which allow torture to take place. At the same time, prosecution of torturers and reparation for victims show legal process having more impact to tackle this grave crime. We are encouraging this positive trend.

On behalf of the Trustees I would like to thank all those who have helped REDRESS to achieve its objectives this year and have provided very welcome legal, moral, and financial support. I was delighted to see this work recognised in the award of a special prize from the MacArthur Foundation, and I particularly thank the staff of REDRESS for all they did again this past year.

for Survivors

Message from the Director, Carla Ferstman

This Annual Report is dedicated to the survivors of the ghastly crime of torture. As is detailed in the Report, some of these survivors REDRESS has managed to help, either directly or in collaboration with lawyers and partner organisations around the world. For many others, REDRESS is still working, and will continue to work, until justice is achieved.

Many barriers that continue to impede justice still need to be broken down. These operate at numerous levels. At the human level, there is fear – fear for survivors to come forward because they risk reprisals against themselves and their families; and there is pain - the daily suffering that most survivors cannot escape. At the institutional level, there is also fear – but fear of a different kind; fear of what will happen if one tries to dismantle the status quo of brutality, fear, as has been evidenced by the recent uprisings in the Arab world, that there is not much to sustain dictatorships without brutality. Internationally, it is about principles – the extent to which governments who exhort international law are prepared to live with it, even when it doesn't suit their immediate interests.

While these barriers remain daunting there is progress being made. The impetus is coming not from the governments, and not typically from the courts, but from the survivors themselves. More and more survivors are filing claims in local courts and with prosecution services. More and more, survivors are speaking out about what happened to them, even though it is painful, often shameful and potential harmful in the immediate term. They are standing up for their rights, despite the consequences. We must be ready to support them.

Please have a read through our Annual Report, review our website and join us in our efforts to combat the scourge of torture. None of our work could have been possible without the support of our Board, our dedicated staff, the many partner organisations we are working with, all our supporters, pro bono lawyers, volunteers and not

least, the courageous survivors and their families who shared their experiences with us and were prepared to work with us, down the long, often difficult, road to justice.

A special thank you to the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, who has supported REDRESS over numerous years and this year has honoured us with the prestigious **MacArthur Award for Creative and Effective Institutions**. We were thrilled to receive this recognition and extremely grateful for the concrete help it will provide to us to advance our mission.

From all of us at REDRESS, we thank you.



What is REDRESS?

Reparations are of course part of a much broader conversation about victims' rights. ... These goals resonate strongly with me. I myself am a survivor of the Korean War, and the people closest to me paid a heavy price for the conflicts and atrocities that took place in my home country.

My grandfather was a torture victim, and I would like to use this opportunity to commend REDRESS for its tremendous efforts in addressing the international crime of torture, and for putting survivors at the forefront of the conversation.

Judge Sang-Hyun Song,
President of the International Criminal Court



REDRESS is a specialised organisation that helps survivors of torture and related international crimes obtain justice. We also work to ensure that those that perpetrate torture are held accountable, and promote changes in laws, policies and practice to end the practice of torture once and for all.

We are based in London but our work is global. We work with survivors' groups and civil society in all regions of the world. We also work with torture survivors based in the UK.

Those who survive torture are often thought to be the 'lucky' ones; they survived, and now they have their whole lives in front of them. But, torture can leave horrible scars and indeed it is often said that anyone who has been tortured remains tortured, long after the physical wounds have healed.

Justice serves a number of purposes. It underscores that there are consequences for breaking the law and thereby encourages respect for the rule of law; it deters the commission of future crimes; it recognises the harm done to the victims and assists the individuals and communities concerned to move beyond disadvantage. These measures can also help survivors to achieve some closure and move forward with their lives.

Justice is as much about the process as about the result. A justice process which allows survivors to actively participate while respecting their needs for dignity and privacy; a process which does not re-traumatise or stigmatise or lead to reprisals from perpetrators or the wider community, can have a positive influence on survivors' well-being. Justice thereby demands genuine, fair and accessible procedures.

Survivors have a range of objectives when seeking justice. What survivors of torture seek from the justice process is typically the acknowledgement that they were wronged at no fault of their own. Torture typically takes place behind closed doors in a veil of suspicion. It is often thought that survivors did something wrong, that they somehow deserved the

treatment that was meted out against them. Also, survivors are looking for effective and enforceable measures of relief – this can mean seeing that the persons responsible are criminally prosecuted and obtaining other concrete measures of redress, such as restitution, compensation, rehabilitation.

OUR METHODS

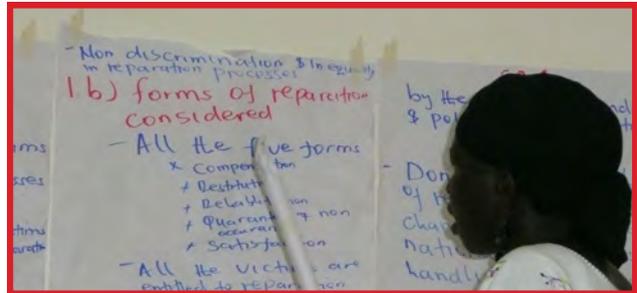
We are working towards a world without torture.

We pursue our mission through a range of interventions including casework, advocacy and capacity building:

Casework – We provide legal assistance to individuals and communities that have suffered torture and related international crimes in securing their rights. We provide legal advice, litigation support and representation to survivors in all regions of the world.

Advocacy – With governments, parliaments, international organisations and the media. Our work is to underscore to governments and other policy makers the need to respect the absolute prohibition against torture and to afford adequate and effective remedies to survivors. We encourage policy makers to address gaps in legislation that inhibit survivors' rights or shield perpetrators from responsibility.

Capacity Building – Working in partnership with like-minded organisations around the world. REDRESS provides technical assistance and support to a range of organisations to strengthen local initiatives to combat torture and help survivors. We also work with government and related institutions by providing training on international standards and best practices and lessons learned from other countries with similar challenges, in order to strengthen their practices aimed at eradicating torture and respond effectively to torture allegations.



OUR PROGRAMMES

The areas of our work used to advance our mission to combat torture:

Casework: making a difference to individuals and communities directly

Working in Post-Conflict Contexts: To obtain justice and redress for survivors in post-conflict contexts

Promoting International Standards and Institutions: To promote international standards of justice that reflect the rights of survivors to effective participation and redress

Influencing National Standards and Practice: To promote national laws and institutions that reflect torture survivors' rights in practice

Obtaining justice and redress for torture

Casework

survivors is central to REDRESS' mandate and over the years REDRESS has developed a particular expertise in this area. We have a dedicated programme to provide legal advice and support to survivors in the United Kingdom and overseas, to enable them to bring their case to the relevant court or administrative body and to obtain reparations for the torture they endured.

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.

In the United Kingdom, our clients are either British nationals who were tortured whilst working or travelling abroad or refugees and asylum seekers fleeing torture in their home countries. Here, we have formed a special relationship with the Traumatic Stress Clinic in London for the cross-referral of cases and also collaborate with the Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture and other trauma care groups working with torture survivors. We also work with refugee and asylum-seeker community groups and specialised agencies and provide a range of support for the numerous torture survivors they come across in their daily work.

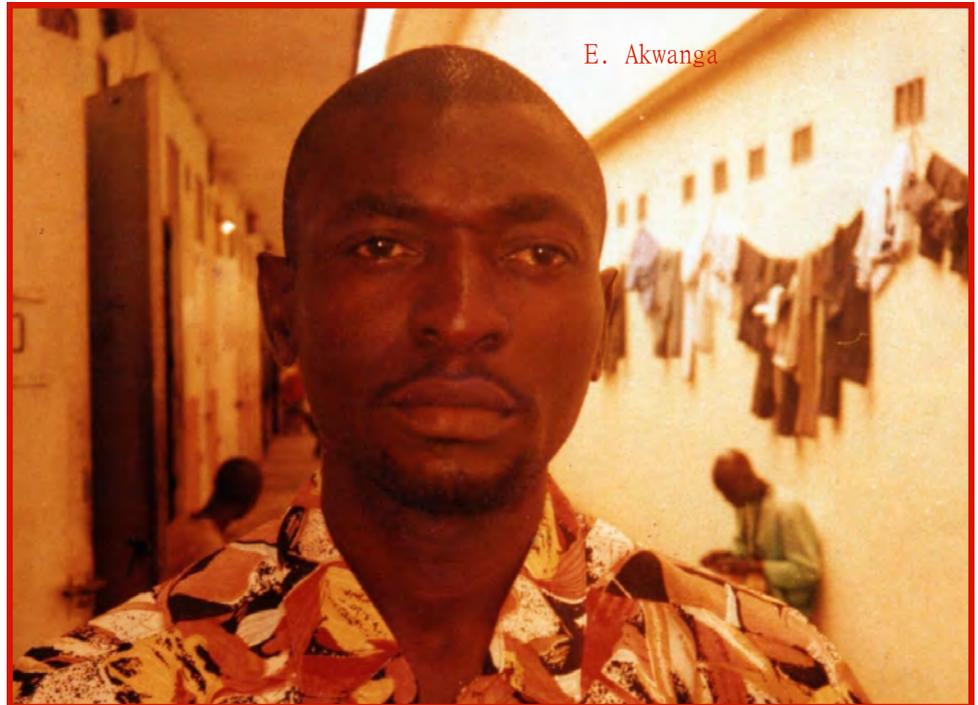


Vindication! I felt for once vindicated and relieved from the constant necessity to explain what happened to me and its consequences on my psychological wellbeing. To be recognized as a victim of torture, someone deprived of his liberty, treated with contempt and subjected through a kangaroo judicial system is more than ex-oration from the nagging sense of bewilderment and self-criticism. Ebenezer Akwanga's first reflections on learning of the positive Human Rights Committee decision

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 specialised legal advisors that collaborate on international cases. In some countries, REDRESS' work will develop as a result of ad hoc or periodic requests for support coming from survivors directly or their lawyers; in other countries, REDRESS has built longstanding partnerships with local organisations and collaborates not only on legal challenges but also a range of thematic and policy-oriented initiatives aimed at fostering broader changes in the country.

Some of our cases this year ...

Cameroon: Ebenezer Akwanga was born in Cameroon in 1970 and became a political activist, campaigning peacefully for the rights of the people of Southern Cameroons as leader of the Southern Cameroons Youth League (SCYL), which worked together with the Southern Cameroons National Council (SCNC). In March 1997 he was arrested and for the next six years suffered a range of serious human rights violations including torture, incommunicado detention, and a variety of forms of abuse in prison including being held in grossly overcrowded and unhygienic conditions, lack of proper food and wholly inadequate medical care, both before and after being tried before a military tribunal. As a civilian the military trial itself was entirely inappropriate and did not meet the minimum



requirements for a fair hearing, but despite this in 1999 he was sentenced to 20 years in prison. In 2003 he escaped to Nigeria and from there, after some 30 months, he was re-settled in the USA where he lives today.

In June 2008 REDRESS lodged a petition with the United Nations Human Rights Committee on Mr Akwanga's behalf. In a unanimous decision published on 12 May 2011 the Human Rights Committee upheld the petition. All 15 members of the Committee found that Cameroon had breached Mr. Akwanga's rights, including the right to be free from torture and the right to fair trial. Further, six members signed an additional separate opinion stressing that military tribunals should not in principle have jurisdiction to try civilians.

Cameroon now has six months to submit to the Committee details on the measures taken to ensure Mr Akwanga an effective remedy for the breaches, including a re-examination of his conviction and an investigation into his torture; it must also ensure the prosecution of those responsible for the breaches, as well as appropriate reparation and specific compensation. Cameroon is also obliged to ensure similar violations do not occur in the future.



Zimbabwe: In January 2003 riot police, plainclothes policemen and others from the Central Intelligence Organisation stormed the room where Gabriel Shumba, a well-known Zimbabwean human rights defender was holding a meeting. All present were arrested and Gabriel was beaten. He was taken into custody, held in unsanitary conditions, and then the next day he was hooded and driven to an unknown location where he was led to a room underground. The hood was removed and about 15 interrogators began to assault him with booted feet and gave him the option of ‘telling the truth or dying a slow and painful death’. During the interrogation, he was electrocuted intermittently for eight hours as a result of which he lost consciousness several times only to be revived to continue to face the electrocution. A chemical substance was applied to his body. Several photographs were taken of him while naked. He was eventually forced to sign a confession and was charged under Section 5 of the Public Order and Security Act, which deals with organising, planning or conspiring to overthrow the government through unconstitutional means. The complainant fled Zimbabwe for fear of his life.

REDRESS prepared the documentation to substantiate his claim to the African Commission

on Human and Peoples’ Rights, including instructions to doctors carrying out medical and psychological evaluations. In May 2010, REDRESS prepared a detailed response to the Government’s comments on the merits of the case. Also, REDRESS arranged for the preparation of medical and psychological reports, including by sending the claimant for specialist diagnostics in Denmark and South Africa. The African Commission was due to decide on the substance of the complaint in April 2011 however it has now been postponed to October 2011.

Peru: Mr Cavalcanti, from the community of Sta. Maria de Ojeal (Amazon River), was severely beaten with a stick at a police station to make him confess that he had stolen cattle from another farmer. The police officers were sentenced to five years in prison, and the payment of 1,000 “nuevos soles” was determined as civil reparation. However, the decision was annulled due to procedural irregularities and a new oral trial has since taken place. In January 2010, REDRESS submitted an amicus curiae brief for the proceedings which covered issues relating to the assessment of pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages. One year later, the police officers were sentenced to five years’ imprisonment each, and compensation was granted to Mr Cavalcanti. The case is now pending before the Supreme Court and REDRESS has submitted further materials to the Court. REDRESS became involved in this case through its association with the Peruvian human rights network, *La Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos – CNDDHH*.

Nepal: On the night of 11 April 2002, eight young persons aged between 14 and 23 (six boys and two girls) - Dhaniram Tharu, Soniram Tharu, Radhulal Tharu, Prem Prakash Tharu, Kamala Tharu, Mohan Tharu, Lauti Tharu and Chillu Tharu - disappeared from their homes in Nauranga village, in the Bardiya District of Nepal. Apparently, a group of 60-70 soldiers came to the village, with groups of two to five soldiers breaking into the targeted houses between midnight and 2am, carrying torches and weapons. In each house they asked for the disappeared person by name, sometimes even seeming to know the location of that person's bed. No news of the youths was received by the families for years despite repeated searches in all the army camps and police stations in a 50 kilometre radius and numerous visits to the authorities. In 2006 the army indicated that seven of the young people were killed in crossfire during an encounter with Maoists, but did not provide details as to what happened to the bodies. The families say that as the young people left their houses unarmed and under the control of a large group of soldiers they could not have engaged in an armed encounter later that same night. Furthermore, the villagers would have heard the battle.

In January 2011, the families of the eight youths submitted an individual communication to the United Nations Human Rights Committee with the help of Advocacy Forum-Nepal and REDRESS. Padam Lal Tharu, father of Radhulal Tharu said: "We have been waiting for the last 9 years to know the truth. We could get neither truth nor justice... I have some new hope now Advocacy Forum and REDRESS have assisted us to take our voices to the Committee." The families have asked that the Committee declare that the victims were arbitrarily arrested and disappeared by the State and recommend prompt, impartial and thorough investigations into the fate of the victims and prosecute those against whom there is sufficient evidence.

This is the sixth case in which Advocacy Forum and REDRESS assisted victims from Nepal to file communications before the Human Rights Committee. In the first case submitted by Yashoda Sharma (wife of Surya Prasad Sharma, who had disappeared at the hands of the army) the Committee reached a decision on 28 October 2008. It held that the Government of Nepal had committed numerous breaches of its obligations to

both the victim and his wife. It recommended that the government promptly initiate a full investigation into the disappearance of Surya Prasad Sharma in 2002, with a view of prosecuting those responsible. It also recommended the prompt payment of adequate reparations to his family. However the government has only partially implemented the recommendation on adequate reparations and no investigation has been initiated. The Government is arguing that instead of conducting criminal investigations into the case, the case will be investigated by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the High-Level Disappearances Commission. These mechanisms have yet to be established and their envisaged powers remain ambiguous. They do not therefore constitute the prompt investigation and prosecution required under international human rights law and recommended by the Committee.



Nepali torture victim, (c) Advocacy

“Thanks again for the continuing support of REDRESS to the case. Your immediate actions have raised the international concern on the case This has provided important protection to [X] and his families. It also put a lot of pressures to the government ... to act on the case.” Partner in Asia



access to urgent medical care were all rejected. He eventually died in pre-trial detention on 16 November 2009 at the age of 37. More than one year after Magnitsky’s death, Russian authorities failed to carry out a full, effective and impartial investigation into the allegations capable of leading to the truth of what occurred and as appropriate, the prosecution of those responsible. In December 2010, REDRESS wrote to the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers to advise them about the case and to encourage them to formally enquire into the matter with the Russian Federation and to urge the government to ensure that a full and independent investigation is opened immediately and that justice is achieved. As far as REDRESS is aware, these enquiries are ongoing.

JUSTICE IS A RIGHT

Russian Federation: Sergei Magnitsky was a corporate lawyer who represented Hermitage Capital Management, at one time the largest foreign investment firm in Russia. He accused the Russian Interior Ministry and other state officials of stealing \$230 million from the Russian state budget as part of a complex fraud involving the transfer of title of several Hermitage companies and then successfully applying for a tax reimbursement of \$230 million, a figure which represented the amount of taxes previously paid by the Hermitage companies to the Russian Federation. Following his testimony, Mr Magnitsky was arrested on 24 November 2008 by officers who he had implicated in the tax fraud. He was charged with tax evasion on evidence that many observers believed was fabricated. He was never tried but kept in pre-trial detention in worsening conditions. He developed pancreatitis however was repeatedly refused medical treatment despite his continued requests. Complaints filed by Magnitsky and his lawyers regarding his arbitrary detention, requesting his release from pre-trial detention and

Uzbekistan: REDRESS is helping an Uzbekistan human rights defender who was detained, tortured and forced to undergo involuntary sterilisation before being forced into exile.

Kenya/United Kingdom: UK solicitors have brought a claim against the British Government for allegations relating to colonial-era torture of Mau Mau activists in Kenya. With the help of Lianne Gumbel QC, REDRESS intervened in the case to argue that the claim should be allowed to proceed despite the long passage of time.



T, NOT A PRIVILEGE

REDRESS is working on about 90 cases relating to 1253 survivors

1008 of these survivors were tortured in Africa [Many of these come from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan. In addition we are working with survivors from Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Morocco, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe]

111 were tortured in Eastern Europe and former Soviet states [mainly from the Russian Federation]

89 were tortured in Asia [the largest number of survivors come from Nepal; other countries include Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkey and Uzbekistan]

37 were tortured in Latin America [mainly from Peru; other countries include Chile, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela]

8 were tortured and/or risked being returned to torture in Western Europe and other states [we have cases relating to Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Greece, Sweden, the United Kingdom,

Post-Conflict Contexts

Torture has been used extensively in violent conflict situations and continues even after the conflict ends. Since its establishment, REDRESS has assisted survivors of torture and related international crimes in post-conflict contexts to seek justice and redress. The context of conflict impacts upon the nature and forms of torture, the types of perpetrators (state and non-state actors) as well as the nature and position of the victims (children, women, displaced persons). During conflict, torture is rarely perpetrated in isolation, but forms part of a broader pattern of human rights abuse.

Survivors have rights to effective remedies and reparation under international law. However, survivors' rights and interests are generally negatively impacted in post conflict contexts.

Ensuring that accountability is made part of peace negotiations can be sensitive, given the various interests of the parties which tend to differ from those of the individuals and communities most affected by conflict. Furthermore, the difficult living conditions that most survivors find themselves in make it hard for them to access information about their rights and available mechanisms for redress. REDRESS' work in post-conflict contexts includes:

Empowering survivors by strengthening networks

We coordinate the Victims' Rights Working Group, an active network of NGOs and experts advancing victims' rights before the International Criminal Court. The dedicated website of the



Victims' rights meeting in North-

Victims' Rights Working Group is located at: www.vrwg.org. REDRESS hosts this website, runs the group's listserv which comprises about 475 members and coordinates the group's joint statements, meetings and related work, including a quasi-monthly legal update on ICC jurisprudence and the biannual publication "ACCESS".

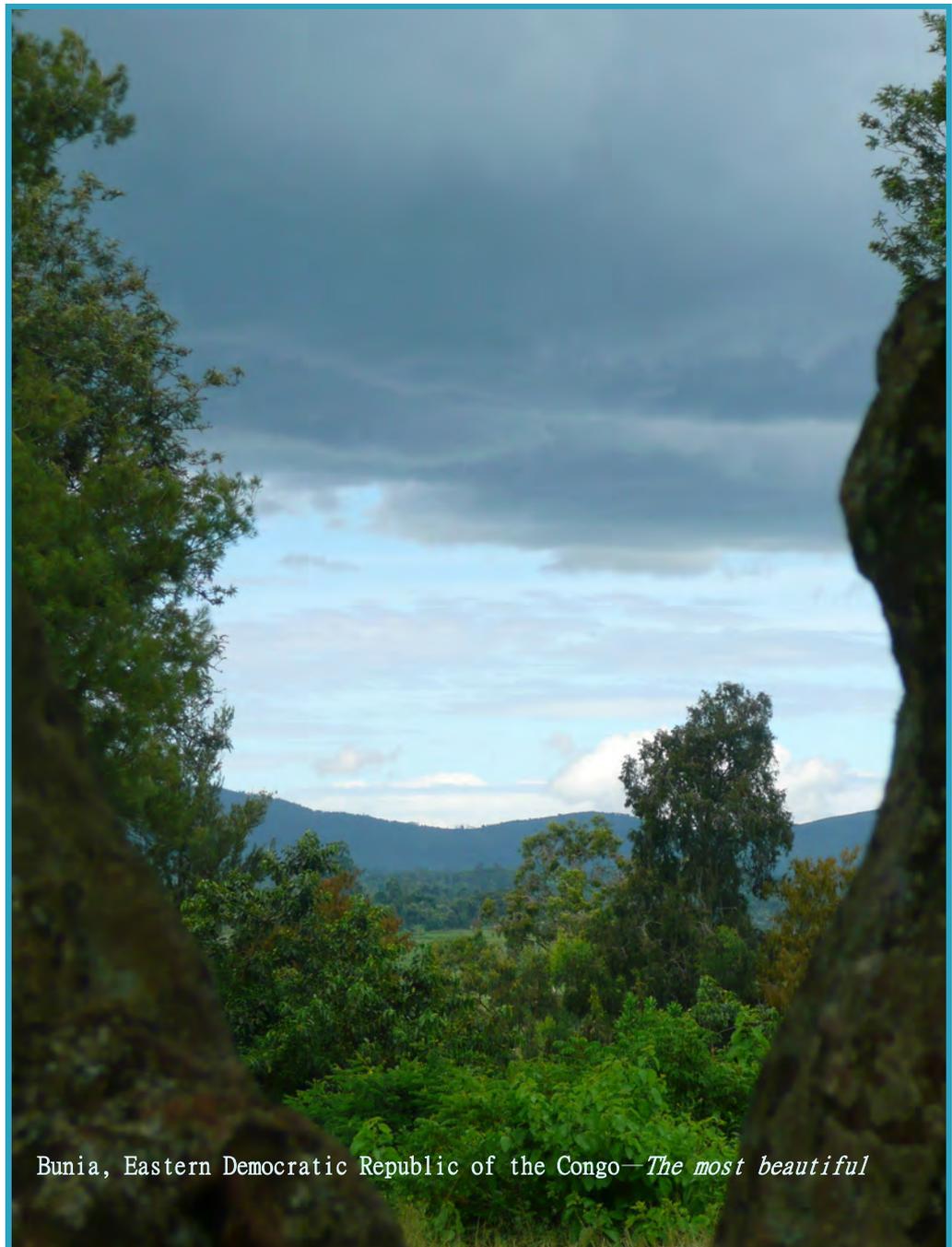
We supported the establishment of local networks working to advance victims' rights. In **Uganda**, we helped found the Uganda Victims' Foundation, a Ugandan network of victim-focused organisations covering the 14 districts of Northern Uganda. The Foundation originally started as the Ugandan arm of the Victims' Rights Working Group and today is a fully-fledged Ugandan registered organisation. In **Democratic Republic of Congo**, we continue to work with grassroots networks in the East of the country working to address the scourge of conflict. Similarly, in **Cambodia**, we are working with the Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee, a network of local organisations working to promote human rights in Cambodia and the rights of victims before Cambodia's Extraordinary Chambers, which is currently judging Khmer Rouge era crimes.

We are part of the Coalition for Women's Human Rights in Conflict Situations

(www.womensrightscoalition.org), a network of women's rights activists working to ensure that crimes committed against women in conflict situations are adequately examined, prosecuted and redressed. In particular, we have worked with the Coalition to develop and disseminate the Nairobi Declaration on Women's and Girls' Right to a Remedy and Reparation.

Informing and influencing policy and law reform at national level

Victims' rights to reparations: During the year, we worked with the Cambodian NGO network CHRAC to consider options for reparations for victims of the Khmer rouge regime. This followed on from our work in previous years, which has included meetings with local stakeholders, and the production of a discussion paper on reparations for civil society engaged in advocacy on reparations. On November 2010, REDRESS' Director travelled to **Cambodia** together with a reparations specialist from the International Organization for



Bunia, Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo—*The most beautiful*

Migration to provide support and concrete options to the Extraordinary Chambers, lawyers and civil society about how best to approach the new mandate of the Court to afford collective and symbolic reparations. In **Uganda**, we worked with the Uganda Victims' Foundation and the Uganda branch office of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to consider needs and strategies in relation to reparations and to encourage local consultations whereas in **Rwanda**, we held a roundtable with local survivors groups together with African Rights and Survivors Fund Rwanda (SURF), to consider obstacles to reparations in Rwanda and options for increasing access to compensation. In **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, we worked with civil society and lawyers to further consider how best to engage victims in issues relating to reparations, both at the domestic level and in relation to international legal proceedings.

Contributing to the policy of post-conflict justice mechanisms and the work of international agencies in the post-conflict context

International Criminal Court and Trust Fund for Victims - We

presented the paper *'Reconciling Entitlements and Feasibility in Implementing ICC Reparations'* to the Board of Directors of the ICC Trust Fund for Victims at its Annual General Meeting. This considered the operationalisation of the Trust Fund's mandate to support and implement reparations orders of the Court, issued following a conviction. Now that the first cases are nearing completion, the prospect of Court-ordered reparations is becoming more real. As part of these preparations for reparations, we also consulted with civil parties, lawyers, trust fund

officials, court personnel and others on the reparations mandate of the Court, which culminated in the issuance of the Report *Justice for Victims: The ICC's Reparations Mandate* in

"I would like to express my sincerest appreciation and thanks for forwarding to my attention the latest REDRESS Report... The document contents certainly constitute an excellent source of information and views for one of the most important and substantial ambitions of the International Criminal Court, ie reparations to victims as laid down in Article 75. I look forward to receiving more reports from REDRESS as they always prove to be a significant basis for consideration."



Ugandan and DRC civil society with Mariana Götzi, at the ICC Review Conference in Kampala



In March 2011, REDRESS participated in the consultation for the ***Report of the UN Secretary-General to the Security Council on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies***. REDRESS' Director was part of a panel discussion at the UN Headquarters in New York to consider some of the key developments since the Secretary-General issued his last report in 2004. She highlighted in particular, the important role of the 2005 UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation and the Nairobi Declaration on Women's and Girls' Right to a Remedy and Reparation. REDRESS also participated in a strategy meeting organised by UNIFEM in Kampala, Uganda, attended by a variety of UN agencies in the region and several international NGOs with a view to providing input to the UN in the development of its reparations strategies relating to Uganda and DRC, looking particularly at reparations for gender based crimes.

UN Special Panel on Sri Lanka -

Following the revelations of wide scale abuses during the final stages of the conflict in Sri Lanka, the UN Secretary-General established a panel of experts to consider the issue of accountability, REDRESS, jointly with the Asian Human Rights Commission and the Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims based in Denmark, issued a briefing paper for the panel which recommended the UN Secretary-General to call on the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter to establish a Commission of Inquiry, mandated to investigate violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law in Sri Lanka by all parties and to identify the perpetrators of such violations so that the Council is in a position to determine appropriate measures to hold those responsible to account.

Influencing National Standards and Practice

REDRESS works to ensure that international standards relating to the prohibition of torture and reparation for survivors of torture and related international crimes are applied at the national level. Part of this work is focused on informing and influencing new laws and practices at the domestic level. Other aspects include advocating and building the capacity of national-level institutions to ensure compliance with existing standards.

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

Absence of law, where there is no law providing for compensation of torture, or no definition of torture in the criminal code;

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;

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.

This year, the issues we canvassed include:

Advocacy and Capacity Building on the Prohibition of Torture

During the year, REDRESS continued to carry out advocacy and capacity building on the prohibition of torture in a number of countries worldwide.

- REDRESS attended the inauguration of the **Maldives** torture victim association and carried out training in the **Maldives** for civil society and state officials on the obligations set out in the Convention Against Torture;

- We organised, together with the Cambodian Human Right Action Committee, the Asian Human Rights Commission and the Cambodia Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, a briefing meeting for civil society groups involved in the consideration of **Cambodia's** state party report by the UN Committee Against Torture;
- We co-organised with our partner in **Nepal**, the Advocacy Forum, training sessions on the documentation and investigation of torture cases, for the benefit of doctors, lawyers, police, prosecutors and judges;
- We participated in a training session organised by the Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims (RCT) Denmark in Bethlehem, to assist the **Palestinian Independent Human Rights Commission** in their work on the prohibition of torture and standards of documentation;
- We participated in a training session organised by the International Commission of Jurists-**Kenya** on litigating torture cases;
- Upon the invitation of the American Bar Association's assistance programme in **Thailand**, we facilitated a 1-day meeting with Thai lawyers working throughout the country to discuss technical issues arising in the investigation and follow-up of torture cases before Thai courts;
- We participated in the Association for the Prevention of Torture's online training for national human rights institutions in **Asia**.
- The **Project for Criminal Law Reform in Sudan**, a joint initiative of REDRESS and the Sudan Human Rights Monitor, played a leading role in campaigns for reform of rape legislation and public order laws that fail to provide adequate protection for women, from torture and other ill-treatment.



Top: training session in Sudan
Below: Meeting in Kenya

The Prohibition of Torture in the Context of Counter-Terrorism and Related Heightened Security Contexts

Torture is prohibited at all times, regardless of the context; there is no excuse no matter how 'pressing' that can justify the use of torture. This is a well-recognised principle of international law, and central to the Convention Against Torture that 147 states have ratified. Torture reduces the government or investigation unit that uses it to nothing more than a criminal institution. It undermines the rule of law and has wide ranging implications well beyond any immediate 'purpose' the torture is said to serve.

REDRESS' work in this area has focused on advocating that those who have been subjected to torture and like practices in the context of counter-terrorism measures have effective remedies under the law. Last year, we convened an expert meeting and issued a report to consider the challenges facing people released from the detention centre at Guantanamo Bay and other facilities. Our current work is focused on opening up the space for justice in individual cases and contributing to public inquiries aimed at exposing the truth of what occurred.

Victims of gross violations of human rights - including torture and enforced disappearance - have the right to an effective remedy under international law. Allowing the Executive to rely on a blanket assertion of 'state secrets' - without finding ways in which national security concerns could be accommodated while allowing the claim to proceed - violates this right and leaves victims with no realistic prospect of redress in precisely the types of cases where the most egregious violations may have occurred.

To date, no victim of the extraordinary rendition programme has had the truth of what happened to them examined in the US courts.

In the **United Kingdom**, we are closely following the '**Detainee Inquiry**', the UK Government's inquiry into UK involvement with detainees in overseas counter-terrorism operations. REDRESS, together with other civil society groups, has raised concerns about the inquiry, particularly its limited scope.

Despite the changes in the **United States** administration, little progress has been made in the area of accountability and redress before US courts.

Maher Arar was detained in the USA while in transit to Canada, and 'rendered' to Syria where he was arbitrarily detained and tortured. He attempted to bring a civil claim against named US officials for his treatment, yet the US government asserted 'state secrets' privilege to block the claim, arguing that the practice of 'extraordinary rendition' amounted to a state secret and thus could not be litigated before the Courts. REDRESS submitted a written brief in this case before the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court, arguing that Mr. Arar should be granted access to justice as a matter of international law. On 14 June 2010, the Supreme Court rejected Mr. Arar's petition, thereby ending his attempts to get justice for what happened to him in US courts;

Binyam Mohammed and others brought a claim against **Jeppesen Dataplan**, an airplane company which was said to have been involved in facilitating 'extraordinary renditions'. REDRESS intervened in the case, arguing that the 'state secrets' doctrine should not have the capacity to extinguish litigation; that there was an obligation on courts to ensure that claims could be heard. In May 2011, the US Supreme Court refused to review the dismissal of their case.

REDRESS also intervened in **El Masri v Macedonia**, before the European Court of Human Rights. The case was brought by Khaled El Masri who was 'extraordinarily rendered' from Macedonia to a secret CIA prison in Afghanistan, and thereafter deposited in Albania.

The Baha Mousa Inquiry

Baha Mousa, an Iraqi civilian, had been seized by UK troops from a hotel in Iraq and taken to a UK military base in Basra. Brutally beaten by British soldiers at the base, he died of his injuries some thirty-six hours after his detention. In 2004, his father and the family members of other victims brought a claim in UK courts seeking a review of the UK Government's decision not to conduct independent inquiries into the deaths or to accept liability and to pay compensation.

REDRESS intervened in the case before the Divisional Court and subsequent appeals and in 2007 the House of Lords (Appellate Committee) ruled that none of the first five victims, killed as a result of military operations in the field, were under the actual authority and control of British troops at the time of the incidents since they were outside the "legal space" of the signatory states of the ECHR. However, regarding the death of Baha Mousa, it found that this fell within the UK's

jurisdiction as part of an exception to the general territorial principle which governed the ECHR, given that he died whilst being detained by the British army. The case was remitted to the Divisional Court for reconsideration of whether there had been an adequate investigation into Baha Mousa's death, and in 2008 the UK settled the damages claimed by Baha Mousa's father and nine others who had been detained and ill-treated at the same time but had survived. A total of £2.83 million pounds was shared amongst them.

In 2009 the UK Government set up the Baha Mousa Public Inquiry into his mistreatment and death, and the final evidence before it was heard in October 2010. REDRESS made written submissions to the Inquiry in May 2009 (on the scope of the Inquiry) and September 2010 (on recommendations for the future). The Inquiry's report is expected in 2011.



Kevin Laue chairs a panel discussion on the Mousa Inquiry with Professor Philippe

Universal Jurisdiction

The crime of torture is recognised, together with a number of other international crimes, to be so heinous, that it offends the interests of the international community as a whole. Thus, it has been recognised that all states have an interest in prosecuting torture cases, regardless of where the crimes took place or the nationality of the victims or perpetrators. The United Nations' Convention Against Torture sets out a 'prosecute or extradite' requirement – this requires a state party to take the necessary measures 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 believes that such trials, which proceed on the basis of 'universal jurisdiction' are a vital means to ensure that there are no gaps in justice. At times, the courts in the countries where the crimes took place will not be willing or able to prosecute the suspects. Equally international jurisdictions such as the International Criminal Court will not always be available given the limits of their mandates.

In the **United Kingdom**, we issued a report for the Bill Committee which is considering amending UK law to require the Director of Public Prosecutions to give consent before an arrest

warrant can be issued in an international crimes case. We also submitted a comment to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights in response to its call for evidence on the human rights implications of extradition proceedings. Our submission focused on problems with the implementation of the UK's obligations to prosecute suspects when extradition fails. As we have done in the past, we drew attention to the presence of four Rwandan genocide suspects whose extradition failed; they remain in the UK without restriction or risk of prosecution, despite UK courts stating that there was a 'case to answer.'

As part of our longstanding project with the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) on the exercise of universal jurisdiction in the **European Union**, we completed a study on the law and practice of universal jurisdiction in each of the 27 Member States of the European Union, and a companion report on specialised investigation units established in a number of countries, which has given new impetus to international investigations and prosecutions. Equally, we held several expert meetings in Brussels to review progress and discuss challenges. Throughout the year, REDRESS also continued its work with the organisation **African Rights**, to provide factual information regarding the presence of Rwandan genocide suspects to investigators and prosecutors worldwide. In the



Meeting with survivors in



Keith Carmichael, Carla Ferstman, Lord Archer

year, it continued to liaise with prosecutors in a number of European countries as well as in [Southern Africa](#).

Barring Immunities in Torture Cases

Immunities which have the effect of blocking investigations, prosecutions and civil reparations, are inconsistent with the right of victims to access justice and the obligation to prosecute international crimes. REDRESS has been working to bring an end to the operation of immunities for those who perpetrate torture.

REDRESS is pursuing the [Torture Damages Bill](#), a UK private members' bill initiated by Lord Archer of Sandwell QC, which legislates an exception to state immunity in the case of torture. The UK [Joint Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights](#) launched an inquiry into the Bill as part of its broader consideration of the UK's compliance with the UN Convention Against Torture. It concluded that:

101. The practical questions of foreign relations, enforcement and litigation procedure are important, but they are secondary to the issue we are examining, which is: should there be a civil

remedy available in the UK to victims of torture at the hands of foreign states? We are of the strong opinion that there should. Such an action would be in line with our positive responsibilities towards torture victims under international law. It would also go a long way towards the rehabilitation of torture victims, for whom access to an action for damages would itself be an acknowledgement of their suffering.

102. The UK should lead the international community in condemning torture and expanding international law to ensure victims have access to the reparations they are entitled to. This Bill would send a strong message: there are consequences for states that torture. We recommend the Government adopt the Torture (Damages) Bill and then consider what else needs to be done to promote its enforcement.

In November 2010, Lord Archer of Sandwell re-launched the Bill and it is hoped that it will make further progress in the parliamentary term.

Promoting International Standards and Institutions

International Standards

An important part of REDRESS' work is to ensure that survivors' rights are recognised and protected in international treaties, declarations and principles, and that the bodies interpreting such instruments set out in their jurisprudence and commentaries positive explanations which affirm survivors' rights in context. Key recent examples of this work are:

Our role in contributing to the development of standards on victims' rights and reparation which were included in the adopted texts of the **UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation**, the **Updated set of principles on Impunity** and the **Statute of the International Criminal Court**.

Our work with the Coalition on Women's Human Rights in Conflict Situations to formulate the **Nairobi Declaration on Women's and Girls' Right to a Remedy and Reparation**, a civil society-initiated text which focuses on the particular contexts of violence perpetrated against women and girls in conflict situations, and the nature of the obligation on states and others to repair and redress their suffering. Fundamentally, the Declaration recognises that reparation must go above and beyond the immediate reasons and consequences of the crimes and violations; they must aim to address the political and structural inequalities that negatively shape women's and girls' lives. This year, the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women focused her first thematic report on reparations for violence against women, and REDRESS' director took part in a special event in Geneva organised by the Special Rapporteur to highlight the challenges associated with ensuring that women and girls subjected to violence obtain a remedy and reparation.

We also provided preliminary comment to the UN Committee Against Torture on Article 14 of the UN Convention Against Torture which provides that '*Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as*



Vahida Nainar, at a meeting on the gender dimen-

full rehabilitation as possible. ...' The Committee is currently considering drafting a General Comment to provide greater clarity to the meaning of Article 14.

International Institutions

The International Criminal Court

REDRESS played a leading role in civil society efforts to assess this impact of the International Criminal Court on victims and affected communities, which was one of the main areas for discussion at the Review Conference, which took place in Kampala, Uganda in May – June 2010. Through the Victims' Rights Working Group, we coordinated a consultation exercise with victims groups in countries impacted by ICC proceedings, which was considered by states and court officials as part of the review. REDRESS' Director presented the findings to the Conference, as part

of the *High-Level Stocktaking Panel on the Impact of the ICC on Victims and Affected Communities*.

During the year, we also provided input to the Court and the Trust Fund for Victims on its policies relating to victims' rights. We provided comments on the Court's draft guidelines governing its relations with intermediaries – local groups and individuals providing a variety of assistance to the Court and its stakeholders. We also presented the paper '*Reconciling Entitlements and Feasibility in Implementing ICC Reparations*' to the Board of Directors of the ICC Trust Fund for Victims at its Annual General Meeting. We also participated in the 9th Session of the Assembly of States Parties and co-organised a side meeting on the participating of victims in the Court's legal proceedings.

REDRESS worked with grassroots civil society groups in areas impacted by International Criminal Court proceedings to provide information on court proceedings and the role of victims before the Court.

During the year, we also continued to disseminate our bulletin on victims' rights 'Access' available in

English, French, Spanish and Arabic, as well as periodic legal updates on the Court's decisions affecting victims' rights.

The Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)

REDRESS continued to promote the rights of victims before the ECCC, the specialised chambers established to deal with Khmer Rouge-era crimes. We are working with the Cambodian NGO network CHRAC to engage with the Court on its reparations policy.

PUBLIC BENEFIT



A public hearing at the Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts

Our plans for the future

From 1 April 2008 section 4 of 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 confirm that they have complied with the duty in section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 to have due regard to public benefit guidance published by the Commission in determining the activities undertaken by the Charity. The Trustees are satisfied that the aims and objectives of the charity, and the activities reported on above to achieve those aims, meet these principles.

OUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Evaluation of our work: **The MacArthur Award for Creative and Effective Institutions**

In January 2010, REDRESS was extremely honoured to receive the MacArthur Award for Creative and Effective Institutions. As stated by the MacArthur Foundation in its description of the award, *‘It is often small or emerging organizations that generate provocative ideas, reframe the debate, or provide new ways of looking at persistent problems. Some are particularly effective at delivering services or challenging old paradigms. A significant investment in such promising organizations can contribute to progress on an issue or in an area of work, and can also help position a small or new organization for long-term growth and impact.’*

The Foundation does not seek or accept nominations for this award. Instead, the award is made to organisations that *‘demonstrate*



A Rwandese genocide survivor speaks to the audience after the theatre production of *Who Will Carry the Word?*



exceptional creativity and effectiveness, have reached a critical or strategic point in their development, show strong leadership and stable financial management, have previously received MacArthur support, and work in one of the fields in which MacArthur is active.'

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, though no 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 the current year, REDRESS took a number of steps to advance its communications and global outreach work. This began with the hiring of a communications consultant, followed by strategic discussions amongst staff and trustees, and will lead to the recruitment of REDRESS' first full-time communications post in 2011-12.

"I hope you know that on our side, we've been privileged to be a small part of such excellent work. I remember being so impressed at that first meeting, with you and your staff – the deep sense of mission and the clear sense of strategy, coupled with the obvious expertise of the group. Still feel the same way and have appreciated the chance to see all you've accomplished." [One of REDRESS' funders]

Our Supporters

Funders

REDRESS is indebted for funding this year to:

Allen & Overy LLP
Bromley Trust
City Parochial Foundation (Now Known as: Trust for London)
Department for International Development (DFID)
EC EIDHR programme
EC Fundamental Rights and Justice (Criminal Justice) programme
Foreign and Commonwealth Office-Sudan
Foundation Pro Victimis, Geneva
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP
John D. and Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (Power and Responsibility Programme)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland
Oak Foundation
Oxfam Novib Netherlands
Sigrid Rausing Trust
Sir Jeremiah Coleman Gift Trust
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
VCEP

Many of our funders have continued to support REDRESS for many years, and their commitment to the organisation and its aims has been very important to REDRESS' stability and success. 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 £18,903 (2010 - £12,308) 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 though marathons and other sporting events. This helped draw wider attention to our cause and raised key resources for our work.

Volunteers, legal advice and other supporters

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 many countries, who have contributed substantially to our work. Thank you in particular to Vanesha Ramdoyal for her pro bono work designing our Annual Report for 2010.

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 particular, we would like to thank Cecile Jeffries, Annick Pijnenburg, Jemma Queenborough, Iana Vidal, Katarina Skrbec, Tom Hewitt, Mathew McDermott, Nisma Bounakhala, Ali Bandegani, Anna-Lena Schuster, Ananda Reeves, Vladimir Pusalau, Jonathan Venet, Joe Horton, Aminath Najeeb, Dana Johnson, Belissa Guerrero, Indiana Jimenez, Starla Stolk, Timothy Synhaeve, Daisy Johnson, Sinthujaah Suntharmoorthy, Mariana Telles Rudge, Anne Perrot, Jo Baker, Kristin Nirmala Gooray, Elham Saudi, Arooj Riaz Sheikh, Kirsten Squires and Melissa Joyce.

We would also like to warmly thank the professors and students who collaborated with REDRESS through a number of clinical and related human rights programmes. In particular thank you to Lynn Welchman and Sarah Hibbin and the SOAS Human Rights Clinic, Dr. Clara Sandoval and the Essex Human Rights Clinic and Frank Garcia of the Boston College Law Program.

We would also like to thank the numerous law firms, barristers and solicitors that have supported our work over the year. Thank you to Lizanne

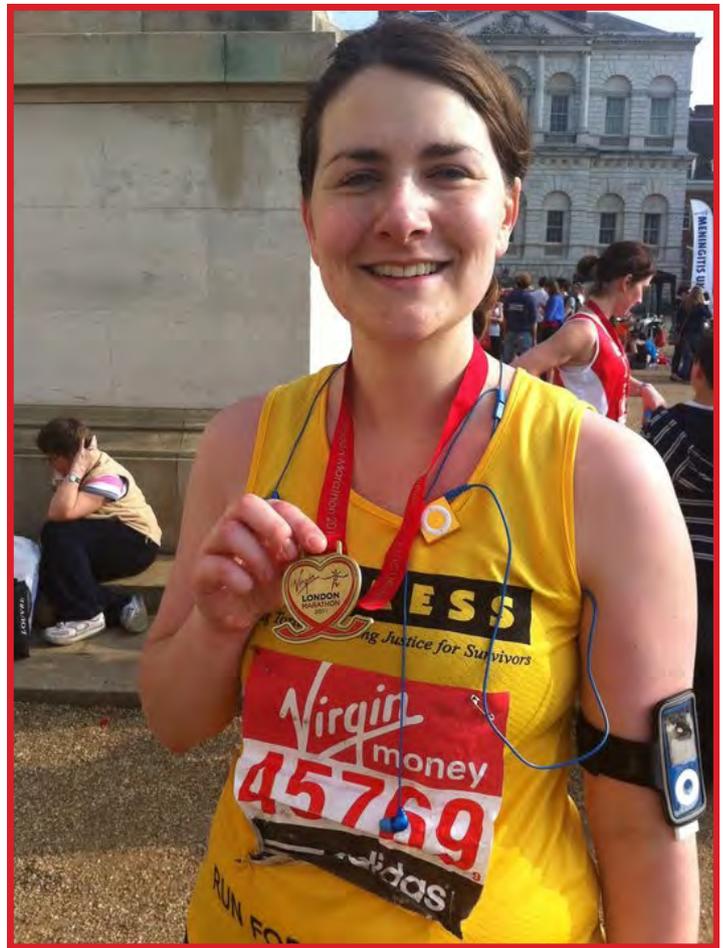
Gumbel QC of One Crown Office Row; Timothy Otty QC and Simon Pritchard of Blackstone Chambers; Richard Stein, Jamie Beagant, Sapna Malik, Rosa Curling and Keren Adams at Leigh Day solicitors; Richard Hermer QC, Phillippa Kaufman QC and Guy Vassal Adams of Doughty Street Chambers; Clarissa O'Callaghan, Lucy Reed, Constantine Partasides, Elie Kleiman, James Freda, Natalie Sheehan, Sophia Mokotoff of Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer; Tamsin Allen and Katie Wheatly of Bindmans; Michiel Pestman and Liesbeth Zegveld of Böhler Advocaten; Jaya Ramji-Nogales of Temple University; Maiko Tagusari; Maria McDonald; Willy Chang of Committee of Family Members of the Victims (COFAVIC) in Venezuela; David Cordero Heredia of the Regional Advisory Foundation for Human Rights (INREDH) in Ecuador; Hulya Ucpinar of Turkish Human Rights Foundation (THRF); Professor Harry Roque in the Philippines; Christine Benson of Wilsons LPP; Sharmaine Gunaratne from Sri Lanka.

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.

Financial Review

Financial performance

The charity had net outgoing resources on unrestricted funds of £6,282 for the year (2010 – £18,058) before transfers. Together with the accumulated surplus brought forward from previous years, the charity now has an accumulated surplus on unrestricted funds of £185,908 (2010 - £192,190). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2011 amounted to £876,527 (2010 - £279,909), following net incoming resources for the year of £596,618 (2010 incoming resources - £26,315). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.

The Trustees' efforts in developing and implementing the charity's fundraising strategy during the year resulted in growth in total income. This year the charity received £94,340 from VCEP enabling the charity to continue the employment of a full-time Fundraiser who has continued to 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 £166,863, calculated as the total value of Unrestricted Funds less the value of Fixed Assets which are not immediately realisable for use under the Policy. The Trustees calculate that

REDRESS requires a range of Reserves of between £128k and £220k.

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 that these financial risks to the charity have been reduced and recognises the management systems already in place to deal with operational and decision-making risk.

Trustees really appreciate the quiet but thorough work that REDRESS is undertaking ... We all send our best wishes for the continuing work”
[One of REDRESS` funders]

Statement of the Board of Trustees` Responsibilities

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

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

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time of the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as we are aware:

There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and

The trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Events since the end of the year

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

Auditors

The auditors, haysmacintyre, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

5th July 2011

Auditor`s Report

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 2011 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

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

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the Trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance

with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Trustees; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial; and non-financial information in the Trustees' Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2011 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller

Entities; and
have been prepared in accordance with the
requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the
Trustees' Report for the financial year for which
the financial statements are prepared is
consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Murtaza Jessa (Senior Statutory Auditor)
Fairfax House

for and on behalf of haysmacintyre, Statutory
Auditors 15 Fulwood Place
London
WC1V 6AY

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31st March 2011 (incorporating the Income & Expenditure account)

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2011 £	Total 2010 £
Incoming resources					
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds</i>					
Voluntary income:					
Donations	2	179,373	144,108	323,481	167,740
Legacies		13,000	-	13,000	-
Investment Income		495	-	495	1,585
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i>					
Grants receivable:					
Casework		-	286,162	286,162	130,712
Working in Post-Conflict Contexts		-	297,110	297,110	258,783
Promoting International Standards		-	245,741	245,741	286,266
Influencing National Standards and Practice		-	231,686	231,686	27,378
Communication		-	103,469	103,469	
Training and other income		5,999	-	5,999	2,467
Total incoming resources		<u>198,867</u>	<u>1,308,276</u>	<u>1,507,143</u>	<u>874,931</u>
Resources expended					
<i>Costs of generating funds</i>					
<i>Costs of generating voluntary income</i>					
		42,983	-	42,983	27,850
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
Casework	4	27,644	125,380	153,024	326,399
Working in Post-Conflict Contexts		49,331	223,739	273,070	195,570
Promoting International Standards		40,668	184,449	225,117	178,994
Influencing National Standards and Practice		39,266	178,090	217,356	132,020
Communication		-	-	-	-
Training and other Expenditure		-	-	-	-
Governance	5	5,257	-	5,257	5,841
Total charitable activities		162,167	711,658	873,824	838,824
Total resources expended		<u>205,149</u>	<u>711,658</u>	<u>916,807</u>	<u>866,674</u>
Net Incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers	6	<u>(6,282)</u>	<u>596,618</u>	<u>590,336</u>	<u>8,257</u>
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-
Net income/(expenditure) for the year after transfers		<u>(6,282)</u>	<u>596,618</u>	<u>590,336</u>	<u>8,257</u>
Fund balances brought forward at 1 st April 2010		192,190	279,909	472,098	463,842
Fund balances carried forward at 31st March 2011		<u>185,908</u>	<u>876,527</u>	<u>1,062,435</u>	<u>472,099</u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2011 or 2010 other than those included in the statement of financial activities. All the above results are derived from continuing activities. The notes on pages 24 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2011

Company number: 2774071

	Note	£	2011 £	£	2010 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible fixed assets	8		19,045		19,553
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9	259,576		147,959	
Cash at bank and in hand		868,659		379,765	
Total current assets		1,128,235		527,724	
CREDITORS: falling due within one year	10	(84,845)		(75,178)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,043,390		452,546
NET ASSETS			1,062,435		472,099
REPRESENTED BY:	12				
Restricted funds			876,527		279,909
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds			97,502		170,345
Designated funds			88,406		21,845
			1,062,435		472,099

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 5th July 2011 and signed on its behalf by:

Sir Emyr Jones Parry GCMG, PhD, FInstP
Chair

The notes on pages 36 to 43 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2011

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" issued in March 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 33-34. 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. VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2011	<i>Total Funds 2010</i>
	£	£	£	£
<i>Casework</i>				
EC EIDHR	-	212,405	212,405	53,426
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	40,007	40,007	54,786
Trust for London	-	31,250	31,250	22,500
Other	-	2,500	2,500	-
<i>Working in Post-Conflict Contexts</i>				
Dept for International Development	-	63,119	63,119	90,878
Oak Foundation	-	131,736	131,736	123,500
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	-	40,332	40,332	44,405
John D. and Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation	-	61,924	61,924	-
<i>Promoting International Standards</i>				
John D. and Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation	-	97,254	97,254	135,853
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	80,000	80,000	80,000
Oxfam Novib	-	-	-	66,366
Pro Victimis Foundation	-	60,000	60,000	-
Other	-	8,486	8,486	4,047
<i>Influencing National Standards and Practice</i>				
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	15,000	15,000	19,758
EC EIDHR Nepal	-	14,192	14,192	7,526
EC Fund'l Rights & Justice Programme	-	75,301	75,301	94
Oxfam Novib	-	127,193	127,193	-
<i>Communications</i>				
John D. And Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation-	-	103,469	103,469	-
<i>Training & Consultancy</i>	5,999	-	5,999	2,467
	<u>5,999</u>	<u>1,164,168</u>	<u>1,170,167</u>	<u>705,606</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2011

4. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Staff Costs £	Other Costs £	Apportioned Support Costs £	Total 2011 £	Total 2010 £
Costs of generating funds	34,069	1,149	7,765	42,983	27,850
Charitable activities					
Casework	83,867	41,513	27,644	153,024	326,399
Working in Post-Conflict Contexts	158,098	65,641	49,331	273,070	195,570
Promoting International Standards	134,808	49,641	40,668	225,117	178,994
Influencing National Standards and Practice	138,445	39,645	39,266	217,356	132,020
Communications	-	-	-	-	-
Training and other Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Governance	-	4,307	950	5,257	5,481
Total	549,287	201,896	165,624	916,807	866,674

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

Cost pool	2011 £	2010 £
Staff costs	99,180	108,077
Casework costs	13,228	13,645
Communications costs	1,213	3,647
Office costs	34,389	21,961
Premises costs	17,614	15,145
Total	165,624	162,475

5. GOVERNANCE COSTS

6. NET INCOMING/ (OUTGOING) RESOURCES

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

	2011	<i>2010</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	8,039	<i>6,594</i>
Auditors remuneration		
Audit services	6,942	<i>6,462</i>
Over provision	-	<i>881</i>
Operating leases	23,882	<i>22,506</i>
	<u>38,863</u>	<i><u>36,443</u></i>

Audit services costs totalling £5,066 (2010 - £2,720) have been charged to Charitable Activities (see Note 3 above) where they are covered by Restricted grants.

7. STAFF COSTS

	2011	<i>2010</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Wages and salaries	382,061	<i>328,069</i>
Social security costs	39,922	<i>33,102</i>
Pension and other costs	40,061	<i>40,859</i>
Temporary, contract and non-UK staff costs	186,149	<i>139,248</i>
	<u>648,193</u>	<i><u>541,278</u></i>

One employee received remuneration exceeding £60,000 in the year (2010 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:

	2011	<i>2010</i>
Project staff	9	<i>8</i>
Support staff	4	<i>4</i>
	<u>13</u>	<i><u>12</u></i>

No trustees (2010: nil) received any remuneration in respect of their role as trustees. Two trustees (2010: one) claimed reimbursement of £46 expenses (2010: £130) during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2011

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office Equipment £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 st April 2010	42,653	5,426	48,079
Additions	7,255	276	7,531
Disposals	(631)	-	(631)
At 31 st March 2011	49,277	5,702	54,979
Depreciation			
At 1 st April 2010	23,729	4,797	28,526
Charge for the year	7,756	283	8,039
Disposals	(631)	-	(631)
At 31 st March 2011	30,854	5,080	35,934
Net Book Value			
At 31 st March 2011	18,423	622	19,045
At 31 st March 2010	18,924	629	19,553

9. DEBTORS

	2011 £	2010 £
Due within one year		
Grants receivable	152,021	84,901
Other debtors	35,705	6,400
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	60,226	55,286
Prepayments	4,822	1,372
Accrued income	6,802	-
	259,576	147,959

10. CREDITORS

	2011 £	2010 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	33,683	49,575
Accruals	23,839	6,462
Social security and other taxes	12,468	10,295
Other creditors	14,855	8,846
	84,845	75,178

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:

Casework

This programme supports the charity's direct work with survivors of torture based in the United Kingdom and abroad. The charity's main programme, it is supported by the EC EIDHR, the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the Trust for London and Allen & Overy Foundation.

Working in Post-Conflict Contexts

This programme supports the charity's work in conflict areas such as Rwanda, Sudan and Uganda. The Department for International Development (DfID), Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) and the Oak Foundation have funded this work.

Promoting International standards of justice and international institutions that reflect the rights of survivors to effective participation and redress

This programme supports the charity's work to increase victims' participation and access to the International Criminal Court and other international and regional courts and tribunals where they may obtain reparation and redress. It also supports the organisation's work in international standard-setting before these and other international bodies. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, The Sigrid Rausing Trust, Oxfam Novib, Foundation Pro Victimis, Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP have funded the work this year.

Influencing National standards and practices that reflect torture survivors' rights in practice

This programme supports the charity's work to ensure that national laws and institutions reflect international law standards and survivor's rights. It includes the organisation's policy, advocacy and capacity building work in the United Kingdom and in a range of countries worldwide. It also includes the organisation's specialised work with European Union Member States in which the organisation is working within the regional institutional framework to affect change in the policies and practices of Member States. The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust and EC Fundamental Rights & Justice Programme have funded this work.

Communication Fund

REDRESS has set aside funds to enhance its communications and media work to draw attention to the scourge of torture and the plight of victims, and to increase opportunities for engagement with stakeholders worldwide. The John D. And Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation is funding this work.

Core Fund – restricted

The John D. And Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation awarded REDRESS funds to support the development of the organisation over the next two years.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2011

11. FUND MOVEMENTS (continued)

	Balance 1 April 2010 £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 st March 2011 £
Restricted funds					
Casework	49,624	286,162	125,380	-	210,406
Working in Post-Conflict Contexts	81,642	297,110	223,739	-	155,013
Promoting International Standards	155,708	245,741	184,449	(17,508)	199,492
Influencing National Standards and Practice	(7,065)	231,686	178,090	17,508	64,040
Communications	-	103,469	-	-	103,469
Core - restricted	-	144,108	-	-	144,108
Total restricted funds	279,909	1,308,279	711,658	-	876,527
Unrestricted funds					
Designated fund – Development	21,845	94,340	46,824	-	69,361
Designated fund – Fixed Assets	-	-	-	19,045	19,045
General fund	170,345	104,527	158,325	(19,045)	97,502
Total unrestricted funds	192,190	198,867	205,149	-	185,908
Total funds	472,099	1,507,143	916,807	-	1,062,435

Designated Funds

The Trustees have continued to designate the funding from VCEP as a fund to support development of the charity.

A designated fund representing the net book value of fixed assets has been established. These funds are tied up in fixed assets and

	Unre- stricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 31 st March 2011 £	Total Funds 31 st March 2010 £
Fund balances at 31 st March 2011 are represented by:				
Tangible fixed assets	19,045	-	19,045	19,553
Current assets	239,260	888,975	1,128,235	527,724
Current liabilities	(72,397)	(12,448)	(84,845)	(75,178)
	185,908	876,527	1,062,435	472,099

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 (2010 nil).

14. OPERATING LEASES

Operating lease rentals of £23,882 (2010: £22,506) 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	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	£	£	£	£
From one to five years	23,882	22,506	-	-

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 four 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 Bazyler (USA), Chair
Stephanie Deckrosh (USA)
Professor Naomi Roht-Arriaza (USA)
Professor David Weissbrodt (USA)

Who's who at REDRESS

Board of Trustees

Sir Emyr Jones Parry GCMG (Chair)
Michael Birnbaum QC
Professor Bill Bowring
Sherman Carroll PhD, MBE (Hon.)
Simon Carruth (Treasurer) (appointed May 2011)
Sir Robin Christopher KCMG
Leah Levin OBE
Frances Pinter PhD
Jennifer Callaghan (formerly White)

Staff

Carla Ferstman, Director and Company Secretary
Mariana Goetz, Deputy Director/ Director of Programmes
Michelle Willis, Head of Finance
Lutz Oette, Counsel
Casey Davison O'Brien, Fundraiser
Kevin Laue, Legal Advisor
Juergen Schurr, Legal Advisor
Gaelle Carayon, ICC Programme Officer
Sarah Fulton, International Legal Officer
Sergey Golubok, Legal Programme Officer
Jehangir Jilani, Caseworker
Helen Dickinson, Administrator
Makuta Kamara, Finance Assistant

Patrons

The Rt Hon the Lord Archer of Sandwell QC
The Rt Hon the Lord Crickhowell
François de Vargas
Anthony Foulger
Sandy Gall CBE
The Rt Hon the Earl of Haddington
The Rt Hon the Lord Judd
Ms Caroline Moorehead CBE
The Hon Lord Prosser
Professor Dinah Shelton
Professor Theo van Boven
Professor Graham Zellick

Professor Michael Bazylar
Dato' Param Kumaraswamy
The Dowager Countess of Dundonald
The Rt Hon the Viscount Gage
Inge Genefke MD, D.M.Sc.h.c.
Judge Roslyn Higgins DBE QC
The Rt Hon the Lord Lester of Herne Hill QC
The Rt Rev Richard D Harries of Pentregarth
The Rt Hon the Lord Richard QC
John Simpson CBE
Professor David Weissbrodt

Founder and Honorary President

Keith Carmichael

Legal Advisory Council

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

Auditors

haysmacintyre, Fairfax House, 15 Fulwood Place, London, WC1V 6AY

Bankers

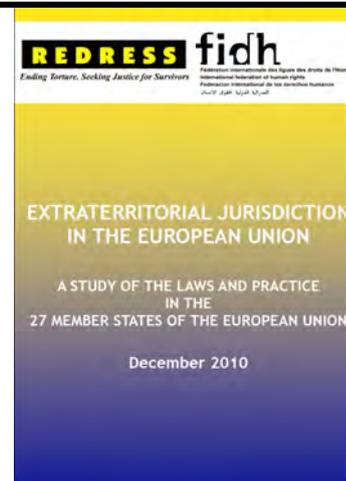
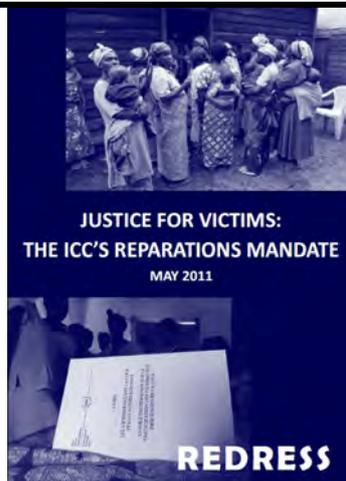
Unity Trust Bank	Royal Bank of Scotland	HSBC Bank
Nine Brindleyplace	High Holborn Branch	London Bridge Branch
Birmingham B1 2HB	London, WC1V 6PQ	London, SE1 1YB



REDRESS staff

Publications this year

Justice for Victims: The ICC's Reparations Mandate	May 2011
Transitional Justice and Criminal Law Reform: Human Rights Perspectives for Sudan	March 2011
Reconciling Entitlements and Feasibility in Implementing ICC Reparations: REDRESS presentation to Board of Directors of the ICC Trust Fund for Victims Annual Board Meeting	March 2011
Inquiry into alleged UK involvement in the mistreatment of detainees held abroad REDRESS and other leading NGOs write to the Detainee Inquiry to express concerns that it will fail to meet UK's obligations under international and national law	February 2011
UK Extradition Policy: Submission to the Joint Committee on Human Rights (JCHR)	January 2011
Submission to Police Reform and Social Responsibility Public Bill Committee Clause 151: Restrictions on issue of arrest warrants in private prosecutions	January 2011
Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in the 27 Member States of the EU	December 2010
Submission from AHRC, RCT and REDRESS to UN Panel on Sri Lanka Joint submission of the Asian Human Rights Committee (AHRC), the REDRESS Trust and the Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims (RCT)	December 2010
The Practice of Specialised War Crimes Units: Strategies for the Effective Investigation and Prosecution of Serious International Crimes	December 2010



Sudan, Universal Periodic Review	November 2010
Universal Jurisdiction Trial Strategies - Focus on Victims and Witnesses	November 2010
Comments on the Draft Guidelines Governing Relations between the International Criminal Court and Intermediaries	October 2010
Victims' Rights Working Group - Paper on Victims and Affected Communities: Incorporating the Review Conference 'stocktaking' Recommendations into the ICC's Strategies	October 2010
Submission to the Baha Mousa Public Inquiry on the Recommendations for the Future (Module 4)	September 2010
Review of the implementation of recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on Torture, after his mission to Nepal in 2005	September 2010
Rehabilitation as a Form of Reparation: Opportunités and Challenges Workshop Report	September 2010
AI, ICJ, FIDH and REDRESS submission on the Council of Europe Draft Guidelines on Eradicating Impunity for Serious Human Rights Violations	September 2010
The Impact of the Rome Statute System on Victims and Affected Communities	April 2010

