



THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED

Board of Trustees' Report & Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2015

THE REDRESS TRUST LTD
87 VAUXHALL WALK, GROUND FLR.
LONDON, SE11 5HJ
UNITED KINGDOM

TEL: +44 (0)20 7793 1777

FAX: +44 (0)20 7793 1719

WEB: WWW.REDRESS.ORG

CHARITY NUMBER: 1015787; COMPANY NUMBER: 2774071

CONTENTS

Messages from the Chair and Director	3
About REDRESS	5
Programmes	5
<i>I. Casework.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>II. Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>III. Influencing National Laws and Standards.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>IV. Promoting International Standards</i>	<i>15</i>
Communications	16
Our Plans for the Future.....	17
Our Supporters	18
Financial Review	20
Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31st March 2015 (incorporating the Income & Expenditure account)	25
Who's who at REDRESS.....	38
Publications this year.....	40

Messages from the Chair and Director

Message from Chair Sir Emyr Jones Parry GCMG, Ph.D. F.Inst.P, PLSW

It is my privilege to introduce this Annual Report of REDRESS' activities over the past year, which provides a comprehensive account of the wide range of our work. It is regrettable that this is made necessary by a deterioration in global human rights.

Every day the media assails us with accounts of the plight of refugees and displaced persons who now total more than 50 million worldwide. Many are fleeing persecution and atrocities, and torture is all too prevalent. It may be illegal and counterproductive, but for some regimes it is common practice. Its use offends us all and strikes at the core of human dignity. So the burden for REDRESS and other NGOs has increased, and our case load is strikingly international and heavy, crossing continents and legal institutions. Again REDRESS continues to champion torture survivors, and I believe that the quality of our work is widely appreciated.

This year saw REDRESS working in more than 25 countries and with about 850 individual survivors. We welcome positive action by governments. But we also intervene in support of victims and point out those who transgress and who condone torture. REDRESS takes cases on their merits and approaches all governments with the same rigour and candour, without favour. All governments need to fulfil their legal obligations and match words and deeds in the fight to eliminate the scourge of torture.

Again, REDRESS is indebted to our staff, a small dedicated talented team, for their unflagging efforts on behalf of survivors and to combat torture. Particular thanks are due to our Director, Carla Ferstman, for her leadership. Funding REDRESS is an ongoing challenge, so our warmest thanks to all those donors who support us and provide the means for us to do our work, and to our patrons, old and new, for their encouragement. Working with partners increases our effectiveness and we greatly appreciate that collaboration.

This Annual Report describes our activities and sets out our financial performance. I commend it to you. My personal thanks go to my fellow trustees, and to our director and to our loyal staff.

Message from the Director, Carla Ferstman

I am honoured to lead the committed and talented team at REDRESS, to work with some of the most dynamic civil society groups around the world and to have the opportunity to make a difference in the lives of some of the most vulnerable people who have suffered torture, one of the most horrific abuses of human rights.

A review of this Annual Report will show that more and more of our clients are receiving positive judgments from human rights courts and related tribunals. More and more survivors and lawyers working on their behalf in all regions of the world have joined forces with REDRESS to pursue remedies for torture and related international crimes. Impunity remains a deep-seated problem in many countries where we work but with the combined efforts of REDRESS and other organisations, it is a problem that can be confronted and can be overcome. We are making important progress, but there is much more that we need to do.

I am grateful to the trustees of REDRESS for their continued support and to REDRESS' founder and Honorary President Keith Carmichael for his vision and to the staff for their daily efforts to realise this vision.

REDRESS is fortunate to work with a range of lawyers, academics, students and volunteers all of whom are invaluable to our efforts. Thank you as well to the range of foundations, institutions, governments and individuals who continue to see value in funding our work.

About REDRESS

REDRESS is an international human rights organisation with a mandate to seek justice and reparation for survivors of torture and related international crimes. It was established on 10 December 1992 and was founded to ensure survivors' rights to justice and reparation would be capable of being enforced in practice. REDRESS accomplishes this through a range of activities which it implements in the United Kingdom and in countries around the world in partnership with a range of counterparts.

Key values

REDRESS prioritises the interests and perspectives of survivors in all aspects of its work. The highest priority in decisions and interventions is given to promoting survivors' well-being and the avoidance of further traumatisation. Collaborating with like-minded organisations is at the centre of REDRESS' ethos. More can be achieved when forces are joined. Sharing of expertise within and between cultures and continents is a value that REDRESS seeks to promote as a goal in and of itself and as a means to maximise impact.

Vision: A World without Torture

Mission: To seek justice for survivors of torture; to combat impunity for governments and individuals who perpetrate it; and to develop and promote compliance with international standards

Our Strategies: We pursue our objectives through three mutually reinforcing strategies involving litigation, research-based advocacy and capacity building, designed to strengthen the conditions necessary to end impunity for torture and afford survivors redress.

Casework: We provide direct 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: We seek to positively influence policies, practices, laws and standards to enable justice and reparation for survivors.

Capacity Building: Working in partnership with like-minded organisations, REDRESS provides technical assistance and support to civil society organisations and networks as well as national authorities around the world to combat torture and help survivors.

Programmes

We work along four broad programme areas to advance our mission:

- **Casework:** to provide direct legal support to torture survivors to obtain justice and redress
- **Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation:** to obtain justice and redress for torture survivors in situations of violent conflict, or in those societies emerging from, or having emerged from, a period of mass human rights violations
- **Influencing National laws and institutions:** working collaboratively to promote strong national legal frameworks and institutions that reflect international standards and are enforced in practice

- **Promoting International Standards:** to promote and strengthen international standards and regional and international institutions that reflect survivors' rights to justice and reparation

I. Casework

Helping torture survivors is central to REDRESS' mandate. We provide wide-ranging legal advice and support to survivors to help them achieve adequate and effective remedies. The types of cases taken by REDRESS include: criminal complaints against alleged perpetrators; civil claims for compensation and other remedies; claims for consular support and the exercise of diplomatic protection; administrative claims against public bodies relating to the failure to carry out diligently their mandates; support to survivors to access national human rights commissions and/or other inquiry processes operating in the country. REDRESS also uses its good offices to assist survivors to make contact with government officials, whether to obtain apologies or other measures or to assist them to access primary support. Internationally, REDRESS uses regional and international courts and related quasi- and non-judicial mechanisms when local remedies fail. In addition to direct litigation work, REDRESS provides support and advice to local and/or international lawyers on points of law and the development of legal strategies and frequently acts as *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) on areas in which it has expertise.

These cases are important to the individuals and communities directly concerned; they also serve the additional purpose of advancing the rule of law and the fight against torture worldwide.

REDRESS' cases concern women, men and child survivors of torture, committed during relative peace and in times of conflict. The survivors can be suspects of ordinary crimes, tortured to obtain confessions. They also concern human rights defenders, protesters and others tortured to quash dissent, or persons from marginalised ethnic, religious or other minorities tortured to keep them in submission. Torture is indiscriminate. It affects all strata of society.

Some case highlights in 2014-15

Subhadra Chaulagain: Subhadra, a 17 year old girl, was taken by army officials from her home in the middle of the night in rural Nepal in February 2004. She was accused of being a Maoist. Soldiers dragged her from her home by her hair and questioned her for over an hour. They then shot her in the stomach and face at point blank range, then stamped on and kicked her body. Subhadra's father, who had witnessed the killing, was then brutally tortured him with rifle butts and kicked him with boots until he was believed to be dead. Subhadra's father tried to pursue justice against the perpetrators but very little was done. REDRESS and its Nepal partner Advocacy Forum, submitted a complaint to the UN Human Rights Committee. In October 2014, Committee adopted its views on the case. Despite arguments from the Government that the case had been the subject of court martial proceedings, the Committee found that Nepal had not effectively investigated the case, denying Subhadra and her family justice. The Committee urged Nepal to undertake an effective and complete investigation of the facts, the prosecution and punishment of those responsible, and the provision of full reparation to Subhadra's family. This was the first time a formal body had recognised the suffering done to Subhadra's family and the need for the Nepal Government to prosecute the perpetrators and repair the harm. Kedar Chaulagain, Subhadra's father, said on receiving the Committee's decision: *"We took my daughter's case to the United Nations because we were denied justice in Nepal. The government has not investigated her case properly or done anything to bring those responsible to justice, and we have not been provided with reparation. Now the Committee has given its views, the government should respect the decision and follow it."*

Luis Alberto Rojas Marin: Luis Alberto is from Peru. He is a young homosexual who was raped in prison, because of his sexual orientation. He was stripped and raped with a truncheon by three police officers. He was also beaten and verbally abused for his sexual orientation and robbed of his belongings. Together with our Peruvian partners – *La Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos* and the *Centro de Promocion y Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos*, we encouraged Peruvian authorities to carry out an effective investigation and prosecution of the persons responsible. When that failed, we brought Luis Alberto's case to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The Commission determined that his case satisfied all the requirements for admissibility in November 2014, and the Commission is now examining the merits of the complaint.

Mustafa al-Hawsawi: This is a Guantanamo Bay detainee facing military commission trial and the death penalty for his alleged and disputed role in financing the 11 September 2001 attacks. The recently released redacted summary of the US Senate Intelligence Committee report indicates that Mr al-Hawsawi was subjected to water dousing and/or water-boarding, sleep deprivation, 'rectal rehydration' and/or rectal exams conducted with 'excessive force' which resulted in chronic haemorrhoids, an anal fissure, and symptomatic rectal prolapse.' The report singles out Mr al-Hawsawi as one of a number of individuals who were detained under the CIA's rendition and secret detention programme 'despite doubts and questions surrounding [his] knowledge of terrorist threats and the location of senior al-Qa'ida leadership', leading to even greater concerns about the secretive military commission trial that Mr al-Hawsawi faces as one of the alleged key figures behind the 9/11 attacks. REDRESS is working to clarify the role of a number of States where he is believed to have been detained and interrogated prior to being 'rendered' to Guantanamo Bay. We are working to ensure that those responsible for his torture, illegal detention and transfers will be held accountable and to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future. Following a successful appeal by REDRESS and its partner – the Human Rights Monitoring Institute, Lithuania agreed to open a formal investigation into the circumstances surrounding these events. REDRESS is pursuing similar lines of inquiry in Poland. REDRESS also alerted the UN Committee Against Torture to Mr al-Hawsawi's current circumstances at Guantanamo Bay and the secrecy which continues to govern his detention.

Meriam Yahia Ibrahim: Meriam is a Sudanese woman who married a Christian and was convicted and sentenced to death for apostasy. While pregnant, she was imprisoned with a young child and was forced to give birth in her cell in leg shackles. REDRESS together with local Sudanese lawyers and several Sudanese human rights organisations, brought a claim to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights regarding her ongoing treatment. As part of our claim, we also brought an application for urgent interim relief, which gives the Commission the possibility to act quickly to call on Sudan to take measures to end the unlawful practices, prior to a formal decision in the case. Meriam was eventually released, and she and her family have sought refuge in the United States.

S.A. Rape and other forms of sexual violence are rampant in the war-torn provinces of the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). S.A. is a young woman who was raped by an army officer and thereafter stole her family's savings. She pursued the perpetrator, who was prosecuted for the crime and she received an award of damages jointly against the perpetrator and the State, however this award was never honoured by the government. In November 2014, REDRESS and *Synergie pour l'assistance judiciaire aux victimes de violation des droits humains au Nord Kivu* filed a communication with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on her behalf. This is the first case of its kind against the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Commission has registered the case and is hearing the arguments. Already, given the prevalence of these types of cases in the country, our pleadings are being used to assist lawyers in other cases.

Djamel Ktiti, a French/Algerian man, was arrested pursuant to an INTERPOL red notice in Morocco in 2009 and then again in Spain in 2013. The Red Notice was put in place as a result of information about him supplied by Algeria to INTERPOL. On the occasion of both arrests, Morocco and Spain respectively had

declined to extradite Mr Ktiti to Algeria, because the United Nations Committee Against Torture had determined that to extradite Mr Ktiti to Algeria would violate the Convention Against Torture. This is because there was an unacceptably high risk that the information supplied to INTERPOL was based on evidence obtained by torture and Mr Ktiti faced an unacceptably high risk of torture if he is returned to Algeria. In January 2015, REDRESS and Fair Trials International, submitted an application to INTERPOL's Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files requesting access to information on the files and for deletion of the information concerning Mr Ktiti. If accepted, this will help prevent further attempts to secure his return to Algeria in violation of the Torture Convention.

L.Z. is a businesswoman from one of the Gulf States. Whilst in Kenya on business, she was mistaken for a Somali, and was arrested, then 'rendered' to Ethiopia, together with a group of Kenyan Somalis, in the context of Kenya's crackdown on Somali 'terrorist' suspects in conjunction with the US' Central Intelligence Agency's global anti-terror initiatives. REDRESS is working with a Kenyan lawyer on L.Z.'s case, and a civil claim has been filed on her behalf in Kenyan courts. A landmark hearing is scheduled for July 2015, during which Kenyan courts will hear her testimony by video-conference.

Some of our amicus curiae filings this year

Amicus curiae filings are legal briefs that provide analysis to courts to assist them in their decision-making. These submissions are not normally written to support a particular outcome or a party to a case; they are designed to provide the court with specialist information that the court would not otherwise have access to, based on a well-recognised expertise. REDRESS has regularly been granted permission to file briefs in an array of cases falling within its mandate.

Mocanu v. Romania: This case concerned the measures taken by the Romanian government to end the occupation of University Square by demonstrators protesting against the regime then in place. One of the applicants was tortured. He complained to the authorities about his treatment in 2001, more than a decade after the events, but the investigation was closed because of the limitation period applicable to the crime of assault. Here, REDRESS provided information to the court on the international standards and comparative jurisprudence on criminalisation of torture and other ill-treatment, the psychological effects of such treatment and how they can impact on the ability to make a complaint, and statutes of limitation in relation to such crimes. The Grand Chamber handed down its judgment on 17 September 2014, finding Romania responsible for a number of violations of the Convention. It recognised that there may be a number of factors to explain a delay in complaining of torture and ill-treatment. Referring to REDRESS's submissions, the Grand Chamber said: "Like the United Nations Committee against Torture, quoted by the third-party intervener, the Court acknowledges that the psychological effects of ill-treatment inflicted by State agents may also undermine victims' capacity to complain about treatment inflicted on them, and may thus constitute a significant impediment to the right to redress of victims of torture and other ill-treatment (see General Comment no. 3, 2012, § 38, at paragraph 190 above). Such factors may have the effect of rendering the victim incapable of taking the necessary steps to bring proceedings against the perpetrator without delay. Accordingly, as the third-party intervener pointed out, these factors are increasingly taken into account at national level, leading to a certain flexibility with regard to the limitation periods applicable to claims for reparation in respect of claims for compensation for personal injury..."

Belhaj v MI6 and MI5 and others: Abdul-Hakim Belhaj and his wife Fatima Bouchar allege that British officials were involved in their abduction and illegal transfer to Libya, under the CIA rendition programme, in 2004. They filed a civil suit in UK courts against those they hold responsible. In December 2013, the High Court struck out the lawsuit, holding that since the claim called into question activities of a foreign state on its own territory the act of state doctrine

precluded the court from hearing the case. The Court rejected the UK Government's argument that state immunity (a principle of international law by which a state is protected from being sued in the courts of other states) operated as a bar to the claim. Judge Mr Justice Simon found "with hesitation" that the case could not go ahead and expressed his concern that "what appears to be a potentially well-founded claim that the UK authorities were directly implicated in the extraordinary rendition of the claimants, will not be determined in any domestic court; and that Parliamentary oversight and criminal investigations are not adequate substitutes for access to, and a decision by, the Court." In February 2014, the claimants were given permission to appeal the ruling on the act of state doctrine and the UK Government cross-appealed contesting that, in addition to the act of state doctrine, state immunity also precluded the claims from being heard. In June 2014, REDRESS, together with Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists and JUSTICE filed written interventions jointly in this case. The intervention provided national and international legal analysis pertaining to the UK's international obligations on the right of access to a court and the right to an effective remedy and reparation and the absolute prohibition of torture. On 30 October 2014, the Court of Appeal ruled that Abdul-Hakim Belhaj and his wife, Fatima Bouchar, have the right to sue the UK officials allegedly involved in their abduction and illegal transfer to Libya. The Court stressed that the failure to allow UK courts to consider the complaint would unacceptably result in a denial of a legal remedy for very grave allegations of human rights violations. The Court dismissed the view that the risk of displeasing other States could outweigh the imperative of providing access to justice to victims. The case will be heard in 2015 by the UK Supreme Court.

Sirenko v. Ukraine: This case concerned the extensive protests in Ukraine in 2014 and the subsequent crackdown by the authorities. This application was lodged by a Ukrainian who took part in the protests in central Kyiv since the end of 2013. He alleges that he was beaten up by special police units during a violent dispersal of protesters and then unlawfully detained. REDRESS' submission dealt with the factors to be taken into account when allegations of torture and ill-treatment arise in a context of protests, and the relationship between the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment and freedom of assembly, particularly the circumstances under which the use of force against a protester constitutes a violation of his or her freedom of assembly.

Bouyid v. Belgium: Two brothers - Saïd and Mohamed Bouyid said they were slapped in the face while in police custody on two separate occasions in Belgium. The European Court of Human Rights determined that the alleged conduct did not meet the threshold of severity needed to bring the conduct in question into the sphere of ill-treatment prohibited by the Convention. The case was appealed to the Grand Chamber. Here, REDRESS carried out an analysis for the Court of the threshold of severity for prohibited conduct, noting in particular that international human rights law recognises that state agents may use force against individuals only in certain narrowly defined circumstances, namely where it is "necessary" and, if it is necessary, the use of force must be "proportionate" to achieve a legitimate aim. Any use of force by agents of the state that is not necessary will therefore, *prima facie*, amount to a violation of the Convention.

II. Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation

Countries currently facing, or emerging from, situations of massive human rights violations face particular challenges in affording justice and redress to victims. The context in which torture occurs, the scale of the crime, who perpetrates it, why and how it is perpetrated and who are the victims can also differ significantly from that of relatively peaceful or stable environments. Furthermore, in an immediate post-conflict context, there may be distinct opportunities to progress justice and accountability. However, transitional justice approaches may not always address the deep-seated causes and consequences of

victimisation. Also, the political context in which such measures are developed may result in ad hoc or partial responses which may not always result in effective and adequate forms of reparation. REDRESS' focus on justice for victims is vital to bring to the debate, given that this perspective may be absent from other external interventions, and its internal articulation could be very weak in the wake of major societal conflict.

Victims' Access to Justice

REDRESS has been working to build capacity and encourage the development of law and policy on transitional justice and reparations in numerous conflict affected countries. Our work has centred on promoting victims' access to justice processes.

On the international policy front, we have provided input and support to the **United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence** in framing some of the thematic aspects of his mandate. In particular, we have made two detailed submissions to the Special Rapporteur which were factored into several of the Special Rapporteurs reports presented to the Human Rights Council. The first, entitled '**A victim-centred prosecutorial strategy to respect victims' rights and enhance prosecutions**' included recommendations stemming from REDRESS' long experience of advocating for victim-centred prosecutions, all the more relevant in the context of mass victimisation. The second, '**Articulating Minimum Standards on Reparations Programmes in Response to Mass Violations**' concentrated on REDRESS' knowledge and experience of reparations programmes. It sought to encourage the Special Rapporteur to incorporate minimum standards of adequacy and effectiveness into reparations frameworks. This would assist policy makers, civil society groups, victims associations as well as other actors involved in such processes to take the necessary steps to ensure that victims' rights are reflected in such processes.

One of REDRESS' priorities is to advance accountability for **sexual and other forms of gender based violence occurring during conflict**. Sexual violence as a form of subjugation and punishment or as a means of destroying an opposing community is a common weapon in conflict, affecting women and girls, who are particularly vulnerable, but also men and boys. REDRESS has been working to draw attention to the plight of victims of such crimes and their needs for justice and reparation. The challenges to access justice are compounded in conflict and post-conflict contexts, and made more acute by discriminatory attitudes and cross-cutting marginalisation affecting many victims of gender-based and sexual violence. During the year, REDRESS submitted a study to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on '**Participation in Transitional Justice Processes by Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence**' as part of the drafting of the analytical study requested by the Human Rights Council on human rights and transitional justice. The study focuses on ways to ensure the effective participation of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in justice processes in conflict and post-conflict situations. We also provided input to a new commission to compensate victims of sexual violence in Libya, in order to provide input on issues such as victim protection, avoiding further stigmatisation, strategies to consult victims' communities. REDRESS is also working with victims of sexual and other forms of gender based violence and their lawyers to access hybrid, regional and international tribunals, including through documentation and assistance with victim application processes, engagement with prosecutors and/or related support and third party interventions. In particular, we are actively pursuing cases relating to conflict era sexual violence in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Nepal, Uganda and Sudan**. REDRESS also participated in the expert meetings at the **Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict**, held in London in June 2014. REDRESS has been part of the expert group providing input into the new International Protocol on how to investigate sexual crimes. The Protocol is a new tool on how to investigate sexual crimes in conflict settings, supporting more effective investigations, prosecutions and justice for victims.

Helping survivors of torture and related international crimes to access justice is central to REDRESS' work and this emphasis remains in contexts of mass victimization. During the year, REDRESS collaborated with

grassroots victims associations and civil society groups in a range of countries to strengthen victims' access to justice.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, REDRESS is working with victims' groups in the East of the country, in Ituri and North Kivu provinces. We have provided training and facilitated numerous outreach meetings throughout the year. These have focused on building awareness about ongoing legal proceedings at the International Criminal Court, including explaining court processes and decisions and assisting groups to engage with the Court. Also we have sought to identify gaps in local justice delivery for victims of mass crimes, including by working with local lawyers and other justice actors to assess efforts to prosecute alleged perpetrators of mass gender based violence and afford reparation to the victims. In this context, we have held workshops with lawyers in Goma, North Kivu, on the challenges for victims to access justice before local courts. Together with the Institute for International Criminal Investigations (a Hague based specialist training organisation), we carried out a training session for lawyers on sexual violence cases in Goma, Eastern DRC and in Kinshasa, the capital.

In **Kenya**, REDRESS, in partnership with the local NGO Kituo Cha Sheria, has organised workshops on victims' rights and domestic accountability mechanisms operating in the country. The focus of meetings has been the efforts to establish an International Crimes Division within the High Court of Kenya and the implementation of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission's (TJRC) recommendations and related advocacy strategies to strengthen victims' rights to justice and reparation in the context of those processes. Also, we have worked to foster information-sharing on the International Criminal Court's involvement in the investigation and prosecution of post-election violence cases, and the roles for victims to engage in such proceedings.

In **Uganda**, REDRESS is working with local groups to engage with transitional justice processes within the country. Within the year, we attended the **National War Victims' Conference** to discuss the plight of war victims and to progress justice agendas in Uganda.

REDRESS also provided training and capacity building to groups affected by massive or systematic human rights violations and conducted related advocacy regarding transitional and other justice measures in diverse countries, including **Bahrain, Ivory Coast, Libya** and **Nepal**. For example:

In **Nepal**, we released, together with Advocacy Forum and other partners, a report on the plans for a Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Nepal.

In **Ivory Coast**, we worked with partners on civil society outreach in relation to International Criminal Court proceedings and on responses to torture in the country.

Advocacy before the International Criminal Court

The International Criminal Court is a key mechanism with the potential to address some of the worst modern-day atrocities and afford justice to the many victims. REDRESS has a longstanding interest in the progressive development of the International Criminal Court as an institution and its capacity to deliver justice for international crimes. Our work on the International Criminal Court focuses on:

- **Advocating for strong procedures at the International Criminal Court to ensure victims' access to justice and reparation**

REDRESS continues to coordinate the Victims' Rights Working Group, an informal global network of experts and advocates working to promote justice for victims at the ICC, operating under the auspices of the NGO Coalition for the International Criminal Court. The Working Group currently comprises about 500 members

including individuals and groups located in countries affected by ICC investigations and prosecutions. During the year, REDRESS helped to organise and disseminate joint position papers of the Working Group, issued newsletters and jurisprudence updates on victims' rights and coordinated advocacy initiatives aimed at the Assembly of States Parties and ICC officials.

In addition, REDRESS issued a number of policy papers aimed at considering in detail some of the challenges to give effect to victims' rights at the ICC. This year, it provided **comments to the Registry on its restructuring process** and the potential impact on its victims' mandate and also convened a **seminar on legal representation for victims**, at the seat of the Court in The Hague. The meeting brought together lawyers working on behalf of victims in most of the cases currently before the Court as well as other ICC officials and experts. A report with recommendations was released in June 2015. In addition, REDRESS provided detailed input to the ICC and States Parties on structures to enhance **victim participation in ICC proceedings**. In addition, together with the **Institute for Security Studies**, we hosted a side event at the Assembly of States Parties meeting in New York in December 2014, on the inclusion of victims' participatory rights in complementarity initiatives aiming at prosecuting ICC crimes at the domestic level. This seminar sought to highlight the different ways in which victims of international crimes have been able to participate in criminal proceedings in a range of countries. The meeting is part of a larger ongoing research programme which will aim to identify good practice and develop standards on victim participation for international crimes trials.

- **Ensuring that victims affected by ICC proceedings have access to the Court to express their views and concerns, and that the local organisations and lawyers assisting them on the ground have the wherewithal to do so effectively**

REDRESS works with victims, grassroots intermediary organisations providing support to victims on the ground and legal representatives for victims. REDRESS has provided help to victims and intermediaries to apply to participate in proceedings and has helped to convey certain challenges faced by victims during the application process. It has also raised concerns about the need to protect victims and witnesses and to support intermediaries and continues to engage with the Registry to improve the system of legal representation for victims. REDRESS also provided support and advice to a number of civil society groups who have sought to intervene in ongoing legal proceedings. In February 2015, REDRESS applied for leave to make an amicus curiae intervention in the Katanga case, which was considering whether and how to proceed with reparations to victims. The victims that had been consulted had indicated to the Registry that they had a strong preference for individual awards of reparations (as opposed to awards in which they might be eligible to benefit from as part of a collective). REDRESS' application was accepted by the Trial Chamber and it submitted its observations in May 2015.

Advocacy before ad hoc and other international criminal tribunals about victims' rights

REDRESS is also monitoring the procedures of other international criminal tribunals and related bodies established to address mass crimes and mass victimisation. During the year, REDRESS' post-conflict legal advisor participated in meetings organised by the **International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda**, in Arusha, Tanzania, to assess the work of the tribunal and its legacy for international justice efforts. She also continues to represent civil parties before the **Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts of Cambodia**, and in particular women who had been subjected to forced marriage and sexual violence.

REDRESS is also monitoring the African Union's adoption of a protocol to establish a new criminal jurisdiction as part of its **African Court of Justice and Human Rights**. The criminal jurisdiction is innovative in that it covers, in addition to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, also the crime of corruption (a first for an international criminal jurisdiction) as well as terrorism, mercenarism, money

laundering, trafficking in persons, trafficking in drugs, trafficking in hazardous wastes, illicit exploitation of natural resources and the crime of aggression. However, as part of the amendment, the African Union has inserted an immunities clause (which has now been adopted) which prevents acting Heads of State and senior officials from being pursued and prosecuted by the Court. REDRESS has commented on this development, stating that 'this is a law to shield the strong and the powerful; it does nothing to protect the victims of horrendous crimes in Africa.' If implemented, it would constitute a significantly back track on the principle of individual criminal responsibility for any and all perpetrators of the most serious crimes under international law.

III. Influencing National Laws and Standards

REDRESS' global anti-torture work

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. We strive to inform and influence policies and practices through expert analysis and recommendations on a range of thematic issues linked to the prohibition of torture and survivor's rights.

Internationally, REDRESS works to overcome obstacles to justice in countries where torture is endemic by ensuring that international standards are applied at national level. REDRESS achieves this objective through partnerships with local organisations; developing joint strategies that involve capacity building for civil society as well as government actors at the national level; advocacy towards national policy makers and litigation to seek justice and reparation for survivors and establish useful precedent for later cases. REDRESS has formal partnerships with key organisations in Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, Central and South America, Middle East and North Africa and Asia which provide cornerstones to REDRESS' work.

- During the year, REDRESS produced advocacy briefings, reports and submissions in relation to **Bahrain, Libya, Lithuania, Nepal, Poland, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, the United Kingdom, the United States**. These reports considered a variety of issues concerning remedies for torture, including the particular contexts of torture committed in the context of counter-terrorism measures.
- REDRESS also carried out training and capacity building in an array of countries such as **Kenya, Libya, the Maldives, Peru**, on the legal documentation of torture cases, investigation techniques, casework strategies, and other obligations of local authorities to investigate and prosecute torture cases. In respect of Libya, REDRESS collaborated with Lawyers for Justice in Libya on a series of training initiatives on the documentation of torture and the follow up of torture allegations, which took place in Istanbul, Turkey. In the Maldives, REDRESS worked with the Human Rights Commission to develop a capacity building programme for a range of local actors and we are collaborating on the release of a new handbook and practical guidelines for officials and others that are confronted with torture allegations.
- We also participated in a range of advocacy and capacity building events in the United Kingdom, concerning **Bahrain, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates**.

Anti-torture work in the United Kingdom

As a UK based organisation, REDRESS also has a dedicated advocacy focus to ensure that the UK Government meets its international obligations and stays true to the absolute prohibition of torture in all respects. This includes ensuring that strong policy level statements which reject torture are substantiated

with good practice by all relevant agencies. This includes how the UK Government responds to torture allegations in its foreign relations as well as its response to allegations which concern UK officials, e.g., the UK Government's performance in investigating, prosecuting and affording reparation to victims of torture and other prohibited treatment allegedly carried out by or with the acquiescence, acknowledgement or complicity of UK officials (whether they are border guards, security officials, persons in charge of places of detention, military, police or private actors with functions delegated by the State). It also includes monitoring the performance of the immigration, police and prosecution services as appropriate in detecting persons who are located in the United Kingdom and are alleged to have perpetrated torture or related crimes abroad and ensuring that those persons are duly investigated and prosecuted in accordance with national law and international obligations. REDRESS also monitors the performance of consular officials and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office more broadly in adequately responding to torture allegations made by British nationals and provides input on how this work may be improved.

This year, REDRESS:

- *organised* a roundtable with front-line service providers on the impact of legal aid cuts and other austerity measures on torture survivors in the UK. The purpose of the roundtable was to identify ways in which organisations coming into contact with torture survivors may better collaborate to service their needs, and to identify areas for joint action. We produced a report of the roundtable proceedings: **'Austerity and Legal Aid: Impact on Vulnerable Individuals'**;
- *carried out outreach and awareness-raising* with torture survivors throughout the UK, to ensure that they are aware of REDRESS' services and know how to access them. REDRESS held a number of outreach and awareness raising sessions with front-line service providers in **Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle and London**. We also published an **updated handbook for torture survivors based in the UK**, translated into multiple languages.
- *advocated* for greater accountability for the detained asylum seekers and migrants at **Yarl's Wood detention centre** that have raised allegations of sexual violence and other acts amounting to abuses of authority. REDRESS filed freedom of information act requests to seek clarity on a number of the Government's policies and practices regarding immigration detention and the use of external contractors to carry out detention functions. REDRESS also submitted written evidence to the **Parliamentary Inquiry established to look into immigration detention**. Our submission considered the UK's immigration policy and in particular the impact of immigration detention of vulnerable individuals such as victims of torture. It underscored that those held in immigration detention must not be subjected to torture or ill-treatment, and where allegations of such treatment surface, these must be effectively investigated, the perpetrators brought to justice and victims afforded reparation – consistent with the UK's obligations under international law and its values of respect for human rights and the rule of law. The report highlights the disproportionate use of detention of asylum seekers in the UK; the inadequate access to legal advisors in immigration removal centres; the inadequate and insufficient procedures which do not prevent vulnerable individuals from being detained in detention; the inadequate handling and investigation of complaints made by detainees; and the lack of accountability (of both individuals and companies) implicated in human rights abuses;
- *encouraged* the Government to carry out a full and effective investigation into the alleged role of UK officials in the **unlawful detention, torture and rendition of terror suspects**. The allegations were the subject of the **Detainee Inquiry** chaired by Sir Peter Gibson, and have now been tasked to the parliamentary Intelligence and Security Committee. REDRESS and other civil society groups have called on the UK Government to carry out a more robust and more transparent investigation into these allegations. We have also communicated with the **UN Human Rights Committee** to

encourage it to take up these concerns in its ongoing dialogue with the UK Government as part of the assessment of the Government's compliance with its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

- *advocated* the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to revise its policy on **consular assistance and diplomatic protection for UK nationals tortured abroad**. We also provided oral and written submission to the Foreign Affairs Committee which had been tasked to inquire into this and related matters.

IV. Promoting International Standards

REDRESS works to ensure that survivors' rights are recognised and protected in international and regional treaties, declarations and related principles, and to make certain that the bodies interpreting such instruments positively affirm and practically advance such standards in their daily work. The adoption by the UN Committee Against Torture of General Comment 3, on the meaning of "redress" is a recent successful example. In this case, REDRESS provided substantive input to the Committee throughout the drafting process, and continues to work to ensure that the adopted General Comment is widely known and implemented by States.

REDRESS' international standard setting work consists in carrying out analytical research on the meaning of existing standards, clarifying standards which are vaguely articulated as well as carrying out advocacy to introduce new standards where the existing ones do not adequately address barriers to justice. REDRESS has been urged by a range of stakeholders and mandate holders to maintain its emphasis on giving support to regional and international institutions, and advocating that they continue to address institutional weaknesses so that they can address victims' needs and rights most adequately and effectively. Efforts are aimed at strengthening the international framework (encouraging a transition from soft law to hard law where appropriate); translating these international standards into regional practices; and on implementation in-country. It is particularly important to defend existing standards in the face of an increasingly hostile political environment regarding issues of non-*refoulement* and even the absolute prohibition on torture. The International Standards programme works in synergy with REDRESS' other programmes. It takes as inspiration the systemic barriers to justice that victims face, which become known through REDRESS' other programmes of work. It also ensures that new standards and related international jurisprudence are reflected in the ongoing work at the domestic level.

UN Human Rights Bodies

- REDRESS submitted numerous reports and commentary to the UN Human Rights Committee, Committee against Torture, Committee on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and the Working Group on Disappearances. It also engaged actively with UN mandate holders such as the Special Rapporteur on Torture and the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women. It contributed commentary on the meaning of particular treaty provisions and their application to particular contexts, including on issues as diverse as victim and witness protection, reparation and the enforcement by States of treaty obligations.
- During the reporting period, we have provided comments to the **Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women** on its draft General Recommendation on access to justice. We also submitted comments together with a number of other civil society groups to the **UN Human Rights Committee** on the preparation of a General Comment on Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Right to liberty and security).

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

In addition to the numerous claims REDRESS has filed with the African Commission on behalf of victims of torture in Africa, REDRESS is seeking to work with the African Commission and other institutions in Africa to strengthen their approach to victims of torture and related international crimes. For example,

- REDRESS is working with a range of civil society organisations in Africa to advocate and provide input to the African Commission on its approach to individual communications and reparations. It attends the civil society meetings in the margins of African Commission sessions and has organised together with a range of civil society groups, specialised working sessions and briefing meetings on a number of country situations in Africa as well as on several thematic areas.
- REDRESS is working with the African Commission's **Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa** to progress a number of General Comments on the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment on the continent. This is an important initiative of the Committee to develop practical guidelines for States to work towards ending torture in Africa, prosecuting perpetrators and affording redress to victims.

European Institutions

REDRESS has been working jointly with a number of civil society groups to strengthen European institutions for the protection of human rights and to counter impunity.

REDRESS is collaborating with and supporting the **EU Genocide Network**, a network of state investigators and prosecutors working on international crimes cases within the EU. In the year, REDRESS and its partners provided commentary on the new **EU Victims' Directive** and its impact on international crimes prosecutions. We also published a **handbook for victims of torture and other international crimes based in the EU**.

REDRESS is also contributing to the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights through a range of third party interventions. During the year, REDRESS has been granted leave and has submitted interventions in relation to torture and ill-treatment cases stemming from **Belgium, Russia** and the **Ukraine**.

Communications

Communications serves a number of purposes for REDRESS:

- Improving the visibility of REDRESS and its work in order to showcase the work we are doing and build communities of support;
- Strengthening public awareness of the scale of the problem of torture in order to advance policy agendas, explain why there should be zero tolerance of torture, and provide for a more rehabilitative environment for survivors through greater awareness of victims' experiences, rights and needs;
- Making REDRESS' services known to potential clients, front-line agencies working with torture survivors and civil society groups globally in order to extend our reach.

In the past year, REDRESS' work has been covered in a variety of media outlets, including major international news outlets and local media in countries affected by REDRESS' work in multiple languages including Arabic, Farsi, French, Lithuanian, Polish, Spanish. Some of the countries which have featured stories about REDRESS and its partners include: Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Kenya, Libya, Nepal, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sudan, United Kingdom, United States

In addition, REDRESS' social media presence continues to grow, through Facebook and Twitter pages and increased traffic on our website.

Public Benefit

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

Our Plans for the Future

Evaluation of our work and looking forward

Prior to the start of the year, REDRESS carried out an internal evaluation which assessed the extent to which REDRESS met the objectives set out in its prior three year strategic plan and to inform future strategies of the organisation. This consisted of a series of internal staff meetings and a trustee and staff Away-Day to consider past work achievements and to assess REDRESS' current positioning as a specialist international human rights organisation with a focused mandate and having regard to the evolving external landscape.

REDRESS adopted a new three-year strategic plan for the period starting 1 April 2014. The strategic plan affirmed many of the institutional and programmatic directions already in place, and sets out several areas for enhancements. In particular, the new plan

- underscores REDRESS' desire to strengthen its partnerships with local civil society groups in order to maximise impact;
- commits REDRESS to working in countries where torture is endemic and taking special measures to ensure that particularly marginalised groups who experience or are especially vulnerable to torture are able to benefit from REDRESS' interventions;
- commits REDRESS to work to end State complicity in torture and seek justice for the victims of such collusion, particularly in the context of the phenomenon of democratic States' collusion in torture during counter-terrorism or wider security operations;
- underlines REDRESS' goal of developing and strengthening the organisation' operational capacity and resources to support and sustain its programme work and operational running; in particular by increasing and diversifying its funding base, with a focus on core funding.

Our Supporters

Funders

REDRESS is indebted for support this year from:

The Bromley Trust

Trust for London

The Esmée Fairbairn Foundation

European Union – European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights

European Union - Criminal Justice Programme

Fidelity Charitable

Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP

Humanity United

John Armitage Charitable Trust

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Oak Foundation

Sigrid Rausing Trust

AB Charitable Trust

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Estonia

Open Society Foundation

Commonwealth Foundation

Allen & Overy Foundation

Pro Victimis Foundation

Sir Jeremiah Coleman Gift Trust

UN Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture Special Fund

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

Many of our funders, such as the Bromley Trust, the European Union, the MacArthur Foundation, the Oak Foundation and the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, have continued to support REDRESS for many years, and their commitment to the organisation and its aims has been very important to REDRESS' stability and success.

We are also very grateful to the many individuals who supported our work this year. In 2015, we have received £13,111 (2014 - £9,571) 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. In this regard, we would like to thank the runners who participated in the 2014 London Virgin Marathon and the 2014 British 10K London Run and raised money in support of REDRESS's work: Layla Sousou, Ronnie Graham, Edward Craven, Hugh Southey, Rhodri Thompson, Emily Evans, Inga Matthes, Tom Roscoe, Carolina Margarita Sapiains, Ana Luz Ortega Villegas, Christiana Hayward-Kouraba, and Jennifer Marcotte-Ouellet. Sporting events helped draw wider attention to our cause and raised key resources for our work.

Volunteers, interns 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. These include: Veronique Eydant Casati; Farrukh Tilyaev; Shukhrat Gafurov; Giada Trucco; Mayada Elmaki; Sonia Zdorovtsoff; Miguel Caballero Cantera; Unkha Banda; Marios Kontos; Tshimalamungo Muderhwa; Sabrina Boudra; Shirin Abu Fannouneh; Rafat

Sub Laban; Jamie Taylor; Sumina Subba; Nicole Adeyemi; Maria Delia Sanchez Del Angel; Nahir De La Silva Genes; Kindred C. Motes; Nancy Simons; Inga Meta Matthes; Timothy M. Ayotte; Lucy Gallagher; Maïmouna-Lise Pouye Rabatel-Fernel; Ernesto LaMassa; Laila Aryani; Rupert Robey; Louise Kinsella; Mariam Uberi; Khadija Mahamud; Graham Markiewicz; Sylvia Nissim; Germàn Daniel Cavanillas; Manveer Bhullar; Megan Durnford; Emily Hindle; Elizabeth Harper; Cristabelle Metcalfe; Joshua James; Tallyn Gray; Artida Minga; Nerea Vara; Ruby Bloom; Ekaterina Kozlova; Corallina Lopez Curzi; Laurel Selby; Simone Tagoe; Cynthia Orchard; Jeanie Kelly; Shakeel Quader; Lorene Balasakis, Chiara Petrucci; Claudia Tomarchio; Gemma Daly; Aditi Ahalya Jaganathan, Charlie de Rivaz, and Vanesa Lopez-Roman Perez.

We would also like to warmly thank Leese Johnstone for volunteer graphic design and Damian Lopez; Clara Suarez Perez and Pablo Monteagudo for helping us with voluntary translations.

Thank you as well to the professors and students who collaborated with REDRESS through a number of clinical and related human rights programmes. We would also like to thank the law clinics that have provided substantial support this year, including **Boston College of Law London programme**; the **School of Oriental and African Studies international human rights clinic**; the **University of Oxford Pro Bono Publico**, the **Human Rights Implementation Centre at the University of Bristol** and the **University of Essex Human Rights Centre**. We would also like to thank in particular Dr. Lynn Welchmann of SOAS, Dr. Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker of the University of Khartoum, Dr Rianne Letschert of INTERVICT, University of Tilburg, Dr. Clara Sandoval and Lorna McGregor of the University of Essex, Dr Luke Moffett of Queens University Belfast; Dr Carsten Stahn of the Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies, Leiden University, for the ongoing collaboration.

Special thanks are also due to civil society partners throughout the world who continue to share our vision for a world without torture and for the need to achieve justice for victims. In particular, we are grateful to LIPADHOJ, Synergie pour l'assistance judiciaire aux victimes de violation des droits humains au Nord Kivu (DRC); Justice for Iran (Iran); IMLU, Kituo Cha Sheria and GIZ Civil Peace Service (Kenya); LFJL (Libya); Advocacy Forum (Nepal); CNDDH, PROMSEX (Peru); ISS, SALC, CSV, Khulumani Support Group (South Africa); African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies (Sudan); HRFT (Turkey); FIDA Uganda; Uganda Victims' Foundation (Uganda). We are also grateful to our international partners including the Article 5 Initiative; Coalition for the ICC; International Institute for Criminal Investigations; Strategic Initiatives in the Horn of Africa (SIHA); Human Rights Watch; International Federation of Human Rights; European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights; TRIAL; International Commission of Jurists; Association for the Prevention of Torture; World Organization Against Torture; DIGNITY; International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims; International Centre for Health and Human Rights; Justice; Reprieve; Freedom from Torture (Birmingham, Manchester and Newcastle offices); Survivors Speak Out network; Experts by Experience (Manchester). Witness; We are also grateful to Ali Agab, Najlaa Ahmed and Amir Suliman.

Support from the legal community

We would also like to warmly thank the numerous law firms, barristers and solicitors that have supported our work over the year. In particular, special thanks to Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer; Bhatt Murphy; Bindmans LLP; Birnberg Peirce; Blackstone Chambers; Deighton Pierce Glynn; Doughty Street Chambers; Leigh Day; Matrix Chambers; William J. Aceves (Vice Dean, Academic Affairs and Professor of Law, California Western School of Law); Migrants' Law Project, Islington Law Centre; Gerry Hickey (solicitor).

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.

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 incoming resources on unrestricted funds of £27,265 for the year (2014 – £29,759) before transfers. After transfers, together with the accumulated surplus brought forward from previous years, the charity now has an accumulated surplus on unrestricted funds of £149,466 (2014 - £122,201). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2015 amounted to £461,660 (2014 - £362,747), following net outgoing resources for the year of £126,178 (2014 – £186,699). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.

The balance sheet shows that funds held at the end of the year were £126,178 higher than at the start of the year. The Trustees' efforts in developing and implementing the charity's fundraising strategy during the year resulted in growth in total income.

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 cash flow support for Restricted Grant Income paid in arrears.

At the year-end REDRESS had free reserves of £113,324 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 free reserves of between £112,726 and £225,453. The current free reserves are within the target range. The Trustees consider this level to be appropriate because, over the next year, a number of grants are due for renewal with the outcome of applications currently being uncertain.

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 have identified that the main risks are (i) not meeting fundraising targets and (ii) ensuring that funders' accountability requirements continue to be met. A strategy is in place to achieve the renewal of expired grants and to identify potential new funders. As part of their risk management review, the Trustees have agreed a contingency plan with the Director and will closely monitor the progress on grant applications.

Statement of the Board of Trustees' Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

In so far as we are aware:

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

Events since the end of the year

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

Auditors

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

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

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

Sir Emyr Jones Parry GCMG, PhD, FInstP
Chair of the Board of Trustees, 7th July 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of The Redress Trust Limited for the year ended 31 March 2015, which comprise of 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement, 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

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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 2015 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; 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' Annual 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and Strategic Report.

*Murtaza Jessa (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of haysmacintyre, Statutory Auditor*

*26 Red Lion Square
London
WC1R 4AG*

Date:.....

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31st March 2015 (incorporating the Income & Expenditure account)

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
Incoming resources					
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds</i>					
Voluntary income:					
Donations	2	380,468	-	380,468	373,371
Legacies		-	-	-	141
Investment Income		454	-	454	458
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i>					
Grants receivable:					
Casework		-	86,331	86,331	108,246
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation		-	99,998	99,998	60,220
Promoting International Standards		-	138,964	138,964	190,018
Influencing National Laws and Practice		-	362,222	362,222	263,631
Training and other income		66,418	-	66,418	42,027
Total incoming resources		447,340	687,515	1,134,855	1,038,112
Resources expended					
<i>Costs of generating funds</i>					
Costs of generating voluntary income		66,746	-	66,746	54,620
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
Casework	4	47,855	85,018	132,873	544,152
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation		27,695	49,203	76,898	131,380
Promoting International Standards		108,272	192,354	300,626	264,820
Influencing National Laws and Practice		147,490	262,027	409,517	230,511
Communication		-	-	-	-
Core Restricted		-	-	-	-
Training and other Expenditure		-	-	-	-
Governance	5	22,017	-	22,017	19,087
Total resources expended		420,075	588,602	1,008,677	1,254,570
Net Incoming/(Outgoing) resources before transfers	6	27,265	98,913	126,178	(216,458)

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31st March 2015 (incorporating the Income & Expenditure account)

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
Net Incoming/(Outgoing) resources before transfers	6	27,265	98,913	126,178	(216,458)
Fund balances brought forward at 1 st April 2014		<u>122,201</u>	<u>362,747</u>	<u>484,948</u>	<u>701,406</u>
Fund balances carried forward at 31st March 2015		<u>149,466</u>	<u>461,660</u>	<u>611,126</u>	<u>484,948</u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2015 or 2014 other than those included in the statement of financial activities. All the above results are derived from continuing activities. The notes on pages 28 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2015 Company number: 02774071

	Note	£	2015 £	£	2014 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible fixed assets	8		10,869		15,628
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9			70,960	
		112,234			
Cash at bank and in hand		579,510		493,745	
Total current assets		<u>691,744</u>		<u>564,705</u>	
CREDITORS: falling due within one year	10	(91,487)		(95,385)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>600,257</u>		<u>469,320</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>611,126</u>		<u>484,948</u>
REPRESENTED BY:					
	12				
Restricted funds			461,660		362,747
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds			138,597		49,731
Designated funds			10,869		72,470
			<u>611,126</u>		<u>484,948</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 7th July 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

Sir Emyr Jones Parry GCMG, PhD, FInstP
Chair

The notes on pages 28 -39 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2015

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 37. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2015

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 2015	<i>Total Funds 2014</i>
	£	£	£	£
Oak Foundation	125,000	-	125,000	125,000
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	100,000	-	100,000	100,000
Fidelity	92,791	-	92,791	92,505
J Armitage Charitable Trust	36,000	-	36,000	36,000
Other	26,677	-	26,677	19,866
	380,468	-	380,468	373,371

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2015

3. INCOMING RESOURCES FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2015	Total Funds 2014
	£	£	£	£
<i>Casework</i>				
European Union - EIDHR	-	-	-	74,625
Trust for London	-	8,750	8,750	18,750
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	13,149	13,149	14,871
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	39,432	39,432	-
Freshfields	-	20,000	20,000	-
Allen & Overy LLP	-	5,000	5,000	-
<i>Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation</i>				
European Union – EIDHR Sudan	-	83	83	26,529
The Bromley Trust	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
National Endowment for Democracy	-	-	-	13,691
Humanity United	-	42,451	42,451	-
Commonwealth Foundation	-	28,161	28,161	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland		5,326	5,326	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Estonia		3,977	3,977	
<i>Promoting International Standards</i>				
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	-	81,532	81,532	89,826
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP	-	-	-	64,733
European Union - Criminal Justice	-	20,972	20,972	35,459
Open Society Foundation		36,460	36,460	
<i>Influencing National Standards and Practice</i>				
European Union – EIDHR	-	340,741	340,741	263,631
Pro Victims Foundation	-	4,036	4,036	
UN OPCAT	-	17,445	17,445	
	-	-	-	
<i>Training & Consultancy</i>	66,418	-	66,418	42,027
	66,418	687,515	753,933	664,142

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2015

4. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Staff Costs £	Other Costs £	Apportioned Support Costs £	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
Costs of generating funds	40,270	2,437	24,039	66,746	54,620
Charitable activities					
Casework	73,861	11,157	47,855	132,873	554,152
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation	29,071	20,132	27,695	76,898	131,380
Promoting International Standards	136,720	55,634	108,272	300,626	264,820
Influencing National Laws and Institutions	98,349	163,678	147,490	409,517	230,511
Governance	-	14,088	7,929	22,017	19,087
Total	378,271	267,126	363,280	1,008,677	1,254,570

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

Cost pool	2015 £	2014 £
Staff costs	285,913	309,525
Casework costs	32,241	44,581
Communications costs	841	1,107
Office costs	27,005	37,709
Premises costs	17,280	2,349
Total	363,280	395,271

5. GOVERNANCE COSTS

Governance costs include:

	2015 £	2014 £
Audit and accountancy	14,088	11,246
Other	7,929	7,841
	22,017	19,087

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2015

6. NET (OUTGOING)/INCOMING RESOURCES

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

	2015	2014
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,259	8,055
Auditors remuneration		
Audit services (excluding VAT)	6,520	6,300
Other services	6,264	3,863
Operating leases	31,329	35,506
	<u>50,372</u>	<u>55,757</u>

Audit services costs totalling £8,828 (2014 - £950 including VAT) have been charged to Charitable Activities (see Note 3 above) where they are covered by Restricted grants.

7. STAFF COSTS

	2015	2014
	£	£
Wages and salaries	493,709	568,261
Social security costs	48,475	55,339
Pension and other costs	43,577	54,470
Temporary, contract and non-UK staff costs	75,988	63,686
Other staff costs e.g. recruitment, training, volunteers	2,435	3,767
	<u>664,184</u>	<u>745,523</u>

One employee received remuneration exceeding £60,000 in the year (2014: none) and the employer's pension contribution in the year was £7,797 (2014: 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:

	2015	2014
Project staff	14	13
Support staff	5	6
Paid Interns	16	0
	<u>35</u>	<u>19</u>

No trustees (2014 nil) received any remuneration in respect of their role as trustees. Two trustees (2014: two) claimed reimbursement of £323 expenses (2014: £509) during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2015

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office Equipment £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 st April 2014	49,213	7,579	56,792
Additions	1,216	284	1,500
At 31 st March 2015	<u>50,429</u>	<u>7,863</u>	<u>58,292</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 st April 2014	35,271	5,893	41,164
Charge for the year	5,824	435	6,259
At 31 st March 2015	<u>41,095</u>	<u>6,328</u>	<u>47,423</u>
Net Book Value			
At 31 st March 2015	<u>9,334</u>	<u>1,535</u>	<u>10,869</u>
At 31 st March 2014	<u>13,942</u>	<u>1,686</u>	<u>15,628</u>

9. DEBTORS

	2015 £	2014 £
Due within one year		
Other debtors	19,033	11,089
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	39,406	6,723
Prepayments	17,460	17,911
Accrued income	36,335	35,237
	<u>112,234</u>	<u>70,960</u>

10. CREDITORS

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	24,870	26,393
Accruals	8,111	8,550
Social security and other taxes	13,332	12,037
Other creditors	45,174	48,405
	<u>91,487</u>	<u>95,385</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2015

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. It is supported by grants including from the EC EIDHR, the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, Trust for London, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer and the Allen & Overy Foundation.

Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation

This programme supports the charity's work in conflict areas such as Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and Uganda. Bromley Trust, the Commonwealth Foundation, Humanity United, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, European Union - Sudan and the Oak Foundation have funded this work. It also funds some work on the International Criminal Court.

Promoting International Standards

This programme supports the charity's work to develop standards at the regional and international level and strengthen international institutions. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, The Sigrid Rausing Trust, EC JPEN - Criminal Justice and the Open Society Foundations are among those that have funded the work this year.

Influencing National Standards and Institutions

This programme supports the charity's work to ensure that national laws and institutions reflect international law standards and survivors' rights. It includes the organisation's policy, advocacy and capacity building work in the United Kingdom and in a range of countries worldwide. The European Union, Pro Victimis and the UN Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture Special Fund are among those that have supported this grant this year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2015

11. Funds Movement continued

	Balance 1 st April 2014	Incoming Resources	Resources Expended	Transfers Between Funds	Balance 31 st March 2015
	£	£	£	£	£
Restricted funds					
Casework	18,323	86,331	85,018	-	19,636
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation	6,039	99,997	49,203	-	56,833
Promoting International Standards and Institutions	124,889	138,965	192,354	-	71,500
Influencing National Standards and Practice	213,496	362,222	262,027	-	313,691
Total restricted funds	362,747	687,515	588,602	-	461,660
Unrestricted funds					
Designated fund –Development	56,842	-	56,842	-	-
Designated fund –Fixed Assets	15,628	-	6,260	1,501	10,869
General fund	49,731	447,340	356,973	(1,501)	138,597
Total unrestricted funds	122,201	447,340	420,075	-	149,466
Total funds	484,948	1,134,855	1,008,678	-	611,126

Restricted Funds

In line with the terms of the agreements, restricted funds were used to purchase fixed assets during the year. The value of these assets has been transferred from restricted funds to designated funds to cover the depreciation in future years.

Designated Funds

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2015

12. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 31 st March 2015	Total Funds 31 st March 2014
	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 st March 2015 are represented by:				
Tangible fixed assets	10,869	-	10,869	15,628
Current assets	150,854	540,890	691,744	564,705
Current liabilities	(12,257)	(79,230)	(91,487)	(95,385)
	<u>149,466</u>	<u>486,294</u>	<u>611,126</u>	<u>484,948</u>

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 (2014: nil).

14. OPERATING LEASES

Operating lease rentals of £31,329 (2014: £35,597) 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	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	£	£	£	£
Less than one year	35,506	-	-	-
Between two to five years	-	35,506	-	-

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 nine members of staff have been accrued for the year pending establishment of schemes for those individuals. As at 31 March 2015, employer contributions outstanding amount to £30,321 (2014: £27,184).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2015

16. REDRESS TRUST (USA)

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

The Board of Directors consists of:-

Professor Michael Bazylar (USA), Chair

Stephanie Deckrosh (USA)

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)
Sir Robin Christopher KCMG
Willa Geertsema (Appointed May 2015)
Frances Guy (Appointed May 2015)
Jasvir Kaur (Appointed July 2014)
Leah Levin OBE
Baroness Sarah Ludford (Appointed March 2015)
Rev. Nicholas Mercer
Ian Martin (resigned March 2015)
Dr Nimisha Patel (Appointed April 2014)

Staff

Carla Ferstman	Director and Company Secretary
Michelle Willis	Head of Finance
Lutz Oette	Counsel
Mariana Goetz	Deputy Director/Director of Programmes (until June 2014)
Kevin Laue	Legal Advisor
Juergen Schurr	Legal Advisor
Gaëlle Carayon	ICC Programme Officer
Gaia Pergolo	ICC Programme Officer (Maternity cover April to July 2014 then Legal Officer from August 2014)
Beini Ye	Post Conflict Legal Advisor
Tara O'Leary	UJ Project Coordinator (until September 2014)
Harpreet Paul	Caseworker (until April 2015)
Kyra Hild	International Legal Advisor (from May 2015)
Letizia Paoloni	Administrator
Makuta Kamara	Finance Assistant
Eva Sanchis	Communications Officer
Jennifer Marcotte-Ouellet	Development Executive

Auditors

haysmacintyre
26 Red Lion Square
London, WC1R 4AG

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

Patrons

The Honourable Louise Arbour CC, GOQ (appointed in May 2013)
Professor Michael Bazylar
The Rt Hon the Lord Crickhowell
Dato' ParamCumaraswamy
Edward Datnow FRCS
Anthony Foulger
Dr Inge Genefke MD, D.M.Sc.h.c.
The Rt Hon the Earl of Haddington
Judge Roslyn Higgins DBE QC
The Rt Hon the Lord Judd
The Rt Hon the Lord Lester of Herne Hill QC
Ms Caroline Moorehead CBE
Professor Manfred Nowak (appointed in February 2013)
The Rt Rev Richard D Harries of Pentregarth
The Hon Lord Prosser
Professor Sir Nigel Rodley KBE (appointed in February 2013)
Professor Dinah Shelton
John Simpson CBE
Professor Theo van Boven
Professor David Weissbrodt
Dame Vivienne Westwood DBE, RDI (appointed in February 2013)

Founder and Honorary President

Keith Carmichael

Legal Advisory Council

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

Publications this year

- April 2015 Representing Victims before the ICC: Recommendations on the Legal Representation System
- April 2015 Letter to EU Genocide Network on Senate report on CIA abuses
- April 2015 Comments on the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment in Libya's Draft Constitutional Recommendations
- March 2015 Nepal: Submission to the United Nations - Universal Periodic Review
- February 2015 Torture Survivors' Handbook
- February 2015 Comments to the Registrar in relation to the ReVision project as it relates to victims' rights before the ICC
- December 2014 Victims' Rights Working Group Recommendations to the 13th Session of the International Criminal Court Assembly of States Parties
- November 2014 Handbook for Victims of Serious International Crimes in the EU: Your rights to access support, advice and justice
- October 2014 REDRESS submission to the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights investigation on Sri Lanka
- October 2014 Driving Forward Justice: Victims of Serious International Crimes in the EU
- October 2014 Rendered Silent: Ongoing violations arising from the denial of "High Value Detainees'" right to complain of torture and other ill-treatment: Submission to the Committee Against Torture in relation to its examination of the United States of America's Third to Fifth State Party Report
- October 2014 Criminal Justice & Courts Bill - Joint Briefing on Judicial Review
- October 2014 Comments on the 8 October 2014 Draft National Security Service Bill of the Republic of South Sudan
- October 2014 Austerity and Legal Aid: Impact on Vulnerable Individuals 10 October 2014 Conference Paper Report
- October 2014 REDRESS submission to the UK parliamentary inquiry into the use of immigration detention
- October 2014 Submission to Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - pre-sessional working group on Sudan

- October 2014 Libya: LFJL, REDRESS and Dignity Stakeholder Report to the United Nations Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review
- July 2014 Submission to the UN Human Rights Committee (list of issues - United Kingdom)
- July 2014 Articulating Minimum Standards on Reparations Programmes in Response to Mass Violations: Submission to the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence
- July 2014 A victim-centred prosecutorial strategy to respect victims' rights and enhance prosecutions: Submission to the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence
- June 2014 NEPAL: Paying Lip Service to Justice - The Newly Adopted TRC Act Breaches International Law and Flouts the Decision of the Supreme Court of Nepal
- June 2014 Sudan's human rights crisis: High time to take article 2 of the Covenant seriously. Submission to the UN Human Rights Committee
- June 2014 Victims' Rights Working Group Paper "Making victim participation effective and meaningful"
- May 2014 Joint Submission to the United Nations Human Rights Committee: Comments on Draft General Comment No. 35 on Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- May 2014 Civil society letter to EU Genocide Network on the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence as crimes under international law
- May 2014 Submission to the UK Foreign Affairs Committee Annual Inquiry
- April 2014 Submission to UN Human Rights Committee on Poland: List of Issues Prior to Reporting
- April 2014 Investigating Lithuania's complicity in the USA's CIA Rendition, Detention and Interrogation Programme: Submission to UN Committee Against Torture on Lithuania by HRMI, REDRESS, Reprieve, Amnesty International and INTERIGHTS