



THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED

Board of Trustees' Report & Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2016

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.REDRRESS.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>10</i>
<i>IV. Promoting International Standards</i>	<i>12</i>
Communications	13
Public Benefit	14
Our Plans for the Future.....	14
Our Supporters	15
Financial Review	18
Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31st March 2016 (incorporating the Income & Expenditure account)	23
Who's who at REDRESS.....	37
Key publications this year	39

Messages from the Chair and Director

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

I am delighted to introduce REDRESS' Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2016, which provides a comprehensive account of the wide range of our work.

This year we faced a significant downward spiral in the respect for human rights and dignity in many parts of the world. The enormous scale of human suffering tends to encourage governments to shy away from universal principles in the name of sovereignty, national security and economy. Yet just the opposite is required. The deplorable state of human rights in the world today underscores the need to strengthen our collective resolve to promote the universal values of tolerance, respect for human dignity and the rule of law. All possible steps must be taken to combat torture and other heinous abuses – wherever they occur and whoever is perpetrating them.

This is the work for REDRESS and other NGOs but it is also the work of governments, international organizations, the media and the public at large. Now more than ever, there is a need to join forces in order to make the necessary progress.

This Annual Report sets out REDRESS' unique contribution to these efforts, which combines legal support to survivors of torture, advocacy and capacity building. Our workload continues to increase and we meet these challenges by carefully applying our resources to where we will add the most value and collaborating with local civil society groups and lawyers' networks to assist survivors, support governments to meet their anti-torture commitments and take all possible steps to ensure that impunity is unable to take hold, regardless of the context. The work is challenging, so very important and inspiring.

My personal thanks go to my fellow trustees, and to our director and staff, a small dedicated talented team, for their unflinching efforts on behalf of survivors and to combat torture. 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.

Message from the Director, Dr 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 progressively can be overcome. We are making important progress, but there is much more that we need to do.

The wider context in which torture is perpetrated and in which the plight of survivors is routinely ignored means that we must redouble our efforts. The precedents we set must be translated into solid institutional changes on the ground and we must fight against divisiveness and work to strengthen public solidarity for all who suffer this horrific crime. No one should be subjected to torture, regardless of who they are, what

they are accused of and where they come from. No one should escape punishment for torture. No one should be sent to a country where they face a real risk of torture. This is not only the law; it is part and parcel of the fundamental values that underpin our societies.

I am grateful to the Chair and all 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 seeks justice and reparation for survivors of torture and related international crimes. It carries out litigation, research-based advocacy and capacity building, designed to strengthen the conditions necessary to end impunity for torture and afford survivors redress.

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

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

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

REDRESS has approximately **100** open cases files related to about **1,000** torture survivors. These cases concern a vast array of countries:

Americas:	Chile; Colombia; Mexico; Panama; Peru; United States of America
Asia:	Bahrain; India; Iran; Nepal; Philippines; Saudi Arabia; Sri Lanka; Turkey; United Arab Emirates; Uzbekistan
Middle East and North Africa:	Algeria; Egypt; Libya; Morocco
Sub-Saharan Africa:	Cameroon; Chad; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Ethiopia; Gambia; Kenya; Rwanda; Sudan; Tanzania; Uganda; Zimbabwe
Europe:	Cyprus; France; Lithuania; Poland; Spain; Switzerland; Ukraine; United Kingdom

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. We pursue prosecutions, take civil claims for compensation, pursue consular support and the exercise of diplomatic protection, take administrative claims against public bodies relating to the failure to carry out diligently their mandates and provide 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. Or, they may be 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 2015-16

Egypt: Essam Atta worked as a shoemaker until his arrest in 2011. Prison authorities allegedly forced a hose with running water into Essam's mouth and anus, causing severe internal bleeding which eventually is believed to have resulted in his death. Despite multiple attempts by his family, Egyptian authorities have failed to properly investigate Essam's death and prosecute those responsible for the torture. REDRESS, Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights and the El Nadim Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence are pursuing Essam's case before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Nepal: The UN Human Rights Committee decided the case of eight youths from the Tharu indigenous community in Bardiya district, who were taken by a large group of soldiers from their village during the conflict and never seen again. The Committee said what happened amounted to torture, given the anguish

and stress caused to the families by the disappearances; they didn't receive sufficient explanation about the circumstances surrounding their alleged deaths, nor have they received their remains. In a strongly worded ruling, the Committee determined that Nepal was required to conduct a thorough and effective investigation into the disappearances and provide the families with detailed information about the results of its investigation; if the 8 youths are dead, locate their remains and hand them over to their families; prosecute and punish those responsible; provide any necessary and adequate rehabilitation and treatment to the families and effective reparation, including adequate compensation and appropriate measures of satisfaction. Nepal must also take steps to prevent similar violations in the future.

Peru: Yefri Edgar Peña Tuánama is a young transsexual who was tortured by a group of five unknown individuals while returning home at night in Lima, Peru. She was beaten and cut with a blade to her face. She managed to escape and reached two police officers who were patrolling the streets. They refused to help her and insulted her for her sexual orientation. Yefri's attackers caught up with her and beat her again until people in the street helped her and brought her to the hospital where she underwent plastic surgery. REDRESS, La Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos and PROMSEX have lodged a criminal complaint.

Uzbekistan: Mutabar Tadjibayeva, one of Uzbekistan's most well-known human rights defenders, was beaten and gang-raped to provoke her silence and eventually arrested in 2005. She was severely tortured, including by being beaten, hung from a hook, forced to stand naked in the cold until she fell unconscious, and encouraged by prison guards to commit suicide. She was also forced to undergo an operation to remove her uterus. Up to this day, she has not been able to see her full medical records or know the reason for her operation. She was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005 and in 2008 she received the Martin Ennals Award for Human Rights Defenders. She was freed in June 2008, after intensive efforts by diplomats and human rights organisations. REDRESS and the International Federation for Human Rights brought Mutabar's case to the attention of the UN Human Rights Committee. In 2015, it ruled that she was subjected to torture, and the Government's actions also amounted to discrimination on the basis of her sex and on the grounds of political or other opinion.

Sudan: Following REDRESS, the African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies and others' interventions, prominent human rights lawyer Dr Amin Mekki Medani and political opposition activist Mr Farouq Abu Eissa (both in their late 70s) who had been detained after signing the "Sudan call", a declaration that commits signatories to work towards the end of the conflicts in Sudan and legal, institutional and economic reforms in the country, were released from prison with all charges dropped.

Mexico: Olivier Acuña Barba is a Mexican anti-corruption journalist who was detained, tortured and eventually forced to flee the country because of his work. REDRESS is helping Olivier to seek accountability for his torture before the Inter-American human rights system.

Lithuania, Poland, United States of America: Mustafa al-Hawsawi, detained in Guantanamo Bay, faces a military commission trial and the death penalty for his alleged and disputed role of helping to finance the 11 September 2001 attacks. The redacted summary of the US Senate Intelligence Committee report indicates that he 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'. REDRESS is working to clarify the role of a number of States including Poland and Lithuania 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. We have brought proceedings to

the European Court of Human Rights against Poland and expect to soon be doing the same against Lithuania. We have also conducted advocacy before European Institutions and at the United Nations in order to secure his access to medical treatment and to maintain pressure on States in Europe to investigate renditions and torture.

Libya: A Libyan of the discriminated Tawergha community was taken captive by government supported militia. He and his family members were all shot at and he was the only survivor, and is now paralysed. REDRESS and Lawyers for Justice in Libya brought his claim to the attention of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. The Commission will have the opportunity to consider what might be an appropriate remedy, considering the seriousness of the violation, the lasting paralysis and his continued marginalisation. It will also decide numerous additional critical issues for Libya, including the problem of discrimination against minority groups and the responsibility of the State for militia groups that receive salary payments from the State.

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.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: The International Criminal Court convicted Germain Katanga of aiding in the commission of a crime against humanity (murder) and four counts of war crimes (murder, attacking a civilian population, destruction of property and pillaging) in relation to attacks on Bogoro village in the East of the country. The Court has been called upon to order reparations for the victims. REDRESS applied and was granted leave to intervene in the case, and we submitted observations on factors that the judges should consider when determining an appropriate reparations award, such as the appropriateness of group or individual reparations, and how courts have dealt with challenges that may impact the effectiveness of reparation programmes, including those relating to a geographically dispersed group of victims, limited funds available for reparation, and the identification of victims.

Mexico: Hector Casique was severely tortured by police who arrested him and tried to get him to confess to a triple murder charge. His mother and others who have tried to assist him have been under constant threats. REDRESS submitted a detailed brief to the Mexican court entertaining Hector's criminal prosecution on the inability to use evidence obtained by torture.

United Kingdom: 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. REDRESS, together with Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists and JUSTICE jointly filed written interventions before the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court, on 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.

Peru: Luis Ismael Ugaz Velasquez was subjected to a severe episode of police violence in the district of Lambayeque in northern Peru. While at the Lambayeque police station and during his identification, Mr Ugaz was dragged inside the police station by his hair, beaten with batons, kicked and insulted. He was also

accused of possessing drugs. He was finally released after his father and lawyer arrived at the police station. Subsequent to this violent incident, Mr Ugaz was subjected to hostility from one police officer involved, in the street, who threatened to "burn" him. He has been physically and psychologically affected by these events. REDRESS submitted a brief to the Court, in which we argued that even though the Prosecutor only charged ill-treatment (and not torture), the obligations incumbent on the state are those related to torture, given that the facts properly construed would amount to torture. One of the reasons why the Prosecutor did not charge torture relates to the defective medical legal reports produced by Peruvian officials. Consequently, we also contracted an independent assessment of the medical-legal report.

II. Justice in the Context of Mass Victimization

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 reparation.

REDRESS' focus on justice for victims is vital to bring to the table, given that this perspective is often absent and rarely articulated in the wake of major societal conflict.

This year, our work focused on three main areas:

Victim participation and reparations

REDRESS worked with partners in a range of countries to assess victim participation frameworks in post-conflict contexts and to advocate for greater inclusion of victims. We carried out a major study on victim participation in criminal law proceedings, together with the Institute for Security Studies based in Pretoria. The report identified the strategies employed by a wide array of countries to engage victims in criminal law proceedings and recommended ways in which procedures could be further enhanced. We also worked with the international crimes division of the Ugandan High Court and comparable criminal justice institutions in Kenya to strengthen victims' access to the procedures, and engaged with formal transitional justice institutions in Ivory Coast to advance victims' concerns, including in relation to the Government's draft reparations policy. In Chad, we have been working with victims' advocates to prepare recommendations on the establishment of a trust fund for Hissene Habré's victims and to frame reparation requests to the Extraordinary African Chambers. We also provided input to the Colombian Ministry of Justice transitional justice unit's ongoing reflection on how to engage companies and other non-state actors in the transitional justice process in the country.

Justice for sexual violence in conflict

The massive scale problem of sexual violence in conflict continued to be a focus for REDRESS. We worked with partners in Kenya, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support victims with their cases before the courts, provided training to victims' advocates on supporting justice responses and advocated for more sustained responses from policymakers and institutions in the region. We also provided evidence to the United Kingdom's Parliamentary Inquiry on the Prevention of Sexual Violence Initiative, which was set up to review the William Hague and Angelina Jolie initiative and global conference in London and to determine useful roles for the UK Government going forward.

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. 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. This year, our work on the International Criminal Court focused on:

- **Prosecutorial discretion:** REDRESS helped the Prosecutor to arrange a consultation meeting on her new strategy on case selection and prosecutorial discretion. We prepared inputs on the selection of cases, charges and their prioritisation, all of which have important consequences for victims of crimes under the ICC's jurisdiction and for their perception of the Court. Only victims of the cases pursued and of the charges brought are able to participate in the proceedings and obtain reparation, in the event of a conviction. When cases do not represent the full extent of the victimisation or present a skewed version of the crime patterns, justice may not be seen to be done and tension may arise between groups of victims who feel left out or between different segments of the society that feel unfairly targeted. In addition, a lack of information on why the OTP is pursuing one case over another, or only certain charges, can give the impression of a lack of transparency which can result in the Court no longer being perceived as an impartial and independent avenue capable of affording justice to victims and combating impunity.
- **Legal representation for victims:** We released a new report on victim legal representation. The report followed an expert seminar we convened at the Court on the current framework governing the appointment of legal representatives of victims as well as Common Legal Representatives of Victims, and identified a number of areas for the Court to improve its procedures. We addressed what we considered to be the key factors governing the selection of counsel for victims and analysed victims' limited opportunities to challenge such appointments. We also analysed the practice of legal representation. We assessed whether there may be a need to better spell out lawyers' roles and responsibilities, and reviewed the difficulties faced by counsel when communicating and taking instructions from victims and how to overcome them. We considered whether additional monitoring mechanisms may help, and what these might look like, and/or whether the current disciplinary framework is adequate to address actual or perceived under performance.
- **Reparations:** REDRESS has a longstanding interest in the International Criminal Court's procedures and practices for affording reparation to victims. We continue to engage with the Registry and the Trust Fund for Victims to progress their policies and implement reparations for victims. We submitted observations in the Katanga case on factors that the judges should consider when determining an appropriate reparations award, and continue to advocate for the Court to finalise reparations in the Court's first concluded case against Thomas Lubanga.

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.

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; 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 serve as cornerstones to REDRESS' work.

This year, we placed significant emphasis on strengthening legislative frameworks to prevent torture. We carried out an Africa-wide project in which we worked with local partners in a range of African countries, as well as the African Commission's **Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa**, to assess ongoing law reform efforts and to identify best practice. On the basis of this research, we provided detailed commentary to the **Namibian** and **Nigerian** law reform commissions on their efforts to reform anti-torture legislation. We also commented on draft amendments to the Constitution in **Libya**, new anti-torture draft provisions in **Costa Rica**, and **South Sudan's** new security legislation.

We also worked with local partners to train and build the capacity of lawyers, civil society groups and government officials on methods to prevent and respond to torture allegations. This year, we worked with Eastern Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project on a training for its members on support to human rights defenders who are detained and risk torture. We also carried out anti-torture and related training for civil society and/or government officials and participated in meetings in **Colombia, Greece, Israel, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libya, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Zimbabwe.**

We also worked with local partners to engage regional and international human rights bodies to draw attention to particular problem areas and to advocate for their greater engagement of governments. We worked with partners in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya** and **Uganda** to address the Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) on the implementation of the Kampala Declaration on sexual violence in the three countries. We submitted briefings to the United Nations Committee Against Torture on **Lithuania** (on accountability for secret detention on terror suspects and rendition) and **the United States of America**. We submitted input to the Human Rights Committee on its preparation of the list of issues for **Kenya**. As part of this work, we collaborated and sought input from a range of other organisations which resulted in them joining our brief. We submitted input to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women on the **United Arab Emirates**. We also engaged with the United Nations' Universal Periodic Review process, providing information on **Lithuania, Nepal** and **Sudan**.

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 including 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 monitored several accountability processes and provided information to United Nations oversight bodies to encourage greater compliance with the UK Government's anti-torture obligations:

- The Iraq Historical Allegations Team set up to review allegations of abuse by UK armed forces against Iraqi civilians between 2003 and 2009. These include allegations of torture and war crimes – crimes which are prohibited under international law and which the United Kingdom has proscribed through its implementation of the International Criminal Court (ICC) statute and which the Government is thereby committed to combat wherever those crimes occur. REDRESS expressed concern about statements made by senior government officials that the claims were “spurious” and the individuals and law firms who brought those claims to light are “ambulance-chasing” and encouraged greater transparency in the investigation process.
- REDRESS has monitored investigations into allegations that UK security agencies were complicit in rendition and torture. Investigations were commenced by a judge-led Detainee Inquiry which made only limited progress and was prematurely terminated in January 2012. The Intelligence and Security Committee which is structurally incapable of complying with the UK's international obligations as it is not sufficiently independent took over the investigation. The inquiry remains pending with little notable progress achieved to date, having begun its work on the issue in June 2014. REDRESS also intervened in the Belhaj case before the Supreme Court which concerns allegations that British officials were involved in the claimants' abduction and illegal transfer to Libya, under the CIA rendition programme, in 2004. The case is pending.

IV. Promoting International Standards

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. 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 year, we engaged with the **International Law Commission** on the efforts to draft a new **Crimes against humanity convention**, on issues relating to States' jurisdiction to pursue suspected perpetrators and co-hosted a meeting at Chatham House on Head of State Immunities.

We provided input to the United Nations' **Human Rights Committee** on its draft General Comment on the Right to life (focusing on the relationship between the death penalty and torture), and also engaged with the United Nations' **Committee Against Torture** on their plans to develop a new general Comment on non-refoulement (the prohibition of sending, transferring, deporting, extraditing or otherwise sending a person to a country where they are at risk of torture). We also organised a briefing for the UN Committee Against Torture together with Fair Trials International on the subject of Interpol Red Notices and their potential impact on the work of the Committee. The briefing, with representatives of Interpol in attendance, provided an opportunity to discuss Interpol's review of its regulations in order to reduce risks of the abuse of its notices, and took place a week after Interpol's decision to remove a Red Notice in one of our cases. It was also an opportunity to discuss and encourage Interpol to take on board the Committee's jurisprudence on non-refoulement, diplomatic assurances and the impermissibility of using evidence procured by torture. REDRESS also provided input to the **UN Special Rapporteur on Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence** on his ongoing work to frame principles on non-recurrence and provided input to the **Special Rapporteur on Torture** on his thematic report on sexual and gender based violence.

Regional Institutions

In addition to the numerous claims REDRESS has filed with the **African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights** on behalf of victims of torture in Africa, REDRESS is working with the African Commission and the Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa to strengthen their approach to victims of torture and related international crimes.

REDRESS worked with a number of civil society groups in Africa to assist the **Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa** to draft a General Comment on the right to redress for victims of torture. This landmark standard-setting text has the potential to galvanise support for torture survivors in Africa and clarify States' obligations to afford reparations. A finalised draft has been prepared and interested States and others have been invited to comment.

REDRESS has also 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. REDRESS has engaged the network on the need to ensure European investigations in follow up to the US Senate Committee report on CIA torture, and on investigations of European-based suspects of crimes against humanity perpetrated in Syria and Iraq.

REDRESS has also engaged with the **European Parliament** on the need to continue pressure on EU Member States to investigate secret detention and renditions.

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. Some of the countries which have featured stories about REDRESS and its partners include: Colombia, Iran, Kenya, Nepal, Poland, United Arab Emirates, Spain, Sudan, United Kingdom and the United States.

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

We organised a range of activities for 26 June, UN Day in Support of Victims of Torture, including a webinar on torture with several of our partners from Kenya, Libya, Nepal and Peru and with Sir Nigel Rodley, former Special Rapporteur on Torture and REDRESS patron. We also participated in a webinar led by Juan Mendez, the current Special Rapporteur on Torture.

We collaborated with BlackBoard Theatre on the production of *Pedro and the Captain* (a story about the relationship between torturer and victim by a renowned Uruguayan playwright), which was launched to great public acclaim in London in March 2016.

We also co-hosted an exhibition with the Zimbabwe Association which documented the stories of Zimbabwean refugees and asylum seekers in the United Kingdom, many of them torture survivors.

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

REDRESS adopted a three-year strategic plan for the period starting 1 April 2014. The strategic plan sets out the institutional and programmatic directions of the organisation and in particular:

- 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.

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 strategic plan and to inform future strategies of the organisation. Over the coming year, REDRESS will be carrying out a further strategic review as part of its efforts to put in place its next strategic plan for 2017-2020.

In addition, this past year we commissioned an external evaluation of a three year project grant funded by the MacArthur Foundation. The grant funded our work on the International Criminal Court and some of our work with local partners in DRC, Uganda and Kenya. The evaluation confirmed that the Project was a beneficial intervention whose implementation was timely and responsive to the felt needs of the target groups and context of the three target countries. Project stakeholders interviewed considered the themes of victims' rights and transitional justice as resonating well with the circumstances of victims and contexts of the target countries which had experienced conflict and mass victimisation. The implementation approach adopted in the project in which REDRESS played an "enabler role" was consistent with the organisation's approach to work in Africa and globally. The project was effective in achieving the expected results. It pursued seven outcomes which were attained, leading to numerous benefits for the target groups. These benefits included improvements in victims' access to information; improved knowledge on victims' rights and reparation; improved lobby, advocacy, research and networking skills; better recognition (attitude change) of victims and victims' rights by domestic policy makers and the ICC; and strengthened voice, solidarity and relationships among victims and victims groups in the 3 countries.

Our Supporters

Funders

REDRESS is indebted for support this year from:

AB Charitable Trust
Allen & Overy Foundation
The Bromley Trust
Commonwealth Foundation
European Union – European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
Evan Cornish Foundation
Fidelity Charitable
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP
Garden Court Chambers
Humanity United
John Armitage Charitable Trust
John D. and Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation
Oak Foundation
Open Society Foundations
Pro Victimis Foundation
Sigrid Rausing Trust
Sir Jeremiah Coleman Gift Trust
Trust for London
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 2016, we received £19,672 (2015 - £13,111) from individual donations, many from long-term supporters of the organisation, some from newer contacts and as a result of sporting and other events. REDRESS supporters raised a record sum through marathons and other sporting events. In this regard, we would like to thank the runners who participated in the 2016 London Virgin Marathon and the 2016 British 10K London Run and raised money in support of REDRESS's work: Katherine Grady; Ben Freedman, Edward Craven, Ian Clements; Kartik Raj; Eva Sanchis; Maimouna Rabatel-Fernel; Nancy Garcia; Paul Van Hamme; Gaia Pergolo; Ernesto LaMassa and Natalie Doherty. 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: Maïmouna-Lise Pouye Rabatel-Fernel; Graham Markiewitz; Nancy García Fregoso; Cristina Sánchez de la Cruz; Lisa O'Boyle; Veronique Casati; Paulina Jimenez Fregoso; Mariana Campos D'Arcadia; Victoria Delloye; Ernesto LaMassa; Sedem Hlordzi; Claudia Hyde; Maria Iliushchenko; Lina Fee Philipp; Shoshanna Freedman; Harriet Massie; Flavia Colonnese; Emilie Fitzsimons; Yvett Talas; Matas Stankevičius; Agnaldo Fernandes DaCosta; Marte Johannessen; Tahirah Dean; Meritxell Abellán; Elida Guerra; Catherine Dunmore; Hamsa Aboelfotouh; Laura Lazaro; Elodie Neuvialle; Camilla Alonzo; Vanesa Lopez; Laurel Selby; Lucy Gallagher; Laura Notes; Hélène Saadoun; Marie-Julie Horseele, Mariet Defrancq, Pierre de Billy; Turan Hursit; Clémence Aymon; Ahmed Ezzat Abdeltawwab; Aku Okocha and Francesca Gage.

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 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; Katholieke Universiteit Leuven 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 Synergie pour l'assistance judiciaire aux victimes de violation des droits humains au Nord Kivu (DRC); Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (Egypt); Justice for Iran; ICJ-Kenya, IMLU, KHRC, Kituo Cha Sheria and GIZ Civil Peace Service (Kenya); LFJL (Libya); HRMI (Lithuania); Advocacy Forum (Nepal); Law Reform and Development Commission (Namibia); Law Reform Commission (Nigeria); CNDDH, PROMSEX (Peru); Helsinki Foundation (Poland); Institute for Security Studies, SALC, CSVR, 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 Amnesty International; the Article 5 Initiative; ACAT-France; Association for the Prevention of Torture; Chatham House; Coalition

for the ICC; Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa; EU Genocide Network; International Institute for Criminal Investigations; Strategic Initiatives in the Horn of Africa (SIHA); the Pan-African Reparation Initiative (PARI); 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; OSJI; World Organization Against Torture; DIGNITY; ECCHR; EHAHRDP; Fair Trials; International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims; International Centre for Health and Human Rights; Justice; Reprieve; Freedom from Torture (Birmingham, Manchester and Newcastle offices); Rights International Spain; Survivors Speak Out network; Experts by Experience (Manchester); Helen Bamber Foundation; Media Legal Defence Initiative; Witness; We are also grateful to Najlaa Ahmed and Dadimos Haile.

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; Bindmans LLP; Leigh Day; Hickman Rose; Deighton Pierce Glynn; Russell and Co Solicitors; Bhatt Murphy; Hogan Lovells; Brick Court Chambers; Doughty Street Chambers; Matrix Chambers; Blackstone Chambers; 3 Raymond Buildings; Roque & Butuyan Law Offices (Philippines); Eleni Meleagrou (Cyprus); Luis Felipe Viveros Montoya (Colombia)

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 Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The charity may by Ordinary Resolution in a meeting of the trustees 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.

The salary of the Director and all key management and staff are reviewed annually and normally increased in accordance with average earnings to reflect a cost of living adjustment. In view of the nature of the charity, the Trustees aim to benchmark against pay levels in other charities. The remuneration benchmark is the mid-point of the range paid for similar roles in similar charities of similar size and specialisation.

Induction and Training of Trustees

Trustees receive an induction programme which involves meetings with all of the charity's staff and is intended to inform them of the charity's work and objectives.

Financial Review

Financial performance

The charity had net income on unrestricted funds of £73,636 for the year (2015: £27,265) 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 £223,102 (2015: £149,466). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2016 amounted to £469,023 (2015: £461,660), following net income resources for the year of £80,999 (2015: £126,178). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.

Income from donations increased by 10.2% to £419,586 in 2016 compared with £380,468 in 2015. Restricted income increased by 8.9% to £749,166 in 2016 compared to £687,515 in 2015. There was a decrease in training and other income in the year which reduced from £66,418 in 2015 to £29,535 in 2016. Overall increase in income year on year is 5.6%. Expenditure overall has increased by 10.8% from 1,008,677 in 2015 to £1,117,806 however this increase is mainly due to increase in direct projects. The support costs have reduced by 11.2% from £385,297 in 2015 to £341,793 in 2016.

The balance sheet shows that funds held at the end of the year were £80,999 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 total reserves are £692,125 (2015: £611,126) of which £223,102 are unrestricted and £469,023 are restricted. REDRESS holds reserves for a number of reasons:

- To enable activities to continue in the period between major projects supported by Restricted Grant Income;
- To enable REDRESS to initiate projects which can demonstrate to a funder a need for support;
- To invest in future income generation;
- To cover any unforeseen expenditure; and
- To provide cash flow support for Restricted Grant Income paid in arrears.

The Trustees calculate that REDRESS requires a range of free reserves of between £111,607 and £223,101 (3 – 6 months of operating costs) to operate. This range is calculated as the total value of Unrestricted Funds less the value of Fixed Assets which are not immediately realisable for use under the Policy.

At the year-end REDRESS had free reserves of £185,231 (2015: £113,324). 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 review the Reserves Policy annually as part of this process.

Principal risks, uncertainties and their management

REDRESS has a formal risk management process through which the major risks to which the organisation may be exposed are identified and assessed by likelihood and impact, culminating in a risk control document which is updated on a regular basis. All significant risks, together with current mitigation actions, are reviewed by the Trustees. The Trustees are satisfied that systems have been developed and are in place to mitigate identified risks to an acceptable level.

The principal risks and uncertainties identified by the charity relate to governance, reputation, legal compliance with external regulations; recruitment and retention; financial health; data security. The trustees are satisfied that the control measures in place are adequate to mitigate the risks to an acceptable level. In particular, the Management Committee, comprised of the Director, the Head of Finance and the Head of Law and Policy work together as a team to review and address various management issues.

The Management Committee is working to add and strengthen policies and procedures and a timetable for reviewing and revising these as appropriate has been developed under the oversight of the Board, who as charity trustees, are responsible for the overall oversight of governance of REDRESS. With respect to reputational risks the Communications Officer within the scope of the limited available resources is leading efforts to extend knowledge of and access to information about REDRESS, its work and achievements, through a variety of traditional and new media platforms, including cultivating relationships with journalists, working with staff on opinion pieces, strengthening and updating REDRESS' website and related outreach materials and social media presence. The Director oversees consistency and accuracy of content and messaging. There is a strict review process of all written submissions, documents and other substantive outputs led by the Head of Law and Policy and overseen by the Director with periodic staff training and skills development.

The Management Committee and Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about REDRESS's ability to continue as a going concern. With respect to the next reporting period, 2017, a good fundraising application pipeline is in place and the Charity has a reasonable contingency plan in place such as reducing certain lines of expenditure if the required level of funding is not achieved. Trustees receive frequent updates and monitor the financial health of the organisation on a regular basis. The review of our financial position, reserves levels and future plans gives Trustees confidence that guarantee the charity remains a going concern

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, 5th July 2016

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 2016, which comprise of the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement 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 2016 and of the charitable company's net movement in funds, 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 2016 (incorporating the Income & Expenditure account)

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2016 £	Total Restated 2015 £
Income from					
Donations and Legacies	2	419,586	-	419,586	380,468
Investment Income		518	-	518	454
<i>Charitable activities</i>	3				
Casework		-	33,835	33,835	86,331
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation		-	54,283	54,283	99,998
Influencing National Laws and Practice		-	361,480	361,480	362,222
Promoting International Standards		-	299,568	299,568	138,964
Training and other income		29,535	-	29,535	66,418
Total Income		449,639	749,166	1,198,805	1,134,855
Expenditure					
Raising Funds		49,278	-	49,278	68,318
<i>Charitable activities</i>	4				
Casework		15,178	34,462	49,640	135,792
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation		44,331	100,650	144,981	78,695
Influencing National Laws and Practice		179,741	408,087	587,828	307,363
Promoting International Standards		87,475	198,604	286,079	418,509
Total Expenditure		376,003	741,803	1,117,806	1,008,677
Net Income	6	73,636	7,363	80,999	126,178
Fund balances brought forward at 1 st April 2015		149,466	461,660	611,126	484,948
Fund balances carried forward at 31st March 2016		223,102	469,023	692,125	611,126

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the statement of financial activities. All the above results are derived from continuing activities. The notes on pages 26 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

The comparative SOFA is shown in note 18.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2016 Company number: 02774071

	Note	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible fixed assets	8		7,270		10,869
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9	281,295		112,234	
Cash		545,983		579,510	
Total current assets		<u>827,278</u>		<u>691,744</u>	
CREDITORS: falling due within one year	10	(142,423)		(91,487)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>684,855</u>		<u>600,257</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>692,125</u>		<u>611,126</u>
REPRESENTED BY:					
	12				
Restricted funds			469,023		461,660
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds			215,832		138,597
Designated funds			7,270		10,869
			<u>692,125</u>		<u>611,126</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 5th July 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

Sir Emyr Jones Parry GCMG, PhD, FInstP
Chair

The notes on pages 26 -36 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flow Statement as at 31st March 2016
Company number: 02774071

	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (Note a)	(31,169)	86,811
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest Income	518	454
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,876)	(1,500)
Purchase of investments	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2,358)	(1,046)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	-	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	(33,527)	85,765
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	579,510	493,745
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	545,983	579,510
Note a: Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities		
Net movement in funds for the reporting period	80,999	126,178
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	5,866	6,259
Interest	(518)	(454)
Loss/(profit) on the sale of fixed assets	608	-
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(169,060)	(41,274)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	50,936	(3,898)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(31,169)	86,811
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	545,983	579,510
Total cash and cash equivalents	545,983	579,510

The notes on pages 26 -36 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006. REDRESS meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and Liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

Going concern

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about REDRESS' ability to continue as a going concern. With respect to the next reporting period, 2017, a good fundraising application pipeline is in place and the Charity has a reasonable contingency plan in place such as reducing certain lines of expenditure if the required level of funding is not achieved. Trustees receive frequent updates and monitor the financial health of the organisation on a regular basis. The review of our financial position, reserves levels and future plans gives Trustees confidence that guarantee the charity remains a going concern.

Reconciliation with previous Generally Accepted Accounting Practice

In preparing the accounts, the Trustees have considered whether in applying the accounting policies required by FRS 102 and the Charities SORP FRS 102 the restatement of comparative items was required. No restatements were required other than reallocation of governance costs.

The opening fund balances at of the date of transition have not been restated (see note 18) due to an immaterial amount arising from a liability for holiday pay. Full provision for holiday pay was paid this financial year. No restatement of items has been required in making the transition to FRS 102. The transition date was 1 January 2014.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2016

Income recognition

Income is included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is legally entitled to the income, it is probable that income will be received and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Resources expended

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of obligation can be measured reliably.

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been included under expense categories that aggregate all costs for allocation to activities. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed to particular activities they have been allocated in proportion to direct costs incurred. The allocation of support and governance costs is analysed in note 4.

Governance costs have been incurred in ensuring compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Assets acquired for the long-term use of the charity and having an initial cost or valuation of £250 or more are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Office equipment	-	4 years	Straight line
Fixtures & fittings	-	6 years	Straight line

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating surplus.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

Short term benefit including holiday pay are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Employee termination benefits

Termination benefits are accounted for on an accrual basis and in line with FRS 102.

Pension

The charity operates a defined contribution pension policy and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the charity to funds established by individuals in respect of the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2016

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.

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any discounts due.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

2. DONATIONS

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2016	<i>Total Funds 2015</i>
	£	£	£	£
Oak Foundation	125,000	-	125,000	125,000
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	100,000	-	100,000	100,000
Fidelity Charitable Trust	94,502	-	94,502	92,791
J Armitage Charitable Trust	36,000	-	36,000	36,000
A B Charitable Trust	20,000	-	20,000	-
Other	44,084	-	44,084	26,677
	419,586	-	419,586	380,468

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2016

3. INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2016	Total Funds 2015
	£	£	£	£
<i>Casework</i>				
Garden Court Chambers		1,000	1,000	-
Trust for London	-	-	-	8,750
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	12,835	12,835	13,149
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	-	-	39,432
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
Allen & Overy LLP	-	-	-	5,000
<i>Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation</i>				
Evan Cornish Foundation		5,000	5,000	-
European Union – EIDHR Sudan	-	-	-	83
The Bromley Trust	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
Humanity United	-	(205)	(205)	42,451
Commonwealth Foundation	-	29,488	29,488	28,161
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland	-	-	-	5,326
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Estonia	-	-	-	3,977
<i>Influencing National Standards and Practice</i>				
European Union -Greece	-	3,707	3,707	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany	-	40,764	40,764	-
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	-	78,403	78,403	-
European Union – EIDHR	-	226,792	226,792	340,741
Pro Victimis Foundation	-	7,072	7,072	4,036
UN OPCAT	-	4,742	4,742	17,445
<i>Promoting International Standards</i>				
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	-	205,061	205,061	81,532
European Union - Criminal Justice	-	(1,108)	(1,108)	20,972
Open Society Foundations	-	95,615	95,615	36,460
<i>Training & Consultancy</i>	29,535	-	29,535	66,418
	29,535	749,166	778,701	753,933

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2016

4. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Staff Costs	Other Costs	Apportioned Support Costs	Total	Total Restated
	£	£	£	2016 £	2015 £
Raising Funds	32,053	2,157	15,068	49,278	68,318
Charitable activities					
Casework	30,628	3,834	15,178	49,640	135,792
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation	53,839	46,811	44,331	144,981	78,695
Influencing National Laws and Institutions	152,678	255,409	179,741	587,828	418,509
Promoting International Standards	121,110	77,494	87,475	286,079	307,363
Total	390,308	385,705	341,793	1,117,806	1,008,677

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

Governance cost has also been reallocated for last financial year and comparatives restated accordingly

Cost pool	2016 £	2015 £
Staff and associated costs	265,198	285,913
Casework costs	16,521	32,241
Communications costs	3,065	841
Office costs	34,405	27,005
Premises costs	12,533	17,280
Governance costs	10,071	22,017
Total	341,793	385,297

5. GOVERNANCE COSTS

Governance costs include:

	2016 £	2015 £
Audit and accountancy	10,071	14,088
Other direct costs	-	7,929
	10,071	22,017

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2016

6. NET INCOME/ (EXPENDITURE)

Net income/ expenditure are stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,031	6,259
Auditors remuneration		
Audit services (excluding VAT)	7,590	6,520
Other services	-	6,264
Operating leases	<u>33,078</u>	<u>31,329</u>
	<u>46,699</u>	<u>50,372</u>

Audit services costs totalling £5,939 (2015 - £8,828 including VAT) have been charged to Charitable Activities (see Note 3 above) where they are covered by Restricted grants.

7. PERSONNEL COSTS

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	232,930	493,709
Social security costs	28,558	48,475
Pension	27,834	43,577
Temporary, contract and non-UK staff costs	13,445	75,988
Other staff costs e.g. recruitment, training, volunteers	2,435	2,435
	<u>305,202</u>	<u>664,184</u>

One employee received remuneration exceeding £60,000 in the year (2015: 1) and the employer's pension contribution in the year was £6,421 (2015: £7,797). Key management personnel are the senior management team. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel for the year totalled £176,490 (2015: £172,820).

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:

	2016	2015
Project staff	8	14
Support staff	5	5
Paid Interns	9	16
	<u>22</u>	<u>35</u>

No trustees (2015: nil) received any remuneration in respect of their role as trustees. Two trustees (2015: two) claimed reimbursement of £263 for travel expenses (2015: £323 for travel expenses) during the year and no amounts were paid directly to third parties.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2016

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office Equipment £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 st April 2015	50,429	7,863	58,292
Additions	2,267	609	2,876
Disposals	(608)	-	(608)
At 31 st March 2016	<u>52,088</u>	<u>8,472</u>	<u>60,560</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 st April 2015	41,095	6,328	47,423
Charge for the year	5,658	373	6,031
Disposals	(164)	-	(164)
At 31 st March 2016	<u>46,589</u>	<u>6,701</u>	<u>53,290</u>
Net Book Value			
At 31 st March 2016	<u>5,499</u>	<u>1,771</u>	<u>7,270</u>
At 31 st March 2015	<u>9,334</u>	<u>1,535</u>	<u>10,869</u>

9. DEBTORS

	2016 £	2015 £
Due within one year		
Other debtors	22,499	19,033
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	-	39,406
Grants receivable	234,026	-
Prepayments	20,836	17,460
Accrued income	3,934	36,335
	<u>281,295</u>	<u>112,234</u>

10. CREDITORS

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	38,767	24,870
Accruals	23,609	8,111
Social security and other taxes	13,615	13,332
Other creditors	66,432	45,174
	<u>142,423</u>	<u>91,487</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2016

11. FUND MOVEMENTS

	Balance 1 st April 2015 £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 st March 2016 £
Restricted funds					
Casework	19,636	33,835	34,462	-	19,009
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation	56,833	54,283	100,650	-	10,466
Influencing National Standards and Practice	313,691	361,480	408,087	-	267,084
Promoting International Standards and Institutions	71,500	299,568	198,604	-	172,464
Total restricted funds	461,660	749,166	741,803	-	469,023
Unrestricted funds					
Designated fund –Development	-	-	-	-	-
Designated fund –Fixed Assets	10,869	-	3,599	-	7,270
General fund	138,597	449,639	372,404	-	215,832
Total unrestricted funds	149,466	449,639	376,003	-	223,102
Total funds	611,126	1,198,805	1,117,806	-	692,125

Restricted Funds

The funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the unexpended balances of donations and grants, as set out below, held on trusts to be applied for the following purposes:

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 and Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer.

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 have funded this work.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2016

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.

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 and the Open Society Foundations are among those that have funded the work this year.

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.

12. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 31st March 2016	<i>Total Funds 31st March 2015</i>
	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 st March 2016 are represented by:				
Tangible fixed assets	7,270	-	7,270	10,869
Current assets	276,813	550,465	827,278	691,744
Current liabilities	(60,981)	(81,442)	(142,423)	(91,487)
	<u>223,102</u>	<u>469,023</u>	<u>692,125</u>	<u>611,126</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 (2015: nil).

14. OPERATING LEASES

Operating lease rentals of £31,022 (2015: £31,329) were paid in respect of properties and equipment held under leases in the year. At 31 March 2016, the charity had the following future minimum lease payment under non- cancellable leases.

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2016	<i>2015</i>	2016	<i>2015</i>
	£	£	£	£
Up to one year	31,559	33,601	799	290
Between two to five years	34,899	7,000	887	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2016

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 2016, employer contributions outstanding amount to £28,201 (2015: £30,321).

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 Dinah Shelton (USA)

Professor David Weissbrodt (USA)

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Donations received from Trustees as aggregate in the year were nil (2015: nil). During the year REDRESS received funding from Open Society Foundations (OSF) £95,616 (2015: 36,460). Baroness Vivian Stern (trustee) is a director of Open Society Foundations (OSF). She was not involved in the decision making process for the allocation of a grant to REDRESS, and joined REDRESS after the decision had been taken to accord the grant to REDRESS.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2016

18. COMPARATIVE SOFA 2015

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2015 £
Income from				
Donations and legacies	2	380,468	-	380,468
Investment Income		454	-	454
<i>Charitable activities</i>				
	3			
Casework		-	86,331	86,331
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation		-	99,998	99,998
Influencing National Laws and Institutions		-	362,222	362,222
Promoting International Standards		-	138,964	138,964
Training and other income		66,418	-	66,418
Total income		447,340	687,515	1,134,855
Expenditure				
Raising funds		68,318	-	68,318
<i>Charitable activities</i>				
	4			
Casework		50,774	85,018	135,792
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation		29,491	49,203	78,695
Influencing National Laws and Institutions		156,481	262,027	418,509
Promoting International Standards		115,009	192,354	307,363
Total Expenditure		420,075	588,602	1,008,677
Net Income/(expenditure) resources before transfers	6	27,265	98,913	126,178
Fund Balances brought forward as at 1 st April 2014		122,201	362,747	484,948
Fund balances carried forward as at 31st March 2015		149,466	461,660	611,126

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) (resigned June 2015)
Sir Robin Christopher KCMG (resigned September 2015)
Willa Geertsema (Treasurer)
Frances Guy
Jasvir Kaur
Leah Levin OBE
Baroness Sarah Ludford (resigned October 2015)
Rev. Nicholas Mercer
Dr Nimisha Patel
Baroness Vivien Stern (appointed December 2015)

Staff

Carla Ferstman	Director and Company Secretary
Michelle Willis	Head of Finance
Lutz Oette	Counsel (until September 2015)
Kevin Laue	Legal Advisor
Juergen Schurr	Legal Advisor (until October 2015, November 2015 became Head of Law and Policy)
Gaelle Carayon	Post Conflict Policy Advisor
Gaia Pergolo	Legal Officer
Beini Ye	Post Conflict Legal Advisor
Kyra Hild	International Legal Advisor
Judy Oder	Legal Advisor (from February 2016)
Emily Hindle	Caseworker (from June 2015)
Letizia Paoloni	Administrator
Makuta Kamara	Finance Assistant
Eva Sanchis	Communications Officer
Jennifer Marcotte-Ouellet	Development Executive (until December 2015)

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

Founder and Honorary President

Keith Carmichael

Legal Advisory Council

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

Key publications this year

April 2016	Submission of The Redress Trust, the Coalition Ivoirienne pour la Cour Pénale Internationale and Lawyers for Justice in Libya on the Draft Policy Paper on Case Selection and Prioritisation of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court
March 2016	Strategic Advocacy and Litigation Training Report
March 2016	Submission to UPR Working Group regarding review of Lithuania
March 2016	Briefing paper on Namibia's "Prevention and Combating of Torture Bill"
March 2016	Legal Frameworks to Prevent Torture in Africa
March 2016	Submission to UN Committee Against Torture in relation to the USA's One-Year Follow-up Response to the Committee's Concluding Observations
February 2016	Anti-Torture Legislative Frameworks in Nigeria
January 2016	Correspondence with UK Government on IHAT Investigation
January 2016	United Kingdom's 6th Periodic Report (due May 2017): Submission to Committee Against Torture on List of Issues Prior to Reporting
January 2016	Submission to UN Committee against Torture regarding the Periodic Review of Lithuania: List of Issues Prior to Reporting
November 2015	Submission to the Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) on the implementation of the Kampala Declaration on sexual violence
Sept 2015	REDRESS Submission to CEDAW for the Consideration of the Combined Second and Third Periodic Reports of the United Arab Emirates
Sept 2015	Universal Periodic Review, Sudan, 2016: Ensuring respect for the prohibition of torture in Sudan
August 2015	Victim Participation in Criminal Law Proceedings - Survey of Domestic Practice for Application to International Crimes Prosecutions
June 2015	Maldives: Materials on Medical Documentation of Torture & Other Ill-Treatment
June 2015	Submission to the UN Committee against Torture regarding the Periodic Review of Kenya: List of Issues Prior to Reporting
June 2015	Written contribution to the UN Human Rights Committee General Discussion on the preparation for a General Comment on Article 6 (Right to Life) of the ICCPR
June 2015	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - Submission to the Human Rights Committee on the United Kingdom's 7th Periodic Report

- 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