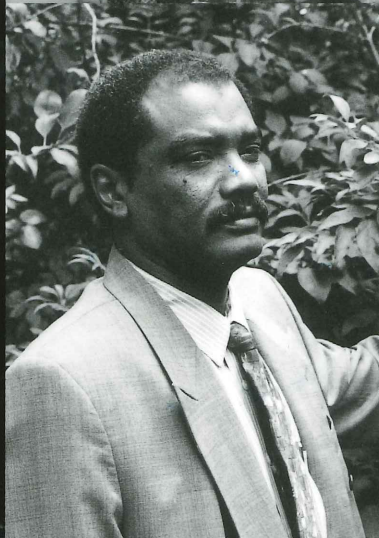
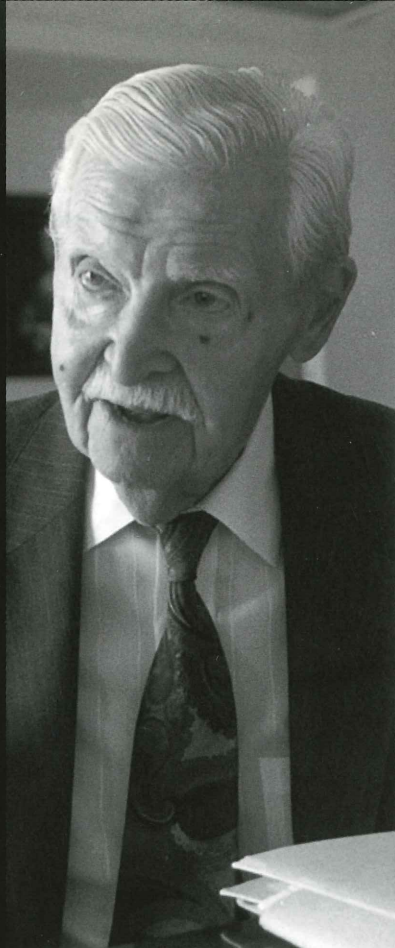


REDRESS

Seeking Reparation for Torture Survivors

ANNUAL REPORT 2000



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 (for period ended 31 March 2000)

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William Dishington

STAFF

Keith Carmichael Honorary Director
 Fiona McKay Legal Officer
 William Dishington Information Officer

GOVERNING DOCUMENT

The governing document is the Memorandum and Articles of Association of a Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a share capital, dated 7 December 1992.

LIABILITY

The liability of the members of the company is limited, and is defined in sections 7 and 8 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

REGISTRATION

REDRESS is a charity, No. 1015787 (England and Wales), registered on 15 December 1992.

REDRESS is a Company Limited by Guarantee, No. 2774071 (England and Wales), registered on 10 December 1992.

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The front cover shows torture survivors from Argentina, Chile, Pakistan, Sudan and the United Kingdom. REDRESS, with lawyers and members of the Redress For Torture Network, has assisted these survivors to seek reparation.

Annual Report edited by Miranda Bruce-Mitford

Acknowledgements

REDRESS is grateful to the following for their agreement to reproduce articles, photographs and quotations: Chris Bouroncle, photograph AFP, page 5; The Daily Telegraph © 2 March 2000, page 14; The Wall Street Journal Europe © 3-4 March 2000 Marc Champion, page 14; The Independent © 6&7 January 2000 Paul Lashmar, page 15; Times Newspapers Limited © 29 May 1999, page 15, 8 February 2000, page 6; Sunday Times 6 July 1997, page 5; Express Newspapers © 5 January 2000 Katherine Quarmby, page 15.

FOREWORD

Eight years ago REDRESS was established to assist torture survivors world-wide to obtain justice and reparation and to promote effective and enforceable remedies. Achieving some form of reparation can take up to five years and sometimes even longer. This places great stress on the survivors and their families.

Our underlying philosophy is that the torture survivors' wishes are of paramount importance. REDRESS seeks to empower survivors by giving them control of how their complaints are handled. Our Legal Officer will always take account of the survivor's point of view and give advice accordingly.

Since we started, REDRESS has helped more than 220 survivors of torture and their families seek justice and reparation. This may include some or all of the following: official acknowledgement of what happened, an investigation of the facts, prosecution of those responsible, compensation and restitution of basic rights such as employment.

International law establishes the right to compensation, to 'satisfaction', and to a 'remedy' for torture committed; there is however a fundamental problem in ensuring that these rights are upheld. Some countries in which torture is widespread do not ratify international human rights treaties, and those that do can be among the worst offenders. In some cases, a country's law might clearly prohibit torture and provide for the punishment of offenders, but the gap between law and practice is often very wide.

International attention has in recent years focused on finding ways of combating impunity for the most serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law including torture. Impunity exists where a person is exempted from punishment on the basis of their status, power or wealth, creating a climate in which human rights abuses flourish. Some governments not only grant impunity to human rights violators, but also actively intimidate those who have been violated, their families and representatives. The international community has looked for ways to impose individual criminal responsibility for such

violations, as an important means of preventing violations, of providing justice for victims, and of facilitating healing and reconciliation.

In July 1998 States agreed to establish an International Criminal Court, which will have jurisdiction to prosecute those suspected of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity where their own state fails to do so. Previously, the UN Security Council had established two ad hoc international criminal tribunals, one for the Former Republics of Yugoslavia and one for Rwanda.

In parallel with the development of international institutions for bringing people to justice for crimes under international law, the concept of universal jurisdiction has developed. This means that States are permitted or even (in accordance with treaties such as the **Geneva Convention** and the **UN Convention against Torture**) *obliged* to bring suspects to justice in their own courts. Universal jurisdiction has been defined as "a system of international justice in which the courts of any country would have jurisdiction over genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, regardless of where the crime was committed, and the nationality of the victims or perpetrators".

The premise underlying the exercise of universal jurisdiction is that certain crimes are so universally abhorred that they constitute crimes against international law. Although largely unused since the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials as a basis for prosecution, universal jurisdiction has been exercised in recent years.

From the date of its formation REDRESS, has always applied this fundamental principle and features five such universal jurisdiction cases in this Report. Since 1993 there have been six completed trials in Switzerland, Denmark, Austria and Germany, in addition to the Pinochet case in which we were involved. There are also a number of ongoing prosecutions in Europe.


Over the period, REDRESS has been involved in activities aimed at making national legal systems better equipped to initiate prosecutions on the basis of universal jurisdiction. We have also encouraged national

authorities to investigate specific individuals who come within their country's jurisdiction and are alleged to have committed international crimes. In addition, we have been and are involved in promoting civil actions for torture and other human rights violations committed abroad.

With its limited resources REDRESS could not have reached the level of its current achievements without the contributions of the distinguished body of Patrons, hands-on Trustees, Legal Advisory Council and dedicated staff and volunteers. I would like to thank them all warmly for their efforts.

To our supporters I would like to say thank you so much for helping us to achieve this progress. To those of you new to REDRESS, your support could make a real difference to a torture survivor.

As ever, there is much more that REDRESS could and should do. I therefore appeal to all those who share our commitment to the eradication of torture, to ensure that torturers are brought to justice and to help torture survivors gain reparation for their suffering. Please support our work.



Keith Carmichael

Hon. Director

INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF REDRESS' WORK



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29 May 2001

The Trustees
The Redress Trust Limited
6 Queen Square
London WC1N 3AR

The Human Rights Centre agreed to act as an independent assessor of the activities of the Redress Trust for the year ending 31 March 2000. I have read in draft the Directors' Report and Financial Statements 2000. In addition I had a meeting and a detailed discussion with your director.

Keeping in mind its mandate and its adopted strategy it is my opinion that the Report gives an accurate and fair account of the charity's activities over the last year and that the activities pursued comply fully with the mission of the Redress Trust.

I should like to add that in its layout, clarity and frankness the Director's Report sets an excellent standard for all human rights NGOs.

Signed

Professor Kevin Boyle
Human Rights Centre
University of Essex

MISSION OF REDRESS

Mission

- To rebuild the lives and livelihoods of torture survivors and their families so that they can become active and contributing members of society again.
- To eradicate the practice of torture world-wide.

Objectives

- To obtain reparation for victims of torture and, when appropriate, their families, anywhere in the world.
- To make accountable all those who perpetrate, aid and abet acts of torture.

Strategies

- To provide legal advice and assist torture survivors gain both access to the courts and redress for their suffering.
- To promote the development and implementation of national and international standards which provide effective and enforceable civil and criminal remedies for torture.
- To increase awareness of the widespread use of torture and of measures to provide redress.

1. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

To realise the mission, the principal objectives and five main activities of REDRESS for the year were:

CASE WORK

- *To seek enforcement of existing rights of survivors to reparation*
- *To assist survivors to collect damages and other forms of reparation*
- *To develop regional and national jurisprudence on remedies for torture*

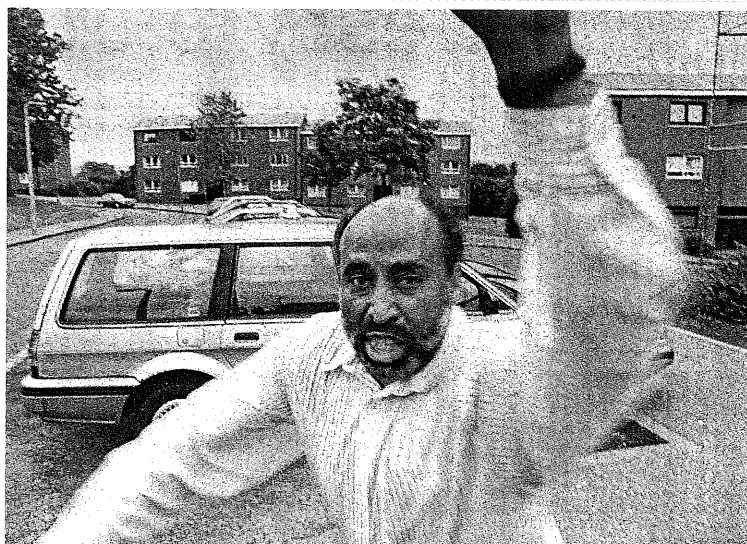
REDRESS continued to provide a legal advice and assistance service to torture survivors. During the period covered by this report, there were 20 new approaches for assistance relating to alleged violations in the following countries: Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Latvia, Namibia, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Sudan, Thailand, UK and Zimbabwe. Of these, 14 were by men, 4 were by women and 2 were groups. Three contacted REDRESS from outside the UK, while the remainder were in the UK.

The Legal Officer, with the support of the Legal Advisory Council and other experts, responded to these approaches and other ongoing cases. The case work handled by the Legal Officer during this period fell into three main categories:

- Universal Jurisdiction Cases
- Civil Actions
- Legal Advice and Assistance to Torture Survivors

Universal Jurisdiction Cases

REDRESS worked to encourage the UK and other states to comply with their obligation to investigate and prosecute those coming within their jurisdictions who are suspected of committing torture or other international crimes elsewhere. Case histories of some of the ongoing cases follow:



"Implicated: Mohammed Mahgoub outside his home in Dundee. He is alleged to have withheld drugs from torture victims".

For some years, REDRESS had investigated and reported allegations of torture in Sudan in 1989-90 against a Sudanese national residing in the UK. This has resulted in the first case in the UK in which a person was arrested and charged with torture. Although the trial was set down on two occasions, the Scottish Crown Office discontinued proceedings in May 1999.

REDRESS then wrote to the Chairman of the UN Committee Against Torture (CAT) about this case. We continued to advise and help our client, a torture survivor, in whatever way he requested.

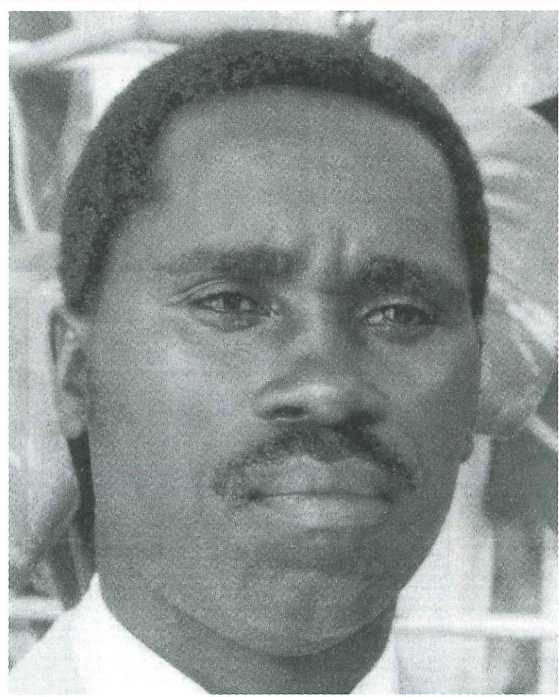
REDRESS was closely involved in the Pinochet case and, along with other human rights groups, intervened in both appeals heard by the House of Lords, to make the argument that Pinochet, as a former Head of State, should not be immune from prosecution for serious human rights violations. REDRESS worked with the same groups to build a case for Pinochet's prosecution in the UK, in the event that he was not extradited to stand trial for torture in Spain. REDRESS was one of the six human rights organisations to apply for a Judicial Review of the Home Secretary's provisional decision not to extradite Pinochet on the ground that he was unfit to stand trial. In so doing, our intention was that the victims of the Pinochet regime obtain their right of access to court to obtain reparation. The Judges handed down their judgment on February 15, 2000.

REDRESS, (along with other human rights groups), renewed its application to the Divisional Court seeking the release of Pinochet's medical reports on the grounds of fairness. This application was successful. The Court decided unanimously to grant the application made by Belgium and by the group of human rights organisations of which REDRESS was a part. It was important to have taken a stand on the principle at stake (fairness and transparency in decisions made by the executive) rather than on the specifics of Pinochet's medical condition, a matter on which we felt we were not competent to comment.



On March 2, 2000, Pinochet returned to Chile. This marked the end of the British stage of the attempts to have him brought to justice for torture and other serious violations of human rights; since then REDRESS has been liaising with NGOs in Chile and other countries to provide evidence for the campaign to have his immunity revoked so that he may stand trial in Chile.

On September 23, 1999 a number of sources informed REDRESS that the former Head of Sudanese Security, allegedly responsible for a systematic practice of torture during many years, was visiting the UK. Working closely with the Sudanese Victims of Torture Group and Amnesty International's Sudan desk, REDRESS managed to obtain several witness statements testifying to his personal involvement in torture, and gathered other materials also. The next day we contacted the Metropolitan Police and presented them with the information we had collected. We asked them to investigate with a view to a prosecution under **s. 134 Criminal Justice Act 1988**. We followed up with further evidence the following day. Unfortunately the target had left the country - we do not know exactly when - and no arrest was made.



On November 19, 1999, REDRESS asked the Metropolitan Police to investigate Tharcisse Muvunyi, a Rwandan, living in the UK who was suspected of involvement in genocide, other war crimes and torture. Our strategy was to assist the Prosecution Authorities to bring a case against Muvunyi, who had been living in the UK for at least a year. Despite some significant problems concerning this case, Tharcisse Muvunyi was arrested on February 6, 2000, following his indictment by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

For the past two and half years REDRESS has been working on an investigation of the role of Ian Henderson, a British national in a practice of systematic torture in Bahrain. This British national has been Head of the Security apparatus in Bahrain since 1966. Whilst it is widely believed that he was behind the policy of torture, it has been difficult to collect evidence proving his involvement in order to provide a basis for a prosecution under **s.134 Criminal Justice Act 1988**.

When this British national returned to the UK in December 1999, we consulted our Bahraini contacts and reported his presence to the Metropolitan Police. On receipt of materials from REDRESS, the Metropolitan Police contacted witnesses and presented a report to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) with a view to taking action if this national returns to the UK.

REDRESS has been the main organisation for gathering evidence from clients and witnesses on perpetrators of torture resident in the UK. Since 1997, we have worked with the police and Prosecution Authorities who have charged and arrested 3 alleged torturers.

Civil Actions

REDRESS also looks for ways to pursue an effective remedy through the UK legal system or any other forum even where there is no

individual suspect present in the UK. For instance, we will look into bringing and enforcing civil actions against companies, foreign states, or individuals which are not present in the UK but may be served with process outside UK jurisdiction. Some of the ongoing cases are:

REDRESS assisted lawyers acting on behalf of a pilot, Sulaiman Al-Adsani, a dual Kuwaiti/British national, who was tortured and set on fire in Kuwait in 1992. He was barred, on the grounds of State Immunity, from obtaining a remedy in the UK. The argument made on behalf of the victim - that international law against torture was so fundamental that it overrode all other principles of sovereign immunity - was rejected by the Court of Appeal.

When the issue was considered by the European Commission on Human Rights, REDRESS helped with the petitioner's response to observations by the UK Government. On March 1, 2000, the European Court of Human Rights declared that his case was admissible.

REDRESS continued to represent a female Peruvian refugee in the UK, a torture survivor, in her petition to the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights. REDRESS submitted observations on the response of the government relating mainly to matters of admissibility. Although Peru announced its withdrawal from the Commission, the Commission refused to accept this. REDRESS expects the Commission to declare early in 2001 that this case is admissible.

Legal Advice and Assistance to Torture Survivors

REDRESS continued to deal with 44 other cases still open at the beginning of the period. These cases related to torture or ill-treatment in the following countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Chile, China, Columbia, Cyprus, Dubai, Ethiopia, East Germany, India, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, UK, USA, Yemen, former Yugoslavia and Zaire.

REDRESS responded to approaches regarding these cases in a range of ways. We provided specialist legal advice to solicitors acting for torture survivors; we advised torture survivors on their remedies and wrote letters to

governments on behalf of torture survivors seeking reparation. We also submitted complaints to the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and other UN human rights mechanisms and advised a national human rights organisation on the use of international mechanisms. In addition, we sought ways to put pressure on a national prosecution authority to pursue those responsible for violations. We also identified and referred torture survivors to appropriate lawyers and other non-legal services to meet their needs.

LAW REFORM

REDRESS aims:

- *To advocate effective and enforceable national civil and criminal remedies for torture*
- *To invoke UK law to obtain remedies for torture committed elsewhere*

Harmonisation of European Remedies for torture

Work on criminal cases in the UK led REDRESS researchers to look at how other countries deal with their international law obligations to exercise universal jurisdiction. Finding that useful lessons could be learnt from this, in June 1999 we published a briefing entitled **"Universal Jurisdiction in Europe: Criminal Prosecutions in Europe since 1990 for war crimes, crimes against humanity, torture and genocide."** Another goal in carrying out the research for this briefing report was to build contacts with like-minded groups and lawyers around Europe, in the knowledge that - as the Pinochet Case demonstrated - attempts to bring suspects to justice will often involve several countries.

To this end we produced the first draft of a concept paper on a European-wide approach to law reform. The new strategic initiative - **Development of New European Standards Relating to Jurisdiction and Immunity in Criminal and Civil Actions to Redress Human Rights Violations** - has two main objectives:

- *to advocate harmonisation of effective and enforceable criminal and civil remedies in the European Union*
- *to advocate the application of the principle of universal jurisdiction*

Redress for Torture Bill

In the wake of the Pinochet decision in the House of Lords, it was necessary to analyse

what changes are now needed in UK civil and criminal law to allow the UK to more comprehensively play its part in combating torture world-wide. To this end, REDRESS organised a seminar in the House of Lords on 20 May 1999. This was attended by some 30 people and chaired by Lord Peter Archer of Sandwell QC. After presentations by four legal experts, there was a discussion of what reforms were needed. REDRESS subsequently published the results in **"Law Reform in the Wake of the Pinochet Case: the way ahead"**. A number of shortcomings in UK law were identified. So far as the criminal law is concerned, it was noted that for acts of genocide and crimes against humanity universal jurisdiction could be introduced by legislation. Certain amendments could also be made to the legislation implementing the **Geneva Conventions** and the **UN Convention against Torture**.

Following the seminar, a revised **Draft Redress for Torture Bill** was produced. This would, if enacted, allow torture survivors to bring civil actions for torture - wherever committed - in the UK Courts. Working with the Parliamentary Sponsor, Lord Peter Archer, and a number of interested practitioners, REDRESS will start a campaign aimed at building support for the Bill. This will focus on the legal and human rights communities, and will work to have the Bill enacted into law.

In terms of the criminal law, a number of shortcomings were identified at the House of Lords seminar. For instance, the UK legislation allowing war criminals to be pursued in the UK does not provide for those implicated in violations committed during internal conflicts to be prosecuted. The proliferation of internal conflicts where terrible violations are committed, such as Rwanda, highlight the urgent need for such reform.

Amendment to the US Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act

In the USA, members of the Redress for Torture Network continued to promote the amendment to the **Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act**. This Bill allows US citizens to sue foreign states in the US courts for torture

and other human rights violations committed abroad. The Bill is limited to those states with which the USA does not have an extradition treaty.

Hague Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments

REDRESS is also involved in other Law Reform activities. One of these is a committee of the British Branch of the International Law Association. This is developing a report on the Use of British Courts in Civil Actions Concerning Serious Human Rights Violations Abroad. It is also part of an International Coalition lobbying against provisions in an international treaty, currently under negotiation, ***The Draft Hague Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments***. This aims to restrict the possibility for national courts to exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction in civil cases -

This international forum has been drafting the new ***International Convention*** which as currently drafted will have a profound impact on civil litigation in human rights cases, including the type of case envisioned by the ***UK Redress for Torture Bill***. A number of US based organisations litigating in this field began a campaign to influence the drafting process. The Centre for Justice and Accountability (CJA) played a leading role.

Over several months a consensus was reached on an approach to be taken at the last session of the Conference, which took place in June 1999 and a small number of NGOs were able to attend and lobby. REDRESS brought in a law firm with experience of litigating against corporations (Leigh Day & Co) and an environmental legal NGO (Field). Professor Philippe Sands of Field managed to raise interest in the issue among some UK academics. Leigh Day & Co and a barrister acting pro bono both prepared short notes for the June session.

In August 1999 REDRESS' Legal Officer had several meetings with other interested NGOs in New York. The participants discussed what further steps should be taken on the draft international convention which threatens to

limit the possibilities for extra-territorial civil actions for human rights violations. It was agreed that a coalition of international human rights organisations be formed to work on developing a platform for the next session of the negotiations in October 1999. A coalition position paper was developed which aimed at exempting a category of human rights cases from the restrictions in the draft convention.

REDRESS' Legal Officer lobbied the UK delegation led by the Lord Chancellor's Department (LCD), prior to and during the October meeting in the Hague. Our Legal Officer persuaded the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Human Rights Policy Department to put pressure on the LCD to take a more human rights-friendly approach. She also tried to persuade other interested groups in the UK - such as the International Bar Association and the Bar Human Rights Committee - to add their voices. She played a role in lobbying other governments, particularly the Swiss, Irish and Canadian, to support the Coalition's position. At the session, representatives of Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch lobbied on behalf of the Coalition. They reported that the UK delegation played a leading and mainly positive role in building a consensus around agreed wording.

The results were satisfactory and good progress was made in developing an appropriate text. This will go a long way towards protecting human rights litigation, however the "human rights exception" remains in square brackets, which indicates that it is still vulnerable. The final wording will be determined at the Diplomatic Conference which will take place in October 2000.

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

REDRESS aims:

- *To develop a unique resource of information on:*
 - *national and international laws and remedies for torture*
 - *case histories, procedures and precedents*
- *To disseminate this information*

Collection and dissemination of information

REDRESS continued to collect detailed information on national criminal and civil remedies for torture from countries within and outside the European Union, totalling some 60 states. This work included in-depth research on legislation developments and on decisions declared by national, regional and international courts and tribunals.

As information was collected on national, regional and international legislation for torture and remedies for torture, our Information Officer updated the database on our web site (www.redress.org). On average, the web site was visited 4,000 times per month.

Redress for Torture Network

REDRESS continued to expand its Redress for Torture Network, aimed at lawyers and human rights organisations providing legal advice and other services to torture survivors. A leaflet introducing the network and inviting membership was distributed to more than 1000 Middle Eastern organisations and to a number of other organisations in Asia, Eastern Europe and the USA. REDRESS now has 241 members of this network.

The Torture Survivors' Handbook

The Torture Survivors' Handbook was distributed to NGOs, Law Centres, Citizen Advice

Bureaux and all branches of the Refugee Council. The Handbook informs survivors and their families about their rights to reparation, the routes to obtaining redress and all the services open to them in the UK. Already several NGOs operating in countries around the world regard the Handbook as a suitable model for adoption.

Legal Manual

REDRESS started work on: **Challenging Impunity for Torture: A Manual for bringing criminal and civil proceedings in England and Wales for torture committed abroad.** This publication aims to contribute significantly to this still developing and little known area of law. The Manual aims to be of practical use to legal practitioners and human rights activists in the UK, but will also be of interest to those in other jurisdictions.

ADVOCACY AND CAMPAIGNING

REDRESS aims:

- *To support national and international action for the prevention of torture and for reparation for torture survivors*
- *To promote international and regional standards for reparation and against torture*
- *To support UK action for regulation of the supply of torture weapons to foreign governments*
- *To cooperate with other organisations with an interest in the same field*

International Criminal Court (ICC)

REDRESS continued to work on one of our key projects - the **International Criminal Court (ICC)**. On July 15, 1998 the ICC Statute was adopted and included two provisions allowing greater access to victims than any international criminal court or tribunal to date. Firstly, Article 75, providing for reparations to victims, was included. The ICC is the first international criminal tribunal to have the power to award reparation to victims coming before it. Secondly, Article 68.3 provides for victims to present their views and concerns to the Court at appropriate stages of the proceedings, as determined by the Court. A role is also specifically provided for at certain stages of the proceedings, such as when the admissibility of a case is determined. Having such extensive access to the proceedings is a unprecedented, as is the possibility of obtaining reparation through the proceedings. As a result REDRESS believes that it can make a valuable contribution to the establishment of an effective system. It can achieve this by a) continuing its advocacy work in pressing for workable Rules of Procedure and Evidence on these matters and b) studying how these provisions will work in practice and how legal representation of victims can be organised.

Whilst the ratification of the Treaty progresses, REDRESS has continued to advocate for the rights of victims to be clearly defined in

the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. Already REDRESS participated in the three UN Preparatory Commission Meetings (PrepComs) held in New York in February, July-August 1999 and also November-December 1999. At these PrepComs, some of the issues relating to victims in general and to reparation in particular were debated. A number of key issues remain to be resolved, however. Firstly, the term "Victim" needs to be more clearly defined. Secondly, although the Rules relating to reparation (putting into effect Article 75 of the Statute) were debated in the Working Group on Rules of Procedure and Evidence at the July-August PrepCom, they were not finalised and crucial issues will need to be discussed again at future PrepComs.

Under the umbrella of the NGO Coalition of the International Criminal Court (CICC), REDRESS has continued its leadership role among those NGOs concerned with issues relating to victims. At the July-August 1999 PrepCom, REDRESS' Legal Officer was the leader of the CICC's team on victims' issues, which monitored victims' issues for the Coalition. Our Legal Officer also continued to be the facilitator of the Victims' Rights Working Group, also under the umbrella of the CICC.

The French Government hosted a seminar on Access for Victims to the ICC in Paris on April 25-29, 1999. At the seminar, REDRESS played a key role in the development of the principles of victims' reparation in the Statute. Also, in preparing the draft Rules, REDRESS' Legal Officer chaired the workshop on reparation. Participants included delegates from France, Japan, Lesotho, and the UK. Representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and several representatives of human rights and rehabilitation organisations were also present, as were Professor Theo van Boven (*Netherlands*), Professor Erik Holst (*Denmark*) and Professor Dinah Shelton (*USA*). The French Government forwarded the outcome of the meeting — Draft Rules and Recommendations — to the UN.

Our Legal Officer continued to be active in the UK NGO Coalition for the establishment of the ICC. On 5 June 1999 the UK Coalition for the ICC organised a seminar in London on the Rules of Procedure and Evidence

for the ICC. REDRESS' Legal Officer was on the organising committee. Participants included representatives from the Department of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Belgian and French experts and representatives from the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and the Home Office. Also present were barristers who have acted for defence or prosecution in war crimes trials in Britain and in the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Republics of Yugoslavia and Rwanda. The outcome was a report which was circulated to government and NGO delegates to the negotiations in New York.

Over the period September to November, REDRESS, a member of the UK NGO Coalition for the establishment of the ICC, campaigned for the inclusion of implementing legislation and ratification of the ICC Statute in the UK Government's legislative programme. On October 21, 1999 our Legal Officer spoke at a briefing of Members of Parliament and NGOs which preceded an Adjournment Debate on the ICC on October 27, 1999. At the Opening of the UK Parliament the Queen outlined draft legislation for the ICC in her speech.

The Preparatory Commission Session took place in New York from March 13 to 31, 2000. Our Legal Officer attended the second and third weeks, and our consultant attended the entire three weeks on behalf of REDRESS. Work continued on drafting Rules of Procedure and Evidence, and during this Session there was a particular focus on reparation and other issues relating to victims. REDRESS also continued to play a leadership role among the NGOs attending the session on victims' issues.

UN Draft Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to Reparation for [Gross] Violations of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law

Over the period April 8 -12 1999, our Legal Officer participated in lobbying States' delegates to the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva on the issue: **Draft Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to Reparation**. REDRESS' Legal Officer worked

with delegates and NGOs on the wording of the text of draft resolutions and lobbied others. She also developed a memo for those lobbying on this issue. REDRESS also discussed the issue with the Commission's Expert, Professor Cherif Bassiouni.

When the Independent Expert produced a new Draft in summer 1999, REDRESS consulted the International Council of the Red Cross, the French Government and other NGOs before submitting our views and comments.

The Independent Expert thanked REDRESS for its comments and said he would take them into consideration. The Expert will seek States' views in the run up to the 56th Session of the Commission on Human Rights.

The UN Commission on Human Rights held its annual session in Geneva in March - April 2000. The Commission considered a report presenting a new Draft, prepared by the Independent Expert, of **Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Violations of International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law**. REDRESS had submitted comments, and our submissions were acknowledged in this report.

Universal Jurisdiction

The International Council on Human Rights sponsored a meeting, **"Thinking Ahead on Universal Jurisdiction"** in Geneva, May 6-8, 1999. The aim was to bring together the major human rights organisations and lawyers involved in this work, together with prosecutors and activists from around the world. Participants discussed strategy, ethics and legal issues involved in the exercise of universal jurisdiction for human rights violations. Both Wesley Gryk, Trustee of REDRESS and Fiona McKay, our Legal Officer, were invited to the meeting and gave presentations. A consensus emerged that three functions needed to be fulfilled:

- a) co-ordination - providing a central point for information about what work everyone is doing and where information can be found.

b) research - collecting information on international law, national legislation, cases, criminal proceedings, etc.

c) assisting those bringing cases. Prosecutors, NGOs and lawyers may need advice and support.

There was little support for the idea of a Simon Wiessenthal-style organisation which would identify and track suspected perpetrators and take steps to bring them to justice.

The main outcome of the meeting was that REDRESS was asked to host a smaller follow-up meeting in London in September. The purpose of the meeting was to develop ideas for how the identified functions could be provided, whether by an existing organisation or a new one set up for the purpose.

Wesley Gryk chaired the meeting on "**The Future of NGO work on Universal Jurisdiction**" which REDRESS hosted in London on September 24 - 25, 1999. Participants included senior representatives of the major international human rights organisations: Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, International Federation for Human Rights (France), the Centre for Justice and Accountability (CJA), the ICRC and the Inter-American Institute.

At this meeting it was agreed that REDRESS and CJA would jointly set up a project which aims to provide a clearing house for information. Its primary function will be to seek out and make available work being done by others.

CJA and REDRESS will take responsibility for planning and implementing the Project: **International Network Against Impunity (INAI)**. An International Advisory Committee comprising other NGOs in the field will provide guidance.

Following the September meeting an email listserve was set up. Participants now regularly communicate on all aspects of the issue of universal jurisdiction.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

REDRESS aims:

- *To increase public awareness of the widespread use of torture and of existing measures to combat the practice*
- *To publish key research projects and distribute them world-wide*
- *To establish REDRESS as the key source of information*

As a result of attendance and participation in conferences and seminars and the attraction of significant media coverage, the profile and standing of REDRESS and its work significantly increased over the year.

Conferences

- On April 9, 1999, in Geneva, REDRESS' Legal Officer gave a presentation on reparation to the annual conference of the Federation of Organisations of Relatives of the Disappeared. Arising out of this was a request to develop this presentation into a training package which could be used by groups around the world.
- On April 17 - 18, 1999 our Legal Officer participated in a three-day conference on judicial interpretation and enforcement of human rights in the Commonwealth. The British Institute of International and Comparative Law organised the conference, which included sessions on the **Pinochet** case and on the enforcement of the prohibition of torture in the Commonwealth.
- On March 17 - 18, 2000, the Conference on Remedies in Human Rights Cases, London, was organised jointly by REDRESS, the British Institute for International and Comparative Law and Notre Dame University of the USA. It was extremely successful and enhanced REDRESS's profile among academics and practitioners. Keith Carmichael gave an introductory presentation and Owen Davies QC led one of the working groups.

Seminars

Our Legal Officer gave presentations and participated in:

- Field/Justice Training on International Courts and Tribunals (21 June 1999). The focus of the training seminar was on procedure and how to use international mechanisms in practice.
- University Student Annual Law Department Conferences at Durham and Nottingham Universities and at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Press Coverage

On May 2-3, 1999, Le Monde reported the participation of REDRESS at the International Conference on issues related to the ICC.

UN International Day in Support of Victims of Torture

On 29 June 1999 REDRESS and the Law Society jointly organised an event to mark the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture. The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Professor Sir Nigel Rodley, gave a key note speech on impunity. The President of the Law Society, the Chairman of the International Human Rights Committee of the Law Society and the Chair of the Trustees of REDRESS also gave talks. Over 200 people attended, including human rights activists, representatives of International NGOs and lawyers.

Website

The website, launched in 1997, features information on international law and case law and is visited on average 4,000 times per month. We have established reciprocal links with all the major Human Rights sites on the Internet.

REDRESS received coverage on the aftermath of the Pinochet case;

GEN Augusto Pinochet is expected to be released today after 16 months' house arrest in Britain. Jack Straw will make the announcement early this morning to head off any potential last-minute legal challenges by the four governments that want him extradited.

Amnesty International and Redress, two human rights organisations involved in recent legal action in the Pinochet case, indicated that they were not planning to launch any legal challenge.

The Daily Telegraph - March 2, 2000

**Pinochet Is Freed,
But No Ex-Dictator
Should Feel Safe**

Many human-rights groups are far too small to develop a global hit list. Yet even they are becoming more aggressive in the wake of the Pinochet case. The Redress Trust, for example, recently tracked down Tharcisse Muvunyi, a Rwandan colonel accused of torture and genocide. British police detained him on charges of genocide on Feb. 5 and he is now under indictment by the International War Crimes Tribunal for Rwanda. The trust is now working with police on an investigation into torture allegedly committed in Bahrain.

London-based Interights, for example, is learning how to gather evidence "of judicable quality" and working "to establish where these people are," says Chidi Odinkalu, the group's senior legal officer. London's Redress Trust, for its part, has stepped up its campaign to chase alleged Rwandan war criminals and Mideast torturers who cross into Britain.

The Wall Street Journal - March 3-4, 2000

The press covered the case of the alleged Sudanese torturer in *The Scotsman* - May 28, 1999.
Also below
in *The Times* - May 29, 1999

Anger after torture case is dropped

HUMAN rights activists campaigning to have a Sudanese doctor who is accused of torture brought to trial in Scotland yesterday criticised a last-minute decision by the Crown Office to drop the case.

Dr Mohammed Mahgoub, who was accused of torturing three detainees in Khartoum when he was a doctor in the Sudanese army between 1989 and 1990, was due to appear at the High Court in Edinburgh in July. He was arrested two years ago when he was conducting post-graduate research in the haematology department at Ninewells Hospital in Dundee.

However Fiona McKay, a legal officer with the London charity Redress, which campaigns for reparations for torture victims, said she would be demanding an explanation for the case being abandoned.

The charges against Dr Mahgoub came about as a result of a campaign by Redress to have him face allegations of torture. Ms McKay said: "We are surprised and disappointed. We find it difficult to understand how the Crown Office could have considered there to have been sufficient evidence a year and a half ago and to now have changed their mind."

The case of Colonel Tharcisse Muvunyi was featured in *The Express* - January 5, 2000

Our shameful record over war criminals

The case of the former Rwandan army Colonel Tharcisse Muvunyi, who has been living in Britain for more than a year now, illustrates these points. In April last year, BBC Newsnight visited Rwanda to investigate claims that Muvunyi was implicated in the genocide of 1994 which left almost a million civilians dead. Since then, the British-based organisation Africa Rights has completed an exhaustive investigation and is convinced he was a major player in the genocide. In particular, it believes that he signed the warrant to remove around 20 children from a Rwandan convent on April 30, 1994. The children were all killed.

Muvunyi is not an isolated case. There are systemic problems with the British legal and investigative structure. Redress, a legal charity in London, has been trying to bring war crimes cases to court in the UK for almost 10 years now — without success.

LAST year the Scottish Crown office did investigate and set a date for trial of a Sudanese doctor living in Dundee accused of war crimes. But it unexpectedly dropped the case (after seven years of investigation by Redress and about a year by the Procurator Fiscal's office in Dundee). Human rights organisations point out that it did so the day before the Scottish Lord Advocate would have been subject to judicial review if a prosecution had not gone ahead.

Cases such as these along with the case of Kalejs show that Britain has got itself into a pattern of trying to always find some other country to investigate and prosecute on its behalf.

The case of the Head of Secret police, Ian Henderson, was featured in *The Independent* - January 6 and 7, 2000

Britain fails to detain Bahrain's 'torturer in chief'



Colonel Henderson: Spent New Year in England

Last week Lord Avebury, vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Human Rights Group, said he had written to the office of the Home Secretary, Jack Straw, asking for action to be taken against Mr Henderson while he was in this country. Campaigners also contacted police.

A spokeswoman from the Redress Trust, which seeks reparation for the victims of torture, is pressing for action to be taken against Col Henderson. She said: "When Britain became a party to the International Convention against Torture, it took on the responsibility to bring to justice suspected torturers who come within our borders."

Under Section 134 of the Criminal Justice Act 1998, anyone involved in torture anywhere in the world can be arrested and prosecuted in Britain. Col Henderson is believed to have returned to Bahrain on Tuesday.

A spokeswoman for the Redress Trust, which seeks compensation for torture victims, said: "The victims who have suffered under the regime of torture in Bahrain for many years should have the opportunity to gain justice and reparation."

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

Progress summary according to pre-set measurement indicators

Indicators	Periods, ended 31 March
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CASE WORK

The number:	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994*	TOTAL
• Of new approaches for assistance ¹	20	41	34	28	12	32	60	227
• Provided with legal advice ²	16	29	20	16	8	7	-	96
• Provided with legal advice and assistance	6	7	9	8	9	1	-	40
• Provided with other forms of advice and assistance ³	4	5	7	7	12	12	-	47
• Provided with direct financial assistance ⁴	4	2	7	10	-	-	-	23
• Of cases in which proceedings brought	1	-	1	2	1	9	7	21
• Of out-of-court settlements obtained	-	-	-	-	9	1	10	20
• Of compensation claims awarded and collected	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
• Of alleged torturers arrested	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
• Of torturers convicted	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3

LAW REFORM

The number:

• Of proposed laws providing remedies for torture survivors promoted	2 ⁵	2	2	1	2	2	-	-
• Of national laws providing remedies for torture survivors enacted or signed into law	-	-	-	1 ⁶	-	-	1	2
• Of international statutes providing reparation to victims of gross human rights violations	-	1 ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	1

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

- As at 31 March 2000, REDRESS had collected detailed information on some 60 countries and general information on tens of others.
- REDRESS responded to requests for legal information either by telephone, e-mail, correspondence or consultation meetings.

NOTES

1 Includes both individuals and groups.

2 Includes research, advice, steps in preparation of a case, assisting external lawyers.

3 Includes referrals for counselling and other medical treatment, English lessons, benefits advice and other services, providing moral support, publicity and identifying appropriate lawyers.

4 Help Programme: direct financial assistance provided by REDRESS to torture survivors for short-term contingency needs such as medical treatment, travel costs, accommodation, food, essential furniture and equipment, translating and job training, and costs connected with legal steps.

5 *Draft Redress for Torture Bill (UK). Amendment to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (USA).*

6 *Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act 1996 (USA).*

7 The final Statute for the International Criminal Court agreed on 13 July 1998 included a reparations regime.

* This period covers December 1992 - March 1994, when REDRESS did not have a Legal Officer. We were able to provide non-legal assistance to some and refer others to appropriate lawyers.

INSTITUTIONAL LINKS

REDRESS/CJA

REDRESS has joined forces with the Center for Justice and Accountability (CJA) to work together on specific projects. CJA is a San Francisco based organisation which aims to close off the United States as a safe haven for torturers and other violators of human rights. In the forthcoming year REDRESS and CJA aim to form an Alliance to implement the **Anti-Impunity Resource (AIR)** Project, the major component of an International Network Against Impunity. This was launched during the year in response to a spiralling field of activity world-wide on universal jurisdiction.

Coalition of International NGOs Against Torture (CINAT)

CINAT comprises the following organisation:

- Amnesty International (AI)
- Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT)
- International Federation of ACAT
(Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture)
(FI.ACAT)
- The International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT)
- The World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT)
- The REDRESS Trust: Seeking Reparation for Torture Survivors (REDRESS)

CINAT's Mission Statement

The Coalition of International NGOs Against Torture (CINAT) is a forum for joint action which builds on the diversity of members' approaches to combating torture.

CINAT aims to:

- Jointly increase awareness of the widespread use of torture and its consequences
- Combine capacities and resources to undertake specific activities towards the eradication of torture
- Share information on all aspects of torture, including relevant international and national law, alleged perpetrators, victims' issues and develop common strategies.

One of the action programmes agreed at the September 1998 meeting was to campaign for the unlimited ratification by states of the **UN Convention against Torture**. Coalition letters were sent to states over the period October 1998 - January 1999. This campaign is considered to be a pivotal factor in increasing the number of states which have ratified the **UN Convention against Torture** from 104 to 118.

On April 12 1999, CINAT was launched during the annual session of the UN Commission for Human Rights (Geneva). The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Professor Sir Nigel Rodley, gave a key note speech and each member of CINAT gave a short presentation on their work against torture and impunity. States' delegates and NGOs attended the meeting, which was featured in the Swiss media.

On September 27, four members of CINAT (APT, FI.ACAT, REDRESS and OMCT) wrote to the Prime Minister of Israel about the Israeli Supreme Court's ruling on the illegality of methods of interrogation.

THE WAY AHEAD

In the forthcoming year, our ninth, REDRESS is on course for planned growth. We have reviewed and re-defined our mission, objectives, strategies, activities and project specifications (see page 4). REDRESS will continue to focus on the five main overall activities: Case Work, Law Reform, Research and Information, Advocacy and Campaigning and Public Awareness and specific projects that form an integral part of these activities.

Strategically, REDRESS aims to improve torture survivors' access to justice and reparation world-wide. To this end, REDRESS plans to initiate three new strategic projects in order of priority. We have produced detailed 3-year plans, including budgets, for each project, which have the following objectives:

1 Project Audit

- a) To improve opportunities for victims of torture to obtain reparation. This includes restitution, compensation, rehabilitation and satisfaction - for example revelation of the truth and having violators brought to justice - and guarantees of non-repetition.
- b) To make a complete collection of the law and practice on redress for torture and other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment and also to disseminate this information. This collection covers at least 30 states, including states from all regions of the world.
- c) To assist in the improvement of national mechanisms for providing redress for torture.
- d) In conjunction with national NGOs, to provide support for those seeking to invoke remedies for torture.
- e) To encourage accountability for torture, including on the basis of universal jurisdiction.

2 Anti-Impunity Resource (AIR)

Short-term

- a) To increase the efficacy of anti-impunity efforts through the exercise of universal jurisdiction.
 - To provide access to the necessary legal and practical information.
 - To enable groups to encourage or exercise universal jurisdiction.
 - To co-ordinate and facilitate the work of those actively engaged in combating impunity world-wide, by: providing a practical resource to facilitate work relating to prosecutions on the basis of universal jurisdiction and facilitating dialogue among human rights organisations, investigators, victims groups, lawyers' associations, academic institutions and others engaged in such work. Increasing the co-ordination between those working in the field will help avoid duplication of effort and contradictory or ineffective initiatives.
 - To provide a forum for developing and sharing strategies and ideas.
- b) To encourage and support prosecutions which respect and conform to international fair trial standards.

Long-term

- a) To encourage the implementation of the obligation on States to prosecute on the basis of universal jurisdiction, as one means of combating impunity for crimes under international law.
- b) To improve opportunities for victims of crimes under international law to obtain reparation, which includes revelation of the truth and having violators brought to justice.
- c) To educate a wider audience about universal jurisdiction and impunity issues in general.

3 Project: Torture Survivors' Perceptions of Reparation (TSPR) (Preliminary Survey)

We at REDRESS believe that in order to help survivors of torture and other human rights violations it is necessary to have a clearer understanding of their perceptions and reactions to reparation and the processes this involves. The overall project aims to provide guidelines for 'best practice' for torture survivors seeking reparation which will be of use to human rights lawyers, rehabilitation centres and governments attempting to bring about reconciliation.

In order to carry out these project activities systematically, teams must be designated to each project and REDRESS will need to develop the institutional capacity of its human and organisational resources. We intend to add to our staff levels. A priority is an Assistant Legal Officer (International), to undertake project planning management and supervision.

In order to achieve the income goals required to service this increase in planned expenditure, REDRESS will focus on targeted funding sources.

2. ORGANISATION

The REDRESS Trust Limited, generally known as "REDRESS", is a registered charity and is constituted as a company, limited by guarantee. Its objects and powers and other constitutional matters are set out in its Memorandum and Articles of Association. It is governed by a Board of Directors, also Trustees of the charity, who are responsible for setting the strategic direction of the organisation and for establishing policy.

The Board of Directors meets bimonthly and delegates the day to day operation of the organisation to the full time staff.

New Directors join the Board at the invitation of the Board, and are chosen with a view to ensuring that the Board contains an appropriate balance of experience relevant to the operations of REDRESS.

3. DIRECTORS AND THEIR STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITIES

A list of the Directors, who are also Trustees of the charity, is shown on the first page. The Directors who served from the date of the last balance sheet to the date of signing this report are:

Owen Davies QC, Chair
(Appointed 4 July 1996)

Dr David Wilson, Hon Treasurer
(Appointed 22 April 1996,
resigned 8 June 2000)

Charles Nall Esq, Hon Treasurer
(To be appointed)

Professor Bill Bowring
(Appointed 17 July 1996)

Robert S Clarke Esq
(To be appointed)

Ms Jessica Davies
(Appointed 19 June 1997,
resigned 20 April 2000)

Dr Frances D'Souza CMG
(To be appointed)

Wesley Gryk Esq
(Appointed 20 November 1997)

Andrew Rayner Esq
(Appointed 20 November 1997,
resigned 31 December 2000)

Dr Stuart Turner
(Appointed 19 June 1997)

Company law requires the Board, as the Directors and Trustees, to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company, and of the results for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- *Select accounting policies and apply them consistently*
- *Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent*
- *State whether applicable 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 company will continue in business.*

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the company, enabling them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and for taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

4. OPERATING STANDARDS

REDRESS' staff and Directors work together to ensure that the principles of reliability,

objectivity and legality govern everything we do. In addition, we operate specific standards in key areas of our work.

Looking after those who approach us

Everyone who approaches REDRESS, particularly torture survivors and their families, is listened to on a strictly confidential basis and given advice in the most understanding and professional way. From time to time we ask them to comment on the services we provide.

Assisting those who approach national NGOs

We assist NGOs in other countries to which torture survivors apply for help, by providing information on national and international laws and cases relating to reparation for torture.

Co-operation with others

In all aspects of our work we strive to build relationships and co-operate with other organisations and individuals in the same field.

Equal Opportunities

REDRESS operates an Equal Opportunities policy and recognises its social and statutory duties. It is committed to ensuring that equal opportunities are central to management of the organisation, the composition and recruitment of staff and the delivery of its service.

Strategic planning and control

REDRESS has implemented a systematic framework of planning, using the widely accepted Logical Framework Approach which monitors, controls and evaluates all its operations. The 3 - Year Strategic Plan is reviewed annually - progress against plan. At this stage, appropriate strategic changes are made and, if necessary, programme tasks redefined.

Ensuring projects and programme tasks are efficiently run

New projects, tasks and targets are subject to the agreement of the Trustees. They regularly monitor the progress of existing projects and programme tasks against pre-set targets.

Financial controls

REDRESS operates strict "return on investment" criteria for all fundraising activities to optimise the funds that are available for our programme/projects.

Cash flow management is the key financial discipline. The month by month cash flow forecast for one year ahead is revised and produced bi-monthly for review by the Trustees.

To improve income planning and budgeting control, REDRESS has now implemented a rolling-forward system of two year cash flow forecasts.

Transparency and accountability

Supporters' funds are strictly earmarked to ensure that they are used for the programme/project designated.

REDRESS publishes details of its entire expenditure in its financial statements, well beyond the minimum disclosure requirements.

Looking after our supporters

Supporters and Friends are updated at least once a year, and often more frequently, as to how their funds are used. All supporters and Friends receive copies of our Annual Reports.

We value and encourage comments and suggestions from our supporters.

5. QUALITY STANDARDS

As part of our commitment to improve our services to torture survivors, REDRESS plans to introduce a quality system to give assurance that our services meet external specifications and the criteria for best practice.

The quality system will:

- give assurance of the consistency and improvement of working practices;
- provide a tool for continuous improvement through a process of identifying the results the organisation wishes to achieve and developing and implementing strategies to achieve those results;
- enable monitoring and evaluation to assess whether those results have been achieved, and act as a learning process to inform further development.

As a policing mechanism it can also identify the "bottom line" or minimum requirements that we should provide.

6. REVIEW OF TRANSACTIONS

In response to our Fundraising Campaign, total Income for the year ended 31 March 2000 increased by 31.5% to £157,099 when compared to £119,486 in 1999.

Total restricted income was £120,973 of which grants from Official Bodies totalled £65,681, 54.3% of total restricted income. This was a 15.9% increase compared with grants from Official Bodies of £56,648 in 1999.

Grants from 20 Foundations and Trusts contributed income totalling £81,359, an increase of 136.4% compared with £34,403 in 1999.

Over the period, REDRESS focused its limited fundraising capacity on applications to Foundations and Trusts. Consequently, income from fundraising events dropped. The London Marathon was the sole event and its contribution of £2,948 was significantly lower than the income of £22,071 raised in 1999 from all events and promotions.

Income from individual donors increased from £3,390 in 1999 to £5,332 in 2000.

Distributions to the Case Work Programme (which includes the five main activities of REDRESS) decreased in 2000 to £118,359

from £135,411 in 1999. The lower level of expenditure was mainly the result of a reduction in staff levels.

Fundraising and Publicity, and Management and Administration costs totalled £20,267, a decrease of 32.5% when compared to £26,866 in 1999.

Management and Administration costs of £4,494 were equivalent to 3.0% of total expenditure in 2000, remaining at the same percentage level as in 1999.

As a result of the effectiveness of our fundraising strategies, **REDRESS turned around the 1999 Deficit of £42,791 into a significant Surplus of £18,473 in 2000.**

7. RESERVES AND RESERVES POLICY

As at 31 March 2000, REDRESS had total fund balances of £85,830, an increase of 27.4% on £67,357 in 1999.

The Reserves of 2000 comprised £19,449 restricted to the Case Work Programme including specific projects and £66,381 Unrestricted (General) Funds.

Free Reserves (Balance Sheet Total less Fixed Assets and Restricted Funds) totalled £62,258 at 31 March 2000.

The Board of Directors has agreed that, as the work of REDRESS is long-term in nature, it is appropriate to seek to maintain General Reserves of at least one half of the following year's expenditure on staff costs and core overheads, and ideally of one year's expenditure. The General Fund is available to cover any slippage in the receipt of Restricted Funds and any deficit incurred on these Funds. The Directors believe that the balance represents an appropriate General Reserve to protect REDRESS' continuing operations.

For the year ending 31 March 2001, the Free Reserves only covered staff costs and core overheads for a period of six months ending 30 September 2000; however, by the date of signing this report, REDRESS had received

payments of Restricted Grants, most of which included budget lines for staff costs. Consequently the current level of Free Reserves meets the ideal requirement of the Reserves Policy.

One of the fundraising goals is to ensure that the required level of Free Reserves, specifically General Funds or Unrestricted Funds, is achieved. That said, REDRESS will continue to raise funds to increase the General Fund for the year ending 31 March 2001.

8. SUPPORTERS

We would like to thank our major grant provider for their sustained support of our Case Work Programme.



UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

We also wish to thank 20 Foundations, Trusts and Organisations who have donated to our work over the year:

**A.B. Charitable Trust
Ajahma Charitable Trust
The H.B. Allen Charitable Trust
The Avenue Charitable Trust
The Brand Trust
The Bromley Trust
The Russell & Mary Foreman 1980
Charitable Trust
The Foreign and Commonwealth Office
The Allen Lane Foundation
The Matthew Trust
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
The Nuffield Foundation
The Oak Foundation
The Elizabeth Rayner Trust
The Rest-Harrow Trust
Rowan Charitable Trust
Samuel Rubin Foundation
Sinclair Research Ltd
Sorooptimist International
The Sir Sigmund Sternberg Charitable
Foundation**

The Flora London Marathon 1999

A big "thank you" to Veronica Jones, Reverend Chris Taylor and Noel Wright who ran in the Flora London Marathon on 18 April 1999. We are extremely grateful for their efforts and determination, which helped to raise £2,941.

Individual Supporters

As always, we are very grateful to those individuals who supported our work. This year donations totalled £5,332 and we would like to extend our appreciation on behalf of all the torture survivors who have been helped.

9. FIXED ASSETS

Details of movements in Tangible Fixed Assets are set out in the Notes (5) to the Financial Statements.

10. EMPLOYEES

The Directors would like to record their appreciation of the commitment to the charity's mission and objectives of all staff and also of the 21 Volunteers and 2 Interns who willingly gave their time to the benefit of the charity.

11. CONTRACTS

There were no contracts in which a Director has, or has had an interest, either during or at the end of the financial year.

12. INCORPORATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Redress Trust Limited, was incorporated as a Not-for-Profit Corporation in the State of New York on 27 June 1995, (No.13-4028661). The Internal Revenue Service determined on 22 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:

Chair: Professor Michael Bazylar (USA)

Ms Stephanie Deckrosh (USA)

Wesley Gryk, (UK)

Professor Naomi Roht-Arriaza (USA)

Professor Dinah Shelton (USA)

Professor David Weissbrodt (USA)

Secretary: William Dishington Esq (UK)

13. FUNDRAISING PROBLEMS

REDRESS has faced, and continues to face, funding problems, the external factors affecting are broadly defined as follows:

- *In the field of human rights, specifically torture, most NGOs are facing similar fundraising problems.*
- *The general public in the UK, Europe and the USA have probably reached a fatigue level in supporting NGOs like ourselves. Television news (worldwide) is usually saturated with scenes of violence. People are prone to 'switching off'.*
- *In the UK, Europe and the USA, there is a finite number of Foundation and Trust grant makers predisposed to allocating funds to human rights/legal charities. More and more NGOs are applying for these limited funds.*
- *Official Bodies, such as the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the European Community, and Ministries of Governments have limited budgets for restricted grants. Each year the number of applications increases and the time for assessing their merits takes longer. It sometimes takes up to a year for a decision to be made.*

Fundraising and Publicity investment of £15,773 by REDRESS generated 10 times its volume in income for our work in 2000 compared with 5 times in 1999. This increased return on investment in 2000 reflects the deliberate strategy of applying to Foundations and Trusts and the utilisation of fundraising consultants.

14. INTERIM REPORT - FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2000

REDRESS achieved significant growth of income over the first six months ending 30 September 2000 compared with the previous six-month period ending 30 September 1999.

Financial Summary	6 months to 30 Sept.2000 £	6 months to 30 Sept.1999 £
Total Incoming Resources	241,945	103,991
Total Resources Expended	79,332	64,206
Net Incoming Resources and Movement of Funds	162,613	39,785
Balances Brought Forward at 1 April 2000	85,830	67,357
Balances Carried Forward at 30 September 2000	248,443	107,142

Although REDRESS had Reserves totalling £248,443 at 30 September 2000, 73% of these Funds are restricted to strategic projects, some of which are new initiatives.

Free Reserves increased to £68,669 at 30 September 2000 from £62,258 at 31 March 2000.

For the first time REDRESS has produced and distributed an Interim Report dated 15 November 2000 which outlines the Highlights of this six-month period.

15. FINANCIAL FORECASTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2001

REDRESS projects Total Income to be over £285,000 for the year ending 31 March 2001. We also forecast a surplus of over £105,000.

With the support and advice of the appointed leading Fundraising Consultancy operating in the field of human rights REDRESS, expects to generate additional income, both restricted and unrestricted funds, by the end of the financial year 2001.

16. CASHFLOW FORECAST FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

At the date of signing this report, on the basis of receiving contractual and certain income, REDRESS has a positive cashflow over the 12-month period ending 31 December 2001. Balances Carried Forward are forecast to be over £104,000 at 31 December 2001.

17. AUDITORS

In accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution concerning the appointment of the auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board



Wesley Gryk, Acting Chair
24 January 2001

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 26 to 35. These have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 29.

Respective responsibilities of the directors and auditors

As described on pages 19 and 20 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements, and to report our opinion to you.

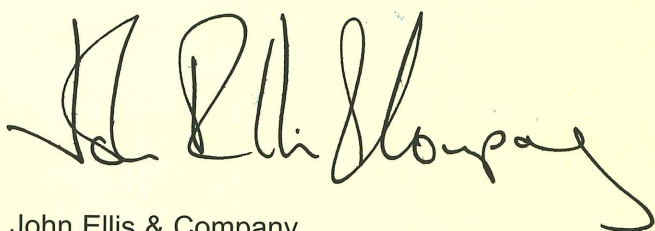
Basis of opinion

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give us a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2000. They also give a reliable view of its incoming resources and application of resources, including income and expenditure, for the year then ended. They have been properly prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1985.



John Ellis & Company
Chartered Accountants
and Registered Auditors
240 High Holborn
London WC1V 7DN

24 January 2001

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2000

	Notes*	Restricted Funds £	Unrestricted Funds £	Total 2000 £	Total 1999 £
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE					
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Grants Receivable	2.1/2.2	117,476	29,564	147,040	91,051
Donations Received	2.3	2,500	2,832	5,332	3,390
Events and Promotions	2.4/2.5	—	2,948	2,948	22,071
Deposit Interest & Sundries	2.6	997	782	1,779	2,974
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES	2	120,973	36,126	157,099	119,486
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Direct Charitable Expenditure	3.1	114,809	3,550	118,359	135,411
Fundraising and Publicity	3.2.1	—	15,773	15,773	22,053
Management and Administration	3.2.2	—	4,494	4,494	4,813
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED	3.3	114,809	23,817	138,626	162,277
NET INCOMING/(OUTGOING) RESOURCES AND MOVEMENT IN FUNDS BEFORE TRANSFERS		6,164	12,309	18,473	(42,791)
TRANSFERS BETWEEN FUNDS	4	821	(821)	—	—
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF INCOMING RESOURCES AFTER TRANSFERS		6,985	11,488	18,473	(42,791)
BALANCES BROUGHT FORWARD AT 1 APRIL 1999		12,464	54,893	67,357	110,148
BALANCES CARRIED FORWARD AT 31 MARCH 2000		19,449	66,381	85,830	67,357

Total Recognised Gains and Losses

There were no recognised gains or losses other than those stated in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Continuing Operations

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the current and previous years.

*The notes on pages 26 to 35 form part of these financial statements

THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2000

	Notes*	£	2000 £	£	1999 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Fixed Assets	5		4,123		6,244
			4,123		6,244
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	28,279		14,300	
Cash at Bank and In Hand		60,682		50,229	
		88,961		64,529	
CREDITORS:					
Amounts falling due within 1 year	7	7,254		3,416	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			81,707		61,113
NET ASSETS			85,830		67,357
FUNDS					
Restricted Income Funds	4		19,449		12,464
Unrestricted Funds	8		66,381		54,893
			85,830		67,357

The financial statements were approved on the authority of the Board of Directors on 24 January 2001 and were signed on its behalf by:



Wesley Gryk (Acting Chair)



David Wilson (Honorary Treasurer)

*The notes on pages 26 to 35 form part of these financial statements

THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED

CASHFLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2000

	Notes	Restricted Funds £	Unrestricted Funds £	Total 2000 £	Total 1999 £
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1	130	9,465	9,595	(25,379)
Net cash inflow from investments	2	997	249	1,246	2,777
Capital Expenditure	2	(298)	(90)	(388)	(4,733)
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		829	9,624	10,453	(27,335)

NOTES TO THE CASHFLOW STATEMENT

1 Reconciliation of Net (Outgoing)/Incoming Resources to Net Cash (Outflow)/Inflow from Operating Activities

Net (outgoing)/incoming resources for the year	6,985	11,488	18,473	(42,791)
Interest included in net incoming resources	(997)	(249)	(1,246)	(2,777)
Depreciation charge	1,606	903	2,509	2,210
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	(10,650)	(3,329)	(13,979)	24,626
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	3,186	652	3,838	(6,647)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	130	9,465	9,595	(25,379)

**2 Gross Cash Flows
Return on investments**

Interest received	997	249	1,246	2,777
-------------------	-----	-----	-------	-------

Capital expenditure

Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	(298)	(90)	(388)	(4,733)
	(298)	(90)	(388)	(4,733)

3 Reconciliation of Net Cash Flow to Movement in Debt (see Note 4 below)

Increase/(Decrease) in cash in the year	829	9,624	10,453	(27,335)
Net funds at 1 April 1999	645	49,584	50,229	77,564
Net funds at 31 March 2000	1,474	59,208	60,682	50,229

4 Analysis of Changes in Net Debt

Cash at bank and in hand at 1 April 1999	645	49,584	50,229	77,564
Cash inflow and (outflow)	27	10,426	10,453	(27,335)
Cash at bank and in hand at 31 March 2000	672	60,010	6,682	50,229

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice Accounting by Charities, issued by the Charity Commissioners in October 1995, and applicable Accounting Standards.

The principal accounting policies adopted are as follows:

1.1 Accounting Convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and include the results of the charity's operations which are described in the Directors' Report and all of which are continuing.

1.2 Income

Grants are accounted for as received by the charity. Donations and legacies are accounted for as and when the cash is received. The income from fundraising events is shown gross, with the associated costs included in the fundraising costs. No permanent endowments have been received in the period.

1.3 Expenditure

Expenditure is classified under the categories of charitable and other expenditure.

Charitable expenditure, management and administration costs and fundraising and publicity costs comprise direct expenditure including staff costs attributable to the charitable objective or activity. Where costs cannot be directly attributed they have been apportioned to charitable objectives or activities on a time or area usage basis.

1.4 Fundraising and Publicity Expenditure

The money spent in the UK on all fundraising activities.

1.5 Management and Administration Expenditure

The cost of managing the organisation is in compliance with Redress' constitutional and legal requirements.

1.6 Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

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 a straight-line basis at the following rates:

Office equipment	25%
Office furniture	15%

1.7 Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange at the date of transaction.

1.8 Value Added Tax

Value added tax is not recoverable by the charity, and is therefore included in the relevant costs in the Statement of Financial Activities.

1.9 Restricted Funds

Restricted funds are those funds which have been specified by the donor for specific projects.

1.10 Unrestricted Funds

Unrestricted funds are those funds which can be spent on any activity within the charity's overall objectives.

1.11 Miscellaneous Income

Deposit interest has been apportioned to restricted funds and unrestricted funds on the basis of interest earned from cash balances of these funds.

THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2000

	Restricted Funds £	Unrestricted Funds £	Total 2000 £	Total 1999 £	2000 %	1999 %
2 INCOME						
2.1 Grants from Official Bodies:						
European Community						
Case Work Programme (CWP)	—	—	—	699		
International Criminal Court (ICC)	—	—	—	7,361		
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture						
Case Work Programme (CWP)	56,462	—	56,462	48,588		
UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (ICC)	4,000	—	4,000	—		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ICC)	5,219	—	5,219	—		
Total Grants from Official Bodies	65,681	—	65,681	56,648	41.8%	47.4%
2.2 Grants from Foundations & Trusts						
Access to Justice and Reparation Programme (AJRP)	10,000	—	10,000	10,000		
Case Work (Help Programme)	—	—	—	535		
ICC	—	—	—	993		
Research & Information (Legal Manual)	32,825	—	32,825	—		
(Audit)	8,970	—	8,970	—		
Fundraising Events						
London Marathon	—	—	—	1,175		
General Fund	—	29,564	29,564	21,700		
Total Grants from Foundations & Trusts	51,795	29,564	81,359	34,403	51.8%	28.8%
TOTAL GRANTS RECEIVABLE	117,476	29,564	147,040	91,051	93.6%	76.2%
2.3 Donations and Appeals						
Individual Donors	2,500	2,832	5,332	3,040		
Corporations	—	—	—	350		
Total donations received	2,500	2,832	5,332	3,390	3.4%	2.8%
2.4 Events						
London Marathon - Pledges for Runners	—	2,948	2,948	5,941		
Choral Concert - Donations	—	—	—	2,285		
Choral Concert - Ticket Sales	—	—	—	1,750		
2.5 Promotions						
The Week's Good Cause	—	—	—	12,095		
Total contributions from events & promotions	—	2,948	2,948	22,071	1.9%	18.5%
2.6 Miscellaneous Income						
Bank and Deposit Interest	997	249	1,246	2,777		
Sundries	—	533	533	197		
Total contributions from miscellaneous income	997	782	1,779	2,974	1.1%	2.5%
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES	120,973	36,126	157,099	119,486	100.0%	100.0%

3 EXPENDITURE

3.1 Distributions of expenditure to Direct Charitable Expenditure (CWP).

The generic term 'Case Work Programme' (CWP) comprises the five main activities of REDRESS.

	Restricted Funds £	Unrestricted Funds £	Total 2000 £	Total 1999 £	2000 %	1999 %
3.1.1 Case Work (Including Help Programme)	54,295	–	54,295	60,417	39.2%	37.2%
3.1.2 Law Reform	7,639	–	7,639	9,064	5.5%	5.6%
3.1.3 Research & Information (Including research reports)	21,593	–	21,593	12,872	15.6%	7.9%
3.1.4 Advocacy & Campaigning (Including International Criminal Court (ICC))	31,282	–	31,282	48,830	22.6%	30.1%
3.1.5 Public Awareness (Including World Wide Web project)	–	3,550	3,550	4,228	2.6%	2.6%
Total Direct Charitable Expenditure (CWP)	114,809	3,550	118,359	135,411	85.4%	83.4%

3.2 Distribution of the balance of expenditure

3.2.1 Fundraising and Publicity	–	15,773	15,773	22,053	11.4%	13.6%
3.2.2 Management and Administration	–	4,494	4,494	4,813	3.2%	3.0%
Total of balance of expenditure	–	20,267	20,267	26,866	14.6%	16.6%

3.3 Total resources expended

Total expenditure of the Case Work Programme	114,809	3,550	118,359	135,411	85.4%	83.4%
Total of balance of Fundraising and Publicity	–	15,773	15,773	22,053	11.4%	13.6%
Total of balance of Management and Administration	–	4,494	4,494	4,813	3.2%	3.0%
Total Resources Expended	114,809	23,817	138,626	162,277	100.0%	100.0%

3.4 Unit cost of providing assistance

	2000	1999
Number of new approaches for assistance	20	41
Number of people to whom Redress provided legal advice and assistance-new approaches and ongoing cases	44	46
Number of people provided with financial assistance	4	2
Total number of people helped	48	48
Total expenditure on Case Work (£)	54,295	60,417
Per capita cost of providing assistance (£)	1,131	1,259

3.5 BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Direct Charitable Expenditure £	Fundraising & Publicity Expenditure £	Management & Administration Expenditure £	Total 2000 £	Total 1999 £	2000 %	1999 %
Staff Costs (incl. Temporary Staff)	61,433	—	396	61,829	78,853	44.6	48.6
Volunteers' Travel & Subsistence	2,852	1,228	307	4,387	6,580	3.2	4.0
Project Consultancy Fees	8,316	—	—	8,316	5,404	6.0	3.3
Help Programme Assistance	600	—	—	600	585	0.4	0.4
Premises (rent, rates, utilities, cleaning & insurance)	13,417	2,497	832	16,746	14,641	12.1	9.0
Repairs and Maintenance	704	94	175	973	69	0.7	0.1
Communications (tel., fax, e-mail, couriers & postage)	4,769	710	262	5,741	8,575	4.1	5.2
Printing and Stationery	5,336	1,410	210	6,956	3,801	5.0	2.3
Publications (Annual Report & Project reports)	5,843	1,804	47	7,694	5,924	5.6	3.6
Travel, Seminars and Consultation	8,307	2,434	557	11,298	18,597	8.1	11.5
Library and Subscriptions	359	511	18	888	791	0.6	0.5
General Office Costs	282	2,042	451	2,775	2,283	2.0	1.4
Bank Charges	1,049	—	117	1,166	931	0.8	0.6
Loan Repayment (interest paid)	—	—	—	—	420	—	0.3
Auditor's remuneration: Audit	1,125	—	—	1,125	650	0.8	0.4
Non-Audit	2,150	—	364	2,514	1,970	1.8	1.2
Other Costs	61	3,043	5	3,109	9,993	2.2	6.2
Depreciation	1,756	—	753	2,509	2,210	1.8	1.4
Total Resources Expended	118,359	15,773	4,494	138,626	162,277	100.0	100.0

4 RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance at 1 April 1999 £	Incoming £	Outgoing £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance at 31 March 2000 £
Restricted funds comprise the following unexpended balances on grants held for specific purposes					
Case Work (including Help Programme)	(151)	54,058	(54,298)	388	—
Law Reform	5,181	2,403	(7,639)	55	—
Research and Information	7,434	36,258	(21,593)	154	22,253
Advocacy and Campaigning (including ICC)	—	28,254	(31,282)	224	(2,804)
Public Awareness	—	—	—	—	—
	12,464	120,973	(114,809)	821	19,449

5 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office Equipment £	Office Furniture £	Total £
Cost			
at 1 April 1999	19,647	3,401	23,048
Additions at cost	254	134	388
at 31 March 2000	19,901	3,535	23,436
Accumulated depreciation			
at 1 April 1999	14,786	2,018	16,804
Charge for year	2,094	415	2,509
Eliminated on disposals	—	—	—
at 31 March 2000	16,880	2,433	19,313
Net book values			
at 31 March 2000	3,021	1,102	4,123
at 1 April 1999	4,861	1,383	6,244

THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2000

6 DEBTORS

	2000	1999
	£	£
Grants receivable	12,760	8,060
Prepayments	1,366	1,990
Other debtors	14,153	4,250
	28,279	14,300

7 CREDITORS:

Amounts falling due within one year

	2000	1999
	£	£
Social Security and other taxes	1,725	2,370
Trade Creditors	3,904	46
Accruals	1,625	1,000
	7,254	3,416

8 ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Total Funds
	£	£	£
Tangible Fixed Assets	2,680	1,443	4,123
Current Assets	21,953	67,008	88,961
Liabilities: Amounts falling due within one year	(5,184)	(2,070)	(7,254)
Total Net Assets	19,449	66,381	85,830

9 PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

No employee earned £40,000 per annum or more

The average number of employees, analysed by function was:

	2000	1999
Case Work Programme (CWP)	2	1
Fundraising and Publicity	—	1
Management & Administration	—	1
Total	2	3

Staff costs include:

	2000	1999
	£	£
Salaries and wages	57,366	68,841
Social Security	4,463	6,830
Total	61,829	75,671

10 DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

No remuneration was paid or was payable directly or indirectly out of the funds of the charity for the year to any director or any person known to be connected with any of them.

11 DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

The aggregate amount of expenses reimbursed to all Directors during the year was nil.

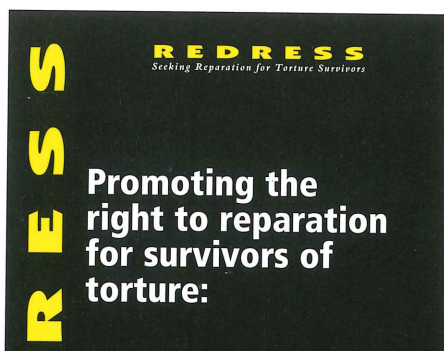
12 TAXATION

REDRESS is a registered charity and is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income and capital gains received within the categories covered by section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that such income or gains are applied to exclusively charitable purposes.

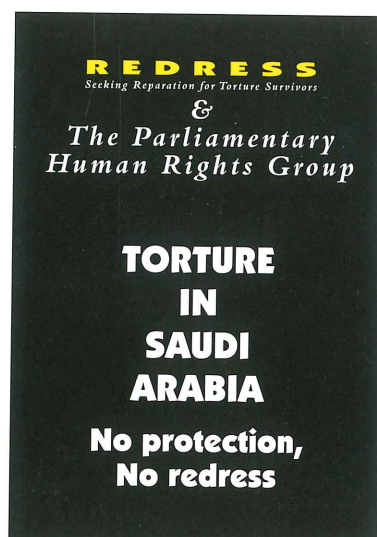
13 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments authorised but not contracted for (1999 Nil).

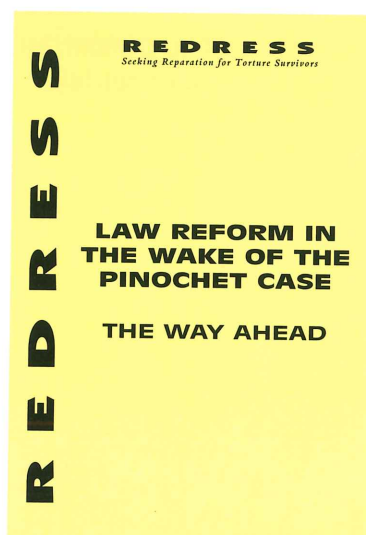
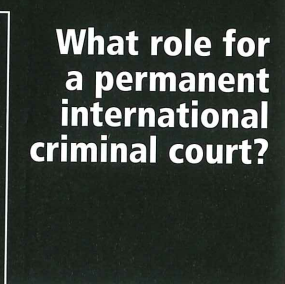
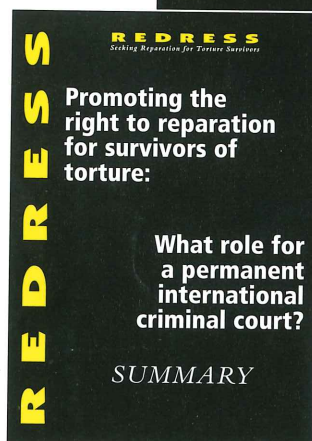
REDRESS PUBLICATIONS



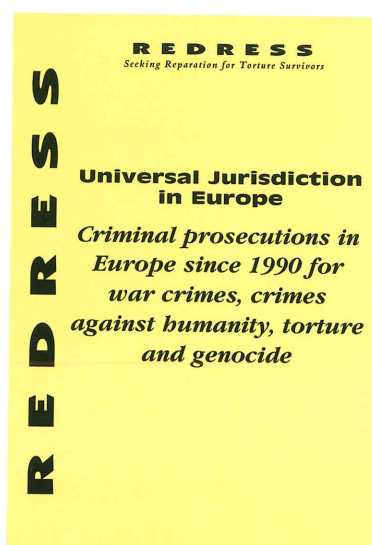
Researched and written
by Stuart Maslen
June 1997



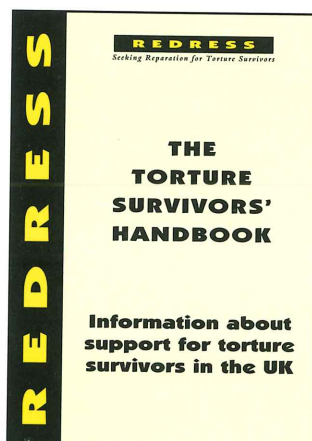
Researched and written
by Lutz Oette
November 1997



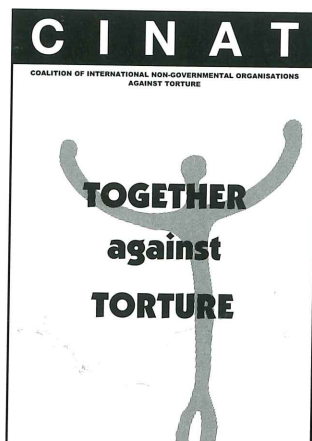
July 1999



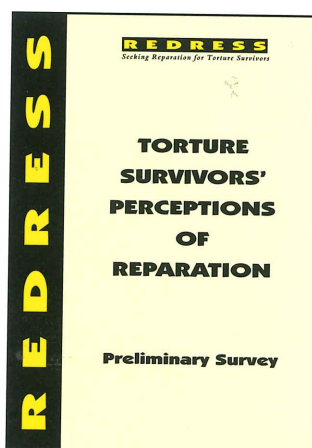
Researched and written
by Fiona McKay
June 1999



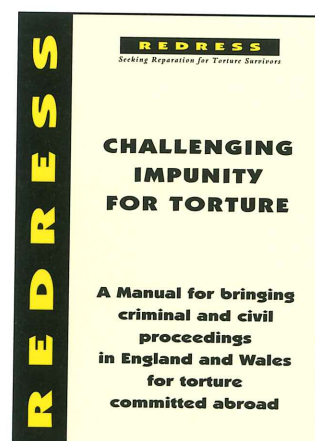
April 1999
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June 2001



Researched and written
by Sarah Cullinan
June 2001
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The Barrow Cadbury Trust



Researched and written
by Mitchell Woolf
June 2000
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The Nuffield Foundation



1994 Charity Annual Report & Accounts Awards

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CHARITIES AID FOUNDATION
THE CHARITY FORUM

Winner in the Category-Income below £100,000

The Redress Trust

Presented at Chartered Accountants' Hall, 21 November 1994

"This was its first report and accounts, with a striking and evocative presentation, effectively raising awareness of the Trust's work, its clear aims and objectives, and making good use of quotations and simple black and white printing..."

(Accountancy, December 1994)

"This report's content is superb... It is a well-balanced document with sufficient financial and non-financial information, together with good use of statistics. The report is clear about mission and focus and deals well with an emotional subject without being patronising"

(Accountancy, December 1996)



1996 Charity Annual Report and Accounts Awards

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CAF AND THE CHARITY FORUM

Third in Category: Income between £100,000 and £250,000

The Redress Trust

Chairman of the Judges
Alderman Sir Brian Jenkins GBE, FCA

Presented at Chartered Accountants' Hall, 20 November 1996

PATRONS

The Rt Hon the Lord Archer of
Sandwell QC

The Rt Hon the Lord Crickhowell

Sir Peter Crill KBE

Dato' Param Kumaraswamy
(*Malaysia*)

Edward Datnow Esq FRCS

François de Vargas Esq
(*Switzerland*)

The Dowager Countess of Dundonald

Anthony Foulger Esq

The Rt Hon the Viscount Gage

Sandy Gall Esq CBE

Dr Inge Genefke M.D., D.M. Sc.hc.
(*Denmark*)

Anthony Grey Esq OBE

The Rt Hon the Earl of Haddington

Judge Rosalyn Higgins DBE QC

The Rt Hon the Lord Judd

The Lord Lester of Herne Hill QC

Miss Caroline Moorehead

The Rt Rev the Lord Bishop
of Oxford

Dr Max Perutz OM CH CBE FRS
Nobel Laureate

The Hon Lord Prosser

The Rt Hon the Lord Richard QC

Lieutenant-General Sir David
Scott-Barrett KBE MC

Professor Dinah Shelton (*USA*)

John Simpson Esq CBE

Professor Theo van Boven
(*Netherlands*)

Professor David Weissbrodt
(*USA*)

Professor Graham Zellick

LEGAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Geoffrey Bindman Esq

Professor Michael Bazzyler (*USA*)

Professor Kevin Boyle

Ms Joanna Glynn

Professor David Harris CMG

Professor Geraldine Van Bueren

Professor Colin Warbrick

Professor David Weissbrodt (*USA*)

TRUSTEES

Owen Davies QC - Chair

Charles Nall Esq - Hon Treasurer

Professor Bill Bowring

Robert S Clarke Esq

Dr Frances D'Souza CMG

Wesley Gryk Esq

Dr Stuart Turner

STAFF

Keith Carmichael - Hon Director
(To be appointed) - Legal Director

William Dishington - Secretary to
the Trust/Information Officer

Mitchell Woolf - Locum Lawyer

VOLUNTEERS

Lizzy Aniagwu, Ayla Bayilmaz,
Nicky Bishop, Karine Bonneau,
William Bourdon, Anna Santos
Carvalho, Malina Chuter,
Liz Dawkins, Maria Elena Toledo de
Burrell, Iain Edwards, Sawdia Fall,
Monica Fera, Rebecca Ledwith,
Arthur Loy, Antonio Marchesi,
Alice Mayhew, Maria Sui-Monro,
Sven Reckwerth, Luc Reydamas,
Ulrika Sandberg, Michael Verhaeghe

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Maame Ewusi-Mensah
Debra Long

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28 Great Ormond Street
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Solicitors

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Auditors

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University of Essex
Wivenhoe Park
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