



THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED

Board of Trustees' Report & Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

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Messages from the Chair and Director

Message from the Chair, Paul Lomas

It gives me great pleasure to introduce REDRESS's Annual Report for the last year.

Later you will read of some of the great, and so very necessary, work that the REDRESS team have been doing during the year. Here, let me bring you up to date with some of the major developments for REDRESS itself.

First, I need to pay tribute to Carla Ferstman who stepped down this year as Director of REDRESS, after 17 years with the charity, to take up a senior academic position. Carla was closely associated with REDRESS and is the architect of what it has become. She has an outstanding reputation as a leading lawyer, both as an academic and as a practitioner, in the field of human rights law, particularly as applied to torture, reparations, and the rights of victims across many tribunals and legal systems. We are very fortunate to have had the benefit of her leadership. She will be greatly missed but we completely understand her wish now to pursue her academic career, in which we wish her the very best of good fortune.

A considerable part of the later part of 2017 and the first couple of months of 2018 were spent on finding a successor to Carla and the transition process. We were greatly flattered by the number and quality of candidates, themselves a clear sign of what REDRESS has achieved, the reputation that it carries and the potential of the Director to have a large impact in the field. Choosing between so many highly qualified and extremely impressive people was extremely difficult.

We are, however, extremely fortunate that Rupert Skilbeck accepted our offer to be the new Director, and face, of REDRESS. Rupert is a distinguished barrister with wide experience in the relevant fields. He joins us from the Open Society Justice Initiative, where he led their strategic litigation for nine years, having previously been closely involved in the establishment of hybrid war crimes tribunals in Sierra Leone, Bosnia Herzegovina, and Cambodia.

With Rupert, we are continuing the strategic reappraisal that we began with Carla last year. The revised strategy will reflect a tighter focus on what REDRESS does best, with clear themes to focus our work where it can have the greatest impact, with some measurable, achievable, but testing, targets. We envisage some modest expansion, improved approaches to allocating our limited resources effectively and repositioning of our communications strategy, seeking to do less, but to do it do it better, with higher impact. The strategy is being discussed with our core stake-holders and funders to make sure that we have the benefit of their thoughts and that they understand what we are seeking to do and why we need their support.

This strategic process is necessary because torture is increasing, not declining, in the world today and the current geopolitical environment is not encouraging for the future. Despite legal advances, many as a result of REDRESS's activities, in the rights and redress available to survivors of torture, an enormous amount remains to be done. REDRESS, with its victim centred approach to legal representation, has much to contribute both to enhancing and enforcing survivors' rights and to seeking to reduce the level of torture in the world. It needs to make sure that it works in a way that makes the best possible use of resources (of all kinds) in pursuing these goals.

We are delighted with the progress made by REDRESS Netherlands, which was established in 2016. We are gently expanding the number of people in the small team there and moving to a larger office to accommodate that growth. REDRESS Netherlands is steadily building its links with the international human rights community in The Hague and developing REDRESS's reputation in the City of Peace and Justice. It has also been obtaining funding, in its own right, for important projects, and we foresee that REDRESS Netherlands will grow, and play an ever greater role in supporting the REDRESS mission in the future.

I am enormously grateful to all the trustees for their constant commitment and guidance to REDRESS during the past year and wanted particularly to thank Frances Guy who retired during the year as a consequence of taking a new professional role in Jordan. Their role is essential and we are fortunate to have a motivated,

friendly, mutually supportive Board. Finally, I want to thank the staff both for their heroic efforts during the year in their normal roles for REDRESS but also for their support during the transition process and for Rupert as the new Director.

Paul Lomas

Chair

Message from the Director, Rupert Skilbeck

I am very delighted to introduce this annual report as the new Director of REDRESS. To our colleagues elsewhere in civil society, REDRESS is an organisation with a strong reputation for expertise in the law of torture, victims' rights, and reparations, producing high quality reports and legal analysis. It is known for working collaboratively with other NGOs, and for effective academic engagement. It has strong connections with regional and international mechanisms responsible for preventing torture.

Much of the success that REDRESS enjoys is due to the extraordinary leadership of Carla Ferstman over the past 12 years. Through her hard work, dedication, and expertise in the issues, Carla transformed REDRESS from a small charity with a handful of cases to a globally recognised international NGO, involved in ground-breaking litigation, publishing influential reports, and working on innovative projects in post-conflict countries across the world. With staff in both London and the Hague, she built an effective organisation that was able to have an impact way beyond its size. I am enormously grateful for Carla's leadership and her commitment to the cause of ending torture, and look forward to building on her successes.

This report sets out what REDRESS has achieved in the last 12 months. This has included addressing the need for effective consular protection for dual nationals detained abroad, and ongoing challenges to immunities for torture. In establishing international standards, we continued our work to highlight the problem of torture in the context of migration, sharing our ideas with various UN experts. Our post-conflict work in Kenya, Uganda, and the Central African Republic led to new cases and new structures for domestic trials, and our projects on SGBV enabled national NGOs to engage effectively on the issue. We advanced universal jurisdiction cases in several jurisdictions. We continued to monitor the operations of the ICC, and make suggestions for even greater participation of victims. We issued a number of influential reports, including on sexual abuse in the context of peace-keeping operations, and the criminalisation of women in Sudan.

As REDRESS celebrates 25 years since it was founded, we will reflect on what has been achieved, and explore how we can have an even greater impact on behalf of victims of torture. Our new strategy will maintain the core focus of REDRESS's operations, while identifying thematic objectives for our activities. We will re-position our casework as strategic litigation, and live our values by adopting an approach that looks at the torture survivor holistically, where the broader needs of our clients are provided for, and where we can engage with the communities that they come from.

At the same time we will strengthen the governance, management, and operations of REDRESS, so that it can continue to grow and develop in much needed geographies and on new and evolving issues.

I would like to thank the staff and the trustees for making my first few months at REDRESS so exciting and enjoyable, and I look forward to seeing what we can achieve next.

Rupert Skilbeck

Director

Activities Report

A. CASEWORK: JUSTICE FOR TORTURE SURVIVORS

For 25 years, REDRESS has represented individual victims of torture to obtain justice and reparation for their torture. Many of these clients live in the United Kingdom, and have been tortured abroad, or remain in detention where they continue to be ill-treated. They contact us directly for help, through our website, on the phone, or by walking through our door. Many are members of groups who have been ill-treated because of who they are, and live in those communities.

Litigation. During the year we filed 10 new petitions on torture and related abuses in Iran, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Chad, Turkey, and made admissibility or merits submissions in ongoing cases on the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mexico, and Nepal.

A detailed submission was filed against **Mexico** before the Inter-American Commission on behalf of Héctor Casique and his family, concerning the significant torture he suffered at the hands of Mexican police and his eventual murder, and the threats faced by his family which eventually forced them into exile. We also progressed **Mexican journalist** Olivier Acuña's torture case before the Inter-American Commission and supported him as he sought to re-establish his journalistic activities in the UK.

We worked with Advocacy Forum in **Nepal** to precisely document the harm caused to the families of victims in the Manau disappearances case and carry out advocacy and awareness raising, which led the government to agree a higher amount of compensation for their families, a significant first for Nepal.

We provided support to Human Rights Foundation Turkey when one of their doctors was arrested in South-East Turkey for providing medical treatment to people wounded during the clashes in Cizre in 2015 and 2016. This involved joint advocacy before the UN, two trial monitoring missions including the issuance of a trial monitoring report and two detailed amicus briefs presented to the national court. These combined efforts contributed to the court's decision to release the defendant from arbitrary detention; while his case is pending, no future trial dates have been set and the case has gone into abeyance.

Interventions. We worked with OMCT to intervene before the ECtHR Grand Chamber in the case of [Nait Liman v. Switzerland](#), which concerned the application of immunities in a civil claim for damages concerning torture, and in another [Swiss case](#) before the Committee Against Torture, where we provided a brief on refoulement and access to specialist treatment for torture survivors. In November 2017, we intervened before the High Court of Kenya in a case concerning the use of force, including sexual violence, by police against a 17 year-old student. Our intervention focused on the use of force amounting to torture and other prohibited ill-treatment, the use of evidence obtained under torture as well as the right to reparation for victims of sexual violence.

Implementation. A key thematic focus of our work was the implementation or enforcement of reparations. This was raised in many of our amicus briefs, our work with international justice institutions, and a continued focus with the UN Human Rights Committee, who we engaged with regarding their follow-up procedures, and with updates on the implementation of decisions they had previously issued.

We submitted a follow up report to the Human Rights Committee together with the Asian Human Rights Commission concerning a **Sri Lanka** torture case, and progressed the "[Real Rights Now](#)" campaign for enforcement of human rights committee cases with partners in **Nepal**. We filed a submission on the merits together with Goma based NGO SAJ before the African Commission in the case of [SA v. the DRC](#), which concerns the government's failure to enforce a civil judgment for a victim of conflict rape. We worked with partners in **Chad** to prepare a petition to the African Commission on the failure of the government to enforce the civil component of a criminal judgment against members of the security services for torture and related abuses during the Habré regime.

Uzbekistan. REDRESS, FIDH, and the Fiery Hearts Club renewed their calls on the new government of Uzbekistan to comply with a 2016 UN decision in the case of human rights defender **Mutabar Tadjibayeva**, who was tortured, raped and forcibly sterilised in Uzbekistan. The organisations had previously filed a complaint before the UN Human Rights Committee, which found the Uzbek government responsible for her torture and ill-treatment in 2014. Our calls were covered by Uzbek and Russian-language media.

Social Media. To highlight the stories of the survivors we assist, on 26 June 2017, the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, REDRESS launched a social media campaign which included five videos featuring the cases of our clients as well as a Thunderclap campaign to amplify our social media reach. This campaign had over a hundred supporters and reached over 366,000 people. The survivors told in their own words how their experiences of torture changed their lives and why torture is never justified.

Consular Assistance

We have continued our work on consular and diplomatic protection, an area in which REDRESS has worked on for some time, and which arose out of the challenges we faced in a number of cases.

During the year, we worked closely with the **UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention**, and in November 2017 undertook an internal consultation with Working Group members on how to strengthen their approach to the issue. This led to an agreement by the WGAD to emphasise States obligations to afford consular assistance and diplomatic protection to foreign nationals detained abroad.

We are currently assisting **Nick Tuffney**, a British citizen who was ill-treated while in detention in Panama in 2013/2014. In November 2017, we helped him (via his MP) file a complaint to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman (PHSO) regarding the deficiencies he alleges in the support offered to him by the British embassy and consular authorities in Panama during his detention. In February 2018, the PHSO decided that it would undertake a full investigation, the result of which is now pending.

In December 2017, we filed an appeal for urgent action with the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture in the case of **Jagtar Singh Johal**, a British citizen detained without charge in India. Jagtar stated that he was subjected to torture, including electric shocks, stress positions and sleep deprivation. The Special Rapporteur shared our serious concerns about Jagtar's wellbeing and requested the government of India ensure his rights were respected and to provide further information about his situation.

We continued our work on the cases of **Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe** and **Kamal Forougi**, dual nationals who are detained in Iran, and **Andargachew Tsege**, detained in Ethiopia. In two strongly worded opinions the WGAD deplored the pattern of repression of dual nationals in Iran, and condemned their arbitrary detentions and called for their immediate release. We also commissioned an expert legal opinion from a barristers' team led by Professor John Dugard (former International Law Commission Rapporteur on diplomatic protection), in relation to the Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe case. This opinion is being used to deepen legal advocacy with the UK government on the need to increase its demarches on behalf of Nazanin, to seek her release.

Beyond Discretion report. Our report [Beyond Discretion: The Protection of British nationals abroad from torture and ill-treatment](#) was launched on 31 January 2018 during an event in the UK Parliament. The report reviews the experiences of several British nationals, including Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe and Jagtar Singh Johal, who have sought the protection of the UK government while detained abroad. We conducted a coordinated advocacy campaign based on the report which led to pressure in the UK Parliament. In July, a UK parliamentary debate with 50 MPs discussed the situation of British prisoners in Iran, with cross-party calls urging the UK government to do more. Throughout the project, REDRESS supported survivors' family members with media engagements, issued press releases, numerous opinion pieces and appeared in a variety of broadsheet, radio and television broadcasts in order to draw attention to the plight of arbitrarily detained dual nationals.

Discrimination

In many cases, people are tortured because of who they are. REDRESS represents and advocates on behalf of victims of discriminatory torture at national, regional and international levels.

LGBT. REDRESS and two Peruvian NGOs advanced the case at the Inter-American Commission of Azul Rojas Marin, who was raped by Peruvian police because he was gay. It was the first time the Commission considered a complaint involving torture committed because of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

Gender. Together with Lawyers for Justice in Libya, we filed a claim with CEDAW on behalf of Libyan women's rights advocate Magdulein Abaida, who was arbitrarily detained, ill-treated and forced into exile as a result of her advocacy work. This case is the first CEDAW petition against Libya.

Human Rights Defenders. We continued our litigation on behalf of human rights defenders in Sudan, Libya, Egypt, and Zimbabwe. We also worked with Defend Defenders to conduct a three-day training for some of our partners on documentation and litigation for human rights defenders.

B. STANDARD SETTING: EFFECTIVE REPARATIONS FOR VICTIMS

Through advocacy aimed at international standard-setting, REDRESS ensures the effective application of international standards on the prohibition of torture, the rights of victims (including participation, representation, and protection), and the right to an effective remedy and reparation (including restitution, satisfaction, compensation, rehabilitation, and non-repetition).

We help develop and uphold legal standards against torture to provide for the most effective protection against torture. As a result of this work we will help bring about changes in the national, regional, and international legal and institutional framework that make it easier for victims to access justice for torture and obtain reparation.

United Nations. Our work with the UN focused on support to the **UN Committee Against Torture**, for whom we wrote a [technical paper](#) to provide input on their new general comment on non-refoulement, the **UN Human Rights Committee**, with whom we continue to engage through a [submission](#) on their follow up of the implementation of individual views taken in respect of States, and the **UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention**, through a [statement](#) on strengthening their approach in consular cases.

During the year we also provided input and attended consultations with the **International Law Commission** Rapporteur on the draft Crimes Against Humanity convention. REDRESS also worked with a range of anti-torture and broader human rights groups as part of discussions on the **supplement to the Istanbul Protocol**.

Following our 2016 [report](#) "Mass Refugee Influxes, Refoulement, and the Prohibition Against Torture" that identified the nature and scale of the torture and ill-treatment experienced by asylum seekers and other migrants, in 2017 REDRESS participated in the **Special Rapporteur Against Torture's** expert roundtable on torture in the context of migration, which led to his [report](#) to the Human Rights Council in March 2018.

We also provided input to the **UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture** on how to better support torture survivors who are refugees.

REDRESS together with partners provided advice to the African Commission's **Committee for the Prevention of Torture** for the development of their General Comment on the Right to Redress for Victims of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment or Treatment, which was formally launched on 9 May at the African Commission's Ordinary Session in Niger. This is the first-ever regional instrument in Africa on the right to redress for victims of torture and other prohibited ill-treatment. The General Comment offers much needed clarification to African Member States on their obligations towards victims. We also collaborated with an informal network of NGOs we helped to form, working on reparations in Africa, the Pan-African Reparations Initiative (PARI).

REDRESS took the lead in developing, drafting, and publishing a policy report on the rights of victims in criminal proceedings before the **Special Criminal Court** in the Central African Republic, *Intégrer les droits des victimes dans les procédures de la Cour pénale spéciale en République centrafricaine*. In October 2017, we

presented this submission during a workshop in Bangui organized by the UN, and discussed the recommendations with magistrates, prosecutors and other stakeholders. Following the report, the drafters of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence requested REDRESS to formulate provisions on reparation and asset tracing, and informed us that those provisions were included in the final (unpublished) draft Rules that were adopted by the CAR Parliament in June 2018.

Further to our work in the previous year, we carried out an Africa-wide legislative drafting **workshop on anti-Torture laws** in Uganda in September 2017 together with the Convention Against Torture Initiative (CTI), with government representatives from The Gambia, Malawi, Lesotho, Ghana, Seychelles, Sierra Leone and Liberia. A further workshop for Francophone countries in Africa will take place in Senegal in October 2018. This project not only builds the capacity of law makers in individual countries, but also provides a remedy where there has been torture.

C. MASS VICTIMISATION: REDRESS FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

International conflicts and civil wars often lead to widespread torture, sometimes amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity. These large groups of survivors need to be effectively represented so that they can obtain justice. REDRESS acts on behalf of victims of international crimes to ensure that they are properly represented in the criminal justice process and that they are able to obtain reparations.

This includes setting standards for the representation and effective participation of victims in such courts and tribunals, and for effective reparations in transitional justice systems. REDRESS conducts advocacy and makes interventions before the International Criminal Court and internationalized hybrid courts, and represents torture survivors in claims in post-conflict situations before national courts (e.g. Chad, Central African Republic, Kenya), including through Universal Jurisdiction (e.g. in the UK and the Netherlands).

Post-conflict Justice

Uganda. We supported the International Crimes Division (ICD) at the High Court which is trying the first international crimes case against Thomas Kwoyelo. We organised two round-tables with judges, prosecutors, victim and defence lawyers and CSOs, which resulted in the adoption of recommendations and better practices on victim rights, victim participation, and protection. We continue to assist the ICD victim lawyers with the development of their legal strategy.

Kenya. We helped strengthen policies and practices on victim participation and reparation for mass atrocities. We supported the Victim Protection Board to develop a Draft Victim Charter and assisted civil society and victim groups to develop the framework for a Restorative Justice Fund, which resulted in the development of Draft Regulations for the Restorative Justice Fund. We also finalized an amicus brief for a constitutional petition concerning reparation for victims of sexual violence. REDRESS organised group counseling for the victims and families involved in the complaint.

The Democratic Republic of Congo. We filed submissions on the merits in *S.A. v. DRC* before the African Commission, in which we seek the implementation of damages awarded by domestic courts for a victim of conflict-related sexual violence. We are also assisting a partner to file a complaint before the UN Human Rights Committee regarding mass violence in Minova, Eastern DRC.

Central African Republic. We have continued our support for the establishment of the Special Criminal Court (SCC). In July 2017, we organised a workshop on victims' rights before the SCC with lawyers, victims' associations and prosecutors, which resulted in a submission identifying needs to realize victim participation, protection and reparations and asset recovery. We also took the lead to prepare a submission on victims' rights for the team tasked by the UN to develop the SCC's Rules of Procedure (see above).

Chad. In April 2017, the Appeals Chamber of the Extraordinary African Chambers quantified the harm resulting from Hissène Habré's criminal responsibility at 82,290 billion CFA (then \$125 million USD). REDRESS supported the civil parties with filings on reparations leading up to this judgment and, together with our partners, submitted an amicus brief on the identification of victims and the establishment of a Trust Fund.

REDRESS, together with partners, also submitted a short briefing paper to the UN Human Rights Council in March 2018 in light of Chad's upcoming Universal Periodic Review, highlighting Chad's failure to provide reparation to victims. This followed a previous submission to the UN Special Rapporteur on Impunity and Reparations urging the Special Rapporteur to follow up with the government of Chad, and to remind the government of its obligations towards victims. In late February 2018, the Special Rapporteur published his letter to the government of Chad, which contains a strong call for the government to take action.

Trust Fund. REDRESS together with partners submitted a detailed brief to the African Union (AU) on the operationalization of the Trust Fund for victims of Habré's crimes, and a policy report with suggested provisions inspired by comparative best practices. In January 2018, the AU adopted the Trust Fund Statute, which will allow the fund to start collecting and disbursing reparations for victims of the Habré regime. REDRESS together with our partners Human Rights Watch, the Chadian Association for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights (ATPDH), and the *Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'Homme* (RADDHO) issued a press release welcoming the adoption of the Statute. We also took the lead in drafting a submission on behalf of the victims' lawyers against Chad before the African Commission for failure to implement a Chadian decision awarding reparations to 7,000 victims.

Myanmar. In March 2018, we participated in a seminar on reparations organized by partners in Myanmar. The seminar brought together 15 organisations working throughout Myanmar and helped develop a basic understanding of the right to reparation, and how this could be implemented in a transitional context in Myanmar.

Reparations Side Event. REDRESS organized a side event at the Assembly of States Parties of the International Criminal Court in New York in December 2017 that examined the challenges of and opportunities for implementing the reparations decisions delivered by the Extraordinary African Chambers (EAC) in April 2017 and a Chadian criminal court in March 2015. The side-event was held in collaboration with the *Association tchadienne pour la promotion des droits de l'Homme*, Human Rights Watch and Africa Legal Aid. The discussions helped identify recommendations to progress the Trust Fund, including the adoption of a Statute for the Trust Fund by the African Union, funding for both reparations and the functioning of the Trust Fund, assistance in the tracing of assets of Habré, and continued support for civil society organisations working in Chad with victims of the regime.

Reports

In September 2017, REDRESS in collaboration with the International Human Rights Law Clinic (IHRLC) of the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law released a report "*Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Peacekeeping Operations: Improving Victims' Access to Reparation, Support and Assistance.*" The report deals with the problem of sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers, with a focus on what happens to the victims. The report analyses the steps that have been taken to respond to the problem by UN agencies, other international bodies, troop-contributing countries, host states, civil society groups, lawyers, and victims themselves. The report concludes that the solutions have been limited and grossly inadequate to date. As a result, very few victims have been assisted. The report was published ahead of a High-Level Meeting convened by the UN Secretary-General on combating sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping operations that took place on 18 September 2017 at the UN headquarters in New York, and was released in the week following the start of the UN's first Victims Advocate – a senior UN appointment with a mandate to focus on raising the specific perspectives of sexual exploitation and abuse victims within the UN.

Capacity Building

REDRESS and DefendDefenders held a three-day training workshop in December 2017 in Kampala for ten human rights defenders from Sudan and South Sudan on the documentation and litigation of conflict-related human rights violations. The workshop was intended to increase engagement on Sudan and South Sudan with the African Commission and the African Union, through advocacy and litigation.

Universal Jurisdiction

REDRESS has a long-standing interest in universal jurisdiction (UJ) as a tool to end impunity and afford victims with an access to justice. We continue coordinating relevant UJ civil society activities, including advocacy, research and litigation, through regularly convening roundtable meetings and exchanges among civil society, lawyers and other experts in the UK as well as internationally in advance of meetings of the EU Genocide Network in The Hague. We run the UJ-info list serve, disseminating relevant developments amongst a network of over 500 practitioners, civil society representatives and policy makers.

Hegazy case. On 21 and 22 March 2018 the Court of Appeal in London heard an important case that seeks to determine whether members of diplomatic “special missions” visiting the United Kingdom should be immune from criminal prosecution for international crimes such as torture. The case arises from the visit of Mahmoud Hegazy, an Egyptian general suspected of torture, to London in 2015. Even though Hegazy was suspected of torture, the Metropolitan Police did not arrest him at the time because they were advised by the Foreign Office and the Crown Prosecution Service that he had “special mission immunity” which prevented his arrest and prosecution. In 2016, the Divisional Court found that customary international law requires states to secure immunity for members visiting for a “special mission.” The claimants appealed that decision to the Court of Appeal, which is now hearing the case. REDRESS and Amnesty International intervened stating that more evidence was required to show a clear rule of customary international law and to highlight the United Kingdom’s obligations under the UN Convention Against Torture.

Rwanda. Following a ruling by the High Court in July 2017 that rejected the extradition to Rwanda of five genocide suspects, who have been living in the UK for more than 15 years, because they would be at risk of being denied a fair trial, REDRESS called on the UK authorities to start a prompt criminal investigation into these suspects. In a letter to the Metropolitan Police, REDRESS noted that the High Court agreed with the previous findings of a Westminster Magistrates' Court that there is a prima facie case against each of the individuals, and therefore sufficient evidence exists to arrest the suspects. We also stressed the fact that the UK has jurisdiction over these crimes as the suspects reside in the UK. We are following developments in this case closely to ensure that the authorities are investigating the allegations, and that victims are adequately kept informed.

UK case. We filed a criminal complaint to UK authorities because of the presence in London of the former head of the intelligence services of an African country responsible for a notorious regime of torture.

Nait-Liman case. The Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights ruled on 15 March 2018 that Swiss civil courts did not violate the rights of Abdannacer Nait-Liman, who was allegedly tortured in Tunis in 1992, by refusing to examine his civil claim for damages against the alleged perpetrator and the Tunisian State. REDRESS and the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT) intervened in the case focusing on the role of the forum of necessity jurisdiction and universal jurisdiction to provide victims of torture access to justice when there is no alternative forum. Our International Legal Adviser Charlie Loudon [analysed the judgment](#) in a blog piece in the EJIL-Talk published on 3 April.

Annual report on universal jurisdiction launched in The Hague. Our annual report on universal jurisdiction, [Make way for Justice #4 Momentum towards accountability](#), produced jointly with partners TRIAL International, FIDH, ECCHR and FIBGAR, was launched during a roundtable discussion in The Hague on 19 March 2018. The roundtable brought together experts, diplomats, representatives from the ICC, academia, civil society and the media. The report illustrates the unprecedented momentum gathered by universal jurisdiction in 2018 and the inroads made towards accountability for the gravest international crimes through 58 cases, involving 126 suspects. The report highlights the role that specialised war crimes units set up by a number of states have had in the fight against impunity.

EU Genocide Network. REDRESS also participated in meetings of the EU Genocide Network, which brings together investigators and prosecutors working on international crimes from EU Member States and Norway, Switzerland, the US and Canada. The focus of one of the meetings was the investigation and prosecution of crimes committed in Syria. REDRESS Nederland has been working with the EU Genocide Network Secretariat

to ensure that civil society perspectives are reflected in their work and has worked on a report on victim participation in the investigation and prosecution of international crimes by Dutch authorities in Syria.

International Criminal Court

REDRESS has a longstanding interest in the progressive development of the International Criminal Court as an institution and its capacity to deliver justice for international crimes. REDRESS continues to coordinate the Victims' Rights Working Group, an informal global network of experts and advocates working to promote justice for victims at the ICC. This year, our work on the International Criminal Court focused on the following projects.

Advancing Reparations Jurisprudence. During the year REDRESS provided significant input to the ICC through interventions in legal proceedings, engagement with Court officials, and advocacy. Our *amicus curiae* submissions were geared towards providing the court with comparative jurisprudence and guidance on procedural aspects to assist it to develop its jurisprudence on reparations and introduce methods to ensure that judgments are ultimately implemented in favour of victims. Following the March 2017 decision of the ICC in the *Katanga case* that both individual and collective reparations should be awarded, in August 2017 the court in *Al Mahdi* recognized that the destruction of mosques and mausoleums in Timbuktu not only constituted a devastating harm to cultural heritage but also resulted in mental pain and anguish to individual members of the community and afforded reparations accordingly.

UK accountability for Iraq abuses. We produced several [OpEds](#) calling for the ICC to launch a full-blown investigation into torture and other human rights abuses committed by UK soldiers in Iraq, engaged the ICC in its preliminary examination, and worked with UK media, academics and lawyers to draw attention to and build support for accountability. We also called publicly on the UK government to have a stronger anti-torture stance in its foreign policy.

Legal representation for victims. We continued to advocate for the ICC to develop appropriate structures for legal aid for victims that reflect the particularities relating to representing hundreds if not thousands of victims as part of a single team structure. We issued a [report on legal aid for victims](#), that dealt with the practicalities of providing effective representation.

Prosecutorial discretion. REDRESS, together with the Coalition Ivoirienne pour la Cour Pénale Internationale (CI-CPI) and Lawyers for Justice in Libya (LFJL) submitted comments to the ICC Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) on her new draft policy on how to select and prioritise cases. The submission followed a one-day consultation meeting with civil society groups on the Draft Policy organised by the OTP in coordination with REDRESS as well as a separate workshop organised by REDRESS with partners in Ivory Coast. The submission highlighted the importance for the OTP to adequately communicate how it would apply the criteria set out in the draft policy, and called on the OTP to ensure cases were not indefinitely "de-prioritised" and to spell out the steps that would need to be taken to address reasons why some cases may be given less priority.

Reparations. REDRESS has a longstanding interest in the International Criminal Court's procedures and practices for affording reparation to victims. We continue to engage with the Registry and the Trust Fund for Victims to progress their policies and implement reparations for victims. We intervened in the Bemba and Al Mahdi cases on reparations with a view to encouraging the Court to take into account the vast practice from other courts and tribunals when developing its own practice. We also held a side-event on the margins of the 16th Assembly of State Parties of the International Criminal Court on the implementation of the reparations decisions for the victims of the Hissène Habré regime (see above).

Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Conflict

Sexual and gender-based violence is used as a weapon of war in conflicts around the world, frequently leaving women and girls, men and boys, without access to a remedy, while perpetrators benefit from impunity.

REDRESS has partnered with national NGOs in Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, the DRC, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Peru on projects to ensure the effective documentation of SGBV for the purpose of bringing legal claims

against perpetrators, and is litigating on behalf of victims of conflict-related SGBV before national, regional and international venues. REDRESS has contributed to the development and strengthening of international standards, with a focus on victims' right to redress for conflict-related SGBV.

Nepal. In June 2017 the UN Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) issued its first finding on sexual violence during Nepal's decades long conflict, in the case of **Purna Maya** (name changed to protect her privacy). The UN HRC urged Nepal to investigate, prosecute and punish the men who raped Ms Maya, to provide her with full reparation, and to remove existing barriers to justice for rape victims. Nepal's failure to act on conflict-era sexual violence has contributed to a prevailing climate of impunity and high stigma felt by victims. Thus, this decision could have repercussions for many other victims of sexual violence during the conflict. The decision was covered by Nepali and international media, including the Guardian and the Nepali Kantipur.

Democratic Republic of Congo. In **S.A. v. DRC** before the African Commission which seeks the implementation of damages awarded by domestic courts for a victim of conflict-related sexual violence, we filed submissions on the merits. S.A. is a Congolese woman who was raped by a member of the military during the armed conflict in Eastern DRC. Her perpetrator was prosecuted and she was awarded damages against the State, but has not received any payment until today. We are also assisting a partner to file a complaint before the UN Human Rights Committee regarding mass sexual violence in Minova, Eastern DRC.

Kenya. REDRESS collaborated with *Kituo cha Sheria* on victims' rights, access to justice and grassroots campaigning for justice. We also collaborated with the Coalition on Violence Against Women in respect of a **fundamental rights challenge** on justice for sexual violence. We supported the Victim Protection Board to develop a Draft Victim Charter and assisted civil society and victim groups to develop the framework for a Restorative Justice Fund.

Uganda. REDRESS has been providing mentoring and legal support to FIDA Uganda together with a number of other organizations, regarding the documentation of conflict-related sexual violence and the development of legal strategies to support victims. REDRESS is also working with the Uganda Victims' Foundation and ASF in Uganda to support the development of a sound reparations policy, and the African Centre for the Treatment of Victims of Torture (ACTV) on the implementation of Uganda's Anti-Torture Act.

Sri Lanka and Burma. Since 2017 REDRESS has been working with the Institute for International Criminal Investigations (IICI) in a project funded by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office to assist civil society and lawyers working in relation to Sri Lanka and Burma to improve their documentation of conflict-related sexual violence, and to produce detailed country-specific reports on documentation of sexual violence (see below).

Reports

Women in Sudan. On 4 December 2017 we launched a new report together with the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA), [Criminalisation of women in Sudan: Public order laws in Sudan continue to be used to punish and control women](#). The report was featured in The Guardian, [available here](#).

Sexual Violence Supplements. On 28 March 2018 REDRESS and the Institute for International Criminal Investigations (IICI) published a series of country-focused [supplements](#) to the *International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict* (launched by the FCO in 2014) for Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Iraq. These supplements are designed to assist practitioners to gather evidence and hold perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict to account, helping to overcome some of the key barriers to tackling impunity for these crimes.

Public Benefit

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

Our Plans for the Future

Over 25 years, REDRESS has built a strong reputation for expertise in representing torture survivors, advocating for the rights of victims, and ensuring effective reparations.

The REDRESS 2020 Strategy builds on this experience, while maintaining the core focus of REDRESS to provide legal assistance for individual victims of torture, whether committed by police, non-state actors, or in the context of international crimes. Our 2018-2020 strategy has several features.

- *Thematic Approach.* REDRESS has experience in many different areas of torture. Our new strategy will focus on some of the most urgent issues, and identifies specific goals and objectives that we will aim to achieve in the strategy period. These themes include torture and migration, counter-terrorism, discriminatory torture, Sexual and Gender Based violence in conflict, and enforced disappearance as a form of torture.
- *International Justice.* As part of that thematic review, we have made a clear commitment to addressing the problem of torture, victims' rights, and reparations in the context of international justice, through the International Criminal Court, post-conflict justice in national systems, and universal jurisdiction, much of which will be led by REDRESS Netherlands in The Hague.
- *Strategic Litigation.* This strategy for the first time describes our litigation as strategic, i.e. where we have specific objectives beyond winning the case, and where we will combine different civil society techniques in a campaign to bring about those objectives. Not all of our cases will be appropriate for a strategic approach, however, particularly given the special vulnerability of many survivors of torture.
- *A Holistic Approach.* Strategic litigation can take a long time, and can be difficult for all of those involved. REDRESS must adopt a holistic approach where all of the needs of our clients are provided for, by ourselves or partners.
- *Client Support.* As part of a holistic approach to strategic litigation, we have identified a clear need to develop our capacity to provide effective support to our clients, by ensuring that they have access to the support services that they need, that effective psycho-social support is available, and that we are able to refer the cases that we do not have the capacity to take on ourselves.
- *Community Engagement and Outreach.* Where our clients form part of a community, particularly one in a diaspora after an international conflict, we will seek to engage that community in the campaign and provide them with information on our work, to ensure impact beyond the individual claimants and to provide them with group support.
- *Impact.* Recent research on human rights litigation has explored the different ways in which litigation and legal advocacy can have an impact. We will explore how best to measure that in the context of REDRESS' holistic approach to strategic litigation against torture.

Our Supporters

Funders

REDRESS is indebted for support this year from:

AB Charitable Trust
AFLA
AIDS-Free World
Allen & Overy Foundation
Arts and Humanities Research Council
Baring Foundation
Bromley Trust
Convention against Torture Initiative
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany
German Embassy, London
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP
John Armitage Charitable Trust
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Oak Foundation
Open Society Foundations
People's Postcode Lottery Trust
Sigrid Rausing Trust
TrustAfrica Foundation
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

Many of our funders, such as the Bromley Trust, the European Union, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Sigrid Rausing Trust, and the Open Society Foundations, have continued to support REDRESS for many years, and their commitment to the organisation and its aims has been very important to REDRESS' stability and success.

Individuals are involved in a lot of different roles across REDRESS, in sporting events, fundraising, media and general support. The individual donors, long-term supporters, volunteers, and those who contribute in other way are greatly appreciated for their continuing commitment to the values of REDRESS and for their exceptional generosity.

We would like to thank the runners who participated in **the 2017 Virgin Money London Marathon**: John Roberts, Guy Vassall-Adams, Edward Craven, Nicholas Veal, Michael Davies, James Cox, Christiana Hayward-Kourabas, William Barrington, Frances Mary Guy; **the 2017 NN Marathon Rotterdam**: Peter Noorlander; **the 2017 Virgin Sport British 10K**: Alice Winstanley, Hannah Christmas, Kyra Hild, Lutz Oette, Callum Lynch, Flaminia Delle Cese, Antonio Francesco Galati, Nicola Stokes, Frederick Drennan, Sarah Deeny; and **the 2017 Royal Parks Foundation Half-Marathon**: Alix Troenes- Smith, Andy Smith, Juergen Schurr. We value and respect supporters engaged in our sporting events, and we strive to give them the best experience we can, so that together we can draw attention to our cause and raise key resources to stand against torture worldwide.

Volunteers, Interns, and other supporters

The Trustees would like to record their appreciation for the many volunteers who willingly gave their time to the benefit of the charity. This year, REDRESS' volunteers provided invaluable support to all of our programme areas. REDRESS has been fortunate to host a range of interns and volunteers from many countries, who have contributed substantially to our work.

These include: Alice Osbourne, Bianca Patulea, Cameron Haden, Carla Black, Ed Purkis, Ellie Foreham, Flaminia Delle Cese, Héctor Tejero, Hunter Charlton, Ilaria Moretta, Jananni Puvanendran, Jeffrey Lloyd, Laura Blanco, Marion Esnault, Michael Flynn, Naintara Rana, Naomi Barker, Nneke Egbuji, Patricia Morais, Rachael Smith, Ryoko Minamoto, Tajwar Shelim, and Vilmar Luiz

Thank you as well to the professors and students who collaborated with REDRESS through a number of clinical and related human rights programmes. We would like to thank the law clinics that have provided substantial support this year, including the International Human Rights Law Clinic (IHRLC) of the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law; Victims' Rights Clinic of Queen's University Belfast Human Rights Centre in the School of Law; the University of Essex Human Rights Centre; the Geneva Academy; King's College Law Circle Internships in International and Transnational Criminal Law; the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) at the University of London; Cambridge Pro Bono Project; Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; Intervict – Tilburg University. We would also like to thank in particular Dr. Luke Moffet of Queens University Belfast; Dr. Clara Sandoval and Professor Lorna McGregor of the University of Essex; and Dr Lutz Oette (SOAS) for the ongoing collaboration.

Special thanks are also due to civil society partners and other supporters and partners throughout the world who continue to share our vision for a world without torture and for the need to achieve justice for victims. In particular, we are grateful to African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies (Sudan); African Centre for Torture Victims (Uganda); Advocacy Forum (Nepal); AFLA; African Policing Oversight Forum; Amnesty International; Amnesty International UK; Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR); Association for the Prevention of Torture; ASF; ATPDH (Chad); Alkarama; Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation; Chatham House; CICC; City of The Hague; CNDDH; Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa; the Convention Against Torture Initiative; Code Blue Campaign of AIDS- Free World; DefendDefenders; Dignity; Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (Egypt); Ensaaf; Emerging Solutions Africa; EU Genocide Network; European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights; Fair Trials; Fiacat; FIDA Uganda; Freedom from Torture (Birmingham, Manchester and Newcastle offices); Helen Bamber Foundation; HRFT (Turkey); HRMI (Lithuania); Human Rights Watch; International Commission of Jurists; ICJ-Kenya; ICTJ; Independent Medical Legal Unit; The Initiative for Strategic Litigation in Africa (ISLA); Institute for International Criminal Investigations; Institute for human rights and development in Africa (IHRDA); Institute for Security Studies; International Federation of Human Rights; International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims; International Truth and Justice Project; JUSTICE; Justice for Iran; Kenyan Human Rights Commission; Khulumani Support Group (South Africa); Kituo Cha Sheria; LFJL (Libya); Medical Justice; OMCT; OSJI; all members of the Pan-African Reparation Initiative (PARI); PILPG; Project Expedite Justice; PROMSEX (Peru); ND Burma; Refugee Law Project; Reprieve; RIS (Rights International Spain); Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA); TRIAL International; Uganda Victims' Foundation (Uganda); UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture; all members of the VRWG; and Waging Peace.

We are also grateful to Najlaa Ahmed; Reed Brody; Sarah Fulton; Mariana Goetz; Dadimos Haile; Jacqueline Moudeina; Lutz Oette; Nicole Piche; Gabriel Oosthuizen; Vilmar Luiz; Priya Gopalan; Max Marcus; Brock Chisolm; Nick Petrie; Isabelle Hassfurther; and Oliver Windridge

We would also like to warmly thank the numerous law firms, barristers, and solicitors that have supported our work over the year. In particular, special thanks to Allen & Overy; Debevoise & Plimpton; Dentons; Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer; Bindmans LLP; Leigh Day; Hickman Rose; Deighton Pierce Glynn; Bhatt Murphy; Brick Court Chambers; John Dugard SC, Tatyana Eatwell and Stephen Powell at Doughty Street Chambers; Alison Macdonald QC and Guy Vassall-Adams QC at Matrix Chambers; Shaheed Fatima QC at Blackstone Chambers; Rachel Barnes at 3 Raymond Buildings; White & Case; Eleni Meleagrou (Cyprus); Luis Felipe Viveros Montoya (Colombia); Julie Soweto; and Sterling Solicitors (Nigeria).

Structure, governance and management

The Board of Trustees confirms that the annual report and financial statements of the charity comply with current statutory requirements, the requirements of the charity's governing document and the provisions of the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The Board of Trustees is responsible, inter alia, for setting and overseeing the overall direction, policies and finances of the charity. The Director is responsible for the day-to-day management of the charity and execution of policies and practices set by the Board of Trustees. There have been no changes in the overall objectives of REDRESS since the last annual report. REDRESS plans to pursue those objectives through the activities outlined above in the forthcoming years, subject to satisfactory funding arrangements.

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

Financial Review

Financial performance

The charity had net expenditure on unrestricted funds of £111,924 for the year (2017: income of £123,553) before transfers. After transfers, together with the accumulated surplus brought forward from previous years, the charity now has an accumulated surplus on unrestricted funds of £239,336 (2017: £346,654). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2018 amounted to £216,893 (2017: £109,705), following net loss for the year of £130 (2017: loss of 235,776). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.

Income from donations decreased by 35.5% to £308,048 in 2018 compared with £477,623 in 2017. This is primarily due to the fact that the donation from Oak Foundation of £160,000 per year came to an end in 2016/17. Restricted income increased by 8.5% to £475,102 in 2018 compared to £438,050 in 2017. There was a slight decrease in training and other income in the year which reduced from £26,158 in 2017 to £20,255 in 2018. The overall decrease in income year on year is 10.1%. Expenditure overall has decreased by 28.1% from £1,178,151 in 2017 to £847,416.

The balance sheet shows that funds held at the end of the year were £130 less than at the start of the year.

The Trustees have also carefully addressed the complementarities of the charity's work with other national and international organisations to assure donors that funding contributes the maximum impact to a co-ordinated approach to the charity's overall goals.

Reserves policy

REDRESS' total reserves are £456,229 (2017: £456,359) of which £239,336 are unrestricted and £216,893 are restricted. REDRESS holds reserves for a number of reasons:

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

The Trustees calculate that REDRESS requires a range of free reserves of between £160,000 and £320,000 (3 – 6 months of operating costs) to operate. Free reserves are calculated as the total value of Unrestricted Funds less the value of Fixed Assets which are not immediately realisable for use under the Policy.

At the year-end REDRESS had free reserves of £217,029 (2017: £335,014). The current free reserves are within the target range. The Trustees consider this level to be appropriate because, over the next year, a number of grants are due for renewal with the outcome of applications currently being uncertain.

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

Principal risks, uncertainties and their management

REDRESS has a formal risk management process through which the major risks to which the organisation may be exposed are identified and assessed by likelihood and impact, culminating in a risk control document which is updated on a regular basis. All significant risks, together with current mitigation actions, are reviewed by the

Trustees. The Trustees are satisfied that systems have been developed and are in place to mitigate identified risks to an acceptable level.

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

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

The Management Committee and Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about REDRESS's ability to continue as a going concern. With respect to the next reporting period, 2018, a good fundraising application pipeline is in place and the Charity has a reasonable contingency plan in place such as reducing certain lines of expenditure if the required level of funding is not achieved. Trustees receive frequent updates and monitor the financial health of the organisation on a regular basis. The review of our financial position, reserves levels, and future plans gives Trustees confidence to guarantee the charity remains a going concern.

Statement of the Board of Trustees' Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as we are aware:

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

Events since the end of the year

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

Auditors

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

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

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

Nigel Paul Lomas
Chair of the Board of Trustees, 10 July 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF THE REDRESS TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Redress Trust for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, and related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of the charitable company's net movement in funds, including the income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 13, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF THE REDRESS TRUST

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charitable company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Messages from the Chair and Director and the Trustees' Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Messages from the Chair and Director and the Trustees' Annual Report (which incorporates the directors' report) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Messages from the Chair and Director and the Trustees' Annual Report (which incorporates the directors' report) has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Messages from the Chair and Director and the Trustees' Annual Report (which incorporates the directors' report).

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the charitable company; or
- the charitable company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made;
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF THE REDRESS TRUST

Use of our report

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

Murtaza Jessa (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of haysmacintyre, Statutory Auditors

10 Queen Street Place
London
EC4R 1AG

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31st March 2018 (incorporating the Income & Expenditure account)

		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2018	Total 2017
	N o t e	£	£	£	£
Income from					
Donations and Legacies	2	308,048	-	308,048	477,623
Investment Income		484	-	484	554
Other income		43,397	-	43,397	-
<i>Charitable activities</i>	3				
Casework		-	-	-	65,378
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation		-	239,455	239,455	64,966
Influencing National Laws and Practice		-	156,951	156,951	243,840
Promoting International Standards		-	78,696	78,696	63,866
Training and other income		20,255	-	20,255	26,158
Total Income		372,184	475,102	847,286	942,385
Expenditure on					
Raising Funds		65,203	-	65,203	27,350
<i>Charitable activities</i>	4				
Casework		46,078	41,380	87,458	45,723
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation		62,408	56,047	118,455	98,997
Influencing National Laws and Practice		186,299	155,550	341,849	707,308
Promoting International Standards		124,120	110,331	234,451	298,773
Total Expenditure		484,108	363,308	847,416	1,178,151
Net Income/expenditure	6	(111,924)	111,794	(130)	(235,766)
Transfers between funds		4,606	(4,606)	-	-
Fund balances brought forward at 1 st April 2018		346,654	109,705	456,359	692,125
Fund balances carried forward at 31st March 2018		239,336	216,893	456,229	456,359

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the statement of financial activities. All the above results are derived from continuing activities. The notes on pages 25-34 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018 Company number: 02774071

	Note	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible fixed assets	8		22,307		11,640
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9	178,995		241,226	
Cash		314,752		354,545	
Total current assets		<u>493,747</u>		<u>595,771</u>	
CREDITORS: falling due within one year	10	(59,825)		(151,052)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>433,922</u>		<u>444,719</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>456,229</u>		<u>456,359</u>
REPRESENTED BY:					
	12				
Restricted funds			216,893		105,099
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds			217,029		339,621
Designated funds			22,307		11,640
			<u>456,229</u>		<u>456,359</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 10th July 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Nigel Paul Lomas
Chair

The notes on pages 25-34 form part of these financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2018

	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by /(used in) operating activities (Note a)	(25,918)	(183,218)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest Income	484	554
Purchase of fixed assets	(14,359)	(8,774)
Purchase of investments	-	-
Net cash provided by /(used in) investing activities	(13,875)	(8,220)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	-	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	(39,793)	(191,438)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	354,545	545,983
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	314,752	354,545
Note a: Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities		
Net movement in funds for the reporting period	(130)	(235,766)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	3,692	4,404
Interest	(484)	(554)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	64,257	40,069
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(93,252)	8,629
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(25,918)	(183,218)
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	314,752	354,545
Total cash and cash equivalents	314,752	354,545

The notes on pages 25-34 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Basis of preparation

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

Going concern

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about REDRESS' ability to continue as a going concern. With respect to the next reporting period, 2019, a good fundraising application pipeline is in place and the Charity has a reasonable contingency plan in place such as reducing certain lines of expenditure if the required level of funding is not achieved. Trustees receive frequent updates and monitor the financial health of the organisation on a regular basis. The review of our financial position, reserves levels and future plans gives Trustees confidence that guarantee the charity remains a going concern.

Company status

The charity is a company limited by guarantee. The members of the company are the Board of Trustees named on page 31. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £10 per member of the charity.

Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Board of Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. Restricted funds are funds that are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donors, which have been raised by the charity for particular purposes. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements. Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

Income recognition

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

Resources expended

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

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been included under expense categories that aggregate all costs for allocation to activities. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed

to particular activities they have been allocated in proportion to direct costs incurred. The allocation of support and governance costs is analysed in note 4.

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

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

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

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

Foreign currencies

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

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

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

Employee termination benefits

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

Pension

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

Taxation

The charity is exempt from income tax and corporation tax on its charitable activities. The charity is not registered for VAT and is unable to recover VAT on its purchases. All irrecoverable VAT is included within the relevant expenditure categories.

Debtors

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

Cash at bank and in hand

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

Creditors and provisions

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

Financial instruments

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

2. DONATIONS

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2018	Total Funds 2017
	£	£	£	£
Oak Foundation	-	-	-	160,000
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	120,000	-	120,000	120,000
J Armitage Charitable Trust	36,000	-	36,000	36,000
A B Charitable Trust	10,000	-	10,000	-
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP	-	-	-	15,000
OSI Foundation	113,806	-	113,806	120,293
Other	28,242	-	28,242	26,330
	308,048	-	308,048	477,623

3. INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2018	Total Funds 2017
	£	£	£	£
<i>Casework</i>				
Peoples Postcode	-	-	-	19,962
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	-	-	18,666
Oakdale	-	-	-	750
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer	-	-	-	20,000
Allen & Overy LLP	-	-	-	5,000
Gya Williams Immigration	-	-	-	1,000
<i>Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation</i>				
Aid free foundation	-	5,899	5,899	-
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer	-	-	-	15,000
The Bromley Trust	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
MFA Netherlands	-	208,776	208,776	-
AHRC	-	750	750	-
AFLA	-	4,030	4,030	-
Commonwealth Foundation	-	-	-	29,966
<i>Influencing National Laws and Practice</i>				
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany	-	18,191	18,191	-
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	-	-	-	59,064
European Union – EIDHR	-	-	-	98,864
Pro Victimis Foundation	-	-	-	(309)
UN OPCAT	-	-	-	793
CTI	-	11,676	11,676	-
Barings Foundation	-	15,042	15,042	-
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	-	112,042	112,041	85,428
<i>Promoting International Standards</i>				
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	-	78,696	78,696	-
Matrix	-	-	-	2,000
Open Society Foundations	-	-	-	61,866
<i>Training and other income</i>	20,255	-	20,255	26,158
	20,255	475,102	495,357	464,208

4. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Direct Staff Costs	Other Costs	Apportioned Support Costs	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Raising Funds	26,292	4,559	34,352	65,203	27,350
Charitable activities					
Casework	34,751	6,630	46,077	87,458	45,723
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation	19,342	36,705	62,408	118,455	98,997
Influencing National Laws and Institutions	33,754	77,177	123,520	234,451	707,308
Promoting International Standards	34,018	134,629	173,202	341,849	298,773
Total	148,157	259,700	439,559	847,416	1,178,151

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

Cost pool	2018 £	2017 £
Staff and associated costs	308,110	253,800
Casework costs	37,672	25,454
Communications costs	3,447	1,302
Office costs	48,920	12,595
Premises costs	28,342	12,388
Governance costs-see note 5	13,068	6,784
Total	439,559	312,323

5. GOVERNANCE COSTS

Governance costs include:

	2018 £	2017 £
Audit and accountancy	9,600	6,784
Other direct costs	3,468	-
	13,068	6,784

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

Audit services costs have been charged to Charitable Activities where they are covered by Restricted grants.

6. NET INCOME/ (EXPENDITURE)

Net income/ expenditure are stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,692	4,404
Auditors remuneration		
Annual Audit services (excluding VAT)	8,000	7,690
Other Audit services (excluding VAT)	-	2,940
Operating leases	41,803	35,421
	53,495	50,455

7. PERSONNEL COSTS

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	337,457	460,372
Social security costs- Employer NIC	28,683	44,387
Pension	31,083	43,348
Temporary, contract and non-UK staff costs	75,217	76,469
Other staff costs e.g. recruitment, training, volunteers	13,780	7,143
	486,220	631,719

No employee received remuneration exceeding £60,000 in the year (2017: 1 received between £60,000 and £70,000). Key management personnel are the senior management team. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel for the year totalled £132,093 (2017: £190,937).

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

	2018	2017
Project staff	5	8
Support staff	5	5
Paid Interns	6	9
	16	22

No trustees (2017: nil) received any remuneration in respect of their role as trustees. One trustee (2016: one) claimed reimbursement of £133 for travel expenses (2017: £105 for travel expenses) during the year and no amounts were paid directly to third parties.

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Software	Office Equipment £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 st April 2017	16,686	37,321	3,401	57,408
Additions	13,710	649	-	14,359
Disposals	(9,049)	(32,249)	(630)	(41,928)
At 31 st March 2018	<u>21,347</u>	<u>5,721</u>	<u>2,771</u>	<u>29,839</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 st April 2017	9,128	34,567	2,073	45,768
Charge for the year	2,100	996	596	3,692
Disposals	(9,048)	(32,250)	(630)	(41,928)
At 31 st March 2018	<u>2,180</u>	<u>3,313</u>	<u>2,039</u>	<u>7,532</u>
Net Book Value				
At 31 st March 2018	<u>19,167</u>	<u>2,408</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>22,307</u>
At 31 st March 2017	<u>7,558</u>	<u>2,754</u>	<u>1,328</u>	<u>11,640</u>

9. DEBTORS

	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year		
Other debtors	7,021	16,483
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	22,222	4,737
Grants receivable	112,792	187,344
Prepayments	28,360	22,329
Accrued income	8,600	10,332
	<u>178,995</u>	<u>241,226</u>

10. CREDITORS

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	21,722	34,408
Accruals	16,989	21,705
Social security and other taxes	10,275	9,692
Other creditors	10,839	85,248
	<u>59,825</u>	<u>151,052</u>

11. FUND MOVEMENTS

	Balance 1 st April 2017 £	Income Resources £	Expenditure Expended £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 st March 2018 £
Restricted funds					
Casework	50,785	-	41,380	-	9,405
Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation	2,679	239,455	56,047	800	186,887
Influencing National Standards and Practice	6,866	156,951	155,550	786	9,053
Promoting International Standards and Institutions	49,375	78,696	110,331	(6,192)	11,548
Total restricted funds	109,705	475,102	363,308	(4,606)	216,893
Unrestricted funds					
Designated fund –Fixed Assets	11,640	-	3,692	14,359	22,307
General fund	335,014	372,184	480,416	(9,753)	217,029
Total unrestricted funds	346,654	372,184	484,108	4,606	239,336
Total funds	456,359	847,286	847,416	-	456,229

Restricted Funds

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

Casework

This programme supports the charity's direct work with survivors of torture based in the United Kingdom and abroad. It is supported by grants including from the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer and Peoples Postcode Trust.

Justice in the Context of Mass Victimisation

This programme supports the charity's work in conflict areas such as, Chad, Kenya and Uganda. It is supported by the Bromley Trust, and a grant from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Influencing National Standards and Institutions

This programme supports the charity's work to ensure that national laws and institutions reflect international law standards and survivors' rights. It includes the organisation's policy, advocacy and capacity building work in the United Kingdom and in a range of countries worldwide. Barings Foundation, CTI and the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office are among those that have supported this grant this year.

Promoting International Standards

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

Designated Funds

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

Transfers

Transfer of £1,586 from unrestricted to restricted reserves to cover the deficit of £800 on the Justice in Context of Mass Victimisation and £786 on Influencing National Standards and Practice programmes. Restricted funds of £6,192 were used to purchase fixed assets during the year. The value of these assets has been transferred from restricted funds to designated funds to cover the depreciation in future years.

12. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 31st March 2018	<i>Total Funds 31st March 2017</i>
	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 st March 2018 are represented by:				
Tangible fixed assets	22,307	-	22,307	11,640
Current assets	274,148	219,599	493,747	595,771
Current liabilities	(57,119)	(2,706)	(59,825)	(151,052)
	<u>239,336</u>	<u>216,893</u>	<u>456,229</u>	<u>456,359</u>

13. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the end of the period there were no capital commitments. There are no other financial commitments for which full provision has not been made in these financial statements (2017: £13,709).

14. OPERATING LEASES

Operating lease rentals of £41,079 (2017: £35,421) were paid in respect of properties and equipment held under leases in the year. At 31 March 2017, the charity had the following future minimum lease payment under non- cancellable leases.

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Up to one year	37,763	41,079	362	887
Between two to five years	-	-	-	-

15. PENSION SCHEMES

The charity operates an auto enrolment scheme in respect of its employees. Pension contributions for are paid into this scheme. As at 31 March 2018, employer contributions outstanding amount to £8,218 (2016: £12,294).

16. REDRESS TRUST (USA)

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

The Board of Directors consists of:-

Professor Michael Bazylar (USA), Chair
Stephanie Deckrosh (USA)
Professor Naomi Roht-Arriaza (USA)
Professor Dinah Shelton (USA)
Professor David Weissbrodt (USA)

17. Stichting REDRESS Nederland

Stichting REDRESS Nederland was formally established on 7 September 2016 as an independent charitable organisation under Dutch law. Given the composition of its Board which currently includes a majority of REDRESS TRUST (UK) members. The trustees of both Boards are bound by a conflict of interest policy, which sets out the principles to be applied to avoid the risk of any conflict of interest arising.

During the financial year REDRESS UK transferred £124,503 to cover salaries of staff working on UK funded projects and general running costs.

The Board is comprised of:

Paul Lomas (Chair)
Willa Maria Geertsema (Honorary Treasurer)
Rianne Letschert (Secretary)

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Donations received from Trustees as aggregate in the year were nil (2017: nil). During the year REDRESS received funding from Open Society Foundations (OSF) £113,806 (2017: 182,158). Baroness Vivien Stern (trustee) is a director of Open Society Foundations (OSF). She was not involved in the decision making process for the allocation of a grant to REDRESS, and joined REDRESS after the decision had been taken to accord grants to REDRESS.

Who's who at REDRESS

Board of Trustees

Nigel Paul Lomas (Chair)
Michael Birnbaum QC
Professor Bill Bowring
Sherman Carroll PhD, MBE (Hon.)
Willa Geertsema (Treasurer)
Leah Levin OBE
Rev. Nicholas Mercer
Baroness Vivien Stern

Staff

Carla Ferstman	Director and Company Secretary (until January 2018)
Rupert Skilbeck	Director and Company Secretary (from February 2018)
Sheilagh Cardoso	Head of Finance
Gaelle Carayon	Post Conflict Policy Advisor (left September 2017)
Beini Ye	Post Conflict Legal Advisor (left October 2017)
Kyra Hild	International Legal Advisor (left August 2017)
Judy Oder	Legal Advisor (left 2017)
Chris Esdale	Legal Advisor (from July 2017)
Charlie Loudon	Legal Advisor (from August 2017)
Josie Fathers	Advocacy Officer (from April 2017)
Letizia Paoloni	Office Manager
Eva Sanchis	Head of Communications
Kanimoly Primson	Finance Assistant (from August 2017)
Nora Bendžiūtė	Fundraising Assistant

Staff of REDRESS Nederland

Juergen Schurr	Head of REDRESS Nederland
Nader Diab	Legal Officer (left February 2018)

Auditors

haysmacintyre
10 Queen Street PI
London EC4R 1AG

Bankers

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

Patrons

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

Founder and Honorary President

Keith Carmichael

Legal Advisory Council

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