

# THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED

England & Wales · Charity number 1015787

## Details

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**Other names** REDRESS

**Status** Registered

**Legal form** Charitable company

**Company number** [02774071](#)

**Registered** 1992-12-15

**Register** [View on the Charity Commission register](#)

## Contact

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**Website** [www.redress.org](http://www.redress.org)

## Activities

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**Objects:** 3.1 The objects of the Charity are, for the public benefit, 3.1.1 to promote, throughout the world, the rehabilitation and protection of persons who are, or at any time have been, victims of torture and to assist them, and where appropriate their families, in gaining redress for their suffering; 3.1.2 to provide financial assistance to victims of torture in need, throughout the world, and legal assistance to such of them seeking redress from whatever source; 3.1.3 to seek the enforcement wherever possible of the right of the victims of torture to fair and adequate compensation; 3.1.4 to procure the abolition of torture by all lawful means including without limitation providing information and other assistance to states or governments prosecuting torturers and those who conspire with them; and 3.1.5 to further such other exclusively charitable purposes according to the law of England and Wales as the Trustees in their absolute discretion from time to time determine.

**Activities:** REDRESS is a human rights organisation that helps torture survivors obtain justice and reparation. REDRESS works with survivors to help restore their dignity and to make torturers accountable. We seek a variety of remedies, including restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition.

## Classification

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- **How:** Provides Human Resources, Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research
- **What:** Other Charitable Purposes
- **Who:** The General Public/mankind

## Geography

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- **Area of benefit:** WORLDWIDE
- Algeria
- Cambodia
- Chad
- Congo (Democratic Republic)
- France
- Ghana
- India
- Kenya
- Lithuania
- Namibia
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- Nigeria
- Peru
- South Africa
- The Gambia
- Tunisia
- Uganda
- United States
- Zimbabwe
- Throughout London

## Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-03-31	£2,373,175	£2,448,652	£1,259,275	22
2024-03-31	£1,804,054	£2,314,301	£1,334,752	24
2023-03-31	£2,728,878	£1,995,782	£1,844,999	24
2022-03-31	£1,940,598	£1,248,180	£1,111,903	19
2021-03-31	£1,088,872	£1,018,839	£419,485	10

## Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
<b>Sir Malcolm David Evans</b>	Chair	2019-07-16
Andrew Songo		2022-11-08
Ceri Thomas		2022-11-18
Evan James		2022-02-15
Gaetan Jean Verhoosel		2025-02-25
Karen Jane Thompson		2020-09-10
Kate Mackintosh		2024-11-14
Philip Hodgson		2019-07-16
Professor Helen Duffy		2019-05-13
Sara Hossain		2022-11-08
Suzannah Kirsten Crosier McIntyre		2019-07-16

**THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED**

England & Wales - Charity number 1015787

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# Accounts

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# REDRESS

Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors

The Redress Trust Limited  
**Trustees Annual Report**  
2024-25

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## INTRODUCTION

Like many in the world, the movement against torture faces an uncertain future. The rise of authoritarian governments has led to more torture of those who dissent, and forceful attempts to dismantle the global human rights architecture. The abrupt shift in state funding to military defence, most notably with the closure of US AID, has had a significant impact on the movement, with many of our national partners around the world having to abruptly scale down their activities, just as they are needed most. And yet, at the same time there have been positive developments for accountability, with the indictment of heads of state, the conviction of torturers, and a pivot towards providing reparation for survivors.

REDRESS works with 100 NGOs around the world to deliver our mission. This collaborative partnership is an effective way to support the movement, and allows us to amplify our impact. This year we were also able to enhance our financial support to those partners through our membership of the United Against Torture Consortium and the Global Initiative Against Impunity, providing additional financial partnerships to the movement.

The core mission of REDRESS is to obtain justice for survivors of torture, demonstrating that civil society can challenge impunity through a dedicated campaign on behalf of survivors. This year, REDRESS has worked with our national partners to deliver justice relating to CIA torture in Lithuania, and has promoted accountability for torture in countries including Myanmar, Cameroon, India, and Turkey, and delivered large scale projects documenting torture in Sudan, Egypt, and Belarus. By demonstrating that justice is possible, we chip away at the prevailing culture of impunity.

During the year we advanced policy work to encourage justice and reparation for torture. In the United Kingdom we pushed the new government to make good on their commitment to introduce a right to consular assistance for survivors of torture, and also encouraged them to take a global lead against torture with a consistent approach to the ban on torture in UK law and policy. We drew attention to the problem of torture in the context of hostage diplomacy, amplifying the voice of civil society on this important topic.

Survivors of torture are entitled to reparation, but this is difficult to deliver in practice. REDRESS has been exploring the practical steps that make the delivery of reparation more likely, and during the year shared this experience with our global partners. REDRESS successfully promoted the use of Magnitsky sanctions as a form of interim justice and interim reparative measures in many cases, including in Angola, Sudan, Iran, and Georgia. We continued to develop the debate on the need to repurpose fines for breaches of sanctions as reparation for survivors, generating significant interest from key stakeholders.

Torture is often used against those who dissent, and those who are different. We supported a case at the ECOWAS Court which found the Nigerian government had breached the rights of protesters at the Lekki Toll Gate protest, and drew attention to protest-related torture in countries such as Kenya, Georgia, Bangladesh, and Belarus. Our cases and projects challenged LGBTIQ+ torture in South Africa, Peru, Qatar, and sexual torture against women in Chad, Sudan, Nepal, DRC, and Uganda.

In these uncertain times the Trustees and Staff have decided to take a cautious approach to the management of the charity, to ensure that we are ready to respond to the threats that are coming. This will allow us to rise to the opportunity to respond, and raise our ambition to deliver justice for survivors of torture.

*Sir Malcolm Evans, Chair*  
*Rupert Skilbeck, Director*

## TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT

REDRESS is an international human rights organisation that delivers justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenges impunity for perpetrators, and advocates for legal and policy reforms to combat torture. Our cases respond to torture as an individual crime in domestic and international law, as a civil wrong with individual responsibility, and as a human rights violation with state responsibility. Our approach is strategic, so that as well as representing an individual we target the policy reasons that enabled the torture to take place, by building a campaign that uses policy advocacy, community participation, and communications to influence change. This report provides information on our activities and achievements from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

### 2025 Strategy

The [Articles of Association](#) (2020) define the objects and purpose of the charity which are to obtain redress through legal assistance, to provide assistance to states prosecuting torturers, and to procure the abolition of torture. The Articles of Association are also the governing document of the charity. The vision of REDRESS is a world without torture, and the mission is to deliver justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenge impunity for perpetrators, and advocate for legal and policy reforms to combat torture.

The [REDRESS 2025 Strategy](#) sets out the current priorities for the charity, with specific deliverables developed each year by the staff and the board for each of the programme areas. The Strategy identified three [primary methods](#) that REDRESS deploys to achieve impact: holistic strategic litigation against torture, policy advocacy, and communications and media. The Strategy also sets out the core values of REDRESS, which are to deliver a survivor-centred approach, to work through collaborative partnerships, and to develop expertise and foster innovation.

### Our Objectives and Results

There has been significant progress towards our strategic objectives in all five of our programme areas.

#### Justice

##### We pursue legal claims for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators

*A core element of the work of REDRESS is to bring legal claims for justice on behalf of survivors, and to promote their rights. We do this both in the United Kingdom and worldwide through the Global Initiative Against Torture.*

*Deliver Justice for Survivors of Torture through Legal Claims.* Two survivors of torture **received compensation of €110,000** ordered by the European Court of Human Rights in cases brought by REDRESS against Turkey and Lithuania. On the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the publication of the US Senate report into CIA Torture, REDRESS drew attention to ongoing impunity, with resolutions from the [Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe](#) and the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances finding that Lithuania has failed to investigate violations in relation to the case of our client **Al Hawsawi**, who is still detained in Guantanamo Bay. We pushed the United Nations to [implement a torture case](#) in **Cameroon**. We developed new cases on accountability for torture in **Iran** and **Myanmar**. A [court in India](#) cleared **Jagtar Singh Johal** of one of the nine charges against him, although he remains in custody on other charges. Following the submission of information by REDRESS, in June 2024 **SO15 officers arrested an individual** on suspicion of inciting acts of terrorism abroad, although he was later released. REDRESS filed five submissions relating to **UK entities suspected of financially supporting the Myanmar military** in its commission of international crimes to the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM). UK investigators subsequently approached the IIMM to provide further evidence on an **ongoing case related to financial crimes** and sanction violations.

*Promote accountability for torture in Critical Countries.* In June 2024, REDRESS contributed to **strengthening the capacity** of human rights defenders in Sudan, by holding a workshop in The Hague, which resulted in the development of several **strategy documents to improve accountability** with the ICC, UN Fact Finding Mission (FFM), national war crimes and sanctions units. A [submission on the root causes of impunity](#) in Sudan was made to the FFM as one of the outcomes. REDRESS **supported the UN Fact Finding Mission on Sudan**, through a [report on arbitrary detention and torture](#) with recommendations that were adopted by the FFM, and through advocacy at the UN Human Rights Council for the extension of their mandate. In May 2024, REDRESS worked with NGO partners to hold a litigation workshop, which produced a strategy and workplan for the effective documentation of human rights violations in order to facilitate **accountability for torture**. Following advocacy by REDRESS, six States echoed our recommendations to **Egypt** on the [eradication of torture](#) during the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of Egypt.

*Promote justice and reparation for survivors through Policy Advocacy.* In June 2024, REDRESS and co-leads FIDH and CICC **strengthened the rights of victims** at the ICC by reactivating the Victims' Rights Working Group, co-organising an event on the challenges of victim participation in the initial phase of proceedings. Advocacy led by REDRESS and partners has influenced the review process of the **Victim's Strategy** currently underway at the ICC, by making it more inclusive and victim centred. REDRESS encouraged the expansion in the EU of **support for victims of international crimes** by promoting briefings on reforms to the EU Victims' Rights Directive to [strengthen support for victims](#) and promote the inclusion [of all victims of international crimes](#). Following input by REDRESS, the UN Committee Against Torture recommended that **Ukraine should ensure redress for all victims of torture**, including for violations committed since 2014 on the territories that are not under the effective control of the Ukrainian government. In September 2024 REDRESS made an [intervention](#) during a side-event at the UN General Assembly on **Myanmar**, calling for accountability for corporate enablers and advocating for innovative routes to finance reparations for survivors. The UN Fact-Finding Mission on **Iran** [published](#) its second report, echoing [key recommendations](#) made by REDRESS to advance accountability for serious human rights violations, including State-level hostage-taking, including by urging States to exercise universal jurisdiction in cases involving foreign and dual nationals arbitrarily detained in Iran, and by calling for a victims' fund by identifying existing assets within national jurisdictions.

*Push the UK to take a lead against torture.* Ahead of the UK election and as a result of REDRESS' [advocacy](#), four major parties made **commitments related to consular assistance** in their proposed programmes, with Labour pledging to introduce "a new right to consular assistance in cases of human rights violations." REDRESS pushed for the introduction of this law, and our recommendations on **consular assistance** were raised in a [Parliamentary debate](#), and we [promoted the Survivor Advisory Group](#) to MPs. Following written and oral submissions by REDRESS, the **Australian senate published a report** on consular assistance relying heavily on the recommendations made by REDRESS. We also fed into a **report by the UN Special Rapporteur against Torture** on '[Hostage-taking as torture](#)', which recognised that the practice can amount to torture and endorsed our recommendation for the use of targeted Magnitsky sanctions as a tool to advance accountability and deter State level-hostage taking. In June 2024, REDRESS marked the International Day in Support Victims of Torture, and **amplified survivors' voices** in a social media campaign, where survivor advocates spoke about the need for the UK Government to prioritise torture and for the inclusion of survivors' voices in policy development on this issue. Following on our [Global Britain, Global Justice report](#), after the election we received a commitment from Baroness Helena Kennedy to propose a bill for **amendments to the ICC Act 2001** in the House of Lords.

## Reparation

We deliver remedies and reparation for survivors

*During the year, REDRESS worked to promote the practical delivery of reparation for survivors, used Magnitsky sanctions as a form of interim reparative measures, and encouraged the financing of reparation through the repurposing of fines and assets.*

*Enhance the Practice of Reparation.* As a result of a REDRESS [briefing paper](#) on the Reparations Order issued by ICC in favour of the victims of **Dominic Ongwen**, the Trust Fund for Victims incorporated elements of **survivor participation** in their [Draft Implementation Plan](#) for reparations in Uganda. We promoted the practice of reparation through the publication of a [practice note on compensation](#), and by organising two roundtables in Uganda to plan practical steps to implement the reparation order of the International Criminal Court in the *Ongwen* case. We promoted **reparation practice** through the publication of a [Practice Note on Claiming and Implementing Reparation for Survivors of Torture](#), in English, Spanish, and French, providing practical guidance on how to file reparation submissions to international and regional human rights mechanisms, along with strategies for implementing reparation decisions. REDRESS promoted **reparation for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence** by encouraging the UN CEDAW Committee to explore the challenges faced by survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in obtaining reparation, through a thematic [briefing](#) on the issue. Following REDRESS' [submission](#) to the UN Special Rapporteur against Torture, her **new report on sexual torture** presented to the UN General Assembly included some of our recommendations, including the acknowledgement of survivors as rights-holders.

*Promote sanctions as a form of interim reparation.* Following a May [Westminster Hall](#) debate at the UK House of Commons promoted by REDRESS on 'countering Iran's illicit activities in the UK', the UK Government Ministers **committed to referring banks involved in breaching UK Iran sanctions** linked to human rights violations to the UK's Financial Conduct Authority for further investigations. Following REDRESS' submissions, the US **sanctioned** a high-level Sudanese official, the EU sanctioned another Sudanese high-level official, and the UK imposed [sanctions against Isabel Dos Santos](#), sending a strong message in support of anti-corruption and **accountability in Angola**. We sought sanctions relating to [Eritrea](#). Following the submission by REDRESS of a list of 66 individuals for their involvement in serious human rights violations in Georgia against civilians and journalists following the elections of October 2024, the UK imposed Magnitsky **sanctions on six Georgian officials**. We promoted the **effectiveness of Magnitsky sanctions** through a [joint briefing](#) on recent developments in their use.

*Demonstrate that assets can be repurposed as reparation.* In September 2024, REDRESS published a **first-of-its kind report on [Financial Accountability at the International Criminal Court](#)**, which explores how the asset recovery mechanisms of the ICC can be deployed to deliver reparation to survivors of international crimes. REDRESS advocated for the UK National Crime Agency to repurpose some of the £783,827 recovered from Russian oligarch Petr Aven under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 to be **repurposed as reparation**, publishing a [briefing](#) and securing a meeting with the Home Office, as a result of which we received confirmation from the Home Secretary and Sanctions Minister that they are considering our proposal. We [called on the UK](#) to **repurpose £50 million in fines** and proceeds of confiscated assets towards reparation for survivors in Ukraine, and advocated for the UK to repurpose some of the £2.4 billion proceeds from the sale of Chelsea Football Club as reparation, while also encouraging media interest. We persuaded the UK government to explore the options for **repurposing the assets of Rifat al-Assad** for survivors in Syria.

## **Dissent**

We challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest

*REDRESS achieved tangible results to advance justice and reparation for survivors of torture related to dissent, including protesters, human rights defenders, and journalists. This work forms part of the United Against Torture Consortium.*

*Challenging Torture at Protests.* In June 2024, REDRESS and United against Torture Consortium partners delivered a **campaign at the United Nations** to raise awareness of torture used to suppress dissent, particularly during protests. We engaged various UN experts, and raised the case of Jagtar Singh Johal. Following our intervention the UN Special Rapporteur against Torture used her [annual report](#) to the General Assembly to highlight **escalating reports of torture during protests worldwide**, especially around elections, and the use of torture to quash political opposition. In July 2024, the ECOWAS Court delivered a [significant judgement](#) against Nigeria in response to a case brought by victims of the **Lekki toll gate massacre**, which REDRESS supported. Alongside the violation of the prohibition of torture, the Court found that Nigeria had violated the right to life and freedom of expression, assembly and association. As part of the United Against Torture Consortium, we called on authorities in [Kenya](#), [Bangladesh](#), and [Georgia](#) to stop police brutality and **investigate allegations of torture in the context of protests**, reaching out to key partners to offer support on documentation. REDRESS worked with the [International Accountability Platform for Belarus](#) to promote justice for the **widespread torture around the Belarus elections** by advocating for States to [join a referral](#) to the International Criminal Court, and worked with national partners to establish a **Survivor Support Group of Belarusian survivors**, to provide tools and training in managing trauma. REDRESS [intervened in the Court of Appeal](#) in Johannesburg in the first **civil claim for torture in South Africa** relating to prison protests. As part of a new project with the United Against Torture Consortium, we worked with national partners to deliver a multi-disciplinary needs assessment to support justice and accountability for the **torture that took place during the student-led protests in Bangladesh** in the summer of 2024.

## **Discrimination**

We challenge torture used against marginalised and excluded minorities

*REDRESS uses strategic litigation and policy advocacy to promote justice and reparation for those who have been tortured because of who they are, with a focus on LGBTIQ+ and sexual and gender-based torture.*

*Promote accountability for Anti-LGBTIQ+ torture.* Following threats against our client Azul Rojas Marín, allegedly by the perpetrators of the original torture against her, we conducted legal action resulting in **protection measures** being adopted by the Peruvian authorities. We encouraged the Inter-American Court to push Peru to properly implement the Azul case. Following REDRESS's support to our South African partners [Access Chapter 2](#) in submitting a **report on LGBTIQ+ killings** to the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial killings, his October report reflected some of our recommendations, including the need to adopt guidelines for investigating anti-LGBTIQ+ violence, data collection, legislative reforms and education. REDRESS took on a case relating to LGBTIQ+ torture in Qatar, and supported a partner in South Africa to pursue a case of 'corrective' rape.

*Implement Reparation for survivors of sexual and gender-based torture.* REDRESS promoted the effective implementation of reparations for sexual torture through a new [report](#), contributing to **strengthen the practice** of litigation to ensure reparation for survivors. We drew attention to the need to **implement national judgments relating** to conflict-related sexual torture in Kenya, Chad, Sudan, and DRC, and brainstormed an implementation plan for a landmark case with partners in Kenya. REDRESS supported **survivors of conflict related sexual torture** in Kenya (capacity building) and Nepal (psychosocial support). REDRESS [published a report](#) with recommendations for implementing reparations ordered in judgments for conflict-related sexual violence at the conclusion of a two-year project that strengthened the capacity of survivors and civil society to pursue the implementation of reparation in **Nepal, DRC, Kenya, Chad and Uganda**.

## **Solidarity**

We support and strengthen the movement against torture

REDRESS has supported our 100 [Solidarity Partners](#) on projects and cases challenging torture and strengthened the movement through financial partnerships and organisational support, and promoted the practice of strategic litigation as an essential tool against torture, while building a community of practice of lawyers, academics, and activists who promote reparation for torture.

*Support the movement.* REDRESS provided financial and organisational support to over 10 organisations for the delivery of projects, campaigns, litigation workshops, and casework against torture. This financial support resulted in the release of [four activists in Angola](#), and protesters in Nigeria. REDRESS made **four innovative lawyers awards** to partners in Mexico, Spain, Kenya and Malawi to promote the work of an emerging generation of anti-torture champions, and promoted the [innovative lawyers](#) awardees on social media, including [Emilija Švobaitė](#), from Lithuania, [Nina Barrouin](#), from Brazil, and [Manushika Cooray](#), from Sri Lanka. We promoted the **40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the UN Convention Against Torture** with a torture consortium multimedia campaign, '[Voices for Human Dignity](#)', which included interviews with former Special Rapporteur on Torture (and REDRESS patron), Juan Mendez, in [English](#) and [Spanish](#), and survivor-activist Sayed Alwadaei in [English](#), [Spanish](#), [French](#), and [Arabic](#).

*Promote the Practice of Strategic Litigation and Reparation.* In September 2024, REDRESS led **two litigation workshops in Mexico**, alongside national partner *Laboratorio de Litigio Estructural*, as well as torture survivors and lawyers. REDRESS **supported lawyers and survivors** from the **Ukraine** Legal Network and the **Yazidi** Legal Network to better push for accountability through workshops in the Hague. We trained 40 human rights defenders from around the world through **workshops** to better use the sanctions mechanisms. We **promoted legal practice against torture** through workshops for 60 UK immigration practitioners, for 40 human rights defenders working on freedom of religion and belief globally, and through two webinars on survivor participation. We published our [Principles on a Survivor Centred Approach](#), and produced an adaptation of our [Practice Note on Holistic Strategic Litigation against Torture in Spanish](#). We promoted a casebook on leading cases of [strategic litigation against torture](#), and promoted it with social media on cases including [Mohamed Abderrahim El Sharkawi v Egypt](#) and [Khashiyev and Akayeva v Russia](#). We connected **3,900 reparation practitioners** through our [Just Reparation bulletin](#), shared monthly with organisations and stakeholders globally, in English, Spanish, and French.

## Publications

During the year, REDRESS published a series of major reports and briefing papers to further our policy advocacy on issues relating to torture. We also published institutional reports to raise the profile of the charity, and practice documents to share with practitioners as part of our work to support the movement against torture.

*Institutional Reports.* During the year we published the [2024 Annual Review 2024](#), as well as the quarterly [REDRESS Bulletin](#).

*Major Reports.* REDRESS published eight major reports during the year. These included [Realising Reparations for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence](#) (joint report with GSF), together with a supplementary report with [Key Insights](#) from the project; the [Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review 2024](#) (joint report with TRIAL International); a report on [Financial Accountability at the ICC](#); a report on [Serious Human Rights Violations Perpetrated in the Context of mass civilian detention in Sudan](#); a report on [Thematic Briefing to CEDAW on the Challenges for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence to Realise their Right to Reparation](#); a report on [How Can Victims in Ukraine be Heard before the International Criminal Court: Guide for Survivors and Affected Communities](#) (English, Russian, Ukrainian); and a report on [Defying Justice: Egypt's Failure to Implement the African Commission's Decisions on Ending Torture](#).

*Bulletins.* We published bulletins including [Just Reparation Bulletin](#), and the [Targeted Sanctions Quarterly Update](#).

*Briefings.* REDRESS published more than 20 briefings, including [Consular Services for Cases Involving Human Rights](#) (briefing for Westminster Hall debate); [Reparations for Survivors of Human Rights Violations in Ukraine](#); [Consular Assistance in Domestic Legal Frameworks](#) (briefing); [Protecting British Nationals Taken Hostage](#) (briefing); [One Step Closer to Justice and Healing](#) (briefing); [Six Steps for the UK to Take Torture Seriously](#) (policy brief); [Repurposing the £783, 827.34 recovered from Petr Aven for Survivors of the War in Ukraine](#); [Survivor-Centred ICC Reparations for Victims of Dominic Ongwen](#); [Briefing Paper: Delivering Reparation to Ukraine from the £2.5 Billion Sale of Chelsea FC](#); [Briefing Paper: UK Law and the Torture Ban](#); [Briefing Paper: Victims' Rights at the International Criminal Court](#); [Briefing Paper: Recovering UK Assets Linked to Sanctions Violations as Reparation](#); [Fact Sheet: Tackling Systematic Torture in Egypt Through UN UPR](#); [Recovering UK Assets Linked to Sanctions Violation as Reparation](#); [What Reparations for Hissène Habré's Victims?](#); [EU Victims' Rights Directive Revision](#); (17) [Justice without Borders: Ending Impunity for International Crimes in Europe through Universal Jurisdiction](#); [The International Criminal Court and Belarus](#).

*Practice.* We published the first in a series of **casebooks**, [Casebook 1: Leading Strategic Litigation Cases Against Torture](#), highlighting case studies of strategic litigation against torture, and promoted it with blog pieces from experts on our website, including former UN SR on Torture, Juan Mendez, also a Patron of REDRESS: [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#). We also published a **Practice Note** on [Compensation for Victims of Torture](#), and a Practice Note on [Claiming and Implementing and Implementing Reparation for Survivors of Torture](#). We also published our [Principles for a Survivor Centred Approach](#), and the first [blog piece](#) in our new blog series, **Overcoming Torture**, featuring testimonies of survivors, which in this occasion featured the testimony of one of our SAG members.

### **Media coverage**

REDRESS received significant media coverage during the year from more than 40 outlets, including mentions in influential UK and international media, such as [The Guardian](#), [The Washington Post](#), and [Politico](#), the US blog site [Just Security](#) (an op-ed on the need to repurpose frozen Syrian assets in the UK for victims), and a contribution to [Compliance Clarified](#), a podcast from Thomson Reuters, where we discussed the use of sanctions and asset confiscation to redress the harm to victims of war crimes, including in Syria and Ukraine. Later in the year we featured in [The Guardian](#) and [The Middle East Eye](#), highlighting our work on consular, [BBC Radio 4's The Last Word](#) and [the Jerusalem Post](#) remembering our late patron Leah Levin, and the US blog site [Articles of War](#) (an op-ed on EU's support to Ukraine through windfall profits in the context of international law). In the autumn we were reported in two articles in the Guardian ([one on consular assistance](#) featuring two of our clients and one on [reparation for victims in Uganda](#)), and one article in INews on the [repurposing of bank assets from Bashar al-Assad](#) to victims. We received coverage through three op-ds: one in [Al Jazeera](#) marking the tenth anniversary of a congressional report on CIA torture, another one in the influential US blog [Just Security](#) on financial accountability at the ICC and one in [The Times](#) on the repurposing of Russian frozen assets for victims in Ukraine. In early 2025 we received 16 mentions in the media, including an interview on ITV's Good Morning Britain on two British couple detained in Iran, and interviews on the BBC's [Today Programme](#) and [BBC 5 Live](#) on the need to repurpose proceeds from the sale of Chelsea FC as reparations for survivors in Ukraine. REDRESS was quoted in [Middle East Eye](#) on the topic of a British citizen detained in Saudi Arabia, and in [The Independent](#), [The Standard](#) and the [Mail Online](#) on the topic of the frozen Chelsea funds. REDRESS was also quoted in [The Independent](#), the [Evening Standard](#) and [The National](#) on the Jagtar Singh Johal case.

### **Social Media**

During the year, REDRESS used social media to draw attention to our work, with 48 campaigns, which gathered more than 460,000 views, and more than 26,500 engagements. Some of the campaigns which created the most interest were:

- our joint UATC campaign to highlight the role of the Convention against Torture on **International Day in Support of Victims of Torture**,
- our joint campaign to promote **the launch of Global Initiative against Impunity**,
- our call for the UK to take torture seriously through our **Survivors Advisory Group testimonial campaign**
- Our joint UATC campaign, **Voices of Human Dignity**, which featured video interviews of survivors, experts and activists
- Our ongoing campaign with the **Survivors Advisory Group calling on the UK to take torture seriously**

### **Casework**

During the year we had 139 new case enquiries. Of these, 73 cases were rejected, of which 17 were signposted to other organisation, and 66 remained pending further discussions. We took on a case relating to the torture of a gay man in the Gulf Region, and a protester tortured by the police in Western Sahara. We made 17 substantive legal submissions, including in Ireland v UK and in cases relating to Zimbabwe, Lithuania, DRC, Peru, South Africa, Belarus, Myanmar, Georgia, Chad, and Iran. We attended court hearings in Kenya and the UK and received a decision from the ECOWAS Court in the Lekki Bridge case.

### **Our Plans for the Future**

In 2025 REDRESS will develop a new 2030 Strategy to identify our priorities and projects for 2026-2030. We are likely to continue to focus our work in existing areas, while introducing some innovations. New areas of work are likely to include the torture of journalists, and the torture of climate defenders, as well as the torture of refugees and migrants. We are likely to have a renewed focus on the question of immunities. We will also make decisions about how large REDRESS should be going forward, so that it is able to deliver the new strategy.

### **Governance and Management**

#### Governance

The charity was founded in 1992, and the [Articles of Association](#) were revised and updated in 2020.

Two new members of the Board of Trustees were appointed during the year, Kate Mackintosh (from November 2024) and Gaëtan Verhoosel KC (from February 2025)

#### Structure

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the strategic direction of the charity, and in February 2021 approved the new 2025 Strategy, with the objectives set out in it. The Trustees oversee the delivery of that strategy, and the policies and finances that support it. The Director is responsible for the day-to-day management of the charity, through the Management Committee which consists of the Director, the Head of Finance, the Head of Law, the Head of Communications, and the Head of Operations.

The trustees meet four times during the year. The trustees review the activities of the charity each quarter, and hear from different staff at each meeting, ensuring that they review each of the programmes during the course of the year. The Board of Trustees also operate through the Finance Committee and the Development Committee, which convene between Board meetings.

Trustees are recruited through a mixture of open advertisement, specialist recruitment bodies, and by direct contact. Prospective trustees are initially interviewed by the Director and the Chair, and then by a Committee, before consideration by the full board. Under the Articles of Association, Trustees serve for a three-year period which can be renewed once, i.e. a maximum of six years. There is an induction process for new Trustees which is run by the staff. This includes training in our key policies.

The Chair and one other trustee agree objectives with the Director at the beginning of each year, which are then reviewed at the end of the year. 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, together with any step increases based on performance.

The REDRESS Trust UK is also registered in New York as the Redress Trust (USA) which facilitates fundraising from US foundations. The REDRESS Trust UK also delivers projects through Stichting REDRESS Nederland, which includes one REDRESS UK trustee and two other board trustees, and a memorandum of understanding that sets out the relationship between the two organisations. Both entities enhance the global presence of REDRESS, and also create opportunities for fundraising.

### Evaluation of Impact

The Board of Trustees has approved an evaluation framework through which REDRESS assesses the impact of the activities that are carried out. This provides both quantitative and qualitative measurements for the work, against the ultimate impact of delivering justice and reparation for survivors of torture (i.e. the main goals of the Charity). The staff and management develop annual deliverables at the beginning of each year, and the Board reviews the impact that the charity has achieved annually.

### Staffing

The staffing at REDRESS remained relatively stable during the year, and we replaced some core staff who left.

As part of our organisational priorities, we were able to strengthen our human resources processes and procedures, focusing on a range of initiatives encompassing updated job descriptions, comprehensive Staff Handbook, enhancing professional development, a robust performance management framework, and updating our Wellbeing approach via a new EAP provider.

Volunteers. During the year REDRESS was supported by several Legal Fellows, recently graduated law students who did placements of six months or more, supported financially by grants from their universities or other bodies. REDRESS also had a few interns, mainly law students during the year who supported our work with legal research and project delivery. Finally, REDRESS was supported by a number of lawyers from law firms acting pro bono, primarily providing legal support.

### Statutory Requirements

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 Companies Act 2006.

### Public benefit

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the guidance of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance 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.

### Fundraising

*Fundraising Approach.* Our primary fundraising methods at REDRESS for unrestricted funding continue to be (a) trusts and foundations, (b) law firm contributions, and (c) individual donors. We receive significant project funding from foundations and government bodies. The fundraising at REDRESS is carried out by the Director and the Programme Development Manager, supported by the Head of Finance and the Head of Law. We do not undertake telephone, face-to-face, private site, or door-to-door fundraising, or use commercial participators.

*Fundraising Performance.* At the close of Financial Year 2024-25 we had secured our target for new core funding target and a proportion of our new project funding target. The impact of the USAID and FCDO cuts has meant that we have experienced a challenging funding landscape when seeking to maintain project funding, combined with reduced budgets in the UK Trusts and Foundations sector.

Under section 13 of the Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016, the Trustees are required to report on the following.

*Fundraising Standards.* The charity is registered with the Fundraising Regulator, and voluntarily adheres to the [Code of Fundraising Practice](#). We adhere carefully to donor requirements for grant compliance, including the additional rules which apply to the government funding that we receive. If funding proposals are rejected, we seek feedback in accordance with the funder's guidelines, and only reapply if there is clear justification to do so. We approach online fundraising through occasional promotion on our social media and follow GDPR guidelines when processing donations and storing supporter data. Fundraising is overseen by the Management Committee and the Development Committee of the Board of Trustees. There have been no compliance issues under the Code during the year.

*Monitoring.* A small amount of fundraising has been delivered by runners seeking sponsorship for REDRESS, who we have supported to set up online fundraising pages and provided them with draft language to encourage supporters to make contributions, ensuring that their fundraising efforts are delivered appropriately.

*Complaints.* REDRESS received no complaints relating to fundraising activities during the course of the year.

*Vulnerable donors.* REDRESS has a safeguarding policy for children and vulnerable adults, and staff receive induction training and annual training in the policy. We do not actively fundraise to individuals and our contact with the general public is by social media and email, and we only contact people for fundraising when they have given us their explicit permission, or there is clear legitimate interest to do so.

### Risk Management

The charity has robust policies and procedures in place for the identification and management of risk both for the charity as a whole and for individual projects where there are specific risks. The Board has reviewed the principal risks and uncertainties that the trustees see as facing the charity and has in place plans and strategies for managing those risks. This includes factors that are likely to affect the financial performance or position going forward. The main risks identified by the staff and trustees are:

- *Risk of Sanctions.* There is a risk that REDRESS will be subjected to sanctions by a foreign state, including the United States. The staff have developed plans to mitigate this risk.
- *Digital Security.* There is a risk of criminal or state-sponsored computer hacking. We have significant structures and procedures in place to mitigate this, which are constantly upgraded with further IT security enhancements
- *Banking.* There are many restrictions on supporting our partners financially around the world, which need to be carefully managed.

*Risk Register.* The charity maintains a risk register that sets out the primary risks that the charity faces, identifies how they should be mitigated, and creates an action plan for that mitigation. All significant risks, together with current mitigation actions, are reviewed by the Trustees twice a year. The Trustees are satisfied that systems have been developed and are in place to mitigate identified risks to an acceptable level.

*Policies.* REDRESS has a suite of 16 board approved policies on critical issues, together with a process to ensure implementation of those policies. Several board policies were revised during the year.

*Conflict of interest.* There is a Conflict of Interest policy between REDRESS UK and REDRESS Netherlands that was agreed in May 2018 and reviewed in November 2024. Under this policy there must be no instructions or action between the two NGOs which may be incompatible with the charitable objectives of the other, might infringe the applicable laws for the other, might prejudice the financial or operational stability of the other, might involve any breach of any duty of confidentiality or data protection owed by the other, or might otherwise expose the other to any form of legal liability or damage to reputation. This policy is included as a financial risk in the Risk Register, which is reviewed twice a year. Trustees are asked to declare any conflicts of interest at the beginning of each quarterly trustees meeting. No infringements of the policy have arisen.

Reference and Administrative details

Charity number:	1015787
Company number	2774071
Registered address:	Unit G01, 65 Glasshill Street, London, SE1 0QR
Auditors:	Sayer Vincent, Invicta House, 108-114 Golden Lane, London, EC1Y 0LT
Bankers:	HSBC Bank Plc, 28 Borough High Street, London SE1 1YB Unity Bank, Nine Brindley Place, Birmingham B1 2HB Royal Bank of Scotland, High Holborn Branch, London, WC1V 6PQ. CCLA, 80 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DZ

**Our Supporters**

The Trustees are very grateful for the ongoing support of the European Union, Evan Cornish Foundation, Global Survivors Fund, Joffe Trust, John Armitage Charitable Trust, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Justice Together, Lewis Family Charitable Trust, Linklaters, Oak Foundation, Open Society Foundations, Sigrid Rausing Trust, Souter Charitable Trust, the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Wellspring Foundation. This continued funding, alongside support from individual supporters, has enabled REDRESS to sustain and develop our work over this period.

REDRESS would also like to thank the interns and volunteers from many countries, who have contributed substantially to our work: Anisha Dhungana, Madison Simons, Antonio Escobar, Becky Gardner, Rosin Pillar, Behnam Youssefian, Leonor Carron-Desrosiers, Anna Spivack, Dorothea Oyetunde.

We would also like to thank the numerous law firms who have supported our work over the year, including Allen & Overy, Bowmans (South Africa), Clifford Chance, Dentons, DLA Piper, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, Gibson Dunn, Matrix Chambers, Hickman & Rose, Hogan Lovells, Doughty Street Chambers, Latham & Watkins, Leigh Day, Linklaters, Blackstone Chambers, Garden Court Chambers, Three Crowns, White & Case, Twenty Essex, Debevoise & Plimpton, Fragomen UK and Fragomen Netherlands.

## About REDRESS

### Board of Trustees

- Professor Helen Duffy
- Professor Sir Malcom Evans KCMG (Chair)
- Sara Hossain
- Phillip Hodgson
- Kate Mackintosh (from November 2024)
- Kirsten McIntyre
- Andrew Songa
- Ceri Thomas
- Karen Thompson
- Gaëtan Verhoosel KC (from February 2025)
- Evan Williams

### Staff and Consultants

- Samia Amao Fundraising Assistant (to June 2024)
- Peace Amito Programme Manager
- Sheilagh Cardosa Head of Finance
- Anoushka Canagaretna Programme Development Manager
- Jodie Chun Communications Assistant (to December 2024)
- Olivia Dehnavi Advocacy Officer
- Chris Esdaile Senior Legal Advisor
- Joss Gillespie Communications Assistant (to December 2025 in UK)
- Amelia Hunt Administrative Assistant (to January 2025)
- Holly Huxtable Legal Officer (to July 2024)
- Victoria Kerr Consultant Legal Officer (to December 2024)
- Natalia Kubesch Legal Officer
- Andrew Lane Legal Assistant (from April 2024)
- Caitlan Lloyd Legal Officer
- Natalie Lucas Legal Officer (to August 2024)
- Oliver John MacDonald Finance Assistant (from April 2025)
- Dianne Magbanua Communications and Digital Assistant
- Camila Marin Restrepo Communities Officer
- Fiona McKay Consultant Legal Advisor
- Sam Murphy Finance Assistant (to April 2025)

- Lyra Nightingale Legal Advisor (from June 2024)
- Blánaid Ní Chearnaigh Legal Officer (to May 2025)
- Letizia Paoloni Operations Manager
- Róisín Pillay Consultant Legal Advisor (to July 2024)
- Renata Politi Legal Advisor
- Eva Sanchis Head of Communications
- Grace Shepherd Administrative Assistant (from January 2025)
- Rupert Skilbeck Director and Company Secretary
- Mark Tomlinson Finance Officer
- Samina Yaqub Head of Operations

#### REDRESS Nederland Staff

- Benjie Aquino Legal Assistant (from May 2024)
- Julie Bardèche Senior Legal Advisor
- Joss Gillespie Communications Assistant (from January 2025 in NL)
- Gosia Marska Administrative & Operations Assistant (to November 2024)
- Alejandro Rodríguez Díaz Legal Officer
- Ekaterina Rosolovkaya Legal Officer
- Alejandra Vicente Head of Law

During the year REDRESS was also supported by Legal Fellows, Ana Cutts Dougherty, Amina Fahmy, Isabelle Terranova, Sana Shahzad, Jack Heron.

#### Patrons

- The Honourable Louise Arbour CC, GOQ
- Dato' Param Cumaraswamy
- Baroness Frances D'Souza
- Dr Inge Genefke MD, D.M.Sc.h.c.
- Dame Rosalyn Higgins GBE KC
- Professor Juan Méndez
- Ms Caroline Moorehead CBE
- Sir Howard Morrison KCMG KC
- Professor Manfred Nowak
- The Rt Rev Richard D Harries of Pentregarth
- Lilianne Ploumen
- John Simpson CBE

#### **Financial Review**

24-25: The charity had net income on unrestricted funds of £156,104 for the year (2024: net expenditure of £41,103) 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 £721,220 (2023: £564,037). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2025 amounted to £538,055 (2024: £770,715), following net deficit for the year of £75,447 (2024: deficit of £510,247). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.

Income from unrestricted donations increased by 23% to £864,383 in 2025 compared with £703,045 in 2024. This is partly due to securing a large grant from the Sigrid Rausing Trust during the year. Restricted income increased by 47.3% to £1,322,590 in 2025 compared to £897,891 in 2024. This is due to the timing of when grant payments are made by donors which do not coincide with the financial year. The overall increase in income year on year is 31.6%. Expenditure overall has increased by 5.8 % from £2,314,301 in 2024 to £2,448,652.

The balance sheet at the end of the financial year shows a decrease in tangible assets of £14,397 from £36,692 to £22,295. Debtors increased by £87,603 to £246,791 from the previous year's £159,188. Creditors increased from £207,447 to £210,673 on 31 March 2025. Cash available was reduced by £145,457 during the year to £1,200,862. Funds held at the end of the year were £75,477 less than at the start of the year.

#### Reserves Policy

The reserves policy ensures that the charity is financially resilient, and able to respond to new opportunities and unexpected events. It aims to:

- Ensure that the charity is financially viable and able to deliver its aims and objectives.
- Set out the level of reserves that it is appropriate for REDRESS to hold.
- Provide an explanation for the reserves that REDRESS holds.
- Support the charity's financial management and long-term sustainability.
- Inform the budget process each year, where reserves may need to be increased or decreased in line with the policy.

The Reserves Policy has two elements: (1) free reserves to meet the financial obligations of the charity, which should be between five to six months running costs, and (2) designated funds is for fixed assets (leasehold improvements and depreciation).

In February 2025 the trustees agreed a budget for 2025-26 with relevant running costs of approximately £105,000 per month, producing a range for free reserves under the policy between £525,00 and £630,000 for the financial year. The free reserves as of 31 March 2025 were £698,925 which is above the policy range.

In 2023-24 we planned to bring the reserves to the top of the range and have a designated fund for human resources and new initiatives. We transferred £65,000 from general funds to a designated fund for human resources and new initiatives at the end of 2024-2025.

#### **Going Concern Assessment**

The Management Team and Trustees have carefully considered the current financial position of the charity, and whether it has sufficient funds to operate for a period of at least one year from the date of signing the accounts. It is the opinion of the trustees that there are no concerns that the charity will not be a going concern at the date of the signature of these financial statements, based on the strong reserves of the charity, the careful budgetary and other financial controls that are in place, regular

oversight by the Finance Committee of the Board, and the strong fundraising pipeline that is in place. Specifically:

- *Reserves.* As set out above, the charity has strong reserves that are fully within the reserves policy and which provide more than five months unrestricted running costs.
- *Cashflow.* The finance team keeps careful control of the cashflow of the organisation, and monitors the future situation to see at what point confirmed cashflow falls below one month unrestricted running costs. With the improved reserves, this is generally about six months ahead, and more than a year for projected funding.
- *Budget.* Given the uncertain fundraising environment, the trustees approved a cautious budget in February 2025 that was intended to main strong levels of reserves.
- *Multi-year funding.* The charity has continued to receive several multi-year commitments for project funding, such as through the United Against Torture Consortium and the Global Initiative against Impunity, which allows for multi-year budgeting.
- *Fundraising Performance.* We have succeeded in increasing our fundraising income over the last several years, steadily increasing our unrestricted income. The fundraising targets for 2025-26 remain the same as the prior year, and so are achievable. We started the 2025-26 financial year with **69% of our core funding confirmed**, and **46% of our project funding confirmed**, a much stronger position than previous years. This leaves us with a new funding target for core funding of £250,000, which is realistic, and in line with new core income secured in previous years: FY24-25 (£423,505), FY23-24 (£215,953) and FY22-23 (£398,931). We have a new target for project funding of £750,000. Even though we secured a limited amount of funds in 24-25, we assess that this figure is still achievable, given that we secured £675,045 in FY23-24 (104% over target) and £804,262 in FY22-23 (179% over target). We have developed an effective method for projecting our income, which means that applications are risk rated at 25% (cold application), 50% (application following a discussion with the donor), or 75% (through to second stage, or where invited to apply). This has produced a reliable forecast for future income to date.
- *Fundraising Plan.* The Development Committee has reviewed a fundraising plan for 2024-25 which sets out how the income will be secured during the year, with specific financial targets for different types of income, and a plan to submit funding applications consistently through the course of the year. The project income is monitored by staff and the Committee, with key performance indicators each quarter for projected income, allowing us to monitor progress effectively.
- *Contingency.* There are elements of the budget that could be cut were it clear that we are not going to achieve our income targets, and if we do not want to only use reserves to deal with any shortfall.
- *Reporting.* Trustees receive frequent updates and monitor the financial health of the organisation on a regular basis. The Finance Committee meets four times a year. This allows the Board to intervene promptly if a financial problem is foreseen.

#### Statement of the 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
- 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.

The Annual Report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 1 October 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

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Sir Malcolm Evans  
Chair

## Independent auditor's report to the members of The Redress Trust Limited

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Redress Trust Limited (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- 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 charitable company 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.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on The Redress Trust Limited's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The trustees' annual 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 trustees' annual 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- Certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- The directors 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' annual report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### **Responsibilities of trustees**

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities set out in the trustees' annual report, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

#### Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management, which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the charity's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud;
  - The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the charity operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a material effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the charity from our professional and sector experience.
- We communicated applicable laws and regulations throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We reviewed any reports made to regulators.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**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.

Jonathan Orchard (Senior statutory auditor)  
15 October 2025  
for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor  
110 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TG

The Redress Trust Limited

Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2025 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2024 Total £
<b>Income from:</b>							
Donations and legacies	2	864,383	-	<b>864,383</b>	703,045	-	703,045
Charitable activities							
Justice	3	-	313,608	<b>313,608</b>	-	136,296	136,296
Reparation	3	-	124,607	<b>124,607</b>	-	91,295	91,295
Dissent	3	-	753,360	<b>753,360</b>	-	444,827	444,827
Discrimination	3	-	125,178	<b>125,178</b>	-	67,554	67,554
Solidarity	3	-	5,837	<b>5,837</b>	-	157,899	157,899
Investments	4	22,393	-	<b>22,393</b>	11,637	-	11,637
Donated services	5	163,809	-	<b>163,809</b>	191,501	-	191,501
<b>Total income</b>		<b>1,050,585</b>	<b>1,322,590</b>	<b>2,373,175</b>	<b>906,183</b>	<b>897,871</b>	<b>1,804,054</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>							
Raising funds	6	113,951	-	<b>113,951</b>	120,829	-	120,829
Charitable activities							
Justice	6	272,743	537,805	<b>810,548</b>	170,531	448,442	618,973
Reparation	6	115,997	125,817	<b>241,814</b>	326,762	341,421	668,183
Dissent	6	215,046	485,471	<b>700,517</b>	97,366	286,204	383,570
Discrimination	6	84,199	196,900	<b>281,099</b>	79,871	200,467	280,338
Solidarity	6	92,545	208,178	<b>300,723</b>	69,721	172,687	242,408
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>894,481</b>	<b>1,554,171</b>	<b>2,448,652</b>	<b>865,080</b>	<b>1,449,221</b>	<b>2,314,301</b>
<b>Net income / (expenditure) for the year</b>	7	156,104	(231,581)	<b>(75,477)</b>	41,103	(551,350)	(510,247)
Transfers between funds		1,079	(1,079)	-	2,305	(2,305)	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		157,183	(232,660)	<b>(75,477)</b>	43,408	(553,655)	(510,247)
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>							
Total funds brought forward		564,037	770,715	<b>1,334,752</b>	520,629	1,324,370	1,844,999
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>721,220</b>	<b>538,055</b>	<b>1,259,275</b>	<b>564,037</b>	<b>770,715</b>	<b>1,334,752</b>

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in Note 17a to the financial statements.

The Redress Trust Limited

Balance sheet

Company no. 02774071

As at 31 March 2025

	Note	£	2025 £	£	2024 £
<b>Fixed assets:</b>					
Tangible assets	13		<u>22,295</u>		<u>36,692</u>
			<b>22,295</b>		<b>36,692</b>
<b>Current assets:</b>					
Debtors	14	246,791		159,188	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,200,862</u>		<u>1,346,319</u>	
		<b>1,447,653</b>		<b>1,505,507</b>	
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(210,673)</u>		<u>(207,447)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u><b>1,236,980</b></u>		<u><b>1,298,060</b></u>
<b>Total net assets</b>			<u><u><b>1,259,275</b></u></u>		<u><u><b>1,334,752</b></u></u>
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>	16a				
Restricted income funds			538,055		770,715
Unrestricted income funds:					
Designated funds		87,295		36,692	
General funds		<u>633,925</u>		<u>527,345</u>	
Total unrestricted funds			<u><b>721,220</b></u>		<u><b>564,037</b></u>
<b>Total charity funds</b>			<u><u><b>1,259,275</b></u></u>		<u><u><b>1,334,752</b></u></u>

Approved by the trustees on 1 October 2025 and signed on their behalf by

Sir Malcolm Evans  
Chair

**The Redress Trust Limited**

**Statement of cash flows**

**For the year ended 31 March 2025**

	2025	£	2024	£
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Net income / (expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	(75,477)		(510,247)	
Depreciation charges	23,948		10,600	
Dividends, interest and rent from investments	(22,393)		(11,637)	
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(87,603)		121,042	
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	3,226		46,453	
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>(158,299)</b>		<b>(343,789)</b>	
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>				
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	22,393		11,637	
Purchase of fixed assets	(9,551)		(27,144)	
<b>Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>12,842</b>		<b>(15,507)</b>	
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year</b>	<b>(145,457)</b>		<b>(359,296)</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,346,319		1,705,616	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,200,862</b>		<b>1,346,319</b>	
<b>Analysis of cash and cash equivalents and of net debt</b>				
	At 1 April 2024	Cash flows	Other non- cash changes	At 31 March 2025
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	1,346,319	(145,457)	-	1,200,862
Overdraft facility repayable on demand	-	-	-	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,346,319</b>	<b>(145,457)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,200,862</b>

**1 Accounting policies**

**a) Statutory information**

The Redress Trust Limited is a charitable company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The registered office address is G1 65 Glasshill Street, London, SE1 0QR

**b) Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) - (Charities SORP FRS 102), The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006/Charities Act 2011.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy or note.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the trustees have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The nature of the estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Any significant estimates and judgements affecting these financial statements are detailed within the relevant accounting policy below.

**c) Public benefit entity**

The charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

The trustees do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

**d) Going concern**

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

**e) Income**

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the income have been met. Income from grants is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Income received in advance of the provision of a specified service is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met.

Gifts in kind are pro-bono support provided by law firms and fellows who work at REDRESS and are treated as donations in the period the work carried out. It is estimated at a reasonable gross value to the charity. The estimated cost of the gift is allocated to the programme of work.

**f) Fund accounting**

Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for the charitable purposes. Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular purposes.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**g) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT**

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

**h) Grants payable**

Grants payable are made to third parties in furtherance of the charity's objects. Single or multi-year grants are accounted for when either the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and the trustees have agreed to pay the grant without condition, or the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and that any condition attaching to the grant is outside of the control of the charity.

Provisions for grants are made when the intention to make a grant has been communicated to the recipient but there is uncertainty about either the timing of the grant or the amount of grant payable.

Provisions for grants are made when the intention to make a grant has been communicated to the recipient but there is uncertainty about either the timing of the grant or the amount of grant payable.

**i) Allocation of support costs**

Resources expended are allocated to the particular activity where the cost relates directly to that activity. However, the cost of overall direction and administration of each activity, comprising the salary and overhead costs of the central function, is apportioned on the following basis which are an estimate, based on staff time, of the amount attributable to each activity.

Raising funds	5%
Justice	33%
Reparation	10%
Dissent	29%
Discrimination	11%
Solidarity	12%

Governance costs are the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity. These costs are associated with constitutional and statutory requirements and include any costs associated with the strategic management of management of the charity's activities.

**j) Operating leases**

Rental charges are charged on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

**k) Tangible fixed assets**

Items of equipment are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £250. Depreciation costs are allocated to activities on the basis of the use of the related assets in those activities. Assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate their carrying value may exceed their net realisable value and value in use.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. The depreciation rates in use are as follows:

Leasehold Improvements	2 years
☐ Office equipment	3 years
☐ Software	3 years

**l) Debtors**

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

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**m) 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.

**n) 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.

**o) 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.

**p) Pensions**

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

**2 Income from donations and legacies**

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2025 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2024 Total £
Open Society Foundations	-	-	-	236,847	-	236,847
The Evan Cornish Foundation	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
J Armitage Charitable Trust	40,000	-	<b>40,000</b>	40,000	-	40,000
Joffe Charitable Trust	-	-	-	35,000	-	35,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	5,523	-	<b>5,523</b>	-	-	-
Linklaters	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
Ms Mellif James	57,500	-	<b>57,500</b>	-	-	-
The David and Ruth Lewis Family Foundation	50,000	-	<b>50,000</b>	50,000	-	50,000
The Oak Foundation	200,000	-	<b>200,000</b>	250,000	-	250,000
The Bromley Trust	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
Sigrid Rausing Trust	300,000	-	<b>300,000</b>	-	-	-
Three Crowns	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000
Wellspring	156,168	-	<b>156,168</b>	-	-	-
Other	55,192	-	<b>55,192</b>	26,198	-	26,198
	<b>864,383</b>	-	<b>864,383</b>	<b>703,045</b>	-	<b>703,045</b>

3 Income from charitable activities

	2025		2024			
	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Justice:						
EEAS	-	44,832	<b>44,832</b>	-	-	-
EU - Global Imunity Consortium	-	213,735	<b>213,735</b>	-	25,644	25,644
Justice Together	-	57,500	<b>57,500</b>	-	48,144	48,144
Souter	-	3,000	<b>3,000</b>	-	-	-
UNVFT	-	-	-	-	34,738	34,738
Zivik	-	(5,459)	<b>(5,459)</b>	-	27,770	27,770
Sub-total for Justice	-	313,608	<b>313,608</b>	-	136,296	136,296
Reparation:						
Command Structure	-	6,250	<b>6,250</b>	-	-	-
CTI -Africa Phase 2	-	-	-	-	(12,514)	(12,514)
Global Survivors Fund - Ukraine	-	-	-	-	38,218	38,218
Global Survivors Fund - Ukraine 2	-	62,465	<b>62,465</b>	-	12,335	12,335
Joseph Rowntree Trust	-	55,892	<b>55,892</b>	-	53,256	53,256
Sub-total for Reparation	-	124,607	<b>124,607</b>	-	91,295	91,295
Dissent:						
EU - United Against Torture Consortium	-	433,798	<b>433,798</b>	-	345,504	345,504
EU - UAT (Bangladesh)	-	110,602	<b>110,602</b>	-	-	-
IAPB - Phase 3	-	204,723	<b>204,723</b>	-	52,961	52,961
IAPB - USA	-	4,237	<b>4,237</b>	-	46,362	46,362
Sub-total for Dissent	-	753,360	<b>753,360</b>	-	444,827	444,827
Discrimination:						
Global Survivors Fund	-	1,605	<b>1,605</b>	-	2,554	2,554
Global Survivors Fund CSRV	-	123,573	<b>123,573</b>	-	65,000	65,000
Sub-total for Discrimination	-	125,178	<b>125,178</b>	-	67,554	67,554
Solidarity:						
Laboratorio de Litigio Estructural	-	5,837	<b>5,837</b>	-	-	-
Wellspring	-	-	-	-	157,899	157,899
Sub-total for Solidarity	-	5,837	<b>5,837</b>	-	157,899	157,899
Total income from charitable activities	-	1,322,590	<b>1,322,590</b>	-	897,871	897,871

4 Income from investments

	2025			2024		
	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Interest received	22,393	-	<b>22,393</b>	11,637	-	11,637
	<u>22,393</u>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>22,393</b></u>	<u>11,637</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,637</u>

All income from investments is unrestricted.

5 Gifts in Kind

	2025			2024		
	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Pro bono contributions from Legal Firms and Fellows	163,809	-	<b>163,809</b>	191,501	-	191,501
	<u>163,809</u>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>163,809</b></u>	<u>191,501</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>191,501</u>

6a Analysis of expenditure

	Charitable activities								2025 Total £	2024 Total £
	Raising funds £	Justice £	Reparation £	Dissent £	Discrimination £	Solidarity £	Governance costs £	Support costs £		
Staff costs (Note 8)	73,924	230,415	83,258	252,074	40,544	118,766	-	418,838	<b>1,217,819</b>	1,141,657
Project costs	13,343	199,457	35,119	122,583	54,074	57,414	-	-	<b>481,990</b>	460,433
Grants to organisations	-	141,618	17,490	139,926	113,963	44,496	-	-	<b>457,493</b>	405,252
Donated Services	<b>127</b>	<b>58,590</b>	<b>52,107</b>	<b>29,963</b>	<b>9,931</b>	<b>13,090</b>	-	-	<b>163,808</b>	191,501
Organisation Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,656	<b>9,656</b>	26,768
Office costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,186	<b>100,186</b>	71,830
Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,700	-	<b>17,700</b>	16,860
	<b>87,394</b>	<b>630,080</b>	<b>187,974</b>	<b>544,546</b>	<b>218,512</b>	<b>233,766</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>528,680</b>	<b>2,448,652</b>	<b>2,314,301</b>
Support costs	<b>25,697</b>	<b>174,622</b>	<b>52,096</b>	<b>150,918</b>	<b>60,560</b>	<b>64,787</b>	-	(528,680)	-	-
Governance costs	860	5,846	1,744	5,053	2,027	2,170	(17,700)	-	-	-
<b>Total expenditure 2025</b>	<b>113,951</b>	<b>810,548</b>	<b>241,814</b>	<b>700,517</b>	<b>281,099</b>	<b>300,723</b>	-	-	<b>2,448,652</b>	-
<b>Total expenditure 2024</b>	<b>120,829</b>	<b>618,973</b>	<b>668,183</b>	<b>383,570</b>	<b>280,338</b>	<b>242,408</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,314,301</b>

The Redress Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

6b Analysis of expenditure

	Charitable activities							Support costs	2024 Total £
	Raising funds £	Justice £	Reparation £	Dissent £	Discrimination £	Solidarity £	Governance costs £		
Staff costs (Note 8)	71,206	274,332	158,430	145,267	63,795	121,276	-	307,351	1,141,657
Project costs	25,979	103,702	139,182	81,439	80,278	29,853	-	-	460,433
Grants to organisations	-	85,489	160,225	68,846	63,226	27,466	-	-	405,252
Donated Services	-	37,278	102,377	14,791	19,519	17,536	-	-	191,501
Organisation Activities enter what	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,768	26,768
Office costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,830	71,830
Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,860	-	16,860
	<b>97,185</b>	<b>500,801</b>	<b>560,214</b>	<b>310,343</b>	<b>226,818</b>	<b>196,131</b>	<b>16,860</b>	<b>405,949</b>	<b>2,314,301</b>
Support costs	<b>22,700</b>	<b>113,460</b>	<b>103,664</b>	<b>70,307</b>	<b>51,386</b>	<b>44,432</b>	-	(405,949)	-
Governance costs	944	4,712	4,305	2,920	2,134	1,845	(16,860)	-	-
<b>Total expenditure 2024</b>	<b>120,829</b>	<b>618,973</b>	<b>668,183</b>	<b>383,570</b>	<b>280,338</b>	<b>242,408</b>	-	-	<b>2,314,301</b>

**7 Net income / (expenditure) for the year**

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2025 £	2024 £
Depreciation	23,948	10,599
Operating lease rentals payable:		
Property	36,931	59,089
Auditor's remuneration (excluding VAT):		
Audit	14,750	14,050
Other services	12,050	4,000
Foreign exchange gains or losses	-	-
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

**8**

**Analysis of staff costs, trustee remuneration and expenses, and the cost of key management personnel**

Staff costs were as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	1,010,882	955,601
Social security costs –Employer NIC	105,183	90,979
Pension	101,754	95,077
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	<u>1,217,819</u>	<u>1,141,657</u>

The following number of employees received employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs and employer's national insurance) during the year between:

	2025 No.	2024 No.
£60,000 – £69,999	2	1
£70,000 – £79,999	1	-
£80,000 – £89,999	-	-
£90,000 – £99,999	1	1
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

The total employee benefits (including pension contributions and employer's national insurance) of the key management personnel were £271,913 (2024: £211,502). The key management personnel are the senior management team, made up of the Director, Head of Finance and Head of Operations

The charity trustees were neither paid nor received any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year (2024: £nil).

One trustees claimed expenses of £28 in the year (2024: 74) nor were any amounts paid directly to third parties on their behalf (2024: nil).

**9 Staff numbers**

The average number of employees (head count based on number of staff employed) during the year was 22 (2024: 24).

Staff are split across the activities of the charity as follows	2025 No.	2024 No.
Project staff	14.0	14
Support staff	8.0	10
	<b>22.0</b>	<b>24</b>

**10a Grant making (current year)**

	Grants to institutions £	Grants to individuals £	Support costs £	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Cost</b>					
<b>Justice</b>					
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	116,572	-	34,214	150,786	56,973
MAB	-	-	-	-	16,401
SAMA	-	-	-	-	25,270
Yazidi Legal Network	17,799	-	5,224	23,023	-
Small grants	7,247	-	2,123	9,370	6,795
At the end of the year	141,618	-	41,561	183,179	105,439
<b>Reparation</b>					
Advocacy Forum	-	-	-	-	16,393
Intelligent Sanctuary Foundation	-	-	-	-	10,806
International Lawyers Project	-	-	-	-	138,090
Spotlight on Corruption	-	-	-	-	62,631
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	17,490	-	5,133	22,623	35,394
Small grants	-	-	-	-	24,839
At the end of the year	17,490	-	5,133	22,623	288,153
<b>Dissent</b>					
APRODEH	9,942	-	2,918	12,860	-
Centre for the Development of People	11,173	-	3,279	14,452	-
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	74,592	-	21,893	96,485	81,112
Small grants	30,656	13,563	12,977	57,196	3,790
At the end of the year	126,363	13,563	41,067	180,993	84,902
<b>Discrimination</b>					
Advocacy Forum	8,744	-	2,566	11,310	-
Conflict Victims Women National	10,953	-	3,215	14,168	-
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	74,611	-	21,898	96,509	78,002
Utu Wetu	12,713	-	3,731	16,444	-
Small grants	6,942	-	2,037	8,979	-
At the end of the year	113,963	-	33,447	147,410	78,002

The Redress Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

<b>Solidarity</b>					
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	44,496	-	13,059	<b>57,555</b>	33,862
At the end of the year	44,496	-	13,059	57,555	33,862
At the end of the year	443,930	13,563	134,267	591,760	590,358

Small grants include grants to partners below £20,000 in a year

10b Grant making (prior year)

	Grants to institutions £	Grants to individuals £	Support costs £	2024 £
<b>Cost</b>				
<b>Justice</b>				
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	46,184	-	10,789	<b>56,973</b>
MAB	-	13,295	3,106	<b>16,401</b>
SAMA	-	20,485	4,785	<b>25,270</b>
Small grants	5,508	-	1,287	<b>6,795</b>
At the end of the year	51,692	33,780	19,967	105,439
<b>Reparation</b>				
Advocacy Forum	13,289	-	3,104	<b>16,393</b>
Intelligent Sanctuary Foundation	8,760	-	2,046	<b>10,806</b>
International Lawyers Project	111,941	-	26,149	<b>138,090</b>
Spotlight on Corruption	50,771	-	11,860	<b>62,631</b>
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	28,692	-	6,702	<b>35,394</b>
Small grants	20,134	-	4,705	<b>24,839</b>
At the end of the year	233,587	-	54,566	288,153
<b>Dissent</b>				
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	65,752	-	15,360	<b>81,112</b>
Small grants	3,072	-	718	<b>3,790</b>
At the end of the year	68,824	-	16,078	84,902
<b>Discrimination</b>				
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	63,231	-	14,771	<b>78,002</b>
At the end of the year	63,231	-	14,771	78,002
<b>Solidarity</b>				
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	27,450	-	6,412	<b>33,862</b>
At the end of the year	27,450	-	6,412	33,862
At the end of the year	444,784	33,780	111,794	590,358

Small grants include grants to partners below £20,000 in a year

**11 Related party transactions**

There was one related party transactions to disclose for this financial year (2024: none) between REDRESS UK and Stichting REDRESS Nederland. REDRESS UK transferred £327,761 (2024 £231,309) to Stichting REDRESS Nederland to cover salaries of staff working on UK funded projects and general running costs.

Aggregate donations from related parties were nil (2024: nil)

**12 Taxation**

The charity is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

**13 Tangible fixed assets**

	Leasehold Improvements £	Office Equipment £	Fixtures &Fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At the start of the year	20,737	36,958	1,804	<b>59,499</b>
Additions in year	-	9,551	-	<b>9,551</b>
Disposals in year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	<b>20,737</b>	<b>46,509</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>69,050</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At the start of the year	2,591	18,412	1,804	<b>22,807</b>
Charge for the year	10,370	13,578	-	<b>23,948</b>
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	<b>12,961</b>	<b>31,990</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>46,755</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<b>7,776</b>	<b>14,519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,295</b>
At the start of the year	18,146	18,546	-	36,692

All of the above assets are used for charitable purposes.

**14 Debtors**

	2025 £	2024 £
Other debtors	66,211	9,751
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	60,190	3,507
Grants receivable	98,634	134,185
Prepayments	21,756	11,745
	<b>246,791</b>	<b>159,188</b>

The Redress Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade creditors	60,958	37,051
Accruals	41,184	53,659
Social security and other taxes	59,672	50,219
Other creditors	48,859	66,518
	<b>210,673</b>	<b>207,447</b>

16a Analysis of net assets between funds (current year)

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets	–	22,295	–	22,295
Current assets	767,825	65,000	614,828	1,447,653
Current liabilities	(133,900)	–	(76,773)	(210,673)
<b>Net assets at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>633,925</b>	<b>87,295</b>	<b>538,055</b>	<b>1,259,275</b>

16b Analysis of net assets between funds (prior year)

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets	–	36,692	–	36,692
Current assets	652,363	–	853,144	1,505,507
Current liabilities	(125,019)	–	(82,428)	(207,447)
<b>Net assets at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>527,344</b>	<b>36,692</b>	<b>770,716</b>	<b>1,334,752</b>

The Redress Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

17a Movements in funds (current year)

	At 1 April 2024 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2025 £
<b>Restricted funds:</b>					
Justice	238,818	313,608	(537,805)	(1,079)	13,542
Reparation	34,019	124,607	(125,817)	-	32,809
Dissent	223,697	753,360	(485,471)	-	491,586
Discrimination	71,722	125,178	(196,900)	-	-
Solidarity	202,459	5,837	(208,178)	-	118
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>770,715</b>	<b>1,322,590</b>	<b>(1,554,171)</b>	<b>(1,079)</b>	<b>538,055</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>					
Designated funds:					
Fixed Asset	36,692	-	(23,947)	74,550	87,295
<b>Total designated funds</b>	<b>36,692</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(23,947)</b>	<b>74,550</b>	<b>87,295</b>
<b>General funds</b>	<b>527,345</b>	<b>1,050,585</b>	<b>(870,534)</b>	<b>(73,471)</b>	<b>633,925</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>564,037</b>	<b>1,050,585</b>	<b>(894,481)</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>721,220</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1,334,752</b>	<b>2,373,175</b>	<b>(2,448,652)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,259,275</b>

The narrative to explain the purpose of each fund is given at the foot of the note below.

17b Movements in funds (prior year)

	At 1 April 2023 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2024 £
<b>Restricted funds:</b>					
Justice	550,964	136,296	(448,442)	-	238,818
Reparation	284,145	91,295	(341,421)	-	34,019
Dissent	66,301	444,827	(286,204)	(1,227)	223,697
Discrimination	205,713	67,554	(200,467)	(1,078)	71,722
Solidarity	217,247	157,899	(172,687)	-	202,459
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>1,324,370</b>	<b>897,871</b>	<b>(1,449,221)</b>	<b>(2,305)</b>	<b>770,715</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>					
Designated funds:					
Fixed Asset	20,147	-	(10,599)	27,144	36,692
<b>Total designated funds</b>	<b>20,147</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,599)</b>	<b>27,144</b>	<b>36,692</b>
<b>General funds</b>	<b>500,482</b>	<b>906,183</b>	<b>(854,481)</b>	<b>(24,839)</b>	<b>527,345</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>520,629</b>	<b>906,183</b>	<b>(865,080)</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>564,037</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1,844,999</b>	<b>1,804,054</b>	<b>(2,314,301)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,334,752</b>

**Purposes of 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:

**Justice.** This programme supports the charity’s direct work to pursue legal claims for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators of torture in the United Kingdom and across the world. It is supported by grants including from External Action of the European Union, Justice Together, European Union– Global Impunity Consortium, Open Society Foundation. Souter and UNVFT.

**Reparation.** This programme supports the charity’s work to deliver remedies and reparation for survivors, including through projects supported by Global Survivors Fund and Joseph Rowntree.

**Dissent.** This programme supports the charity’s work to challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest including through a project on enforced disappearance in Africa supported by the International Accountability Platform for Belarus and the European Union – United Against Torture.

**Discrimination.** This programme supports the charity’s work to challenge torture used against marginalized and excluded minorities, including through a project challenging LGBT+ torture in Africa supported by a project on conflict related sexual violence supported by the Global Survivors Fund.

**Solidarity.** This programme supports the charity’s work to support and strengthen the antitorture movement working with NGOs across the world, including a project to produce practice notes supported by Wellspring Philanthropic Fund.

**Purposes of 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 as cash.

Transfer of £8,471 from unrestricted to designated funds to cover leasehold improvements and depreciation of laptops in future years for fixed assets purchased during the year. Transfer of £1,079 from restricted funds represent spent funds.

Transfer of £65,000 from unrestricted to designated fund for human resources and new initiatives.

**18 Operating lease commitments payable as a lessee**

The charity's total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases is as follows for each of the following periods

	Property		Equipment	
	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
Less than one year	36,931	49,241	–	–
One to five years	–	36,931	–	–
	<b>36,931</b>	<b>86,172</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

**19 Legal status of the charity**

The charity is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to £1.

## **20. 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 2025, employer contributions outstanding amount to £32,578 (2024 £23,723).

## **21. Redress Trust (USA)**

The Redress Trust Limited was incorporated as a Not-for-Profit Corporation in the State of New York on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1995, (Number 13-4028661). The Internal Revenue Service determined on 22<sup>nd</sup> 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).

## **22. 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 one REDRESS TRUST (UK), 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 £327,761 (2024 £231,309) to cover salaries of staff working on UK funded projects and general running costs. The Board is comprised of:

- Paul Lomas (Chair to December 2024)
- Professor Sir Malcom Evans KCMG (from January 2025)
- Willa Geertsema (Honorary Treasurer)
- Rianne Letschert (Secretary)

## **23. Related Party Transactions**

Donations received from Trustees as aggregate in the year were £0 (2024 £). There are no other related party transactions except those disclosed in note 11.

**THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED**

England & Wales - Charity number 1015787

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# Accounts

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# REDRESS

Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors

The Redress Trust Limited  
**Trustees Annual Report**  
2023-24

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## INTRODUCTION

In March this year our founder and honorary president Keith Carmichael died in London at the age of 90. We will long remember Keith for his determination not only to hold his own torturers to account, but also to prevent others from enduring the same abuses he suffered. Throughout his struggle for justice, Keith acted on behalf of countless victims of torture. He made a difference, and we are honoured to continue his mission.

Sadly in May this year we also lost Leah Levin at the age of 98, who was a founding trustee of REDRESS and a leading figure for many decades in the international human rights movement. Leah was a trustee for 25 years, and said that REDRESS had 'captured her heart'. We acknowledge the immense contribution that Keith and Leah, as founders of the organisation, have made over the years.

This report sets out the achievements of REDRESS from April 2023 to March 2024. During the year the charity has consolidated its recent growth, allowing REDRESS to deliver its 2025 Strategy.

REDRESS has focused on developing and promoting a survivor centred approach to its work, through the development of a Survivor Advisory Group that has produced a manifesto for legal reform in the United Kingdom, by creating principles for promoting a survivor centred approach, and publishing practice notes on how such an approach works for delivering reparation and in the context of documentation of international crimes. Through these very concrete activities, REDRESS has been able to move beyond theory and promote the practice of survivor participation and empowerment.

In the United Kingdom REDRESS has developed a series of legal policy campaigns relating to key issues such as the repurposing of assets to provide reparation for victims of the war in Ukraine, the more effective prosecution of perpetrators of torture in the UK, the appropriate response to the continued problem of hostage diplomacy, and the need to ensure the needs of survivors are recognised and paramount. Through this work REDRESS has been able to promote concrete ways which would enable the UK to respond seriously to torture.

Across the globe REDRESS has been active in a number of key initiatives, including drawing attention to the problem of torture in Egypt, encouraging accountability for atrocities committed in Sudan, and demonstrating that judicial reparation can be effectively implemented through the concerted efforts of civil society. REDRESS has continued to draw attention to the problem of discriminatory torture, and the frequent use of torture in the context of protest, proposing policy solutions to reduce the repetition of such forms of torture in the future.

In all of its work, REDRESS works with our Solidarity Partners around the world, national NGOs with crucial expertise relating to torture. During the year REDRESS also joined the United Against Torture Consortium and the Global Initiative Against Impunity, allowing for a long-term co-ordinated response to both torture and the continued need to promote accountability.

These initiatives, together with the stable financial position of the charity, will allow us to focus our next strategy in ways which focus even more on achieving impact and delivering justice and reparation for survivors.

*Sir Malcolm Evans, Chair*

*Rupert Skilbeck, Director*

## TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT

REDRESS is an international human rights organisation that delivers justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenges impunity for perpetrators, and advocates for legal and policy reforms to combat torture. Our cases respond to torture as an individual crime in domestic and international law, as a civil wrong with individual responsibility, and as a human rights violation with state responsibility. Our approach is strategic, so that as well as representing an individual we target the policy reasons that enabled the torture to take place, by building a campaign that uses policy advocacy, community participation, and communications to influence change. This report provides information on our activities from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

### 2025 Strategy

The [Articles of Association](#) (2020) define the objects and purpose of the charity which are to obtain redress through legal assistance, to provide assistance to states prosecuting torturers, and to procure the abolition of torture. The Articles of Association are also the governing document of the charity. The vision of REDRESS is a world without torture, and the mission is to deliver justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenge impunity for perpetrators, and advocate for legal and policy reforms to combat torture.

The [REDRESS 2025 Strategy](#) sets out the current priorities for the charity, with specific deliverables developed each year by the staff and the board for each of the programme areas. The Strategy identified three [primary methods](#) that REDRESS deploys to achieve impact: holistic strategic litigation against torture, policy advocacy, and communications and media. The Strategy also sets out the core values of REDRESS, which are to deliver a survivor-centred approach, to work through collaborative partnerships, and to develop expertise and foster innovation.

### Our Objectives and Results

There has been significant progress towards our strategic objectives in all five of our programme areas.

#### Justice

The goal of this programme is to pursue justice for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators. In the United Kingdom we achieve this by bringing strategic litigation relating to the UK, and by delivering survivor-centred policy advocacy for reform. We achieve this internationally through strategic litigation on behalf of individual survivors, and through projects to promote accountability in particular countries where torture is widespread.

*Survivor Centred Policy Advocacy.* During the year REDRESS was able to advocate for legal reform in many different policy areas relating to the ban on torture in the UK. Following consultations with a core group of survivors for over a year, REDRESS and the survivor advocates developed a **Survivor Advisory Group**, which will oversee and co-create the UK Anti-Torture Coalition, which is composed of ten anti-torture and human rights organisations based in the UK. In April 2023 REDRESS published a [briefing paper](#) on **the prohibition of torture as a UK priority** for our survivor-led advocacy in the UK. In April the UK Parliament Foreign Affairs Committee [published a report](#) on **hostage diplomacy** that contained several recommendations promoted by REDRESS to promote consular support for those subjected to torture. In June 2023 we held two workshops on international human rights law frameworks and accountability mechanisms for survivors and practitioners to build knowledge as we **develop our survivor-led advocacy campaign**. In June we produced a [briefing note](#) and a submission to the [Joint Committee on Human Rights](#) explaining why the **Illegal Immigration Bill** violates the UN Convention against Torture, and participated in policy advocacy with other NGOs to key parliamentarians and deployed social media to promote our position. In October 2023 a Private Members Bill was proposed in Parliament to implement some of the recommendations proposed in the report issued in October 2023 by REDRESS and the Clooney Foundation: **Global Britain, Global Justice: Strengthening**

**Accountability for International Crimes in England and Wales.** The report outlines the legal constraints, practical challenges, and lack of political will that has led to the under-utilisation of universal jurisdiction in the UK. In January 2024, we published a [briefing](#) outlining the case for introducing a legal **right to consular assistance** for British nationals detained abroad, setting out a series of principles to help shape this legal right. As the Safety of Rwanda (Asylum and Immigration) Bill proceeded through Parliament, REDRESS [briefed](#) parliamentarians on consistent reports of **torture being used in Rwanda** by both the military and the police.

*Strategic Litigation.* In May 2023 the UK Investigatory Powers Tribunal decided to [open an investigation](#) into the alleged **collusion of the UK intelligence services** in the CIA torture of Mustafa al-Hawsawi, a REDRESS client currently detained in Guantanamo Bay. In January 2024, the [European Court of Human Rights found that Lithuania had violated the rights](#) of Al-Hawsawi, who was held in a **US secret detention facility** in its territory, for its complicity in his unlawful rendition, detention, and torture. The **High Court of South Africa** decided in favour of five torture victims in the [first case to apply the South African Torture Act](#), reflecting many of the standards included in REDRESS' Third Party Intervention in the case. In September 2023 the Museum of Memory and Human Rights in Chile [created](#) a permanent archive in their [collection dedicated to the fight for justice of our client](#), Don **Leopoldo Garcia Lucero** and his family. In October 2023, the European Court of Human Rights issued a judgment finding that **Turkey failed to investigate the torture** suffered by our client, Mustafa Avcioglu, in May 2003, and awarding him €10,000 in compensation.

*Sudan.* We published a [landmark report](#) on evidence of **international crimes committed in Sudan** since the start of the current armed conflict, and briefed States on the findings of the report in the margins of the UN Human Rights Council, advocating with other NGOs for an independent investigative mechanism on Sudan, which was subsequently adopted through a resolution [establishing a fact-finding mission on Sudan](#). Following the **outbreak of civil war in Sudan** in April, REDRESS has worked with our national partners to document and draw attention to the human rights violations taking place and to call for [justice and accountability](#), and also to [call for targeted sanctions](#) against specific individuals responsible for the violations, some of whom were [subsequently sanctioned](#) by the United States. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights drew attention to torture when it issued **judgments in two cases against Sudan**, finding the State responsible for the arbitrary arrest, detention, and torture of two human rights defenders in the case of [Medani and Eissa](#), and for failing to investigate the torture, including sexual violence, of a student protester in the case of [Safia Issa](#), finding for the first time that sexual violence amounts to gender discrimination. Following an evidence dossier submitted by REDRESS to the EU recommending the deployment of targeted sanctions against 16 individuals and five entities in Sudan engaged in international crimes, **the EU designated four entities recommended by REDRESS.**

## Reparation

The goal of this programme is to deliver remedies and reparation for survivors. We do this through ensuring international standards for reparation through strategic litigation and policy advocacy, by promoting human rights sanctions as a form of interim reparative measure, and by encouraging financial accountability to pay for reparations.

*International Standards.* In May 2023 the **Ljubljana-Hague Convention** was [adopted](#) to provide for international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of international crimes, enabling States to cooperate more effectively in the investigation and prosecution of such crimes. REDRESS successfully advocated for the inclusion of **stronger provisions on victims' rights** and asset recovery in the treaty. The treaty was signed by 33 States on 15 February 2024, with REDRESS participating in the [formal launch event](#) of the Treaty where many participants recognised the role of the organisation. On 28 February 2024, the ICC delivered its largest [reparation order](#) to date in the case against **Dominic Ongwen**. The decision was influenced by the collaborative efforts of a coalition of 10 Ugandan and

international organisations, including REDRESS, who had submitted an *amicus* brief in 2021 advocating for survivor-centred reparations. The ICC’s order adopted several standards from our arguments.

*Magnitsky Sanctions.* The UK Government issued targeted sanctions to respond to urgent human rights crises, including in Sudan and Iran. Designations included several **Sudanese and Russian targets which have been recommended for sanctions by REDRESS** and its partners for their involvement in serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. They also reflected broader recommendations from REDRESS on using sanctions to target gender-based and conflict-related sexual violence and enhance coordination with international partners. Sanctions against Sudanese individuals and entities were also announced by the **US Government**, following recommendations by REDRESS. On 8 December 2023, to mark the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, **the UK announced 46 new sanction designations** against individuals and entities involved in human trafficking, forced labour and torture in Southeast Asia. The designations reflected [recommendations](#) made by REDRESS to recognise a wider range of human rights abuses in sanctions packages. Following evidence submitted in November 2023 by REDRESS to the Governor of Anguilla in respect of suspected breaches of UK sanctions related to human rights violations in Myanmar, the Governor **instructed law enforcement to investigate the case**. REDRESS also published a [new framework](#) for assessing the impact of sanctions in commemoration of Magnitsky Month in November. In February 2024, REDRESS was invited to give [evidence](#) to the European Parliament Sub-Committee on Human Rights on the [multilateralisation](#) and [impact](#) of **EU and UK sanctions** following the publication of our two reports on these issues.

*Financial Accountability for Reparation.* In June 2023 REDRESS, acting as part of an alliance of Equatorial Guinean and international organisations, published a [briefing](#) that proposes **avenues to repatriate frozen assets** for the benefit of Equatorial Guineans in a way that helps combat corruption, while empowering victims through participating in the design of reparations and disbursement of funds to their rightful recipients: the citizens of Equatorial Guinea. In a [blog](#) we discuss the relevance of the recommendations proposed in the briefing. In September, REDRESS held a workshop in Poland as part of the World for Ukraine Summit on ‘**Financing Reparations for Ukraine**’, bringing together for the first time key international and Ukrainian stakeholders to identify proposals for asset recovery for reparation. On 14 December 2023, REDRESS and the Global Survivors Fund published [The Delivery of Reparation for Ukraine](#), which provides, for the first time, an overview of the **reparation avenues being explored in Ukraine**, in particular for CRSV survivors, with conclusions and recommendations for relevant stakeholders. REDRESS submitted [evidence](#) in November 2023 to the inquiry of the House of Lords European Affairs Committee, and published a [Briefing](#) identifying legal and policy reforms that the UK Government should implement **to ensure the confiscation and repurposing of profits derived from international crimes to repair victims**. Following that, on 5 December, the UK Foreign Secretary [said for the first time](#) that **Russian frozen assets should be repurposed to support Ukraine**. On 24 January 2024, REDRESS published a [new briefing](#), identifying legal and policy reforms that the UK Government should implement to ensure the **confiscation and repurposing of profits** derived from violations of human rights and international humanitarian law to repair victims. During the year we continued to advocate for the release of the sale proceeds of **Chelsea Football Club** to survivors in Ukraine, issuing a [joint letter](#) in February 2024 together with over 60 signatories (including a coalition of over 30 Ukrainian CSOs) to the UK Prime Minister on the issue.

## Dissent

The goal of this programme is to challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest. We deliver this through specific projects focusing on such torture in particular countries, and through strategic litigation on behalf of individual survivors.

On 26 June 2023 REDRESS [launched](#) the **United Against Torture Consortium** together with our partners APT, FIACAT, IRCT, OMCT, and OMEGA, through which we will focus on torture related to dissent.

*Belarus.* REDRESS is part of the International Accountability Platform for Belarus, documenting the widespread torture that took place during the last election, and supporting human rights advocates. In April 2023, REDRESS and our partners in Belarus [called for the immediate release](#) of **Nasta Lojka**, a human rights defender detained since October 2022 and subjected to torture who is being prosecuted on politically motivated incitement and other charges that carry a maximum 12 years in prison. REDRESS held a series of consultations to inform the development of a survivor-centred approach guide for civil society documentation of international crimes, which will be published as a practice note. Together with the **Advisory Council of the Belarus Platform**, we produced [a brief](#) to highlight the difficulties of exhausting domestic remedies in Belarus before taking a case to the UN Human Rights Committee, as part of our accountability efforts. REDRESS made submissions to UN bodies [highlighting](#) the prevalence of **short-term enforced disappearances** and the risk of torture and ill-treatment for victims, as well as the necessary safeguards for enforced disappearances in the context of migration. One of the submissions informed the [first General Comment](#) by the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances.

*Egypt* In October 2023, REDRESS published a **ground-breaking report**, [Torture in Egypt: A Crime Against Humanity](#), concluding that the Egyptian authorities' use of torture is so widespread and systematic as to amount to a crime against humanity. The conclusions of the report were partly reflected in the UN Committee Against Torture's observations on Egypt, issued in November 2023. REDRESS made a similar submission to the UN Human Rights Committee, which also recognised in its observations the systematic use of torture in Egypt. REDRESS participated in the Roads to Accountability conference organised by Dignity, which provided a platform for Egyptian NGOs, REDRESS and other international stakeholders to identify accountability priorities and discuss strategies for collective advocacy.

### **Discrimination**

The goal of this programme is to challenge torture used against marginalised and excluded minorities. We do this through policy advocacy and strategic litigation directed towards conflict-related sexual violence and LGBTQIA+ torture.

*Sexual and Gender Based Violence.* In May 2023 we [published a report](#) on **reparations for conflict-related sexual violence in Chad**, which will form part of our advocacy to implement the reparations ordered by the Extraordinary African Chambers in the Hissene Habré case. Following a REDRESS workshop in Kenya with NGOs, survivors, practitioners, and national institutions, focused on the implementation of reparation for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence during and following election periods, participants developed a survivor-centred **strategy to implement the reparation orders** in the landmark [COVAW case](#). In March 2024 REDRESS and partners in Nepal delivered a workshop to develop a strategy for **implementing four decisions** by the UN Human Rights Committee that awarded reparation to survivors of CRSV. The workshop included participation from survivors' organisations, governmental institutions (including the Office of the Prime Minister, Parliament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health), provincial representatives, and civil society organisations.

*LGBTQIA+ Torture.* In June 2023, REDRESS drew attention to the need to [effectively investigate discriminatory torture against LGBTIQ+ persons](#) with a [legal briefing](#) that sets out the relevant international standards and [a promotional video](#) to increase reach of the message and recommendations in the briefing. Following a third-party intervention by REDRESS and other NGOs in the case of Maksim Lapunov, in September 2023 the European Court of Human Rights [issued a decision](#) finding Russia responsible for holding Mr Lapunov *incommunicado* and torturing him in custody because of **discrimination based on his sexual orientation**.

### **Solidarity**

The goal of this programme is to support and strengthen the anti-torture movement. We do this by building our Solidarity Partnerships around the world, by sharing expertise, and through financial partnerships.

*Solidarity Partners.* REDRESS accompanied partners from Sudan and Ukraine during the **ICC-NGO roundtables** that took place in the Hague in June 2023. REDRESS facilitated partners to meet with representatives from the Office of the Public Counsel for Victims, and The Trust Fund for Victims, and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On 22 June, REDRESS facilitated a meeting between the ICC Trust Fund for Victims, and the Office of Public Counsel for Victims to explore new challenges and opportunities on victims' rights at the ICC.

*Promoting Strategic Litigation.* In March 2023, we **launched two practice notes:** "[Reparation for Torture Survivors](#)" and "[A Survivor-Centred Approach to Seeking Reparation for Torture](#)". They were widely disseminated and positively received by practitioners globally. We hosted a **webinar on regional survivor-centred practices**, featuring insights from survivors and practitioners from various regions. We launched the **Just Reparation newsletter**, which is a monthly update with news and views, which went to 500 recipients with a 45% open rate.

*Financial Partnerships.* As part of REDRESS' participation in the United Against Torture Consortium, REDRESS started a process to provide financial support that will allow national partners to **strengthen their legal and litigation work against torture in the context of dissent and discrimination**. In March 2024, REDRESS launched the [Innovative Lawyers Awards](#) to support and empower emerging anti-torture champions worldwide. From January to March, REDRESS considered **applications for funding** related to casework, litigation workshops, and strategic litigation campaigns.

## Publications

REDRESS publishes critical legal and policy research on key issues relating to justice and reparation for torture. During the year REDRESS published four major reports, a series of institutional publications including an impact report, several briefing papers on key policy issues, and two new practice notes, as well as bulletins relating to sanctions and reparation.

### Major reports

- [Ruining a Country, Devastating its People – Accountability for Serious Violations of International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in Sudan since 15 April 2023](#)
- [Torture in Egypt: A Crime Against Humanity](#)
- [Global Britain, Global Justice: Strengthening Accountability for International Crimes in England and Wales](#)
- [Evaluating Targeted Sanctions: A Flexible Framework for Impact Analysis](#)

### Institutional Reports

- [30 Years of Impact: Celebrating the Work of REDRESS](#)
- [A World Without Torture](#)
- [Annual Review 2023](#)

### Briefing papers

- [Briefing paper on the Illegal Immigration Bill](#)
- [Briefing paper: Systemic Issues that Prevent the Exhaustion of Local Remedies in Belarus](#)
- [Briefing paper: The UK Should Support Innovative Solutions for Financing Reparations](#)

- [Torture in Rwanda: Briefing on the Safety of Rwanda \(Asylum and Immigration\) Bill](#)
- [Briefing Paper: The Delivery of Reparation for Ukraine](#)
- [Victims' and Survivors' Rights in a Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Humanity](#) (briefing)
- [Delivering Reparations to Ukraine From the £2.5 Billion Sale of Chelsea FC](#) (briefing)
- [Protecting British Nationals Abroad from Human Rights Violations – Principles for a legal right to consular assistance](#) (briefing)
- [Innovative Avenues to Finance Reparation in the UK](#) (briefing)

#### Practice Notes

- [Survivor-Centred Approach to Reparation](#) (practice note)
- [Reparation for Torture Survivors](#) (practice note)

#### **Our Plans for the Future**

In early 2025 REDRESS will develop a new 2030 Strategy to identify our priorities and projects for 2025-2030. We are likely to continue to focus our work in existing areas, while introducing some innovations. We will also make decisions about how large REDRESS should be going forward, so that it is able to deliver the new strategy.

#### **Governance and Management**

##### Governance

The charity was founded in 1992, and the [Articles of Association](#) were revised and updated in 2020.

Having served as Chair for six years, Paul Lomas retired as Chair of the Board of Trustees in May 2023, and was replaced by Professor Sir Malcolm Evans, KCMG.

Yemsach Hailemariam resigned from the Board of Trustees in December 2023.

##### Structure

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the strategic direction of the charity, and in February 2021 approved the new 2025 Strategy, with the objectives set out in it. The Trustees oversee the delivery of that strategy, and the policies and finances that support it. The Director is responsible for the day-to-day management of the charity, through the Management Committee which consists of the Director, the Head of Finance, the Head of Law, the Head of Communications, and the Head of Operations.

The trustees meet four times during the year. The trustees review the activities of the charity each quarter, and hear from different staff at each meeting, ensuring that they review each of the programmes during the course of the year. The Board of Trustees operates through Committees which convene between Board meetings: the Finance Committee, the Development Committee, and the Risk Committee, which reviews policies. There is also Nominations Committee that recruits new members to join the Board.

Trustees are recruited through a mixture of open advertisement, specialist recruitment bodies, and by direct contact. Prospective trustees are initially interviewed by the Director and the Chair, and then by the Nominations Committee, before consideration by the full board. Under the Articles of Association Trustees serve for a three-year period which can be renewed once, i.e. a maximum of six years. There is an induction process for new Trustees which is run by the staff. This includes training in our key policies.

The Chair and one other trustee agree objectives with the Director at the beginning of each year, which are then reviewed at the end of the year. 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, together with any step increases based on performance.

The REDRESS Trust UK is also registered in New York as the Redress Trust (USA) which facilitates fundraising from US foundations. The REDRESS Trust UK also delivers projects through Stichting REDRESS Nederland, which has a separate board of trustees, and a memorandum of understanding that sets out the relationship between the two organisations. Both entities enhance the global presence of REDRESS, and also create opportunities for fundraising. REDRESS works with a number of partner NGOs around the world, most notably the Victims Rights Working Group of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, the Pan African Reparations Initiative, and the United Against Torture Consortium.

### Evaluation of Impact

The Board of Trustees has approved an evaluation framework through which REDRESS assesses the impact of the activities that are carried out. This provides both quantitative and qualitative measurements for the work, against the ultimate impact of delivering justice and reparation for survivors of torture (i.e. the main aims of the Charity). The staff and management develop annual deliverables at the beginning of each year, and the Board reviews the impact that the charity has achieved annually.

### Staffing

The staff of REDRESS was steady during the course of the year, having achieved the staff growth that had been agreed with by Board of Trustees in July 2019.

During the course of the year we replaced some staff who left REDRESS. In January 2024 we recruited a Head of Operations who is able to lead many aspects of the work of REDRESS, also freeing up time of the Director. We recruited two new Legal Assistants for two years to support our work. We enhanced our communications work with the recruitment of an additional communications assistant.

*Volunteers.* During the year REDRESS was supported by several Legal Fellows, recently graduated law students who did placements of six months or more, supported financially by grants from their universities or other bodies. REDRESS also had a number of interns during the year who supported our work with legal research and project delivery, mainly law students, but also students in other areas such as media and communications. Finally, REDRESS was supported by a number of lawyers from law firms acting *pro bono*, primarily providing legal support.

### Statutory Requirements

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 Companies Act 2006.

### Public benefit

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the guidance of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance 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.

### Fundraising

*Fundraising Approach.* Our primary fundraising methods at REDRESS for unrestricted funding are (a) trusts and foundations, (b) law firm contributions, and (c) individual donors. We receive significant project funding from foundations and government bodies. The fundraising at REDRESS is carried out by employees: the Director, the Programme Development Manager, and the Fundraising Assistant, supported by the Head of Finance and the Head of Law. We do not undertake telephone, face-to-face, private site, or door-to-door fundraising, or use commercial participators.

*Fundraising Performance.* The income secured from fundraising activities for the financial year significantly exceeded the funds that were spent on those fundraising activities. Similarly, the net return for the following financial year will also significantly exceed the funds spent. The Development Committee of the Board agrees annual objectives for our main three sources of unrestricted funding, and also for restricted funding.

Under section 13 of the Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016, the Trustees are required to report on the following.

*Fundraising Standards.* The charity has chosen to register with the Fundraising Regulator, and voluntarily adheres to the [Code of Fundraising Practice](#). We adhere carefully to donor requirements for grant compliance, including the additional rules which apply to the government funding that we receive. If funding proposals are rejected, we seek feedback in accordance with the funder's guidelines, and only reapply if there is clear justification to do so. We approach online fundraising through occasional promotion on our social media and follow GDPR guidelines when processing donations and storing supporter data. When facilitating marathon runners to fundraise for us we use online fundraising platforms that are registered with the Fundraising Regulator. Fundraising is overseen by the Management Committee and the Development Committee of the Board of Trustees. There have been no compliance issues under the Code during the year.

*Monitoring.* A small amount of fundraising has been delivered by runners seeking sponsorship for REDRESS, who we have supported to set up online fundraising pages and provided them with draft language to encourage supporters to make contributions, ensuring that their fundraising efforts are delivered appropriately.

*Complaints.* REDRESS received no complaints relating to fundraising activities during the course of the year.

*Vulnerable donors.* REDRESS has a safeguarding policy for children and vulnerable adults, and staff receive induction training and annual training in the policy. We do not actively fundraise to individuals and our contact with the general public is by social media and email, and we only contact people for fundraising when they have given us their explicit permission, or there is clear legitimate interest to do so.

### Risk Management

The charity has robust policies and procedures in place for the identification and management of risk both for the charity as a whole and for individual projects where there are specific risks. The Board has reviewed the principal risks and uncertainties that the trustees see as facing the charity and has in place plans and strategies for managing those risks. This includes factors that are likely to affect the financial performance or position going forward. The main risks identified by the staff and trustees are:

- *Sanctions.* There is a risk that REDRESS will be subjected to sanctions by a hostile state. The staff have developed plans to mitigate this risk.
- *Hacking.* There is a risk of criminal or state-sponsored computer hacking. We have significant structures and procedures in place to mitigate this, which need to be constantly upgraded.

- *Breach of GDPR.* REDRESS has large amounts of data which need to be carefully managed to avoid intervention from the relevant authorities.
- *Banking.* There are many restrictions on supporting our partners financially around the world, which need to be carefully managed.

*Risk Register.* The charity maintains a risk register that sets out the primary risks that the charity faces, identifies how they should be mitigated, and creates an action plan for that mitigation. All significant risks, together with current mitigation actions, are reviewed by the Trustees twice a year. The Trustees are satisfied that systems have been developed and are in place to mitigate identified risks to an acceptable level.

*Policies.* REDRESS has a suite of 16 board approved policies on critical issues, together with a process to ensure implementation of those policies. Several board policies were revised during the year.

*Conflict of interest.* There is a Conflict of Interest policy between REDRESS UK and REDRESS Netherlands that was agreed in May 2018 and revised in November 2021. Under this policy there must be no instructions or action between the two NGOs which may be incompatible with the charitable objectives of the other, might infringe the applicable laws for the other, might prejudice the financial or operational stability of the other, might involve any breach of any duty of confidentiality or data protection owed by the other, or might otherwise expose the other to any form of legal liability or damage to reputation. This policy is included as a financial risk in the Risk Register, which is reviewed twice a year. Trustees are asked to declare any conflicts of interest at the beginning of each quarterly trustees meeting. No infringements of the policy have arisen.

#### Reference and Administrative details

Charity number:	1015787
Company number	2774071
Registered address:	Unit G01, 65 Glasshill Street, London, SE1 0QR
Auditors:	Sayer Vincent, Invicta House, 108-114 Golden Lane, London, EC1Y 0LT
Bankers:	HSBC Bank Plc, 28 Borough High Street, London SE1 1YB Unity Bank, Nine Brindleyplace, Birmingham B1 2HB Royal Bank of Scotland, High Holborn Branch, London, WC1V 6PQ. CCLA, 80 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DZ

#### **Our Supporters**

The Trustees are very grateful for the ongoing support of the donors set out at page 29 of the accounts, whose continued funding has enabled REDRESS to sustain and grow our work over this period.

REDRESS would also like to thank the interns and volunteers from many countries, who have contributed substantially to our work: Wendy Boucrot, Becky Gardner Balkissa Maiga, Twanda Muchehiwa, Maruf Saeed, Naoual Sahel.

We would also like to thank the numerous law firms who have supported our work over the year, including Allen & Overy, Bowmans (South Africa), Clifford Chance, Dentons, DLA Piper, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, Gibson Dunn, Matrix Chambers, Hickman & Rose, Hogan Lovells, Doughty Street Chambers, Latham & Watkins, Leigh Day, Linklaters, Blackstone Chambers, Garden Court Chambers, Three Crowns, White & Case, Twenty Essex and Debevoise & Plimpton.

## About REDRESS

### Board of Trustees

- Nigel Paul Lomas (Chair) (to May 2023)
- Professor Helen Duffy
- Professor Sir Malcom Evans KCMG (Chair from May 2023)
- Yemsach Hailemariam (to December 2023)
- Sara Hossain
- Phillip Hodgson
- Kirsten McIntyre
- Andrew Songa
- Ceri Thomas
- Karen Thompson
- Evan Williams

### Staff and Consultants

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| • Samia Amao            | Fundraising Assistant                          |
| • Peace Amito           | Programme Manager                              |
| • Leanna Burnard        | Legal Officer (to July 2023)                   |
| • Sheilagh Cardoso      | Head of Finance                                |
| • Anoushka Canagaretna  | Programme Development Manager                  |
| • Lucia Coerman         | Legal Officer (to September 2023)              |
| • Chris Esdaile         | Legal Advisor                                  |
| • Joss Gillespie        | Communications Assistant (from September 2023) |
| • Amelia Hunt           | Administrative Assistant (from January 2024)   |
| • Holly Huxtable        | Legal Officer                                  |
| • Victoria Kerr         | Consultant Legal Officer                       |
| • Natalia Kubesch       | Legal Officer                                  |
| • Caitlan Lloyd         | Legal Officer                                  |
| • Natalie Lucas         | Legal Officer                                  |
| • Dianne Magbanua       | Communications and Digital Assistant           |
| • Camila Marin Restrepo | Communities Officer                            |
| • Fiona McKay           | Consultant Legal Advisor (from October 2023)   |
| • Sam Murphy            | Finance Assistant                              |
| • Letizia Paoloni       | Operations Manager                             |
| • Róisín Pillay         | Consultant Legal Advisor (from October 2023)   |

- Renata Politi Legal Officer
- Lo Riches Policy and Advocacy Officer (to August 2023)
- Eva Sanchis Head of Communications
- Anna Sayko Legal Assistant (to December 2023)
- Rupert Skilbeck Director and Company Secretary
- Olena Tkachova Legal Assistant (to January 2024)
- Lillie Toon Administrative & Networks Assistant (to November 2023)
- Mark Tomlinson Finance Officer
- Samina Yaqub Head of Operations (from January 2024)

#### REDRESS Nederland Staff

- Julie Bardèche Legal Advisor
- Gosia Marska Administrative & Operations Assistant
- Alejandro Rodríguez Díaz Legal Officer
- Ekaterina Rosolovkaya Legal Assistant
- Alejandra Vicente Head of Law

During the year REDRESS was also supported by Legal Fellows Alice Chan, Ana Cutts Dougherty, Amina Fahmy, Mira Naseer, Jacob Palmer, Surbhi Sachdeva, Isabelle Terranova, Emily Truluck and David Zuther.

#### Patrons

- The Honourable Louise Arbour CC, GOQ
- Dato' Param Cumaraswamy
- Baroness Frances D'Souza
- Dr Inge Genefke MD, D.M.Sc.h.c.
- Dame Rosalyn Higgins GBE KC
- Dr Leah Levin (Died May 2024)
- Professor Juan Méndez
- Ms Caroline Moorehead CBE
- Sir Howard Morrison KCMG KC
- Professor Manfred Nowak
- The Rt Rev Richard D Harries of Pentregarth
- Lilianne Ploumen
- John Simpson CBE

#### Founder and Honorary President

- Keith Carmichael (Died March 2024)

## Financial Review

### Financial performance

23-24: The charity had net income on unrestricted funds of £41,103 for the year (2022: net expenditure of £189,960) 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 £564,037 (2023: £520,629). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2024 amounted to £770,715 (2023: £1,324,370), following net deficit for the year of £553,655 (2022: surplus of £539,404). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.

Income from unrestricted donations increased by 14% to £703,045 in 2024 compared with £618,330 in 2023. This is partly due to securing a large grant from the Oak Foundation during the year. Restricted income decreased by 51.7% to £897,871 in 2024 compared to £1,858,360 in 2023. This is due to the timing of when grant payments are made by donors which do not coincide with the financial year. The overall decrease in income year on year is 33.9%. Expenditure overall has increased by 15.9 % from £1,995,782 in 2023 to £2,314,301.

The balance sheet at the end of the financial year shows an increase in tangible assets of £16,545 from £20,147 to £36,692. Debtors decreased by £121,042 to £159,188 from the previous year's £280,230. Creditors increased from £160,994 to £207,447 on 31 March 2024. Cash available was reduced by £359,297 during the year to £1,346,319. Funds held at the end of the year were £510,247 less than at the start of the year.

### Reserves Policy

The reserves policy ensures that the charity is financially resilient, and able to respond to new opportunities and unexpected events. It aims to:

- Ensure that the charity is financially viable and able to deliver its aims and objectives.
- Set out the level of reserves that it is appropriate for REDRESS to hold.
- Provide an explanation for the reserves that REDRESS holds.
- Support the charity's financial management and long-term sustainability.
- Inform the budget process each year, where reserves may need to be increased or decreased in line with the policy.

The Reserves Policy has two elements: (1) free reserves to meet the financial obligations of the charity, which should be between five to six months running costs, and (2) designated funds to fulfil unpredictable financial obligations relating to human resources and new initiatives.

In February 2024 the trustees agreed a budget for 2024-2025 with relevant running costs of approximately £88,000 per month, producing a range for free reserves under the policy between £475,00 and £580,000 for the financial year. The free reserves as of 31 March 2024 were £527,345, which is within the policy range.

For 2024-25 we will plan a small surplus to bring the free reserves to the top of the range, together with a £60,000 designated fund for human resources and new initiatives.

### **Going Concern Assessment**

The Management Team and Trustees have carefully considered the current financial position of the charity, and whether it has sufficient funds to operate for a period of at least one year from the date of signing the accounts. It is the opinion of the trustees that there are no concerns that the charity will not be a going concern at the date of the signature of these financial statements, based on the strong reserves of the charity, the careful budgetary and other financial controls that are in place, regular

oversight by the Finance Committee of the Board, and the strong fundraising pipeline that is in place. Specifically:

- *Reserves.* As set out above, the charity has strong reserves that are fully within the reserves policy and which provide more than five months unrestricted running costs.
- *Cashflow.* The finance team keeps careful control of the cashflow of the organisation, and monitors the future situation to see at what point confirmed cashflow falls below one month unrestricted running costs. With the improved reserves, this is generally about six months ahead, and more than a year for projected funding.
- *Budget.* The trustees approved a budget in February 2024 that was ambitious but achievable. For the last several years, we have managed to exceed our budget projections, allowing us to grow our reserves. We also have begun to secure multi-year funding, for example, through the United Against Torture Consortium, which will allow us to develop a multi-year budget.
- *Fundraising Performance.* We have succeeded in increasing our fundraising income over the last several years, steadily increasing our unrestricted income. The fundraising targets for 2024-25 remain the same as the prior year, and so are achievable. We have developed an effective method for projecting our income, which means that applications are risk rated at 25% (cold application), 50% (application following a discussion with the donor), or 75% (through to second stage, or where invited to apply). This has produced a reliable forecast for future income to date.
- *Multi-year funding.* The charity has continued to receive several multi-year commitments for project funding, which allows for multi-year budgeting.
- *Fundraising Plan.* The Development Committee has reviewed a fundraising plan for 2024-25 which sets out how the income will be secured during the year, with specific financial targets for different types of income, and a plan to submit funding applications consistently through the course of the year. The project income is monitored by staff and the Committee, to build it to more than 100% of the target income.
- *Contingency.* There are elements of the budget that could be cut were it clear that we are not going to achieve our income targets, and if we do not want to only use reserves to deal with any shortfall.
- *Reporting.* Trustees receive frequent updates and monitor the financial health of the organisation on a regular basis. The Finance Committee meets four times a year. This allows the Board to intervene promptly if a financial problem is foreseen.

#### Statement of the 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
- 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.

The Annual Report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Sir Malcolm Evans  
Chair

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of The Redress Trust Limited**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of The Redress Trust Limited (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- 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 charitable company 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.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on The Redress Trust Limited's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **Other Information**

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The trustees' annual 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 trustees' annual 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- Certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- The directors 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' annual report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### **Responsibilities of trustees**

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities set out in the trustees' annual report, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

### **Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities**

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management, which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the charity's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud;
  - The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the charity operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a material effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the charity from our professional and sector experience.
- We communicated applicable laws and regulations throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We reviewed any reports made to regulators.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**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.

Jonathan Orchard (Senior statutory auditor)  
13 December 2024  
for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor  
110 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TG

## **20. 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 2024, employer contributions outstanding amount to £23,723 (2023 £15,890).

## **21. Redress Trust (USA)**

The Redress Trust Limited was incorporated as a Not-for-Profit Corporation in the State of New York on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1995, (Number 13-4028661). The Internal Revenue Service determined on 22<sup>nd</sup> 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).

## **22. 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 £262,883 (2022 £135,132) 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)

## **23. Related Party Transactions**

Donations received from Trustees as aggregate in the year were £0 (2022 £). There are no other related party transactions except those disclosed in note 11.

The Redress Trust Limited

Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2024 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2023 Total £
<b>Income from:</b>							
Donations and legacies	2	703,045	-	<b>703,045</b>	618,330	-	618,330
Charitable activities							
Justice	3	-	136,296	<b>136,296</b>	-	574,467	574,467
Reparation	3	-	91,295	<b>91,295</b>	-	577,119	577,119
Dissent	3	-	444,827	<b>444,827</b>	-	125,383	125,383
Discrimination	3	-	67,554	<b>67,554</b>	-	321,759	321,759
Solidarity	3	-	157,899	<b>157,899</b>	-	259,632	259,632
Investments	4	11,637	-	<b>11,637</b>	3,978	-	3,978
Donated services	5	191,501	-	<b>191,501</b>	248,210	-	248,210
<b>Total income</b>		<b>906,183</b>	<b>897,871</b>	<b>1,804,054</b>	<b>870,518</b>	<b>1,858,360</b>	<b>2,728,878</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>							
Raising funds	6	120,829	-	<b>120,829</b>	95,179	-	95,179
Charitable activities							
Justice	6	170,531	448,442	<b>618,973</b>	132,670	389,728	522,398
Reparation	6	326,762	341,421	<b>668,183</b>	243,374	512,661	756,035
Dissent	6	97,366	286,204	<b>383,570</b>	61,437	141,878	203,315
Discrimination	6	79,871	200,467	<b>280,338</b>	100,405	162,447	262,852
Solidarity	6	69,721	172,687	<b>242,408</b>	47,493	108,510	156,003
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>865,080</b>	<b>1,449,221</b>	<b>2,314,301</b>	<b>680,558</b>	<b>1,315,224</b>	<b>1,995,782</b>
<b>Net income / (expenditure) for the year</b>	7	<b>41,103</b>	<b>(551,350)</b>	<b>(510,247)</b>	<b>189,960</b>	<b>543,136</b>	<b>733,096</b>
Transfers between funds		2,305	(2,305)	-	3,732	(3,732)	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>43,408</b>	<b>(553,655)</b>	<b>(510,247)</b>	<b>193,692</b>	<b>539,404</b>	<b>733,096</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>							
Total funds brought forward		520,629	1,324,370	<b>1,844,999</b>	326,937	784,966	1,111,903
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>564,037</b>	<b>770,715</b>	<b>1,334,752</b>	<b>520,629</b>	<b>1,324,370</b>	<b>1,844,999</b>

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in Note 17a to the financial statements.

The Redress Trust Limited

Balance sheet

Company no. 02774071

As at 31 March 2024

	Note	£	2024 £	£	2023 £
<b>Fixed assets:</b>					
Tangible assets	13		<u>36,692</u>		<u>20,147</u>
			<b>36,692</b>		<b>20,147</b>
<b>Current assets:</b>					
Debtors	14	159,188		280,230	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,346,319</u>		<u>1,705,616</u>	
		<b>1,505,507</b>		<b>1,985,846</b>	
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(207,447)</u>		<u>(160,994)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u><b>1,298,060</b></u>		<u><b>1,824,852</b></u>
<b>Total net assets</b>			<u><u><b>1,334,752</b></u></u>		<u><u><b>1,844,999</b></u></u>
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>					
Restricted income funds	16a		770,715		1,324,370
Unrestricted income funds:					
Designated funds		36,692		20,147	
General funds		<u>527,345</u>		<u>500,482</u>	
Total unrestricted funds			<u><b>564,037</b></u>		<u><b>520,629</b></u>
<b>Total charity funds</b>			<u><u><b>1,334,752</b></u></u>		<u><u><b>1,844,999</b></u></u>

Approved by the trustees on 23 July 2024 and signed on their behalf by

Sir Malcolm Evans  
Chair

The Redress Trust Limited

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	2024		2023	
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Net income / (expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	(510,247)		733,096	
Depreciation charges	10,600		6,417	
Dividends, interest and rent from investments	(11,637)		(3,978)	
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	121,042		(80,250)	
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	46,453		(33,258)	
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>(343,789)</b>		<b>622,027</b>	
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>				
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	11,637		3,978	
Purchase of fixed assets	(27,144)		(15,236)	
<b>Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(15,507)</b>		<b>(11,258)</b>	
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year</b>	<b>(359,296)</b>		<b>610,769</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,705,616		1,094,847	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,346,320</b>		<b>1,705,616</b>	
<b>Analysis of cash and cash equivalents and of net debt</b>				
	At 1 April 2023	Cash flows	Other non- cash changes	At 31 March 2024
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	1,705,616	(359,297)	-	1,346,319
Overdraft facility repayable on demand	-	-	-	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,705,616</b>	<b>(359,297)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,346,319</b>

**1 Accounting policies**

**a) Statutory information**

The Redress Trust Limited is a charitable company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The Redress Trust Limited is an unincorporated charity registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

The registered office address is G1 65 Glasshill Street, London, SE1 0QR

**b) Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) - (Charities SORP FRS 102), The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006/Charities Act 2011.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy or note.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the trustees have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The nature of the estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Any significant estimates and judgements affecting these financial statements are detailed within the relevant accounting policy below.

**c) Public benefit entity**

The charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

The trustees do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

**d) Going concern**

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

**e) Income**

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the income have been met. Income from grants is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Income received in advance of the provision of a specified service is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met.

Gifts in kind are pro-bono support provided by law firms and fellows who work at REDRESS and are treated as donations in the period the work is carried out. It is estimated at a reasonable gross value to the charity. The estimated cost of the gift is allocated to the programme of work.

**f) Fund accounting**

Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for the charitable purposes. Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular purposes.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**g) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT**

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

**h) Grants payable**

Grants payable are made to third parties in furtherance of the charity's objects. Single or multi-year grants are accounted for when either the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and the trustees have agreed to pay the grant without condition, or the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and that any condition attaching to the grant is outside of the control of the charity.

Provisions for grants are made when the intention to make a grant has been communicated to the recipient but there is uncertainty about either the timing of the grant or the amount of grant payable.

Provisions for grants are made when the intention to make a grant has been communicated to the recipient but there is uncertainty about either the timing of the grant or the amount of grant payable.

**i) Allocation of support costs**

Resources expended are allocated to the particular activity where the cost relates directly to that activity. However, the cost of overall direction and administration of each activity, comprising the salary and overhead costs of the central function, is apportioned on the following basis which are an estimate, based on staff time, of the amount attributable to each activity.

☐ Raising funds	5%
☐ Justice	28%
☐ Reparation	26%
☐ Dissent	17%
☐ Discrimination	13%
☐ Solidarity	11%

Governance costs are the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity. These costs are associated with constitutional and statutory requirements and include any costs associated with the strategic management of management of the charity's activities.

**j) Operating leases**

Rental charges are charged on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

**k) Tangible fixed assets**

Items of equipment are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £250. Depreciation costs are allocated to activities on the basis of the use of the related assets in those activities. Assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate their carrying value may exceed their net realisable value and value in use.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. The depreciation rates in use are as follows:

☐ Leasehold Improvements	2 years
☐ Office equipment	4 years
☐ Software	4 years

**l) Debtors**

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

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**m) 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.

**n) 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.

**o) 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.

**p) Pensions**

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

**2 Income from donations and legacies**

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2024 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2023 Total £
Open Society Foundations	236,847	-	<b>236,847</b>	161,976	-	161,976
Allen & Overy	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
The Evan Cornish Foundation	10,000	-	<b>10,000</b>	-	-	-
Freedom from Torture	-	-	-	4,590	-	4,590
J Armitage Charitable Trust	40,000	-	<b>40,000</b>	40,000	-	40,000
Joffe Charitable Trust	35,000	-	<b>35,000</b>	30,000	-	30,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	-	-	8,939	-	8,939
Linklaters	20,000	-	<b>20,000</b>	20,000	-	20,000
The Bay & Paul Foundation	-	-	-	247,737	-	247,737
The David and Ruth Lewis Family Foundation	50,000	-	<b>50,000</b>	-	-	-
The Oak Foundation	250,000	-	<b>250,000</b>	-	-	-
The Bromley Trust	20,000	-	<b>20,000</b>	20,000	-	20,000
Three Crowns	15,000	-	<b>15,000</b>	-	-	-
Victoria Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	26,198	-	<b>26,198</b>	80,088	-	80,088
	<b>703,045</b>	-	<b>703,045</b>	<b>618,330</b>	-	<b>618,330</b>

**3 Income from charitable activities**

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2024 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2023 Total £
Justice:						
EEAS	-	-	-	-	274,226	274,226
EU - Global Imunity Consortium	-	25,644	<b>25,644</b>	-	-	-
Justice Together	-	48,144	<b>48,144</b>	-	43,656	43,656
Open Society Foundation (Mena)	-	-	-	-	210,666	210,666
UNVFT	-	34,738	<b>34,738</b>	-	37,553	37,553
Zivik	-	27,770	<b>27,770</b>	-	8,366	8,366
Sub-total for Justice	-	136,296	<b>136,296</b>	-	574,467	574,467
Reparation:						
Oak Foundation	-	-	-	-	93,750	93,750
CTI -Africa Phase 2	-	(12,514)	<b>(12,514)</b>	-	65,508	65,508
Global Survivors Fund - Ukraine	-	38,218	<b>38,218</b>	-	56,000	56,000
Global Survivors Fund - Ukraine 2	-	12,335	<b>12,335</b>	-	-	-
Joseph Rowntree Trust	-	53,256	<b>53,256</b>	-	49,444	49,444
The Foundation to Promote Open	-	-	-	-	312,417	312,417
Sub-total for Reparation	-	91,295	<b>91,295</b>	-	577,119	577,119
Dissent:						
EU - United Against Torture Consortium	-	345,504	<b>345,504</b>	-	-	-
IAPB - Phase 2	-	-	-	-	125,383	125,383
IAPB - Phase 3	-	52,961	<b>52,961</b>	-	-	-
IAPB - USA	-	46,362	<b>46,362</b>	-	-	-
Sub-total for Dissent	-	444,827	<b>444,827</b>	-	125,383	125,383
Discrimination:						
Allen & Overy	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Global Survivors Fund	-	2,554	<b>2,554</b>	-	-	-
Global Survivors Fund CSRV	-	65,000	<b>65,000</b>	-	271,759	271,759
Sub-total for Discrimination	-	67,554	<b>67,554</b>	-	321,759	321,759
Solidarity:						
Wellspring	-	157,899	<b>157,899</b>	-	259,632	259,632
Sub-total for Solidarity	-	157,899	<b>157,899</b>	-	259,632	259,632
Total income from charitable activities	-	897,871	<b>897,871</b>	-	1,858,360	1,858,360

**4 Income from investments**

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	<b>2024 Total £</b>	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	<b>2023 Total £</b>
Interest received	11,637	-	<b>11,637</b>	3,978	-	3,978
	<u>11,637</u>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>11,637</b></u>	<u>3,978</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,978</u>

All income from investments is unrestricted.

**5 Gifts in Kind**

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	<b>2024 Total £</b>	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	<b>2023 Total £</b>
Pro bono contributions from Legal Firms and Fellows	191,501	-	<b>191,501</b>	248,210	-	248,210
	<u>191,501</u>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>191,501</b></u>	<u>248,210</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>248,210</u>

6a Analysis of expenditure

	Charitable activities								2024 Total £	2023 Total £
	Raising funds £	Justice £	Reparation £	Dissent £	Discrimination £	Solidarity £	Governance costs £	Support costs £		
Staff costs (Note 8)	71,206	274,332	158,430	145,267	63,795	121,276	-	307,351	<b>1,141,657</b>	996,398
Project costs	25,979	103,702	139,182	81,439	80,278	29,853	-	-	<b>460,433</b>	644,291
Grants to organisations	-	85,489	160,225	68,846	63,226	27,466	-	-	<b>405,252</b>	246,302
Donated Services	-	37,278	102,377	14,791	19,519	17,536	-	-	<b>191,501</b>	68,452
Organisation core activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,768	<b>26,768</b>	4,618
Office costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,830	<b>71,830</b>	20,001
Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,860	-	<b>16,860</b>	15,720
	<b>97,185</b>	<b>500,801</b>	<b>560,214</b>	<b>310,343</b>	<b>226,818</b>	<b>196,131</b>	<b>16,860</b>	<b>405,949</b>	<b>2,314,301</b>	<b>1,995,782</b>
Support costs	<b>22,700</b>	<b>113,460</b>	<b>103,664</b>	<b>70,307</b>	<b>51,386</b>	<b>44,432</b>	-	(405,949)	-	-
Governance costs	944	4,712	4,305	2,920	2,134	1,845	(16,860)	-	-	-
<b>Total expenditure 2024</b>	<b>120,829</b>	<b>618,973</b>	<b>668,183</b>	<b>383,570</b>	<b>280,338</b>	<b>242,408</b>	-	-	<b>2,314,301</b>	<b>0</b>
Total expenditure 2023	<b>95,179</b>	<b>522,398</b>	<b>756,035</b>	<b>203,315</b>	<b>262,852</b>	<b>156,003</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,995,782</b>

The Redress Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

6b Analysis of expenditure (prior year)

	Charitable activities								2023 Total £
	Raising funds £	Justice £	Reparation £	Dissent £	Discrimination £	Solidarity £	Governance costs £	Support costs £	
Staff costs (Note 8)	65,479	193,513	293,746	67,112	62,157	67,125	-	247,266	<b>996,398</b>
Other cost	12,720	196,215	218,915	74,766	100,290	41,385	-	-	<b>644,291</b>
Professional services	-	39,471	108,494	25,165	53,511	19,661	-	-	<b>246,302</b>
Direct activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,452	<b>68,452</b>
Communications costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,618	<b>4,618</b>
Office costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,817	<b>13,817</b>
Premises costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,184	<b>6,184</b>
Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,720	-	<b>15,720</b>
	<b>78,199</b>	<b>429,199</b>	<b>621,155</b>	<b>167,043</b>	<b>215,958</b>	<b>128,171</b>	<b>15,720</b>	<b>340,337</b>	<b>1,995,782</b>
Support costs	<b>16,230</b>	<b>89,084</b>	<b>128,925</b>	<b>34,671</b>	<b>44,824</b>	<b>26,603</b>		(340,337)	-
Governance costs	750	4,115	5,955	1,601	2,070	1,229	(15,720)	-	-
<b>Total expenditure 2023</b>	<b>95,179</b>	<b>522,398</b>	<b>756,035</b>	<b>203,315</b>	<b>262,852</b>	<b>156,003</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,995,782</b>

# The Redress Trust Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### 7 Net income / (expenditure) for the year

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2024	2023
	£	£
Depreciation	10,599	6,417
Operating lease rentals payable:		
Property	59,089	19,275
Auditor's remuneration (excluding VAT):		
Audit	14,050	13,100
Other services	-	-
Foreign exchange gains or losses	-	-

### 8 Analysis of staff costs, trustee remuneration and expenses, and the cost of key management personnel

Staff costs were as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and salaries	955,601	828,752
Social security costs –Employer NIC	90,979	86,141
Pension	95,077	81,506
	<b>1,141,657</b>	<b>996,399</b>

The following number of employees received employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs and employer's national insurance) during the year between:

	2024	2023
	No.	No.
£60,000 – £69,999	1	-
£70,000 – £79,999	-	-
£80,000 – £89,999	-	1
£90,000 – £99,999	1	-

The total employee benefits (including pension contributions and employer's national insurance) of the key management personnel were £211,502 (2023: £175,719). The key management personnel are the senior management team, made up of the Director, Head of Finance and Head of Operations

The charity trustees were neither paid nor received any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year (2023: £nil).

One trustees claimed expenses of £74 in the year (2023: nil) nor were any amounts paid directly to third parties on their behalf (2023: nil).

# The Redress Trust Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### 9 Staff numbers

The average number of employees (head count based on number of staff employed) during the year was 24 (2023: 24).

Staff are split across the activities of the charity as follows

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Project staff	14.0	14
Support staff	10.0	8
	24.0	22.0

### 10a Grant making (current year)

	Grants to institutions £	Grants to individuals £	Support costs £	2024 £	2023 £
<b>Cost</b>					
<b>Justice</b>					
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	46,184	-	10,789	56,973	
MAB	-	13,295	3,106	16,401	
SAMA	-	20,485	4,785	25,270	
Small grants	5,508	-	1,287	6,795	
At the end of the year	51,692	33,780	19,967	105,439	-
<b>Reparation</b>					
Advocacy Forum	13,289	-	3,104	16,393	
Intelligent Sanctuary Foundation	8,760	-	2,046	10,806	
International Lawyers Project	111,941	-	26,149	138,090	
Spotlight on Corruption	50,771	-	11,860	62,631	
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	28,692	-	6,702	35,394	
Small grants	20,134	-	4,705	24,839	
At the end of the year	233,587	-	54,566	288,153	-
<b>Dissent</b>					
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	65,752	-	15,360	81,112	
Small grants	3,072	-	718	3,790	
At the end of the year	68,824	-	16,078	84,902	-
<b>Discrimination</b>					
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	63,231	-	14,771	78,002	
At the end of the year	63,231	-	14,771	78,002	-
<b>Solidarity</b>					
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	27,450	-	6,412	33,862	
At the end of the year	27,450	-	6,412	33,862	-
At the end of the year	444,784	33,780	111,794	590,358	-

Small grants include grants to partners below £20,000 in a year

The Redress Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

10b Grant making (prior year)

	Grants to institutions £	Grants to individuals £	Support costs £	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Cost</b>					
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	130,208	18,429	18,429	<b>167,066</b>	171,549
International Lawyers Project	100,612	–	20,881	<b>121,493</b>	48,486
Spotlight on Corruption	21,012	–	4,361	<b>25,373</b>	–
Lawyers for Justice Libya	–	–	–	–	88,107
Mena Rights	–	–	–	–	86,450
Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights	–	–	–	–	54,969
Small grants	75,791		21,171	<b>96,962</b>	65,694
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At the end of the year	327,623	18,429	64,842	410,894	515,255
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Small grants include grants to partners below £20,000 in a year

# The Redress Trust Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

### 11 Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions to disclose for this financial year (2023: none).

Aggregate donations from related parties were nil (2023: nil)

### 12 Taxation

The charity is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

### 13 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Improvements	Office Equipment	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
Cost	£	£	£	£
At the start of the year	-	30,551	1,804	32,355
Additions in year	20,737	6,407	-	27,144
Disposals in year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	20,737	36,958	1,804	59,499
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At the start of the year	-	10,404	1,804	12,208
Charge for the year	2,591	8,008	-	10,599
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	2,591	18,412	1,804	22,807
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>At the end of the year</b>	18,146	18,546	-	36,692
At the start of the year	-	20,147	-	20,147

All of the above assets are used for charitable purposes.

### 14 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Other debtors	9,751	3,842
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	3,507	15,526
Grants receivable	134,185	236,174
Prepayments	11,745	24,688
	<b>159,188</b>	<b>280,230</b>

The Redress Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	37,051	27,995
Accruals	53,659	37,669
Social security and other taxes	50,219	21,925
Other creditors	66,518	73,405
	<b>207,447</b>	<b>160,994</b>

16a Analysis of net assets between funds (current year)

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets	-	36,692	-	36,692
Current assets	652,363	-	853,144	1,505,507
Current liabilities	(125,019)	-	(82,428)	(207,447)
<b>Net assets at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>527,344</b>	<b>36,692</b>	<b>770,716</b>	<b>1,334,752</b>

16b Analysis of net assets between funds (prior year)

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets	-	20,147	-	20,147
Current assets	600,336	-	1,385,510	1,985,846
Current liabilities	(99,854)	-	(61,140)	(160,994)
<b>Net assets at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>500,482</b>	<b>20,147</b>	<b>1,324,370</b>	<b>1,844,999</b>

The Redress Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

17a Movements in funds (current year)

	At 1 April 2023 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2024 £
<b>Restricted funds:</b>					
Justice	550,964	136,296	(448,442)	-	238,818
Reparation	284,145	91,295	(341,421)	-	34,019
Dissent	66,301	444,827	(286,204)	(1,227)	223,697
Discrimination	205,713	67,554	(200,467)	(1,078)	71,722
Solidarity	217,247	157,899	(172,687)	-	202,459
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>1,324,370</b>	<b>897,871</b>	<b>(1,449,221)</b>	<b>(2,305)</b>	<b>770,715</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>					
Designated funds:					
Fixed Asset	20,147	-	(10,599)	27,144	36,692
<b>Total designated funds</b>	<b>20,147</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,599)</b>	<b>27,144</b>	<b>36,692</b>
<b>General funds</b>	<b>500,482</b>	<b>906,183</b>	<b>(854,481)</b>	<b>(24,839)</b>	<b>527,345</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>520,629</b>	<b>906,183</b>	<b>(865,079)</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>564,037</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1,844,999</b>	<b>1,804,054</b>	<b>(2,314,301)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,334,752</b>

The narrative to explain the purpose of each fund is given at the foot of the note below.

17b Movements in funds (prior year)

	At 1 April 2022 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 1 April 2023 £
<b>Restricted funds:</b>					
Justice	367,263	574,467	(389,728)	(1,038)	550,964
Reparation	221,483	577,119	(512,661)	(1,796)	284,145
Dissent	82,796	125,383	(141,878)	-	66,301
Discrimination	46,401	321,759	(162,447)	-	205,713
Solidarity	67,023	259,632	(108,510)	(898)	217,247
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>784,966</b>	<b>1,858,360</b>	<b>(1,315,224)</b>	<b>(3,732)</b>	<b>1,324,370</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>					
Designated funds:					
Fixed Asset	11,328	11,504	(6,417)	3,732	20,147
<b>Total designated funds</b>	<b>11,328</b>	<b>11,504</b>	<b>(6,417)</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>20,147</b>
<b>General funds</b>	<b>315,609</b>	<b>859,014</b>	<b>(674,141)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500,482</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>326,937</b>	<b>870,518</b>	<b>(680,558)</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>520,629</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1,111,903</b>	<b>2,728,878</b>	<b>(1,995,782)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,844,999</b>

**Purposes of 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:

**Justice.** This programme supports the charity’s direct work to pursue legal claims for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators of torture in the United Kingdom and across the world. It is supported by grants including from External Action of the European Union, Justice Together, European Union– Global Impunity Consortium, Open Society Foundation and UNVFT.

**Reparation.** This programme supports the charity’s work to deliver remedies and reparation for survivors, including through projects supported by Global Survivors Fund, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust and Open Society Foundation.

**Dissent.** This programme supports the charity’s work to challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest including through a project on enforced disappearance in Africa supported by the International Accountability Platform for Belarus and the European Union – Global Impunity Consortium.

**Discrimination.** This programme supports the charity’s work to challenge torture used against marginalized and excluded minorities, including through a project challenging LGBT+ torture in Africa supported by Allen & Overy, and a project on conflict related sexual violence supported by the Global Survivors Fund.

**Solidarity.** This programme supports the charity’s work to support and strengthen the antitorture movement working with NGOs across the world, including a project to produce practice notes supported by Wellspring Philanthropic Fund.

**Purposes of 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 as cash.

Transfer of £24,839 from unrestricted to designated funds to cover leasehold improvements and depreciation of laptops in future years for fixed assets purchased during the year. Transfer of £2,305 from restricted funds represent spent funds.

**18 Operating lease commitments payable as a lessee**

The charity's total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases is as follows for each of the following periods

	Property		Equipment	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	£	£	£	£
Less than one year	49,241	19,275	–	–
One to five years	36,931	–	–	–
	<b>86,172</b>	<b>19,275</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

**19 Legal status of the charity**

The charity is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to £1.

## **20. 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 2024, employer contributions outstanding amount to £23,723 (2023 £15,890).

## **21. Redress Trust (USA)**

The Redress Trust Limited was incorporated as a Not-for-Profit Corporation in the State of New York on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1995, (Number 13-4028661). The Internal Revenue Service determined on 22<sup>nd</sup> 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).

## **22. 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 £262,883 (2022 £135,132) 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)

## **23. Related Party Transactions**

Donations received from Trustees as aggregate in the year were £0 (2022 £). There are no other related party transactions except those disclosed in note 11.

**THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED**

England & Wales - Charity number 1015787

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# Accounts

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Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors

Company Number: 02774071

The Redress Trust Limited  
**Trustees Annual Report**  
2022-23

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## INTRODUCTION

This year REDRESS celebrated 30 years since it was founded on Human Rights Day on 10 December 1992. While there have been many improvements in the legal structures and protections against torture in that time, REDRESS is needed now more than ever before. Torture and other forms of inhuman and degrading treatment are sadly all too frequent, both in conflicts such as Ukraine and Sudan, but also in everyday police stations, at protests, and against refugees and migrants.

This report presents the work that REDRESS delivered in 2022-23, and the impact that the charity achieved. In the UK we drew attention to the problem of state hostage-taking as a form of torture, and progressed political commitments to create a legal right to consular assistance.

We developed a new area of work to bring survivor communities into the heart of advocacy against torture. Internationally we challenged torture in Sudan, Ukraine, Egypt, and elsewhere. We promoted Magnitsky sanctions as a form of interim reparations that can be used to identify perpetrators of torture, and proposed new laws to allow for the repurposing of frozen assets as reparations for survivors. We challenged the torture of protesters and others who dissent in Belarus, Sudan, Zimbabwe, and Nigeria. Through several projects we pushed for accountability and reparation for discriminatory torture, including for victims of conflict-related sexual violence in Myanmar, Chad, and Cambodia, and for survivors of LGBTIQ+ torture across Africa. We strengthened the anti-torture movement to use strategic litigation against torture and obtain reparation.

Throughout the year REDRESS has delivered the plan for growth that the trustees agreed in 2019, and has grown to 35 staff and fellows. This careful development of REDRESS has allowed us to strengthen our capacity in areas such as finance, communications, and fundraising, so as to support more project staff, enabling REDRESS to deliver all the projects anticipated in the 2025 Strategy. This means that during the year we were able to start several new projects and deliver a balanced programme of work across all of our strategic priorities, and also to respond to developments such as the situation in Ukraine. Having achieved the planned growth, we will focus on consolidation, to strengthen our operations and management to ensure we can effectively deliver at a larger scale.

This year also saw the retirement of our Chair, Paul Lomas, as well as that of two of our long-standing trustees, Reverend Nicholas Mercer and Baroness Vivien Stern. We are enormously grateful for their dedication, expertise, and support through an important time for REDRESS. In particular, we thank Paul Lomas for helping guide the charity during a period of change and growth. The Board was joined by Sara Hossain, Andrew Songa, and Ceri Thomas, continuing to broaden the experience amongst the trustees. We were also pleased to welcome two new Patrons: Baroness Frances D'Souza, who returns several years after her previous role as a Trustee and Director, and Lilianne Ploumen. We were sorry to hear of the death of Dame Vivienne Westwood, also a patron of REDRESS, who had promoted the cause of human rights throughout her career.

As we mark a pivotal anniversary, REDRESS is in a strong position to build on the reputation and achievements that were carefully developed over three decades by the hard work of its staff and the commitment of the torture survivors that we represent. We look forward to consolidating our growth, and focusing on how we can better achieve justice and reparation for survivors of torture.

*Sir Malcolm Evans, Chair*

*Rupert Skilbeck, Director*

## A. TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT

REDRESS is an international human rights organisation that delivers justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenges impunity for perpetrators, and advocates for legal and policy reforms to combat torture. Our cases respond to torture as an individual crime in domestic and international law, as civil wrong with individual responsibility, as a human rights violation with state responsibility. Our approach is strategic, so that as well as representing an individual we target the policy reasons that enabled the torture to take place, by building a campaign that uses policy advocacy, community participation, and communications to influence change. This report provides information on our activities from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

### 2025 Strategy

The [Articles of Association](#) (2020) define the objects and purpose of the charity which are to obtain redress through legal assistance, to provide assistance to states prosecuting torturers, and to procure the abolition of torture. The Articles of Association are also the governing document of the charity. The vision of REDRESS is a world without torture, and the mission is to deliver justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenge impunity for perpetrators, and advocate for legal and policy reforms to combat torture.

The [REDRESS 2025 Strategy](#) sets out the current priorities for the charity, with specific deliverables developed each year by the staff and the board for each of the programme areas. The Strategy identified three [primary methods](#) that REDRESS deploys to achieve impact: holistic strategic litigation against torture, policy advocacy, and communications and media. The Strategy also sets out the core values of REDRESS, which are to deliver a survivor-centred approach, to work through collaborative partnerships, and to develop expertise and foster innovation.

REDRESS deploys three main methods of work to deliver our activities and achieve impact:

- *Holistic Strategic Litigation against Torture.* We represent individual clients but also use the case to challenge the underlying problem. We adopt a holistic approach, ensuring referrals for psycho-social support and accompanying survivors through the process. We provide training and mentoring to partner NGOs on this technique.
- *Policy Advocacy.* We work with partners to deliver campaigns at national, regional, and international level to advocate for policy reform for reparation and for the introduction of anti-torture laws and safeguards. This work includes detailed research to inform our conclusions and recommendations and engaging with survivor communities to involve them in the campaign.
- *Communications and Media.* We support our litigation and policy advocacy through press and social media, to influence stakeholders, draw attention to the issues, ensure that survivors have a voice, and to raise our profile to enhance our influence.

### Achievements and Impact

There has been significant progress towards our strategic goals in all five of our programme areas.

Justice: We pursue legal claims for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators

*Consular Assistance.* The issue of **state hostage-taking**, which REDRESS helped to draw attention to in part through Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe's case, continued to gather momentum. The [G7 Leaders' Communique](#) called on Iran to end its arbitrary detention of foreign nationals for diplomatic leverage. Following advocacy by REDRESS the **UK Foreign Affairs Committee** [opened a new inquiry](#) into the issue. REDRESS' Director gave [oral evidence](#) to the Committee which reported in May 2023. Drawing directly from briefings by REDRESS, the UK Shadow Foreign Secretary, David Lammy, [pledged](#) that, if elected,

Labour will legislate for a new **legal right to consular assistance**. This was covered by the [Guardian](#), referring to REDRESS's work.

*Communities.* REDRESS published a **ground-breaking report** [Whose Justice? Reflections from UK-Based Survivors of Torture](#) on what justice means for survivors of torture in the UK. The report reflects the views expressed through direct consultations with survivors or their family members on the concept of justice and the challenges they face to access reparations in the UK. Its findings were endorsed by Juan Méndez, the former UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and a torture survivor himself, in its preface. To mark Human Rights Day in December 2022, REDRESS published [a Guide to Justice, Accountability and Reparations for Survivors of Torture](#) in [English](#) and [Arabic](#), providing survivors of torture with accessible information on **legal routes to accountability**. We also published new resources [on our website](#) with **guidance for survivors and front-line providers** on a range of topics, including legal, financial, and medical support. REDRESS held a first **survivor-centred advocacy event** in the UK Parliament, presenting a [Manifesto](#) drafted by survivors of torture, with their recommendations to the UK Government to improve access to justice for survivors of torture.

*Justice in Sudan.* In 2022 Sudan's *de facto* military leaders announced the lifting of an ongoing state of emergency, as REDRESS had repeatedly recommended, included in a [detailed analysis](#) of **arrests conducted under emergency powers**. REDRESS drew attention to the **risk of torture** in detention, which increased following the coup in early 2023. REDRESS received significant [media attention](#) for our work highlighting ongoing human rights violations (see also [here](#) and [here](#)), and briefed high-level diplomats on the state of emergency, including the UK Special Envoy to Sudan. REDRESS delivered **two workshops** with more than 25 Sudanese partners and civil society representatives, focusing on strategic priorities and capacity building in the areas of legal reform and organisational strengthening. REDRESS published the first in-depth [briefing](#) on Sudan's rules of procedure and the **exclusionary rule for torture** and continued to receive media attention for its work on [accountability](#).

*Justice in Egypt.* Following submissions by REDRESS together with partners, as well as our participation in a subsequent NGO briefing, the UN Human Rights Committee concluded that **torture in Egypt is widespread and systematic**. REDRESS published a [blog](#) highlighting the findings, which support REDRESS' analysis in an upcoming report on torture in Egypt.

*Justice International.* For over a year, REDRESS has accompanied partners from APRODEH (Peru) and **relatives of the students disappeared in the emblematic case of La Cantuta** (Peru), in locating the remains of their loved ones in the UK, a key element of reparation. In February 2023, REDRESS accompanied APRODEH and one of the relatives to a forensic archive in Birmingham to oversee the transfer of the remains of some victims from the case, which forensic experts later identified as [the remains as four of the disappeared students](#), closing the relatives' 30 years cycle of search for the truth.

**Reparation: We deliver remedies and reparation for survivors**

*Sanctions.* In response to [pressure from MPs](#) supported by REDRESS and other NGO partners, the UK Government **improved the operation of its sanctions regime** by increasing the size of the Foreign, Development, and Commonwealth Office's sanctions team, simplifying the legislative framework, and improving mechanisms for international coordination. The reforms met several of the [policy goals](#) set by the **APPG on Magnitsky Sanctions**, for which REDRESS acts as secretariat. The [Financial Times](#) featured a [new report](#) by REDRESS and the UK Anti-Corruption Coalition that analysed the UK's use of the **anti-corruption sanctions regime** and made recommendations for improvement. The UK APPG on Magnitsky Sanctions, supported by REDRESS, held a **debate in the UK Parliament**, highlighting the UK Government's failure to use Magnitsky sanctions effectively and identifying 31 perpetrators from seven countries to be sanctioned. This was informed by REDRESS's report – [UK Magnitsky Sanctions: Stuck in First Gear?](#) – and covered by the [Guardian](#). Shortly after the debate, **two individuals identified by the APPG** were [sanctioned](#) by the UK for their involvement in the suppression of opponents of the war in

Ukraine. Following this advocacy the UK Government [announced 30 new sanctions designations](#) on 9 December 2022, several of which had been proposed by civil society in collaboration with REDRESS and the UK Anti-Corruption Coalition. The UK Foreign Secretary also [committed](#) to taking more decisive action by more use of targeted sanctions.

*Asset Recovery.* Responding to a question drafted by REDRESS for the UK Foreign Affairs Committee, the then UK Foreign Secretary Liz Truss [confirmed her support](#) for using **frozen Russian assets as reparations** for victims of war crimes in Ukraine. This was reported in [the Guardian](#). REDRESS published [a briefing](#) and is working with MPs to press the UK government to explore ways of legally confiscating Russian assets frozen under sanctions. We briefed **civil servants** from the UK Home Office, Foreign Office and Treasury on our **draft law to enable the confiscation of assets** frozen under sanctions for repurposing as reparations for survivors. We also presented the proposal to Labour frontbench MPs with a view to securing a commitment in the Party's manifesto.

*International Standards.* REDRESS and partners launched the new [Belfast Guidelines on Reparations in Post-Conflict Societies](#), addressing the **implementation gap** between the rights and principles set out in international law and the delivery of reparations to victims. REDRESS and the Convention against Torture Initiative held a [workshop](#) in The Gambia to encourage the government to **investigate and prosecute torture**. The workshop helped identify necessary legislative, institutional, and policy reforms, such as the urgent introduction of the anti-torture bill (that was subsequently [passed](#) by the Gambian Parliament), training of law enforcement, and creation of a protection mechanism for victims and witnesses.

Dissent: We challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest

*Enforced Disappearance in Africa.* REDRESS filed **emblematic cases related to enforced disappearance** in Zimbabwe, [Kenya](#), and [Sudan](#), with the goal of providing justice to victims and developing regional caselaw on the issue. Following three years of work led by REDRESS and partner organisations from Algeria, Libya, Sudan, and Zimbabwe, in May 2022 the African Commission [adopted](#) the **regional guidelines on enforced disappearance**, the first African instrument to eradicate and prevent enforced disappearances, and to improve the situation of victims by offering guidance for African States to prevent and protect against enforced disappearance.

*Protest.* Following submissions by REDRESS and partners to the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on 6 March 2023 **eight pro-democracy protestors in Sudan** were [acquitted](#) in criminal proceedings and released from detention, having been targeted with unsubstantiated criminal allegations and tortured while in detention. We worked with the **International Accountability Platform for Belarus** to document the widespread and systematic torture against protesters in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election, encourage prosecutions under universal jurisdiction, promote a survivor-centred approach to universal jurisdiction prosecutions, and to facilitate collaboration between national and international human rights groups working on Belarus. The IAPB [helped advance](#) accountability efforts and justice for victims and survivors in Belarus, with information and evidence provided to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, which concluded in a report to the UN Human Rights Council in March 2023, that the human rights violations in Belarus may constitute **crimes against humanity**. The Platform has collected information and evidence from over 2,300 survivor-victims and witnesses and over 750,000 open-source intelligence files. We challenged the torture and unlawful killings that took place around the **Lekki Bridge Protest in Nigeria**, supporting Magnitsky Sanctions against the perpetrators, and a legal challenge at the ECOWAS Community Court of Justice.

Discrimination: We challenge torture used against marginalised and excluded minorities

*Sexual and Gender-Based Violence.* REDRESS, together with local partner Advocacy Forum Nepal, obtained an important [decision](#) by the UN Human Rights Committee in favour of the family of Reena Rasaili, a 16-year-old girl who was raped, tortured and killed by the Nepalese army in 2004, during the internal conflict. The Committee found Nepal responsible and ordered **significant reparations**, including compensation to the family and legal reforms.

*Reparations for CRSV.* REDRESS conducted a field mission to Thailand and interviewed more than 10 activists from Myanmar (in exile) and others working with victims of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) to gather input for a report on avenues for reparations. REDRESS and the Global Survivors' Fund later launched the study [Beyond Survival](#) as the first comprehensive report to identify opportunities for **reparations for survivors of CRSV in Myanmar**. REDRESS staff also travelled to Cambodia and participated in an event organised by the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia on the residual functions of the Court and the scope for a **residual mechanism to deliver reparations** for CRSV survivors. REDRESS and the Global Survivors' Fund held a ground-breaking event in October at the **African Commission** on reparation for victims of CRSV in Africa. The event was co-created with survivors who also advocated for their rights before the Commission, persuading Commissioners to make a public pledge on the right to reparation for survivors of CRSV in Africa.

*LGBTIQ+ Torture.* We launched a cutting-edge report [UNEQUAL Justice: Accountability for Torture Against LGBTIQ+ Persons in Africa](#), highlighting the **torture of LGBTIQ+ people** in Africa and the challenges victims face to secure accountability, and considered by the UN Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity, Víctor Madrigal-Borloz, as “an extremely important contribution to the knowledge stock available to the international community” in this area. REDRESS delivered a **workshop with 10 LGBTIQ+ activists** from the Lesbian and Gay Association of Liberia (Legal Liberia) to share best practice on how to document violence against LGBTIQ+ persons as a form of torture and the international standards to prevent and respond to such treatment. The Government of Peru finally [realised](#) one of the substantive reparations ordered by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case of Azul Rojas Marín in a **public ceremony in which the State formally recognised its responsibility for Azul’s torture and apologised to her**. Government representatives committed to implementing other relevant parts of the judgment, such as a protocol for effective investigations into LGBTIQ+ violence, and also paid part of the compensation owed to Azul.

Solidarity: We support and strengthen the anti-torture movement

*Istanbul Protocol.* Together with partners, REDRESS participated in the launch of the [updated Istanbul Protocol](#), the global standard for **documenting and investigating torture and ill-treatment**. The launch followed six years of revisions and drafting, during which REDRESS helped revise the section on legal standards. Our work was featured in [The Lancet](#).

*Workshops on Strategic Litigation.* REDRESS held four online workshops for partners NGOs in Africa, Asia and Latin America, covering case management, digital security, and evaluation of impact. We also delivered **workshops in South Africa and Malawi on strategic litigation against LGBTIQ+ torture**, that were held in collaboration with our partners Access Chapter 2 and CEDEP, designed to enhance the strategic litigation skills of our partners and to mentor potential individual cases and campaigns. In February 2023, REDRESS hosted a **four-day workshop in Istanbul** for Sudanese lawyers, doctors, and trauma specialists covering effective investigations of torture.

*Legal Practice.* REDRESS published two further Practice Notes to share **good practice** relating to legal claims against torture, one on [Case Management and Digital Security](#), and one on the [Evaluation of Strategic Litigation of Torture](#). We developed a new project to **enhance the reparations practice** of our solidarity partners around the world, to encourage better outcomes for survivors involved in strategic litigation.

## Publications

We published eight major reports, 14 briefings and guides, two practice notes, the [2022 Annual Review](#), and three REDRESS bulletins. The reports included:

- [Unequal Justice: Accountability for Torture against LGBTIQ+ persons in Africa](#) and [report summaries](#)
- [Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review 2022](#)
- [Anti-torture Standards in Common Law Africa](#) and accompanying [factsheets](#)
- [Whose Justice? Reflections from UK-based Survivors of Torture](#)
- [Cambodia Study on Opportunities for Reparation for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: Left without Calla](#)
- [The Bars of the Prison Grew Around Us: The Systematic Human Rights Violations of Iran’s Hostage-Taking Practice](#)
- [Guide to Justice, Accountability and Reparations for Survivors of Torture](#)
- [Beyond Survival – Myanmar study on opportunities for reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence](#)

**Objectives and Plans for the future**

The first table below sets out the objectives that were set in January 2022 for each programme and agreed by the trustees as **priorities for 2022-23**, with a short review of what was achieved.

	Plans for 22-23	Achievements
<b>JUSTICE UK</b>	<b>Justice for Torture Survivors.</b> We represent survivors of torture in the UK to obtain justice, and campaign for necessary changes to law and policy.	Cases and campaigns delivered on individual cases, including on consular access and hostage diplomacy.
	<b>Survivors’ Perceptions of Justice.</b> We will research and produce a multi-media report on the attitudes of torture survivors in the UK to justice.	Report produced and launched, together with a Guide for Survivors.
	<b>Survivor Empowerment.</b> We will work with UK communities to empower survivors to campaign for justice.	Project launched with recruitment of Communities Officer and survivor manifesto.
	<b>Consular Access and Hostages.</b> To promote consular access as a safeguard against torture through casework and advocacy, and draw attention to the use of hostages.	Specific policy advocacy including recommendations accepted by the UK Foreign Affairs Committee and political commitments made.
	<b>Torturers in the UK.</b> A project to produce a report on obstacles to accountability in the UK under Universal Jurisdiction	Research completed to publish report in October 2023.

JUSTICE INTERNATIONAL	<p><b>Justice for Torture Survivors: Sudan.</b> We will build cases, encourage UJ prosecutions, and advocate for the introduction of anti-torture reforms.</p>	Project underway in Sudan focused on law reform and sanctions.
	<p><b>Justice for Torture Survivors: Egypt.</b> We will build cases, encourage UJ prosecutions, and advocate for the introduction of anti-torture reforms in Egypt.</p>	Project underway in Egypt.
	<p><b>Casework Support.</b> We will continue to support our cases through our projects.</p>	Enhanced funding obtained to ensure legal and medical support.
	<p><b>Command structures.</b> We will analyse command structures to hold a wider range of perpetrators of torture to account.</p>	Project delivered through several reports and command structure analyses.
	<p><b>Justice for Torture Survivors: Nigeria.</b> We will support sanctions and legal claims seeking accountability for torture relating End-SARS protests.</p>	Project delivered with sanctions submissions and policy advocacy in support, and legal advice on an ECOWAS Court case.
REPARATION	<p><b>Magnitsky Sanctions.</b> We will encourage the effective use of the UK human rights and anti-corruption sanctions regimes, by mentoring other NGOs and supporting the APPG on Magnitsky sanctions, particularly with regard to Ukraine.</p>	Project delivered, with multiple sanctions submissions, large numbers of NGOs trained, and effective advocacy by the APPG and by REDRESS directly.
	<p><b>Asset Recovery.</b> We will promote the repurposing of assets and develop legal claims for the recovery of illicit assets, particularly with regard to Ukraine.</p>	Six pilot cases developed together with legal research and policy advocacy for law reform in the UK.
	<p><b>REDRESS Tech.</b> We will develop an App for secure gathering of evidence and payment of compensation.</p>	“SafeFold” delivered as an online documentation system for our partners.
	<p><b>Reparations Guide.</b> We will promote a guide to reparations in international law.</p>	Guide published with Queens University Belfast.
DISSENT	<p><b>Anti-Torture Laws in Africa (Phase 2).</b> We will engage with key stakeholders in 3-5 jurisdictions to promote legislative reforms and advance protection against torture.</p>	Project delivered, with a government workshop held in the Gambia, and research on necessary reforms in South Africa.
	<p><b>Enforced Disappearance in Africa.</b> We will use strategic litigation to increase attention to the problem of ED in Africa, support the adoption of Guidelines by the African Commission, and bring cases in Algeria, Libya, Sudan, and Zimbabwe.</p>	Project completed, with the African Commission issuing Guidelines on ED in Africa, and ongoing strategic litigation in four jurisdictions.
	<p><b>International Accountability Platform for Belarus.</b> We will work to preserve evidence of torture committed by Belarusian authorities against protestors, and develop accountability opportunities.</p>	Project underway, with documentation, promotion of universal jurisdiction, promoting a survivor-centred approach, and active civil society collaboration.

<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	<p><b>LGBT+ Torture in Africa.</b> We will enhance the international legal standard prohibiting discriminatory torture against LGBT+ communities and identify opportunities for legal and policy reform.</p> <p><b>Reparations Frameworks for SGBV.</b> We will conduct research in Cambodia, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Chad, on the legal framework for delivering reparations to survivors of SGBV.</p> <p><b>LGBT+ Torture in Latin America.</b> We will support the full implementation of the <i>Azul Rojas Marin</i> case with advocacy and further legal claims.</p>	<p>Project underway with research, reports, policy advocacy, training of NGOs, and initial steps for strategic litigation.</p> <p>Reports produced and launched in three of the four countries and underway in the fourth country. Regional survivor-led event before the ACHPR held.</p> <p>Significant steps taken including a public apology and partial compensation paid to Azul. More work needed for policy reform in Peru and Latin America.</p>
	<p><b>Litigation Workshops.</b> We will deliver in-person and online workshops on Holistic Strategic Litigation against Torture and pilot them.</p> <p><b>Practice Notes.</b> We will produce and publish practice notes on key elements of holistic strategic litigation against torture.</p> <p><b>Case Management.</b> We will identify good practice and guidance on case management and security for NGOs undertaking strategic litigation against torture, produce a practice note, and deliver training and mentoring.</p>	<p>Several workshops delivered.</p> <p>Two further practice notes delivered. More planned for 23-24.</p> <p>Practice note published, and training delivered and replicated.</p>
<b>SOLIDARITY</b>		

The second table sets out the plans for **new projects for 23-24** that were agreed by the trustees in February 2023, in addition to continuing the projects from 2022-23 set out above.

JUSTICE (UK)	JUSTICE (INTERNATIONAL)	REPARATION
<p><b>Racial Justice for Torture in the UK.</b> We will challenge the discriminatory practices identified in our 2019 UNCAT report through casework and advocacy.</p> <p><b>Promoting the Absolute Ban.</b> We will conduct advocacy to challenge attacks on the absolute ban on torture and ill-treatment, including in the context of counter-terrorism.</p>	<p><b>Universal Jurisdiction in Europe.</b> We will deliver legal and policy advocacy relating to UJ prosecutions across Europe, particularly with regard to Ukraine.</p> <p><b>Justice for Torture Survivors: Project.</b> We will develop a standard methodology that we can deliver over 3-5 years in a particular country or region where there is an urgent need.</p>	<p><b>Effective Investigations.</b> We will advocate for prompt and effective investigations as reparation for survivors, and develop a protocol for investigations.</p> <p><b>Chad Reparations.</b> We will develop an advocacy campaign to deliver the reparations ordered in the Habré case.</p> <p><b>Compensation.</b> We will finalise a guide to calculating compensation for torture damages.</p>
DISSENT	DISCRIMINATION	SOLIDARITY

<p><b>Dissent related torture.</b> We will deliver a follow up project to the EDA project on dissent related torture.</p> <p><b>Climate Defenders.</b> We will draw attention to the torture of activists working against climate change, and bring strategic litigation on their behalf.</p> <p><b>Protest.</b> We will challenge torture in the context of protests, impacting journalists and HRDs.</p> <p><b>Journalists.</b> We will campaign to protect journalists in particular jurisdictions where there is an enhanced risk of torture.</p>	<p><b>SGBV in Kenya/Uganda.</b> We will implement the Kenya SGBV decision and challenge such torture in East Africa.</p> <p><b>Racist Torture in the EU.</b> We will develop a project relating to police violence used disproportionately against racial minorities.</p> <p><b>Torture of Refugees and Migrants.</b> We will bring legal claims on behalf of refugees in who were subjected to torture.</p>	<p><b>Together against Torture.</b> We will develop a programme to build engagement with key partners and to provide operational support.</p> <p><b>Supporting New Activists.</b> We will identify and support new lawyers and activists in the anti-torture sphere.</p> <p><b>Enhanced networks.</b> We will build our ability to engage networks in advocacy.</p> <p><b>Istanbul Protocol.</b> We will train lawyers and activists on how to conduct medical assessments of torture, following the recently updated protocol.</p>
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## Governance and Management

### Governance

The charity was founded in 1992, and the [Articles of Association](#) were revised and updated in 2020.

Having served as Chair for six years, Paul Lomas retired as Chair of the Board of Trustees in May 2023, and was replaced by Professor Sir Malcolm Evans, KCMG. Three new trustees were appointed in November 2022:

- Sara Hossain is a human rights lawyer from Bangladesh, and honorary executive director of Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST).
- Andrew Songa is a prominent Kenyan lawyer and human rights advocate, who has worked on the implementation of significant strategic litigation cases in Africa.
- Ceri Thomas is Editor and Partner at Tortoise Media, and was previously the Director of Public Affairs and Communication at Oxford University, Head of BBC News Programmes, and editor of BBC Radio 4's The Today programme.

Baroness Frances D'Souza became a patron of REDRESS. She is a crossbench peer, the former Speaker of the House of Lords, and was previously the Director of Article 19, and is a former trustee of REDRESS. Lilianne Ploumen also became a patron, a renowned Dutch politician and women's rights and human rights activist. Sadly our patron Dame Vivienne Westwood died in December 2022.

### Structure

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the strategic direction of the charity, and in February 2021 approved the new 2025 Strategy, with the objectives set out in it. The Trustees oversee the delivery of that strategy, and the policies and finances that support it. The Director is responsible for the day-to-day management of the charity, through the Management Committee which consists of the Director, the Head of Finance, and the Head of Law.

The trustees meet four times during the year. The trustees review the activities of the charity each quarter, and hear from different staff at each meeting, ensuring that they review each of the programmes during the course of the year. The Board of Trustees operates through Committees which convene between Board meetings: the Finance Committee, the Development Committee, and the Risk

Committee, which reviews policies. There is also Nominations Committee that recruits new members to join the Board.

Trustees are recruited through a mixture of open advertisement, specialist recruitment bodies, and by direct contact. Prospective trustees are initially interviewed by the Director and the Chair, and then by the Nominations Committee, before consideration by the full board. Under the Articles of Association Trustees serve for a three-year period which can be renewed once, i.e. a maximum of six years. There is an induction process for new Trustees which is run by the staff. This includes training in our key policies.

The Chair and one other trustee agree objectives with the Director at the beginning of each year, which are then reviewed at the end of the year. 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, together with any step increases based on performance.

The REDRESS Trust UK is registered in New York as the Redress Trust (USA) which facilitates fundraising from US foundations. The REDRESS Trust UK also delivers projects through Stichting REDRESS Nederland, which has a separate board of trustees, and a memorandum of understanding that sets out the relationship between the two organisations. REDRESS works with a number of partner NGOs around the world, most notably the Victims Rights Working Group of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, the Pan African Reparations Initiative, and the United Against Torture Consortium.

#### Evaluation of Impact

The Board of Trustees has approved an evaluation framework through which REDRESS assesses the impact of the activities that are carried out. This provides both quantitative and qualitative measurements for the work, against the ultimate impact of delivering justice and reparation for survivors of torture (i.e. the main aims of the Charity). The staff and management develop annual deliverables at the beginning of each year, and the Board reviews the impact that the charity has achieved annually.

#### Development Plan and Staffing

*Development Plan.* The staff of REDRESS grew during the course of the year, in accordance with the Development Plan agreed by the Board of Trustees in July 2019, under which we planned for cautious growth to ensure the long-term sustainability of the charity, and the ability to deliver more high-impact projects. The trustees agreed that the staff would grow to 30 by the end of the financial year 2022-23, which was achieved, and then grow to no more than 35 by the end of financial year 23-24.

*New staff.* During the year we recruited several new staff, bringing the total team to 30 staff and five fellows. These included a Programme Manager to develop our monitoring, evaluation, and learning, particularly for our larger projects; a Communities Officer to enhance the way that we ensure the participation of survivors in our legal policy advocacy; an administrative and networks assistant; and several new legal officers working on projects including accountability for Ukraine, asset recovery, and universal jurisdiction.

*Volunteers.* The Charity uses volunteers in different ways. During the year REDRESS was supported by several Legal Fellows, recently graduated law students who did placements of six months or more, supported financially by grants from their universities or other bodies. REDRESS also had a number of interns during the year who supported our work with legal research and project delivery, mainly law students, but also students in other areas such as media and communications. Finally, REDRESS was supported by a number of lawyers from law firms acting *pro bono*, primarily with legal support.

#### Statutory Requirements

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 Companies Act 2006.

#### Public benefit

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the guidance of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance 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.

#### Fundraising

*Fundraising Approach.* Our primary fundraising methods at REDRESS for unrestricted funding are (a) trusts and foundations, (c) law firm contributions, and (c) individual donors. We receive significant project funding from foundations and government bodies. The fundraising at REDRESS is carried out by employees: the Director, the Programme Development Manager, and the Fundraising Assistant, supported by the Head of Finance and the Head of Law. We do not undertake telephone, face-to-face, private site, or door-to-door fundraising, or use commercial participators.

*Fundraising Performance.* The income secured from fundraising activities for the financial year significantly exceeded the funds that were spent on those fundraising activities. Similarly, the net return for the following financial year will also significantly exceed the funds spent. The Development Committee of the Board agrees annual objectives for our main three sources of unrestricted funding, and also for restricted funding.

Under section 13 of the Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016, the Trustees are required to report on the following.

*Fundraising Standards.* The charity has chosen to register with the Fundraising Regulator, and voluntarily adheres to the [Code of Fundraising Practice](#). We adhere carefully to donor requirements for grant compliance, including the additional rules which apply to the government funding that we receive. If funding proposals are rejected, we seek feedback in accordance with the funder's guidelines, and only reapply if there is clear justification to do so. We approach online fundraising through occasional promotion on our social media and follow GDPR guidelines when processing donations and storing supporter data. When facilitating marathon runners to fundraise for us we use online fundraising platforms that are registered with the Fundraising Regulator. Fundraising is overseen by the Management Committee and the Development Committee of the Board of Trustees. There have been no compliance issues under the Code during the year.

*Monitoring.* A small amount of fundraising has been delivered by runners seeking sponsorship for REDRESS, who we have supported to set up online fundraising pages and provided them with draft language for encouraging supporters to make contributions, ensuring that their fundraising efforts are delivered appropriately. Some fundraising was delivered at a school charity evening, for which we provided the content to be displayed and spoke at the event.

*Complaints.* REDRESS received no complaints relating to fundraising activities during the course of the year. There was one request for the re-imburement of a direct debit, which was dealt with promptly and one enquiry which was responded to from an individual donor who had intended to become a regular supporter, but whose donation had been made as a one-off contribution.

*Vulnerable donors.* REDRESS has a safeguarding policy for children and vulnerable adults, and staff receive induction training and annual training in the policy. We do not actively fundraise to individuals and our contact with the general public is by social media and email, and we only contact people for

fundraising when they have given us their explicit permission, or there is clear legitimate interest to do so.

### Risk Management

The charity has robust policies and procedures in place for the identification and management of risk both for the charity as a whole and for individual projects where there are specific risks. The Board has reviewed the principal risks and uncertainties that the trustees see as facing the charity and has in place plans and strategies for managing those risks. This includes factors that are likely to affect the financial performance or position going forward.

*Risk Committee.* The Board of Trustees has appointed a Committee to review risk, which meets twice a year to review the Risk Register and specific policies, and at other times where a specific risk management issue arises. The risk committee has assessed that one of the biggest operational risks is hacking or data breach for the charity or partners. New policies and an audit of the IT system was completed in 2022. All staff have regular IT security training when they join the charity, with refresher training done on a regular basis. Access to SharePoint is limited based on the position of the person. New anti-virus software was introduced along with use of encryption.

*Risk Register.* The charity maintains a risk register that sets out the primary risks that the charity faces, identifies how they should be mitigated, and creates an action plan for that mitigation. All significant risks, together with current mitigation actions, are reviewed by the Trustees twice a year. The Trustees are satisfied that systems have been developed and are in place to mitigate identified risks to an acceptable level.

*Policies.* The Risk Committee reviewed a new policy on Advocacy and Lobbying, which was adopted by the Board in May 2022. The Board also reviewed several revised policies during the year relating to Fundraising, Safeguarding, Complaints, Staff Wellbeing, Environmental Protection, and Anti-Bribery and Corruption.

*Conflict of interest.* There is a Conflict of Interest policy between REDRESS UK and REDRESS Netherlands that was agreed in May 2018 and revised in November 2021. Under this policy there must be no instructions or action between the two NGOs which may be incompatible with the charitable objectives of the other, might infringe the applicable laws for the other, might prejudice the financial or operational stability of the other, might involve any breach of any duty of confidentiality or data protection owed by the other, or might otherwise expose the other to any form of legal liability or damage to reputation. This policy is included as a financial risk in the Risk Register, which is reviewed twice a year. Trustees are asked to declare any conflicts of interest at the beginning of each quarterly trustees meeting. No infringements of the policy have arisen.

### Reference and Administrative details

Charity number:	1015787
Company number	2774071
Registered address:	87 Vauxhall Walk, London SE11 5HJ
Auditors:	Sayer Vincent, Invicta House, 108-114 Golden Lane, London, EC1Y 0LT
Bankers:	HSBC Bank Plc, 28 Borough High Street, London SE1 1YB Unity Bank, Nine Brindleyplace, Birmingham B1 2HB Royal Bank of Scotland, High Holborn Branch, London, WC1V 6PQ. CCLA, 80 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DZ

## **Our Supporters**

The Trustees are very grateful for the ongoing support of the donors set out at page 29 of the accounts, whose continued funding has enabled REDRESS to sustain and grow our work over this period.

REDRESS would also like to thank the interns and volunteers from many countries, who have contributed substantially to our work: Matthew Citron, Noelle Devin Wamsley, Çakıl Güldal, Juan-Luis Gubbins, Maise Waite, Swetha Sethubaskaran, Sabriyah Saeed, Maya Yalkin, Valeria Topolo, Maria Fernanda Peric, Marcela Velarde, Jussara Paimann Millan, Veronica Rui Hann Soon, Lorena Vilchez, Muskan Mahajan, Suley Wellings-Longmore, Mia Soad Hamiyeh, Salma Abdulwahid, Victoria Stierli De Abreu, Rachel Flahautrachel.

We would also like to thank the numerous law firms who have supported our work over the year, including Allen & Overy, Bowmans (South Africa), Clifford Chance, Dentons, DLA Piper, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, Gibson Dunn, Matrix Chambers, Hickman & Rose, Hogan Lovells, Doughty Street Chambers, Latham & Watkins, Leigh Day; Linklaters, Blackstone Chambers, Garden Court Chambers, Three Crowns, and White & Case.

## **About REDRESS**

### Board of Trustees

- Nigel Paul Lomas (Chair) (to May 2023)
- Professor Helen Duffy
- Professor Sir Malcom Evans KCMG (Chair from May 2023)
- Yemsach Hailemariam
- Sara Hossain (from November 2022)
- Phillip Hodgson
- Kirsten McIntyre
- Rev. Nicholas Mercer (to November 2022)
- Andrew Songa (from November 2022)
- Ceri Thomas (from November 2022)
- Karen Thompson
- Baroness Vivien Stern (to November 2022)
- Evan Williams

### Staff and Consultants

- Adedotun Adefehinti Finance Officer (to July 2022)
- Samia Amao Fundraising Assistant
- Peace Amito Programme Manager (from September 2022)
- Leanna Burnard Legal Officer
- Sheilagh Cardoso Head of Finance
- Anoushka Canagaretna Programme Development Manager
- Lucia Coerman Legal Officer (from February 2023)

- Emma Di Napoli Legal Officer (to December 2022)
- Chris Esdaile Legal Advisor
- Holly Huxtable Legal Officer (from May 2022)
- Mariat Imaeva Legal Officer (to July 2022)
- Victoria Kerr Consultant Legal Officer (from January 2023)
- Natalia Kubesch Legal Officer (from January 2023)
- Caitlan Lloyd Legal Officer (from February 2023)
- Charlie Loudon International Legal Advisor (to September 2022)
- Natalie Lucas Legal Officer (from May 2022)
- Dianne Magbanua Communications and Digital Assistant
- Camila Marin Restrepo Communities Officer (from May 2022)
- Sam Murphy Finance Assistant (from September 2022)
- Letizia Paoloni Office Manager
- Renata Politi Legal Officer
- Lo Riches Policy and Advocacy Officer
- Ekaterina Rosolovskaya Consultant Legal Assistant (from October 2022)
- Eva Sanchis Head of Communications
- Anna Sayko Legal Assistant (from October 2022)
- Megan Smith Legal Officer (to January 2022)
- Rupert Skilbeck Director and Company Secretary
- Olena Tkachova Legal Assistant (from November 2022)
- Lillie Toon Administrative & Networks Assistant (from December 2022)
- Mark Tomlinson Finance Assistant

#### REDRESS Nederland Staff

- Julie Bardèche Legal Advisor
- Ana Cutts Dougherty Consultant Legal Officer (to September 2022)
- Frauke Maas Consultant Legal Officer (to July 2022)
- Gosia Marska Administrative & Operations Assistant (from February 2023)
- Alejandro Rodríguez Díaz Legal Officer (from January 2023)
- Alejandra Vicente Head of Law

During the year REDRESS was also supported by Legal Fellows Ikram Ais, Alida Baer, Alice Chan, Blánaid Ní Chearnaigh, Ely Cossio, Titiksha Mohanty, Mira Naseer, Jake Palmer, Kelsey Peden, Emilia Truluck, and Alix Vadot.

## Patrons

- The Honourable Louise Arbour CC, GOQ
- Dato' Param Cumaraswamy
- Baroness Frances D'Souza (from December 2022)
- Dr Inge Genefke MD, D.M.Sc.h.c.
- Dame Rosalyn Higgins GBE KC
- Dr Leah Levin
- Professor Juan Méndez
- Ms Caroline Moorehead CBE
- Sir Howard Morrison KCMG KC
- Professor Manfred Nowak
- The Rt Rev Richard D Harries of Pentregarth
- Lilianne Ploumen
- John Simpson CBE
- Dame Vivienne Westwood DBE, RDI (died December 2022)

## Founder and Honorary President

- Keith Carmichael

## **Financial Review**

### Financial performance

22-23: The charity had net income on unrestricted funds of £189,966 for the year (2022: net expenditure of £162,151) 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 £520,635 (2022: £326,937). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2023 amounted to £1,324,370 (2022: £748,966), following net surplus for the year of £733,102 (2021: surplus of £692,418). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.

Income from donations decreased by 7.5% to £618,330 in 2023 compared with £668,574 in 2022. Restricted income increased by 46.1% to £1,858,360 in 2023 compared to £1,271,834 in 2022. The overall increase in income year on year is 40.6%. Expenditure overall has increased by 59.9 % from £1,248,180 in 2022 to £1,995,776 in 2023.

The balance sheet shows that funds held at the end of the year were £733,096 higher than at the start of the year.

### Reserves Policy

The Trustees approved a new reserves policy in February 2023.

The reserves policy ensures that the charity is financially resilient, and able to respond to new opportunities and unexpected events. It aims to:

- Ensure that the charity is financially viable and able to deliver its aims and objectives.
- Set out the level of reserves that it is appropriate for REDRESS to hold.

- Provide an explanation for the reserves that REDRESS holds.
- Support the charity's financial management and long-term sustainability.
- Inform the budget process each year, where reserves may need to be increased or decreased in line with the policy.

The Reserves Policy has two elements: (1) free reserves to meet the financial obligations of the charity, which should be between five to six months running costs, and (2) designated funds to fulfil unpredictable financial obligations relating to human resources and new initiatives.

In February 2023 the trustees agreed a budget for 2023-2024 with relevant running costs of approximately £88,500 per month, producing a range for free reserves under the policy between £442,500 and £531,000 for the financial year. The free reserves as of 31 March 2023 were £500,482, which is within the policy range.

Based on the budget for 2023-24 we forecast that at 31 March 2024 we will have £532,256 in reserves, of which £482,256 will be free reserves and £50,000 will be designated for human resources and new initiatives. This will be in the middle of the policy range.

For 2024-25 we will plan a small surplus to bring the free reserves to the top of the range, together with a £60,000 designated fund for human resources and new initiatives.

#### Going Concern Assessment

The Management Team and Trustees have carefully considered the current financial position of the charity, and whether it has sufficient funds to operate for a period of at least one year from the date of signing the accounts. It is the opinion of the trustees that there are no concerns that the charity will not be a going concern at the date of the signature of these financial statements, based on the strong reserves of the charity, the careful budgetary and other financial controls that are in place, regular oversight by the Finance Committee of the Board, and the strong fundraising pipeline that is in place. Specifically:

- *Reserves.* As set out above, the charity has strong reserves that are fully within the reserves policy and which provide more than five months unrestricted running costs.
- *Cashflow.* The finance team keeps careful control of the cashflow of the organisation, and monitors the future situation to see at what point confirmed cashflow falls below one month unrestricted running costs. With the improved reserves, this is generally about six months ahead, and more than a year for projected funding.
- *Budget.* The trustees approved a budget in February 2023 that was ambitious but achievable. For the last several years, we have managed to exceed our budget projections, allowing us to grow our reserves. We also have begun to secure multi-year funding, for example, through the United Against Torture Consortium, which will allow us to develop a multi-year budget.
- *Fundraising Performance.* We have succeeded in increasing our fundraising income over the last several years, steadily increasing our unrestricted income. The fundraising targets for 2023-24 are an increase of 18% on the targets for the prior year, and so are achievable. We have developed an effective method for projecting our income, which means that applications are risk rated at 25% (cold application), 50% (application following a discussion with the donor), or 75% (through to second stage, or where invited to apply). This has produced a reliable forecast for future income to date.
- *Multi-year funding.* The charity has continued to receive several multi-year commitments for project funding, which allows for multi-year budgeting.

- *Fundraising Plan.* The Development Committee has reviewed a fundraising plan for 2023-24 which sets out how the income will be secured during the year, with specific financial targets for different types of income, and a plan to submit funding applications consistently through the course of the year. The project income is monitored by staff and the Committee, to build it to more than 100% of the budget.
- *Contingency.* There are elements of the budget that could be cut were it clear that we are not going to achieve our income targets, and if we do not want to only use reserves to deal with any shortfall.
- *Reporting.* Trustees receive frequent updates and monitor the financial health of the organisation on a regular basis. The Finance Committee meets four times a year. This will allow the Board to intervene promptly if a financial problem is foreseen.

#### Statement of the 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
- 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.

The Annual Report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Malcolm D Evans  
Malcolm D Evans

Sir Malcolm Evans  
Chair

## Independent auditor's report to the members of The Redress Trust Limited

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Redress Trust Limited (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 2023 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- 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 charitable company 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.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on The Redress Trust Limited's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

## Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The trustees' annual 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 trustees' annual 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- Certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- The directors 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' annual report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

## Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities set out in the trustees' annual report, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

### Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management, which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the charity's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud;
  - The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the charity operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a material effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the charity from our professional and sector experience.
- We communicated applicable laws and regulations throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We reviewed any reports made to regulators.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

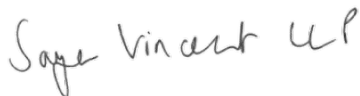
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## 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.



Jonathan Orchard (Senior statutory auditor)

Date 3 August 2023

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Invicta House, 108-114 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TL

The Redress Trust Limited

Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2023 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2022 Total £
<b>Income from:</b>							
Donations and legacies	2	618,330	-	<b>618,330</b>	668,574	-	668,574
Charitable activities							
Justice	3	-	574,467	<b>574,467</b>	-	413,432	413,432
Reparation	3	-	577,119	<b>577,119</b>	-	389,949	389,949
Dissent	3	-	125,383	<b>125,383</b>	-	273,149	273,149
Discrimination	3	-	321,759	<b>321,759</b>	-	128,470	128,470
Solidarity	3	-	259,632	<b>259,632</b>	-	66,834	66,834
Investments		3,978	-	<b>3,978</b>	190	-	190
Gifts in Kind		248,210	-	<b>248,210</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total income</b>		<b>870,518</b>	<b>1,858,360</b>	<b>2,728,878</b>	<b>668,764</b>	<b>1,271,834</b>	<b>1,940,598</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>							
Raising funds	4	95,179	-	<b>95,179</b>	143,346	-	143,346
Charitable activities							
Justice	4	132,670	389,728	<b>522,398</b>	46,504	94,932	141,436
Reparation	4	243,374	512,661	<b>756,035</b>	98,479	201,033	299,512
Dissent	4	61,437	141,878	<b>203,315</b>	158,461	323,478	481,939
Discrimination	4	100,405	162,447	<b>262,852</b>	57,665	117,717	175,382
Solidarity	4	47,493	108,510	<b>156,003</b>	2,158	4,407	6,565
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>680,558</b>	<b>1,315,224</b>	<b>1,995,782</b>	<b>506,613</b>	<b>741,567</b>	<b>1,248,180</b>
<b>Net income / (expenditure) for the year</b>	7	<b>189,960</b>	<b>543,136</b>	<b>733,096</b>	<b>162,151</b>	<b>530,267</b>	<b>692,418</b>
Transfers between funds		3,732	(3,732)	-	5,227	(5,227)	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>193,692</b>	<b>539,404</b>	<b>733,096</b>	<b>167,378</b>	<b>525,040</b>	<b>692,418</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>							
Total funds brought forward		326,937	784,966	<b>1,111,903</b>	159,559	259,926	419,485
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>520,629</b>	<b>1,324,370</b>	<b>1,844,999</b>	<b>326,937</b>	<b>784,966</b>	<b>1,111,903</b>

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in Note 17a to the financial statements.

The Redress Trust Limited

Balance sheet

Company no. 02774071

As at 31 March 2023

	Note	£	2023 £	£	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets:</b>					
Tangible assets	13		<u>20,147</u>		<u>11,328</u>
			<b>20,147</b>		<b>11,328</b>
<b>Current assets:</b>					
Debtors	14	280,230		199,980	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,705,616</u>		<u>1,094,847</u>	
		<b>1,985,846</b>		<b>1,294,827</b>	
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(160,994)</u>		<u>(194,252)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u><b>1,824,852</b></u>		<u><b>1,100,575</b></u>
<b>Total net assets</b>			<u><u><b>1,844,999</b></u></u>		<u><u><b>1,111,903</b></u></u>
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>					
Restricted income funds	16a		<b>1,324,370</b>		<b>784,966</b>
Unrestricted income funds:					
Designated funds		20,147		11,328	
General funds		<u>500,482</u>		<u>315,609</u>	
Total unrestricted funds			<u><b>520,629</b></u>		<u><b>326,937</b></u>
<b>Total charity funds</b>			<u><u><b>1,844,999</b></u></u>		<u><u><b>1,111,903</b></u></u>

Approved by the trustees on 25 July 2023 and signed on their behalf by

Malcolm D Evans

Malcolm D Evans

Sir Malcolm Evans  
Chair

**The Redress Trust Limited**

**Statement of cash flows**

**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

	2023		2022	
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Net income / (expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	733,096		692,418	
Depreciation charges	6,417		6,700	
Dividends, interest and rent from investments	(3,978)		(190)	
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(80,250)		(117,791)	
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(33,258)		58,492	
		<u>622,027</u>		<u>639,629</u>
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>				
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>				
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	3,978		190	
Purchase of fixed assets	(15,236)		(6,918)	
		<u>(11,258)</u>		<u>(6,728)</u>
<b>Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities</b>				
		<u>610,769</u>		<u>632,901</u>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>1,094,847</u>		<u>461,946</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<u><u>1,705,616</u></u>		<u><u>1,094,847</u></u>
<b>Analysis of cash and cash equivalents and of net debt</b>				
	At 1 April 2022	Cash flows	Other non- cash changes	At 31 March 2023
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	1,094,847	610,769	-	1,705,616
Overdraft facility repayable on demand	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,094,847</u>	<u>610,769</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,705,616</u>
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>				

**1 Accounting policies**

**a) Statutory information**

The Redress Trust Limited is a charitable company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The Redress Trust Limited is an unincorporated charity registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

The registered office address is Ground Floor, 87 Vauxhall Walk, London, SE11 5HJ

**b) Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) - (Charities SORP FRS 102), The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006/Charities Act 2011.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy or note.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the trustees have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The nature of the estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Any significant estimates and judgements affecting these financial statements are detailed within the relevant accounting policy below.

**c) Public benefit entity**

The charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

The trustees do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

**d) Going concern**

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

**e) Income**

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the income have been met. Income from grants is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Income received in advance of the provision of a specified service is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met.

Gifts in kind are pro-bono support provided by law firms and fellows who work at REDRESS and are treated as donations in the period the work is carried out. It is estimated at a reasonable gross value to the charity. The estimated cost of the gift is allocated to the programme of work.

**f) Fund accounting**

Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for the charitable purposes. Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular purposes.

**g) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT**

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

**h) Grants payable**

Grants payable are made to third parties in furtherance of the charity's objects. Single or multi-year grants are accounted for when accounted for when either the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and the trustees have agreed to pay the grant without condition, or the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and that any condition attaching to the grant is outside of the control of the charity.

Provisions for grants are made when the intention to make a grant has been communicated to the recipient but there is uncertainty about either the timing of the grant or the amount of grant payable.

Provisions for grants are made when the intention to make a grant has been communicated to the recipient but there is uncertainty about either the timing of the grant or the amount of grant payable.

**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**i) Allocation of support costs**

Resources expended are allocated to the particular activity where the cost relates directly to that activity. However, the cost of the cost of overall direction and administration of each activity, comprising the salary and overhead costs of the central function, is apportioned on the following basis which are an estimate, based on staff time, of the amount attributable to attributable to each activity.

☐	Raising funds	5%
☐	Justice	26%
☐	Reparation	38%
☐	Dissent	10%
☐	Discrimination	13%
☐	Solidarity	8%

Governance costs are the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity. These costs are associated with constitutional and statutory requirements and include any costs associated with the strategic management of the management of the charity's activities.

**j) Operating leases**

Rental charges are charged on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

**k) Tangible fixed assets**

Items of equipment are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £250. Depreciation costs are allocated to activities on the basis of the use of the related assets in those activities. Assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate their carrying value may exceed their net realisable value and value in use.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. The depreciation rates in use are as follows:

☐	Office equipment	4 years
☐	Software	4 years

**l) Debtors**

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

**m) 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.

**n) 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.

**o) 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.

**p) Pensions**

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

2 Income from donations and legacies

	2023		Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2022 Total £
	Unrestricted £	Restricted £			
Open Society Foundations	161,976	-	161,976	238,028	238,028
Allen & Overy	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Clifford Chance Global Foundation	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Freedom from Torture	4,590	-	4,590	-	-
J Armitage Charitable Trust	40,000	-	40,000	36,000	36,000
Joffe Charitable Trust	30,000	-	30,000	25,000	25,000
Joseph Rowntree	8,939	-	8,939	-	-
Leigh Day	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Linklaters	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart	-	-	-	18,670	18,670
The Bay & Paul Foundation	247,737	-	247,737	53,135	53,135
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
The Bromley Trust	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
Three Crowns	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
Victoria Wood	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Other	80,088	-	80,088	57,741	57,741
	<b>618,330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>618,330</b>	<b>668,574</b>	<b>668,574</b>

3 Income from charitable activities

	2023		Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2022 Total £
	Unrestricted £	Restricted £			
Justice:					
EEAS	-	274,226	274,226	-	191,896
Justice Together	-	43,656	43,656	-	-
National Endowment for Democracy	-	-	-	-	31,783
Open Society Foundation (Mena)	-	210,666	210,666	-	189,753
UNVFT	-	37,553	37,553	-	-
Zivik	-	8,366	8,366	-	-
Sub-total for Justice	-	574,467	574,467	-	413,432
Reparation:					
Oak Foundation	-	93,750	93,750	-	93,750
CTI	-	-	-	-	(16,917)
CTI - Africa Phase 1	-	-	-	-	27,531
CTI -Africa Phase 2	-	65,508	65,508	-	2,814
Global Survivors Fund - Ukraine	-	56,000	56,000	-	-
Joseph Rowntree Trust	-	49,444	49,444	-	-
The Foundation to Promote Open Society	-	312,417	312,417	-	257,771
Command Structures	-	-	-	-	25,000
Sub-total for Reparation	-	577,119	577,119	-	389,949
Dissent:					
Donor X	-	-	-	-	132,084
IAPB - Phase 2	-	125,383	125,383	-	-
IAPB	-	-	-	-	141,065
Sub-total for Dissent	-	125,383	125,383	-	273,149
Discrimination:					
Allen & Overy	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Global Survivors Fund	-	271,759	271,759	-	78,470
Sub-total for Discrimination	-	321,759	321,759	-	128,470
Solidarity:					
Matrix	-	-	-	-	2,800
Kilburn & Strode	-	-	-	-	30,000
UNVFT	-	-	-	-	34,034
Wellspring	-	259,632	259,632	-	-
Sub-total for Solidarity	-	259,632	259,632	-	66,834
Total income from charitable activities	-	1,858,360	1,858,360	-	1,271,834

4 Income from investments

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2023 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2022 Total £
Interest received	3,978	-	<b>3,978</b>	190	-	190
	<u>3,978</u>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>3,978</b></u>	<u>190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>190</u>

All income from investments is unrestricted.

5 Gifts in Kind

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2023 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2022 Total £
Pro bono contributions from Legal Firms and Fellows	248,210	-	<b>248,210</b>	-	-	-
	<u>248,210</u>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>248,210</b></u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Redress Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

6a Analysis of expenditure

	Charitable activities								2023 Total £	2022 Total £
	Raising funds £	Justice £	Reparation £	Dissent £	Discrimination £	Solidarity £	Governance costs £	Support costs £		
Staff costs (Note 8)	65,479	193,513	293,746	67,112	62,157	67,125	-	247,266	<b>996,398</b>	748,847
Other cost	12,720	196,215	218,915	74,766	100,290	41,385	-	-	<b>644,291</b>	
Professional services		39,471	108,494	25,165	53,511	19,661	-	-	<b>246,302</b>	
Direct activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,452	<b>68,452</b>	10,850
Communications costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,618	<b>4,618</b>	8,421
Office costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,817	<b>13,817</b>	44,683
Premises costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,184	<b>6,184</b>	2,813
Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,720	-	<b>15,720</b>	13,500
	<b>78,199</b>	<b>429,199</b>	<b>621,155</b>	<b>167,043</b>	<b>215,958</b>	<b>128,171</b>	<b>15,720</b>	<b>340,337</b>	<b>1,995,782</b>	<b>1,248,180</b>
Support costs	<b>16,230</b>	<b>89,084</b>	<b>128,925</b>	<b>34,671</b>	<b>44,824</b>	<b>26,603</b>		(340,337)	-	-
Governance costs	750	4,115	5,955	1,601	2,070	1,229	(15,720)	-	-	-
<b>Total expenditure 2023</b>	<b>95,179</b>	<b>522,398</b>	<b>756,035</b>	<b>203,315</b>	<b>262,852</b>	<b>156,003</b>	-	-	<b>1,995,782</b>	
Total expenditure 2022	<b>143,346</b>	<b>141,436</b>	<b>299,512</b>	<b>481,939</b>	<b>175,382</b>	<b>6,565</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,248,180</b>

The Redress Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

6b Analysis of expenditure (prior year)

	Charitable activities						Governance costs £	Support costs £	2022 Total £
	Raising funds £	Justice £	Reparation £	Dissent £	Discrimination £	Solidarity £			
Staff costs (Note 8)	63,582	59,937	128,218	108,328	58,605	42	-	330,135	<b>748,847</b>
Other costs	32,632	34,995	72,815	215,149	59,111	4,364	-	-	<b>419,066</b>
Direct activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,850	<b>10,850</b>
Communications costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,421	<b>8,421</b>
Office costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,683	<b>44,683</b>
Premises costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,813	<b>2,813</b>
Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	<b>13,500</b>
	<u>96,214</u>	<u>94,932</u>	<u>201,033</u>	<u>323,477</u>	<u>117,716</u>	<u>4,406</u>	<u>13,500</u>	<u>396,902</u>	<u>1,248,180</u>
Support costs	45,582	44,974	95,240	153,249	55,769	2,088	-	(396,902)	-
Governance costs	1,550	1,530	3,239	5,213	1,897	71	(13,500)	-	-
<b>Total expenditure 2022</b>	<b>143,346</b>	<b>141,436</b>	<b>299,512</b>	<b>481,939</b>	<b>175,382</b>	<b>6,565</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,248,180</b>

**7 Net income / (expenditure) for the year**

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2023 £	2022 £
Depreciation	6,417	6,700
Operating lease rentals payable:		
Property	19,275	19,275
Auditor's remuneration (excluding VAT):		
Audit	13,100	13,500
Other services	-	-
Foreign exchange gains or losses	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**8 Analysis of staff costs, trustee remuneration and expenses, and the cost of key management personnel**

Staff costs were as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	828,752	524,704
Social security costs –Employer NIC	86,141	52,372
Pension	81,506	51,904
Temporary contract and non-UK staff costs	108,748	120,636
Other staff costs e.g. recruitment, training, volunteers	10,462	13,592
	<u>1,115,609</u>	<u>763,208</u>

The following number of employees received employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs and employer's national insurance) during the year between:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
£70,000 – £79,999	-	1
£80,000 – £89,999	1	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The total employee benefits (including pension contributions and employer's national insurance) of the key management personnel were £175,719 (2022: £165,160). The key management personnel are the senior management team, made up of the Director and Head of Finance.

The charity trustees were neither paid nor received any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year (2022: £nil).

No trustees claimed expenses in the year (2022: nil) nor were any amounts paid directly to third parties on their behalf (2022: nil).

9 Staff numbers

The average number of employees (head count based on number of staff employed) during the year was 24 (2022: 19).

Staff are split across the activities of the charity as follows	<b>2023</b>	2022
	<b>No.</b>	No.
Project staff	15.0	11
Support staff	9.0	8
	<b>24.0</b>	19

10a Grant making (current year)

	Grants to institutions £	Grants to individuals £	Support costs £	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Cost</b>					
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	130,208	18,429	18,429	167,066	171,549
International Lawyers Project	100,612	–	20,881	121,493	48,486
Spotlight on Corruption	21,012	–	4,361	25,373	–
Lawyers for Justice Libya	–	–	–	–	88,107
Mena Rights	–	–	–	–	86,450
Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights	–	–	–	–	54,969
Small grants	75,791		21,171	96,962	65,694
At the end of the year	327,623	18,429	64,842	410,894	515,255

Small grants include grants to partners below £20,000 in a year

10b Grant making (prior year)

	Grants to institutions £	Grants to individuals £	Support costs £	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Cost</b>					
Stichting REDRESS Nederland	139,016	–	32,533	171,549	189,378
Africa Centre for Justice & Peace	–	–	–	–	51,266
Emerging Solutions Africa	–	–	–	–	114,457
International Lawyers Project	32,541	–	15,945	48,486	–
Lawyers for Justice Libya	59,132	–	28,975	88,107	62,462
Mena Rights	58,020	–	28,430	86,450	106,235
Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights	36,892	–	18,077	54,969	40,163
Small grants	44,090	–	21,604	65,694	24,750
At the end of the year	369,691	–	145,564	515,255	588,711

Small grants include grants to partners below £20,000 in a year

## The Redress Trust Limited

### Notes to the financial statements

#### For the year ended 31 March 2023

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#### 11 Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions to disclose for this financial year (2022: none).

Aggregate donations from related parties were £0 (2022: nil)

#### 12 Taxation

The charity is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

#### 13 Tangible fixed assets

	Software £	Office Equipment £	Fixtures &Fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At the start of the year	–	15,315	1,804	<b>17,119</b>
Additions in year	–	15,236	–	<b>15,236</b>
Disposals in year	–	–	–	–
At the end of the year	–	30,551	1,804	<b>32,355</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At the start of the year	–	4,041	1,750	<b>5,791</b>
Charge for the year	–	6,363	54	<b>6,417</b>
Eliminated on disposal	–	–	–	–
At the end of the year	–	10,404	1,804	<b>12,208</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At the end of the year	–	20,147	–	<b>20,147</b>
At the start of the year	–	11,724	54	11,328

All of the above assets are used for charitable purposes.

#### 14 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Other debtors	<b>3,842</b>	4,503
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	<b>15,526</b>	34,441
Grants receivable	<b>236,174</b>	134,898
Prepayments	<b>24,688</b>	26,138
	<b>280,230</b>	199,980

The Redress Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	27,995	13,247
Accruals	37,669	45,638
Social security and other taxes	21,925	26,245
Other creditors	73,405	109,122
	<b>160,994</b>	<b>194,252</b>

16a Analysis of net assets between funds (current year)

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets	–	20,147	–	20,147
Current assets	600,336	–	1,385,510	1,985,846
Current liabilities	(99,854)	–	(61,140)	(160,994)
<b>Net assets at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>500,482</b>	<b>20,147</b>	<b>1,324,370</b>	<b>1,844,999</b>

16b Analysis of net assets between funds (prior year)

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Tangible fixed assets	–	11,328	–	11,328
Current assets	403,177	–	891,650	1,294,827
Current liabilities	(87,568)	–	(106,684)	(194,252)
<b>Net assets at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>315,609</b>	<b>11,328</b>	<b>784,966</b>	<b>1,111,903</b>

17a Movements in funds (current year)

	At 1 April 2022 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2023 £
<b>Restricted funds:</b>					
Justice	367,263	574,467	(389,728)	(1,038)	550,964
Reparation	221,483	577,119	(512,661)	(1,796)	284,145
Dissent	82,796	125,383	(141,878)	-	66,301
Discrimination	46,401	321,759	(162,447)	-	205,713
Solidarity	67,023	259,632	(108,510)	(898)	217,247
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>784,966</b>	<b>1,858,360</b>	<b>(1,315,224)</b>	<b>(3,732)</b>	<b>1,324,370</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>					
Designated funds:					
Fixed Asset	11,328	11,504	(6,417)	3,732	20,147
<b>Total designated funds</b>	<b>11,328</b>	<b>11,504</b>	<b>(6,417)</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>20,147</b>
<b>General funds</b>	<b>315,609</b>	<b>859,014</b>	<b>(674,141)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500,482</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>326,937</b>	<b>870,518</b>	<b>(680,558)</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>520,629</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1,111,903</b>	<b>2,728,878</b>	<b>(1,995,782)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,844,999</b>

The narrative to explain the purpose of each fund is given at the foot of the note below.

17b Movements in funds (prior year)

	At 1 April 2021 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2022 £
<b>Restricted funds:</b>					
Justice	50,663	413,432	(94,932)	(1,900)	367,263
Reparation	33,517	389,949	(201,033)	(950)	221,483
Dissent	135,502	273,149	(323,478)	(2,377)	82,796
Discrimination	35,648	128,470	(117,717)	-	46,401
Solidarity	4,596	66,834	(4,407)	-	67,023
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>259,926</b>	<b>1,271,834</b>	<b>(741,567)</b>	<b>(5,227)</b>	<b>784,966</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>					
Designated funds:					
Fixed Asset	11,110	-	(6,700)	6,918	11,328
<b>Total designated funds</b>	<b>11,110</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,700)</b>	<b>6,918</b>	<b>11,328</b>
<b>General funds</b>	<b>148,449</b>	<b>668,764</b>	<b>(499,913)</b>	<b>(1,691)</b>	<b>315,609</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>159,559</b>	<b>668,764</b>	<b>(506,613)</b>	<b>5,227</b>	<b>326,937</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>419,485</b>	<b>1,940,598</b>	<b>(1,248,180)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,111,903</b>

**Purposes of 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: Justice. This programme supports the charity's direct work to pursue legal claims for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators of torture in the United Kingdom and across the world. It is supported by grants including from People Postcode Trust, WF Southall Charitable Trust, and the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

Reparation. This programme supports the charity's work to deliver remedies and reparation for survivors, including through projects supported by Queen's University Belfast, Oak Foundation, and Open Society Foundations.

Dissent. This programme supports the charity's work to challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest including through a project on enforced disappearance in Africa supported by an international donor and the International Accountability Platform for Belarus.

Discrimination. This programme supports the charity's work to challenge torture used against marginalized and excluded minorities, including through a project challenging LGBT+ torture in Africa supported by Allen & Overy, and a new project on conflict related sexual violence supported by the Global Survivors Fund.

Solidarity. This programme supports the charity's work to support and strengthen the antitorture movement working with NGOs across the world, including a project to produce practice notes supported by the Matrix Chambers Fund.

**Purposes of 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 as cash.

Transfer of £1,691 from unrestricted to designated funds to cover the depreciation in future years for fixed assets purchased during the year. Transfer of £5,227 from restricted funds represent spent funds.

**18 Operating lease commitments payable as a lessee**

The charity's total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases is as follows for each of the following periods

	Property		Equipment	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Less than one year	19,275	19,275	-	-
One to five years	-	-	-	460
	<b>19,275</b>	<b>19,275</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>460</b>

**19 Legal status of the charity**

The charity is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to £1.

## **20. 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 2023, employer contributions outstanding amount to £15,890 (2022 £8,263.28).

## **21. Redress Trust (USA)**

The Redress Trust Limited was incorporated as a Not-for-Profit Corporation in the State of New York on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1995, (Number 13-4028661). The Internal Revenue Service determined on 22<sup>nd</sup> 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)
- Stephanie Deckrosh (USA) Chair
- Professor Naomi Roht-Arriaza (USA)
- Professor Dinah Shelton (USA)
- Professor David Weissbrodt (USA)

## **22. 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 £135,132 (2021 £129,985) 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)

## **23. Related Party Transactions**

Donations received from Trustees as aggregate in the year were £0 (2022 £). There are no other related party transactions except those disclosed in note 11.

**THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED**

England & Wales - Charity number 1015787

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# Accounts

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# REDRESS

Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors

The Redress Trust Limited  
**Trustees Annual Report**  
2021-22

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## INTRODUCTION

REDRESS is an international human rights organisation that delivers justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenges impunity for perpetrators, and advocates for legal and policy reforms to combat torture. Our cases respond to torture as an individual crime in domestic and international law, as civil wrong with individual responsibility, as a human rights violation with state responsibility. Our approach is strategic, so that as well as representing an individual we target the policy reasons that enabled the torture to take place, by building a campaign that uses advocacy, community engagement, and communications to influence change.

This report provides information on our activities from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 and has three parts:

- *A. Trustees Annual Report.* A review of our impact and activities, governance and management, and a financial review.
- *B. Independent Auditors Report.* With their opinion on the accounts of the charity for the financial year.
- *C. Statement of Financial Activities.* A detailed review of our finances for the year.

### Our Impact

1. *Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe Released.* Following a six-year campaign by REDRESS, on 16 March 2022 Iran released Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe and allowed her to return home to the UK to be reunited with her husband Richard and daughter Gabriella. Her release generated significant media coverage in and outside the UK. REDRESS had worked throughout the year to increase pressure on the UK to free Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe.
2. *Justice in Sudan.* Following [calls from REDRESS](#) and partners, the UN appointed an independent expert to investigate human rights violations arising from the military coup in Sudan. We influenced key governments' responses by distributing [briefings](#) and a bi-weekly [email newsletter](#) to over 250 international policy-makers, filed evidence for sanctions designations, and obtained press coverage for our Sudanese partners.
3. *Torture in Sri Lanka.* In November 2021 the UN Human Rights Committee issued a [decision](#) in the case of [Asantha Aravinda](#), a survivor of torture from Sri Lanka who was beaten and arbitrarily arrested by the police in 2008 following a traffic accident. The decision finds Sri Lanka responsible for all the violations argued against Asantha and orders reparations, including an investigation, compensation and measures to avoid the repetition of these events.
4. *Sanctions in the UK.* REDRESS supported partners to submit 15 detailed dossiers to the UK Government for the application of sanctions under the human rights and anti-corruption regimes, and placed Magnitsky sanctions on the UK political agenda by supporting the [launch of a new All-Party Parliamentary Group](#), with a public event and an op-ed in [The Times](#). Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, we [highlighted failings](#) in the UK's sanctions response, with our analysis being used by the [Shadow Foreign Secretary](#) and covered by the [Washington Post](#).
5. *Seizing Assets for Survivors.* REDRESS capitalised on public and political interest in repurposing Russian assets frozen under sanctions for victims in Ukraine by developing [proposals](#) for legal reforms to facilitate this, part of a new initiative to seize assets connected to international crimes and have them designated for victims and survivors through existing trust funds.
6. *Anti-Torture Laws in Africa.* In March 2022 we published the report [Anti-Torture Standards in Common Law Africa: Good Practices and Way Forward](#), followed by a [three-part series of factsheets](#), which examine the anti-torture legal and regulatory frameworks in eight African

States and recommend a number of reforms to advance the domestic legal protection and to improve States' response strategies to torture in the region.

7. *Enforced Disappearance in Africa*. REDRESS published a [significant report](#) on enforced disappearance in Africa, which for the first time explores the most common contexts in which it takes place, the legal gaps that allow this practice with impunity, and the legal reforms needed to eradicate it. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) will adopt regional guidelines on enforced disappearance later in 2022.
8. *Justice for Women Human Rights Defenders*. In April 2021, the UN Committee on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) issued an [emblematic decision](#) in a case brought by REDRESS finding Libya responsible for the lack of investigation of Magdulein Abaida's arbitrary arrest and torture in 2012. This is their first decision on a female human rights defender, and has strong recommendations for reforms to prevent violence against women and to promote equality in Libya.
9. *Reparations for Sexual Violence*. REDRESS developed proposals for the delivery of reparations for conflict-related sexual violence in Chad and Cambodia, which were [featured](#) by the Global Survivor's Fund in a high-level side event at the UN General Assembly. In Cambodia, survivors of conflict-related sexual violence from provinces across the whole country participated in an online forum to provide their views on potential opportunities for reparations.
10. *LGBTIQ+ Torture in Africa*. REDRESS and partners alerted the UN Committee against Torture in March 2022 to the discriminatory violence suffered by LGBTIQ+ individuals in Kenya as a form of torture and ill-treatment, and the shortcomings in the Kenyan legal system to respond effectively. REDRESS and AC2 also made a [submission](#) as part of the Universal Periodic Review of South Africa, focusing on the disproportionate violence and other human rights violations experienced by LGBTIQ+ persons in South Africa.

### **Message from the Chair, Paul Lomas**

This coming December, REDRESS will celebrate 30 years. In that time, it has developed a reputation for expertise, accuracy and innovation in delivering justice and reparation for survivors of torture. In the last year, the organisation has built on that reputation with a period of planned growth, allowing us to take on new projects and the staff to deliver them. This implements the 2025 strategy and the development plan agreed by the Board.

In this report, you will see how REDRESS is delivering in the five programme areas of justice, reparation, dissent, discrimination, and solidarity. The year was particularly notable for the incredibly welcome news of the release of Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe after six years of arbitrary detention in Iran and a great deal of work by the REDRESS team – our very best wishes go to her and her family. Our work on Magnitsky Sanctions and asset recovery progressed significantly, enabling us to work to target measures on those who perpetrate, authorise or profit from torture. With the Russian invasion of Ukraine, these approaches have particular importance.

We [welcomed two new Patrons](#) during the year, Professor Juan Mendez and Sir Howard Morrison, both of whom bring their considerable expertise in accountability for torture to help support our work. The Board of Trustees was joined by [two new members](#), Yemsrach Hailemariam and Evan Williams, while we also, sadly, marked the departure after many years of service of Professor Bill Bowring and Sherman Carroll, both of whom have shown extraordinary commitment to the work of REDRESS. That process of refreshing and renewing our Board and Patrons will continue this year too. We look forward to spending time with our Patrons and former trustees at the 30 year celebrations.

REDRESS is in good form and good heart, with a clear agenda for the future where, tragically, there remains so much to be done. But we would not be so without the extraordinary commitments and dedication of our talented staff, who constantly and consistently deliver the results, or our funders and wider supporters without whom nothing would happen. Thanks indeed, are due to all of them for making REDRESS happen.

### **Message from the Director, Rupert Skilbeck**

This Annual Report sets out the achievements of REDRESS in the past year. My thanks go to our national partners and our pro bono partners, who have helped us deliver such innovative and impactful projects around the world. The staff of REDRESS have kept their energy and focus, delivering extraordinary work despite the ongoing challenges of a global pandemic.

You will see many achievements in this report. We continued to work for Justice for survivors of torture in the UK and elsewhere, including through a ground-breaking decision on the torture of a female human rights defender in Libya. We promoted reparations for survivors of conflict related sexual violence, and developed cases to seize the assets of perpetrators of torture. We launched a new initiative to ensure that Magnitsky sanctions in the UK are effective, and to document the widespread torture of protesters in Belarus in August 2020. We put enforced disappearance in Africa on the agenda as a form of torture used against those who dissent, and raised LGBTQI+ torture as a problem with proposals for reform. We developed the capacity of the anti-torture movement to use strategic litigation to challenge torture.

We have built our team during the year, adding new capacity to enable us to respond to urgent developments and develop innovative projects, while maintaining our core programmes. We have recruited new staff to deliver policy advocacy and engage with survivor communities, enhancing the way that we work with exciting plans for the future.

REDRESS is in a strong position as it celebrates 30 years, ensuring this important work will continue.

## A. TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT

### Our Strategy

11. The [Articles of Association](#) (2020) define the objects and purpose of the charity which are to obtain redress through legal assistance, to provide assistance to states prosecuting torturers, and to procure the abolition of torture. The Articles of Association are also the governing document of the charity. The vision of REDRESS is a world without torture, and the mission is to deliver justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenge impunity for perpetrators, and advocate for legal and policy reforms to combat torture.
12. The [REDRESS 2025 Strategy](#) sets out the current priorities for the charity, with specific deliverables developed each year by the staff and the board for each of the programme areas which are reviewed every six months. As set out in the programme review below, good progress has been made in delivering some of the new initiatives that were identified in the 2025 Strategy. Those have included a new initiative to seek to recover the assets of perpetrators of torture to be paid as reparations to their victims, more policy advocacy in the UK, building our capacity to engage with survivor communities in the UK, and providing support and solidarity with our partners around the world to strengthen the anti-torture movement.
13. The Strategy identified three [primary methods](#) that REDRESS deploys to achieve impact: holistic strategic litigation against torture, policy advocacy, and communications and media. We have developed our skills in all three methods during the year, as set out further in this report. We have published significant materials on strategic litigation and delivered training. We have recruited a policy and advocacy officer to build our capacity, and a communications assistant, allowing us to increase our capacity to deliver high quality social media.
14. The Strategy also sets out the core values of REDRESS, which are to deliver a survivor-centred approach, to work through collaborative partnerships, and to develop expertise and foster innovation. During the year we have consulted with survivors on their understanding of what is meant by justice, and recruited a Communities Officer who will enable us to take this work forward. We have developed several new projects where we collaborate with partner NGOs, and we have further developed our procedures for ensuring high quality work.

### Our Activities

15. There have been achievements in all five of our programme areas.  
Justice: We pursue legal claims for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators
16. There are many torture survivors in the UK, both citizens and refugees. We bring legal claims on behalf of survivors based in the UK, ensure referrals for their psycho-social support, engage with their communities, and conduct advocacy to push for policy changes to improve their situation and address the underlying causes of torture. We encourage national authorities to prosecute perpetrators.
17. *Consular Protection for Survivors of Torture.* Under this project we campaign for improvements in the way the UK government supports British citizens and residents who are tortured abroad. On 16 March 2022, Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe returned to the UK after the UK paid a £400 million debt that it owed to Iran and following a six-year campaign by REDRESS. Our activities to this end during the year included media work, and advocacy to the United Nations and the UK government. We also campaigned on the case of Jagtar Singh Johal, a British citizen tortured in India,
18. *Universal Jurisdiction.* We encourage the prosecution authorities in the UK and the EU to prosecute cases of torture under the principle of Universal Jurisdiction, and act as observers to the EU Genocide Network and the UK War Crimes network. During the year we facilitated two

meetings of the UK War Crimes Network, and developed a new project to produce a report on obstacles to such cases. In February 2022 the UK Metropolitan Police [announced the arrest of a suspect](#) in the 2000 murder of Sri Lankan BBC journalist Nimalarajan Mylvaganam.

19. *UK Advocacy.* We engage with the UK government and parliament on issues relating to our mandate. This year we continued our advocacy on consular assistance, and in March 2022 made a submission to the United Nations under the Universal Periodic Review of the UK. We also started a new project working with Freedom from Torture to engage with survivor communities in the UK to develop survivor-led policy advocacy.
20. *Justice in Sudan.* We have worked for 20 years on highlighting impunity for torture in Sudan, and encouraging policy reforms. In October 2021 there was a military coup which has interrupted the positive reforms that were taking place. Our activities during the year included accountability efforts, engaging with the ICC and other bodies; further work on sanctions, submitted several confidential files to the US, UK and EU mechanisms, including on specific police units; casework, including intervening in several high-profile cases with partners; policy analysis on issues such as the need for domestic accountability; and policy advocacy to the UK and UN bodies.

Reparation: We deliver remedies and reparation for survivors

21. REDRESS works to secure the delivery of effective reparation for survivors of torture, including through compensation and the introduction of practical measures to implement international standards for satisfaction, rehabilitation, non-repetition, and restitution. Through litigation and policy advocacy we develop and implement national legal frameworks that deliver reparations for individuals and communities. This work includes developing asset recovery and sanctions as a way to deliver reparations, promoting reparations in specific tribunals including the International Criminal Court, and implementing the UN Basic Principles on the Right to Reparation.
22. *Magnitsky Sanctions.* We focus on ensuring the effective use of the human rights and anti-corruption sanctions mechanisms in the UK, as a form of reparation. During the year we made several submissions to the UK authorities to sanction those involved in torture, and assisted in the filing of 15 other submissions. We trained a further 100 NGO representatives, making a total of 350 who have been trained in the last two years. Five individuals were sanctioned under the anti-corruption regime, and the government imposed sanctions on one individual following a submission made by REDRESS. We recruited a legal officer to develop this work further. We supported the launch of a new All-Party Parliamentary Group on Magnitsky Sanctions, providing the secretariat and organising briefings. In response to the war in Ukraine, we published key information on the UK response that was picked up by parliamentarians and the press.
23. *Asset Recovery.* We continued to develop legal claims to seize the assets of perpetrators of torture and other human rights abuses and have them repurposed for victims. This included financial investigations, using asset tracers, and making a submission to the National Crime Agency on a specific case. We also advocated for the inclusion of asset recovery provisions on the development of a new Mutual Legal Assistance treaty on the investigation and prosecution of international crimes.
24. *Legal Standards for Reparation.* We push for legal and policy reforms to implement measures of non-repetition, enhance accountability, and deliver reparation. This included working with the Convention against Torture Initiative to produce a new report on *Anti-Torture Standards in Common Law Africa*, and launching it in Geneva as part of a new advocacy initiative to key governments on the continent. We submitted *amicus curiae* briefs on reparations in cases from Guatemala, the European Court of Human Rights, and the International Criminal Court.

Dissent: We challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest

25. Torture is used with impunity against human rights defenders, journalists, lawyers, protesters and activists, particularly climate and environmental defenders, often taking the form of police brutality. With more authoritarianism, such torture has increased, including through the inappropriate use of emergency powers. Activists are often disappeared, which makes it easier for torture to take place. The use and threat of torture against those who dissent closes down civil society space, making it even more difficult to hold governments to account. We respond to this problem in specific jurisdictions with projects that use strategic litigation to highlight the issue, determine responsibility, and push for policy reform.
26. *Enforced Disappearances in Africa.* REDRESS has worked with partners across Africa to challenge the enforced disappearance of those who dissent, and to bring attention to the problem. In November 2021 the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights held a validation workshop for regional guidelines on enforced disappearance, following a drafting process that was facilitated by REDRESS, with the Guidelines later adopted in May 2022. Our partners in Algeria, Libya, Sudan, and Zimbabwe delivered policy advocacy which included the ratification by the government of Sudan of the UN Convention against Torture in August 2021. We published a major report [The Forgotten Victims: Enforced Disappearance in Africa](#), and a Practice Note on [Strategic Litigation of Enforced Disappearances in Africa](#).
27. *Torture and Protest.* We challenge the use of torture used against protesters. REDRESS helped launch a new initiative to collect, consolidate, verify, and preserve evidence of torture allegedly committed by Belarusian authorities and others in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and its aftermath, working together with Dignity and Belarusian partner NGOs. We supported a team of Nigerian lawyers to bring a claim before the ECOWAS Community Court of Justice seeking accountability for the Lekki tollgate massacre in Lagos in October 2020, and submitted a sanctions claims to the UK authorities on the same facts.
28. *Human Rights Defenders.* We are developing work in this area, and supported the drafting of the [Esperanza Protocol](#) that was launched in December 2021, setting out standards for effective investigations of threats against human rights defenders.  
[Discrimination: We challenge torture used against marginalised and excluded minorities](#)
29. Torture is often used against minority groups, knowing that they may be powerless to respond, further marginalising them. REDRESS uses strategic litigation to challenge discriminatory torture used against such minorities including women, LGBT+, refugees, migrants, and those facing multiple forms of discrimination.
30. *Sexual and Gender Based Torture.* REDRESS worked on studies on the delivery of reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in four countries (Chad, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Cambodia) in a project with the Global Survivors Fund, publishing country reports on Chad and Cambodia. In April 2021, the UN Committee on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) issued an [emblematic decision](#) finding Libya responsible for the lack of investigation of Magdulein Abaida's arbitrary arrest and torture in 2012. This is the first decision issued by the CEDAW on violence against a female human rights defender, as well as the first decision related to the MENA region. REDRESS worked with law firm *Three Crowns* to support the work of the UN Human Rights Council Advisory Committee in their drafting of a report on gender equality in UN bodies.
31. *LGBTIQ+ Torture.* REDRESS is working with national partners in Malawi, Uganda, South Africa, and Kenya to focus attention on this form of discriminatory torture, developing plans for advocacy and litigation, and supporting them in advocacy efforts, e.g. to the UN Committee against Torture. We have continued implementation of the judgment of the Inter-American

Court in Azul Rojas Marin, and in September 2021 we submitted with our Peruvian partners an update to the Court on the limited progress made towards implementation.

32. *Torture of Refugees and Migrants*. In June 2021, REDRESS and Lawyers for Justice in Libya [submitted a complaint](#) to the UN Human Rights Committee in a case against Libya that illustrates the current shortcomings in Libya's legal and institutional frameworks and practices that continue to result in widespread torture of migrants and asylum seekers.

#### Solidarity: We support and strengthen the anti-torture movement

33. For 30 years REDRESS has worked with anti-torture NGOs across the world, many of which operate in extremely difficult circumstances. These are mutually beneficial relationships. We work to ensure that these relationships are effective and collaborative partnerships, and that both REDRESS and our partners are strengthened by the process. This work also includes engaging the anti-torture movement through networks, building its resilience, promoting the use of holistic strategic litigation as an effective technique against torture through training and mentoring, encouraging our volunteers, and working with academic experts.
34. *Promoting Strategic Litigation against Torture*. We work to develop and promote the practice of strategic litigation against torture as a critical civil society response. In July 2021 we launched seven [Practice Notes on Holistic Strategic Litigation](#) against torture, which provide a valuable resource for our partners who are working against torture around the world. We produced and launched [15 training modules](#) with accompanying powerpoint presentations covering different issues to support practitioners delivering workshops on strategic litigation against torture. REDRESS staff also participated in several litigation workshops.
35. *Solidarity Networks*. REDRESS supports several key networks to strengthen the anti-torture movement. Activities this year have included support for the Victims Rights Working Group of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, the Pan African Reparations Initiative, the Universal Jurisdiction Advocacy Group, the Coalition of International NGOs against Torture, and the GQUAL Initiative campaigning for gender equity in the human rights field.

#### **Our Methods**

36. During the course of the year we have continued to deploy and refine our three main methods of work – strategic litigation, policy advocacy, and media & communications.

#### Holistic Strategic Litigation against Torture

37. With this method we represent individual clients but also use the case to challenge the underlying problem. We adopt a holistic approach, ensuring referrals for psycho-social support and accompanying survivors through the process. We provide training and mentoring to partner NGOs on this technique.
38. During the year we took on four new cases from our project-based work. We also dealt with 113 enquiries (slightly more than 106 in the previous years) that we were not able to take on, providing guidance or making referrals where we were able. During the year we also made 22 legal submissions to different national, regional, and international courts and tribunals. We closed five cases where we had achieved our goals, or where further action was not possible. There were five judgments and decision from international bodies.

#### Policy Advocacy

39. We work with partners to deliver campaigns at national, regional, and international level to advocate for policy reform for reparation and for the introduction of anti-torture laws and safeguards. This work includes detailed research to inform our conclusions and recommendations and engaging with survivor communities to involve them in the campaign.

40. During the year we delivered several policy campaigns in our different project areas, as set out above. In addition, we published four major reports and nine policy briefings.

#### Communications and Media

41. We support our litigation and policy advocacy through press and social media, to influence stakeholders, draw attention to the issues, ensure that survivors have a voice, and to raise our profile to enhance our influence.
42. During the year we continued to respond to the challenges of Covid-19 by enhancing our online events, enabling us to engage with civil society, survivor communities, and government policy makers. REDRESS's profile and name recognition continued to grow significantly among key stakeholders and the general public as well as our online visibility and supporter engagement. During the year, REDRESS:
- Received more than 80 mentions in UK and international media
  - Reached over 342,000 people through 16 social media campaigns
  - Connected with more than 199,000 users through the website
  - Projected our expertise through 9 op-eds and academic articles and three podcasts
  - Engaged close to 9,400 people who watched our webinars and videos
  - Published four major reports and 17 additional publications

#### **Publications**

43. We published four major reports together with nine policy briefings and other publications. The four major reports were: [Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review 2021](#) and [Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review 2022](#), a joint publication with TRIAL International, the ECCHR, IFDH, CJA and Civitas Maxima; [The Forgotten Victims: Enforced Disappearance in Africa](#) (in English, French and Arabic) and [Anti-Torture Standards in Common Law Africa: Good Practice and Way Forward](#).

#### **Achievements and Plans for the future**

44. The table below sets out the objectives that were set in January 2021 in each programme area and agreed by the trustees as priorities for 2021-22, together with future plans for new projects in 22-23, some of which we will start subject to securing funding. Through these projects we will deliver the priorities set out in the 2025 Strategy. The activities report above sets out the progress achieved in each of the projects. There are specific deliverables for each project.

2021-22 Confirmed	<b>JUSTICE (UK)</b>	<b>JUSTICE (INTERNATIONAL)</b>	<b>REPARATION</b>
	<p><b>Justice for Torture Survivors.</b> We will represent survivors of torture in the UK to obtain justice, using a strategic approach to campaign for necessary changes to law and policy.</p> <p><b>Survivors' Perceptions of Justice.</b> We will research and produce a multi-media report on the attitudes of torture survivors in the UK to justice.</p> <p><b>Survivor Empowerment.</b> We will work with UK communities to empower survivors to campaign for justice.</p> <p><b>Consular Access and Hostages.</b> To promote consular access as a safeguard against torture through casework and advocacy, and draw attention to the use of hostages.</p> <p><b>Torturers in the UK.</b> A project to produce a report on obstacles to accountability in the UK under Universal Jurisdiction</p>	<p><b>Justice for Torture Survivors: Sudan.</b> We will build cases, encourage universal jurisdiction prosecutions, and advocate for the introduction of anti-torture reforms.</p> <p><b>Justice for Torture Survivors: Egypt.</b> We will build cases, encourage universal jurisdiction prosecutions, and advocate for the introduction of anti-torture reforms in Egypt.</p> <p><b>Casework Support.</b> We will continue to support our cases through our projects.</p> <p><b>Command structures.</b> We will analyse command structures to hold a wider range of perpetrators of torture to account.</p> <p><b>Justice for Torture Survivors: Nigeria.</b> We will support sanctions and legal claims seeking accountability for torture relating End-SARS protests.</p>	<p><b>Magnitsky Sanctions.</b> We will encourage the effective use of the UK human rights and anti-corruption sanctions regimes, by mentoring other NGOs and supporting the APPG on Magnitsky sanctions, particularly with regard to Ukraine.</p> <p><b>Asset Recovery.</b> We will promote the repurposing of assets and develop legal claims for the recovery of illicit assets, particularly with regard to Ukraine.</p> <p><b>REDRESS Tech.</b> We will develop an App for secure gathering of evidence and payment of compensation.</p> <p><b>Reparations Guide.</b> We will promote a guide to reparations in international law.</p> <p><b>Anti-Torture Laws in Africa (Phase 2).</b> We will engage with key stakeholders in 3-5 jurisdictions to promote legislative reforms and advance protection against torture.</p>
2022-3 Plans	<b>JUSTICE (UK)</b>	<b>JUSTICE (INTERNATIONAL)</b>	<b>REPARATION</b>
	<p><b>Racial Justice for Torture in the UK.</b> We will challenge the discriminatory practices identified in our 2019 UNCAT report through casework and advocacy.</p> <p><b>Promoting the Absolute Ban.</b> We will conduct advocacy to challenge attacks on the absolute ban on torture and ill-treatment, including in the context of counter-terrorism.</p>	<p><b>Universal Jurisdiction in Europe.</b> We will deliver legal and policy advocacy relating to UJ prosecutions across Europe, particularly with regard to Ukraine.</p> <p><b>Justice for Torture Survivors: Project.</b> We will develop a standard methodology that we can deliver over 3-5 years in a particular country or region where there is an urgent need.</p>	<p><b>Effective Investigations.</b> We will advocate for prompt and effective investigations as a crucial element of ensuring reparation for survivors, and develop a protocol to improve such investigations.</p> <p><b>Chad Reparations.</b> We will develop an advocacy campaign to deliver the reparations ordered by the Extraordinary African Chambers in convicting Hissène Habré.</p> <p><b>Immunities.</b> We will undertake strategic litigation and legal advocacy to challenge immunities as a barrier to civil claims for reparations</p> <p><b>Compensation.</b> We will finalise a guide to calculating compensation for torture damages.</p>

2021-22 Confirmed	<b>DISSENT</b>	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	<b>SOLIDARITY</b>
	<p><b>Enforced Disappearance in Africa.</b> We will use strategic litigation to increase attention to the problem of ED in Africa, support the adoption of Guidelines by the African Commission, and bring cases in Algeria, Libya, Sudan, and Zimbabwe.</p> <p><b>International Accountability Platform for Belarus.</b> We will work to preserve evidence of torture committed by Belarusian authorities against protestors, and develop accountability opportunities.</p> <p>See also projects relating to dissent in Egypt, Nigeria, and Sudan.</p>	<p><b>LGBT+ Torture in Africa.</b> We will enhance the international legal standard prohibiting discriminatory torture against LGBT+ communities and identify opportunities for legal and policy reform in Africa.</p> <p><b>Reparations Frameworks for SGBV.</b> We will conduct research in Cambodia, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Chad, on the legal framework for delivering reparations to survivors of SGBV.</p> <p><b>LGBT+ Torture in Latin America.</b> We will support the full implementation of the <i>Azul Rojas Marin</i> case with advocacy and further legal claims.</p>	<p><b>Litigation Workshops.</b> We will deliver in-person and online workshops on Holistic Strategic Litigation against Torture and pilot them.</p> <p><b>Practice Notes.</b> We will produce and publish practice notes on key elements of holistic strategic litigation against torture.</p> <p><b>Case Management.</b> We will identify good practice and develop guidance on case management and security for NGOs undertaking strategic litigation against torture, produce a practice note, design a short training course, and deliver training and mentoring.</p>
2022-3 Planned	<b>DISSENT</b>	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	<b>SOLIDARITY</b>
	<p><b>Dissent related torture.</b> We will deliver a follow up project to the EDA project on dissent related torture in Africa and Asia..</p> <p><b>Climate Defenders.</b> We will develop a new project to draw attention to the torture of activists working against climate change, and bring strategic litigation on their behalf.</p> <p><b>Protest.</b> We will develop a new project to challenge torture in the context of protests, impacting journalists and HRDs.</p> <p><b>Journalists.</b> We will campaign to protect journalists in particular jurisdictions where there is an enhanced risk of torture.</p>	<p><b>SGBV in Kenya/Uganda.</b> We will implement the Kenya SGBV decision and challenge such torture in East Africa.</p> <p><b>Racist Torture in the EU.</b> We will develop a project relating to police violence disproportionately used against racial minorities.</p> <p><b>Push-backs.</b> We will develop legal challenges against complicity in torture by Frontex and European governments participating in pushback operations.</p> <p><b>Torture of Refugees and Migrants.</b> We will bring legal claims on behalf of refugees in the UK who were subjected to torture (Justice Together)</p>	<p><b>Together against Torture.</b> We will develop a programme to build engagement with key partners and to provide operational support (financial, management, governance, and regulatory standards, as well as fundraising and strategy development).</p> <p><b>Supporting New Activists.</b> We will enhance the experience of volunteers working with Redress, through dedicated training and mentoring.</p> <p><b>Enhanced networks.</b> We will build our ability to engage networks in advocacy, including the ICC Victims Rights Working Group, Pan-African Reparations Initiative, and UJ Info.</p> <p><b>Istanbul Protocol.</b> We will train lawyers and activists on how to conduct medical assessments of torture, following the recently updated protocol as well as new supplements developed with Dignity on sleep deprivation, solitary confinement, and threats.</p>

## **Governance and Management**

### Governance

45. The charity was founded in 1992, and the [Articles of Association](#) were revised and updated in 2020. The Trustees meet four times during the year, with meetings of the Finance Committee, Risk Committee, and Development Committee between those meetings.
46. Two new Patrons were appointed this year, Professor Juan Méndez, the former UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, and Sir Howard Morrison, former judge of the International Criminal Court. Two new trustees were also appointed this year, Yemsrach Hailemariam, a senior business analyst and project implementation consultant who has been involved in human rights campaigning, and Evan Williams, a senior financial manager and analyst.
47. Two long-standing trustees retired this year. Professor Bill Bowring joined the REDRESS Board in 1997 and has provided invaluable counsel for 25 years, using his legal expertise and experience of civil society campaigning to guide work of the charity. Sherman Carroll joined the Board in 2009, using his background in the anti-torture movement to great effect, and also serving on the Finance Committee. REDRESS is very grateful for their long commitment to the charity.

### Structure

48. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the strategic direction of the charity, and in February 2021 approved the new 2025 Strategy, with the objectives set out in it. The Trustees oversee the delivery of that strategy, and the policies and finances that support it. The Director is responsible for the day-to-day management of the charity, through the Management Committee which consists of the Director, the Head of Finance, and the Head of Law.
49. The trustees review the activities of the charity each quarter, and hear from different staff at each meeting, ensuring that they review each of the programmes during the course of the year. The Board of Trustees operates through Committees which convene between Board meetings: the Finance Committee, the Development Committee, and the Risk Committee, which reviews policies. There is also Nominations Committee that recruits new members to join the Board.
50. Trustees are recruited through a mixture of open advertisement, specialist recruitment bodies, and by direct contact. Prospective trustees are initially interviewed by the Director and the Chair, and then by the Nominations Committee, before consideration by the full board. Under the Articles of Association Trustees serve for a three-year period which can be renewed once, i.e. a maximum of six years. There is an induction process for new Trustees which is run by the staff. This includes training in our key policies.
51. The Chair and one other trustee agree objectives with the Director at the beginning of each year, which are then reviewed at the end of the year. 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, together with any step increases based on performance.
52. The REDRESS Trust UK is registered in New York as the Redress Trust (USA) which facilitates fundraising from US foundations. The REDRESS Trust UK also delivers projects through Stichting REDRESS Nederland, which has a separate board of trustees, and a memorandum of understanding that sets out the relationship between the two organisations. REDRESS works with a number of partner NGOs around the world, most notably the Victims Rights Working Group of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, the Pan African Reparations Initiative, and the Coalition of International NGOs against Torture.

### Evaluation of Impact

53. The Board of Trustees has approved an evaluation framework through which REDRESS assesses the impact of the activities that are carried out. This provides both quantitative and qualitative measurements for the work, against the ultimate impact of delivering justice and reparation for survivors of torture (i.e. the main aims of the Charity). The staff and management develop annual deliverables at the beginning of each year, and the Board reviews the impact that the charity has achieved annually.

### Development Plan and Staffing

54. *Development Plan.* The staff of REDRESS grew during the course of the year, in accordance with the Development Plan agreed by the Board of Trustees in July 2019, under which we planned for cautious growth to ensure the long-term sustainability of the charity, and the ability to deliver more high-impact projects. The trustees agreed that the staff would grow to 25 by the end of 2021-22 and grow to 30 by the end of 2022-23, which is likely to be achieved, and then to 35 by the end of 23-24. The Board will conduct a review of the staffing plans in November 2022, prior to preparing the budget for 2023-24.
55. *New staff.* During the year we recruited several new staff, bringing the total team to 28 people. These included five new legal officers for LGBTQI+ torture in Africa, Magnitsky Sanctions, Sudan, Belarus, conflict-related sexual violence; a policy and advocacy officer; and assistants for fundraising, finance, and digital and communications. Five further staff joined in April and May 2022, shortly after the end of the financial year.
56. *Volunteers.* The Charity uses volunteers in different ways. During the year REDRESS was supported by five Legal Fellows, all of whom were laws students who did placements of six months or more, supported financially by grants from their universities or other bodies. REDRESS also had a number of interns during the year who supported our work with legal research and project delivery, mainly law students, but also students in other areas such as media and communications. Finally, REDRESS was supported during the year by a number of lawyers from large law firms acting *pro bono*, primarily with legal support. All of these volunteers are noted in the section above thanking our supporters.

### Statutory Requirements

57. 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 Companies Act 2006.

### Public benefit

58. 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.

### Fundraising

59. *Fundraising Approach.* Our primary fundraising methods at REDRESS for unrestricted funding are (a) trusts and foundations, (c) law firm contributions, and (c) major donors. We receive significant project funding from foundations and government bodies. The fundraising at REDRESS is carried out by employees: the Director, the Programme Development Manager, and the Fundraising Assistant, supported by the Head of Finance and the Head of Law. We used a fundraising consultant for part of the year, but did not continue with their services. We do not undertake

telephone, face-to-face, private site, or door-to-door fundraising, or use commercial participators.

60. *Fundraising Performance.* The income secured from fundraising activities for the financial year significantly exceeded the funds that were spent on those fundraising activities. Similarly, the net return for the following financial year will also significantly exceed the funds spent. The Development Committee of the Board agrees annual objectives for our main three sources of unrestricted funding, and also for restricted funding:
- *Unrestricted.* We succeeded in securing £294,000 in new core funding against a target of £300,000. This included £70,000 in Law Firm funding, over double the funding received under this stream in the previous financial year, and a notable increase of nearly 50% in Major Donor, Individual Giving and Running income.
  - *Restricted.* Against a new project funding target of £182,000, we secured over £300,000 for the 21-22 financial year and over £2 million of multi-year grant funding in total.
61. Under section 13 of the Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016, the Trustees are required to report on the following.
62. *Fundraising Standards.* The charity has chosen to register with the Fundraising Regulator, and voluntarily adheres to the [Code of Fundraising Practice](#). We adhere carefully to donor requirements for grant compliance, including the additional rules which apply to the government funding that we receive. If funding proposals are rejected, we seek feedback in accordance with the funder's guidelines, and only reapply if there is clear justification to do so. We approach online fundraising through occasional promotion on our social media and follow GDPR guidelines when processing donations and storing supporter data. When facilitating marathon runners to fundraise for us we use online fundraising platforms that are registered with the Fundraising Regulator. Fundraising is overseen by the Management Committee and the Development Committee of the Board of Trustees. There have been no compliance issues under the Code during the year.
63. *Monitoring.* A small amount of fundraising has been delivered by runners seeking sponsorship for REDRESS, who we have supported to set up online fundraising pages and provided them with draft language for encouraging supporters to make contributions, ensuring that their fundraising efforts are delivered appropriately. Some fundraising was delivered at a school charity evening, for which we provided the content to be displayed and spoke at the event.
64. *Complaints.* REDRESS received no complaints relating to fundraising activities during the course of the year. There was one request for the re-imburement of a direct debit, which was dealt with promptly and one enquiry which was responded to from an individual donor who had intended to become a regular supporter, but whose donation had been made as a one-off contribution.
65. *Vulnerable donors.* REDRESS has a safeguarding policy for children and vulnerable adults, and staff receive induction training and annual training in the policy. We do not actively fundraise to individuals and our contact with the general public is by social media and email, and we only contact people for fundraising when they have given us their explicit permission, or there is clear legitimate interest to do so.

#### Risk Management

66. The Charity has robust policies and procedures in place for the identification and management of risk both for the charity as a whole and for individual projects where there are specific risks. The Board has reviewed the principal risks and uncertainties that the trustees see as facing the

- charity and has in place plans and strategies for managing those risks. This includes factors that are likely to affect the financial performance or position going forward.
67. *Risk Committee.* The Board of Trustees has appointed a Committee to review risk, which meets twice a year to review the Risk Register and specific policies, and at other times where a specific risk management issue arises.
  68. *Risk Register.* The staff and management of the charity maintain a risk register that sets out the primary risks that the charity faces, identifies how they should be mitigated, and creates an action plan for that mitigation. All significant risks, together with current mitigation actions, are reviewed by the Trustees twice a year. The Trustees are satisfied that systems have been developed and are in place to mitigate identified risks to an acceptable level.
  69. *Policies.* The Risk Committee reviewed several new policies during the year which were subsequently approved by the Board, including a revised Grievance and Disciplinary Policy, a new Dignity at Work Policy, a revised Whistleblowing Policy, and a new Conflicts of Interest Policy.
  70. *Conflict of interest.* There is a Conflict of Interest policy between REDRESS UK and REDRESS Netherlands that was agreed in May 2018 and revised in November 2021. Under this policy there must be no instructions or action between the two NGOs which may be incompatible with the charitable objectives of the other, might infringe the applicable laws for the other, might prejudice the financial or operational stability of the other, might involve any breach of any duty of confidentiality or data protection owed by the other, or might otherwise expose the other to any form of legal liability or damage to reputation. This policy is included as a financial risk in the Risk Register, which is reviewed twice a year. Trustees are asked to declare any conflicts of interest at the beginning of each quarterly trustees meeting. No infringements of the policy have arisen.
  71. *Impact of Covid-19.* The global pandemic and consequent national lockdowns and restrictions on travel adversely continued to impact the way the organisation operated during the year, with the staff working partly at home and partly on the office. Our landlord maintained relevant health and safety measures through the year. Project activities were redesigned to take into account the need for flexibility, but there was still disruption. Our funders maintained their previous flexible approach.

#### Reference and Administrative details

Charity number:	1015787
Company number	2774071
Registered address:	87 Vauxhall Walk, London SE11 5HJ
Auditors:	Haysmacintyre LLP, 10 Queen Street, London EC4R 1AG
Bankers:	HSBC Bank Plc, 28 Borough High Street, London SE1 1YB Unity Bank, Nine Brindleyplace, Birmingham B1 2HB Royal Bank of Scotland, High Holborn Branch, London, WC1V 6PQ. CCLA, 80 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DZ

## Financial Review

### Financial performance

72. The charity had net income on unrestricted funds of £162,151 for the year (2021: net expenditure of £17,862) 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 £326,937 (2021: £159,559). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2022 amounted to £784,966 (2021: £259,926), following net surplus for the year of £692,418 (2021: surplus of £86,238). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.
73. Income from donations increased by 40.92% to £668,574 in 2022 compared with £474,429 in 2021. Restricted income increased by 107.15% to £1,271,834 in 2022 compared to £613,973 in 2021. The overall increase in income year on year is 78.22%. Expenditure overall has increased by 22.31 % from £1,020,496 in 2021 to £1,248,180.
74. The balance sheet shows that funds held at the end of the year were £692,418 higher than at the start of the year.
75. 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

76. REDRESS holds reserves for several 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.
77. REDRESS' total reserves are £1,111,903 (2021: £419,485) of which £326,937 are unrestricted and £784,966 are restricted. Restricted funds will be spent in line with the donors' conditions.
78. The Trustees calculate that REDRESS requires a range of free reserves of between £168,000 and £336,000 (3 – 6 months) 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.
79. Based on 2022-23 anticipated operating costs of £55,897 per month, the charity holds 5.6 months running costs in free reserves at 31 March 2022.

### Going Concern Assessment

80. The Management Team and Trustees have carefully considered the current financial position of the charity, and whether it has sufficient funds to operate for a period of at least one year from the date of signing the accounts. It is the opinion of the trustees that there are no concerns that the charity will be a going concern at the date of the signature of these financial statements, based on the strong reserves of the charity, the careful budgetary and other financial controls that are in place, regular oversight by the Finance Committee of the Board, and the strong fundraising pipeline that is in place. Specifically:

- *Reserves and cashflow.* The charity has reserves that equate to 5.6 months of running costs, well within the policy of 3-6 months running costs, which provides for strong cashflow projections.
  - *Fundraising.* There is a strong fundraising pipeline which is overseen by the Development Committee of the Board. The charity has a Programme Development Manager and strengthened the team with a Fundraising Assistant this year. The charity has a strong track record at securing projected funds.
  - *Multi-year funding.* The charity has continued to receive several multi-year commitments for project funding, which allows for multi-year budgeting.
  - *Budget.* The Head of Finance and the Finance Committee have prepared a robust budget, and spending is carefully maintained with the agreed amounts. If necessary, some elements of spending from unrestricted funds could be cancelled or postponed.
81. As a result, the Trustees believe that the charity has sufficient funds for at least 12 months of operation.

#### Statement of the Trustees' Responsibilities

82. 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).
83. 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.
84. 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.
85. In so far as we are aware:
- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware

- 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.

The Annual Report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



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Nigel Paul Lomas  
Chair

## **B. 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 2022 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and 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 2022 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.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **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 Trustees' Annual Report (which includes the strategic report and the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report included within the Trustees' Annual Report have 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 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; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### **Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 25 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the charitable company and the environment in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to charity and company law applicable in England and Wales, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011, and consider other factors such as income tax, payroll tax and sales tax.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the improper recognition of revenue and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;

- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journals, in particular journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, postings by unusual users or with unusual descriptions; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **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 LLP, Statutory Auditors  
10 Queen Street Place, London EC4R 1AG

Date: 29 July 2022

## C. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2022

### Income & Expenditure Account

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
<b>Income from</b>					
Donations and Legacies	2	668,574	-	<b>668,574</b>	<b>474,429</b>
Investment Income		190	-	<b>190</b>	<b>470</b>
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
Justice	3	-	413,432	413,432	<b>179,886</b>
Reparation		-	389,949	389,949	<b>14,865</b>
Dissent		-	273,149	273,149	<b>356,630</b>
Discrimination		-	128,470	128,470	<b>59,792</b>
Solidarity		-	66,834	66,834	<b>2,800</b>
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>668,764</b>	<b>1,271,834</b>	<b>1,940,598</b>	<b>1,088,872</b>
<b>Expenditure on</b>					
Raising Funds		143,346	-	<b>143,346</b>	<b>88,587</b>
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
Justice	4	46,504	94,932	<b>141,436</b>	<b>309,789</b>
Reparation		98,479	201,033	<b>299,512</b>	<b>92,337</b>
Dissent		158,461	323,478	<b>481,939</b>	<b>473,162</b>
Discrimination		57,665	117,717	<b>175,382</b>	<b>54,848</b>
Solidarity		2,158	4,407	<b>6,565</b>	<b>1,773</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>506,613</b>	<b>741,567</b>	<b>1,248,180</b>	<b>1,020,496</b>
<b>Net Income/(expenditure)</b>	6	<b>162,151</b>	<b>530,267</b>	<b>692,418</b>	<b>68,376</b>
Transfers between funds		5,227	(5,227)	-	-
Fund balances brought forward at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021		<b>159,559</b>	<b>259,926</b>	<b>419,485</b>	351,109
<b>Fund balances carried forward at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022</b>		<b>326,937</b>	<b>784,966</b>	<b>1,111,903</b>	<b>419,485</b>


There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the statement of financial activities. All the above results are derived from continuing activities. The notes at pages 26-36 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

Company Number: 02774071

	Note	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible fixed assets	8		11,328		11,110
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	9	199,980		82,189	
Cash		1,094,847		461,946	
Total current assets		<u>1,294,827</u>		<u>544,135</u>	
<b>CREDITORS: falling due within one year</b>	10	(194,252)		(135,760)	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<u>1,100,575</u>		<u>408,375</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u><b>1,111,903</b></u>		<u><b>419,485</b></u>
<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>					
	12				
Restricted funds			784,966		259,926
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds			315,609		148,449
Designated funds			11,328		11,110
			<u><b>1,111,903</b></u>		<u><b>419,485</b></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nigel Paul Lomas  
 Chair

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

## Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
<b>Net cash provided by /(used in) operating activities (Note a)</b>	<b>639,629</b>	77,365
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Interest Income	190	470
Purchase of fixed assets	(6,918)	(6,114)
<b>Net cash provided by /(used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(6,728)</b>	(5,644)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
<b>Net cash provided by /(used in) financing activities</b>	-	-
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period</b>	<b>632,901</b>	71,721
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	461,946	390,225
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>1,094,847</b>	461,946
 <b>Note a: Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities</b>		
<b>Net movement in funds for the reporting period</b>	<b>692,418</b>	68,376
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	6,700	6,786
Interest	(190)	(470)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(117,791)	37,245
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	58,492	(34,572)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>639,629</b>	77,365
 <b>Analysis of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash in hand	1,094,847	461,946
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,094,847</b>	461,946

The analysis of net debt is not required as no debt held by the charity.

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

### 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 2019) - (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, 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 Trustee's confidence that 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 37. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £10 per member of the charity.

#### Fund accounting

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

Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

#### 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.

#### Expenditure

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.

#### Judgement and Estimates

In the application of the Charity's accounting policies, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The Trustees consider that there are no any key judgments or sources of estimation uncertainty that need to be disclosed in relation to the preparation of these financial statements.

## 2. Donations

	<b>Total Funds 2022 £</b>	<b>Total Funds 2021 £</b>
Open Society Foundations	<b>238,028</b>	145,858
AB Charitable Trust	-	15,000
Clifford Chance Global Foundation	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Hogan Lovells UK	-	14,572
J Armitage Charitable Trust	<b>36,000</b>	36,000
Joffe Charitable Trust	<b>25,000</b>	-
Leigh Day	<b>5,000</b>	7,000
Linklaters	<b>20,000</b>	-
Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart	<b>18,670</b>	-
The Bay & Paul Foundation	<b>53,135</b>	-
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	<b>150,000</b>	150,000
The Bromley Trust	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
Three Crowns	<b>30,000</b>	-
David and Ruth Lewis Foundation	-	25,000
Victoria Wood	<b>5,000</b>	-
Other	<b>57,741</b>	50,999
	<b><u>668,574</u></b>	<b><u>474,429</u></b>

### 3. Income from Charitable Activities

	<b>Total Funds 2022 £</b>	<b>Total Funds 2021 £</b>
<i>Justice</i>		
Barings Foundation	-	5,000
External Actions of the European Union	<b>191,896</b>	-
MFA Netherlands	-	78,987
National Endowment for Democracy	<b>31,783</b>	49,398
The Foundation to Promote Open Society - Egypt	<b>189,753</b>	-
Peoples Postcode Trust	-	20,000
UNVFT	-	21,501
WF Southall Trust	-	5,000
<i>Reparation</i>		
Oak Foundation	<b>93,750</b>	-
CTI	<b>(16,917)</b>	-
CTI – Africa Phase 1	<b>27,531</b>	-
CTI – Africa Phase 2	<b>2,814</b>	-
Knowledge Management Foundation	-	6,615
Queens University Belfast	-	8,250
The Foundation to Promote Open Society - Sanctions Command Structures	<b>257,771</b> <b>25,000</b>	-
<i>Dissent</i>		
Donor X	<b>132,084</b>	356,630
IAPB	<b>141,065</b>	-
<i>Discrimination</i>		
Allen & Overy	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Global Survivors Fund	<b>78,470</b>	9,792
<i>Solidarity</i>		
Matrix	<b>2,800</b>	2,800
Kilburn & Strode	<b>30,000</b>	-
UNVFT	<b>34,034</b>	-
	<b><u>1,271,834</u></b>	<b><u>613,973</u></b>

#### 4a. Expenditure

	Direct Staff Costs	Other Costs	Apportioned Support Costs	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£
Raising Funds	63,582	32,632	47,132	<b>143,346</b>
Charitable activities				
Justice	59,937	34,995	46,504	<b>141,436</b>
Reparation	128,218	72,815	98,480	<b>299,512</b>
Dissent	108,328	215,149	158,462	<b>481,939</b>
Discrimination	58,605	59,111	57,666	<b>175,382</b>
Solidarity	42	4,364	2,159	<b>6,565</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>418,712</u></b>	<b><u>419,066</u></b>	<b><u>410,403</u></b>	<b><u>1,248,180</u></b>

#### 4b. Comparative period expenditure

Raising Funds	31,184	18,982	38,421	<b>88,587</b>
Charitable activities				
Justice	44,285	131,147	134,357	<b>309,789</b>
Reparation	9,212	43,078	40,047	<b>92,337</b>
Dissent	81,216	186,734	205,212	<b>473,162</b>
Discrimination	18,195	12,865	23,788	<b>54,848</b>
Solidarity	-	1,004	769	<b>1,773</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>184,092</u></b>	<b><u>393,810</u></b>	<b><u>442,594</u></b>	<b><u>1,020,496</u></b>

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

Cost pool	2022	2021
	£	£
Staff and associated costs	330,135	325,184
Casework costs	10,850	8,878
Communications costs	8,421	3,389
Office costs	44,683	67,707
Premises costs	2,814	24,686
Governance costs-see note 5	13,500	12,750
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>410,403</u></b>	<b><u>442,594</u></b>

## 5. Governance Costs

Governance costs include:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Audit and accountancy	13,500	12,750
Other direct costs	-	-
	<u>13,500</u>	<u>12,750</u>

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:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,700	6,786
Auditors remuneration		
Annual Audit services (excluding VAT)	13,500	12,750
Other Accounting services (excluding VAT)	-	-
Operating leases	19,275	19,275
	<u>39,475</u>	<u>38,811</u>

## 7. Personnel Costs

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	524,704	393,716
Social security costs- Employer NIC	52,372	39,381
Pension	51,904	39,778
Temporary, contract and non-UK staff costs	120,636	113,535
Other staff costs e.g. recruitment, training, volunteers	13,592	10,723
	<u>763,208</u>	<u>597,133</u>

The non-UK staff costs include staff employed by partner organisations who are working to implement projects and are not directly employed by the charity.

One employee received remuneration between £70,001 and £80,000 in the year (2021: 1 received between £70,001 and £80,000). Key management personnel are the senior management team is made up of the Director and Head of Finance. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel for the year totaled £165,160 (2021: £150,667).

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

	2022	2021
Project staff	11	6
Support staff	8	4
	19	10

REDRESS Stichting based in the Hague, employed an average of 2 staff (2021: 2) during the year.

No trustees (2021: nil) received any remuneration in respect of their role as trustees. No trustee claimed expenses (2021: nil) during the year and no amounts were paid directly to third parties on their behalf.

## 8. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Software	Office Equipment £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021	20,909	10,193	2,430	33,532
Additions for the year	-	6,918	-	6,918
Disposals	(20,909)	(1,796)	(626)	(23,331)
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	-	15,315	1,804	17,119
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021	17,424	2,713	2,285	22,422
Charge for the year	3,485	3,124	91	6,700
Disposals	(20,909)	(1,796)	(626)	(23,331)
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	-	4,041	1,750	5,791
<b>Net Book Value</b>				
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022	-	11,724	54	11,328
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	3,485	7,480	145	11,110

## 9. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Other debtors	4,503	1,084
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	34,441	25,148
Grants receivable	134,898	33,318
Prepayments	26,138	22,639
	199,980	82,189

## 10. Creditors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Trade creditors	13,247	24,030
Accruals	45,638	44,685
Social security and other taxes	26,245	15,100
Other creditors	109,122	51,945
	<u>194,252</u>	<u>135,760</u>

## 11a. Fund Movements

	Balance 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022 £
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
Justice	50,663	413,432	(94,932)	(1,900)	367,263
Reparation	33,517	389,949	(201,033)	(950)	221,483
Dissent	135,502	273,149	(323,478)	(2,377)	82,796
Discrimination	35,648	128,470	(117,717)	-	46,401
Solidarity	4,596	66,834	(4,407)	-	67,023
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<u>259,926</u>	<u>1,271,834</u>	<u>(741,567)</u>	<u>(5,227)</u>	<u>784,966</u>
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>					
Designated fund –Fixed Asset	11,110	-	(6,700)	6,918	11,328
General fund	148,449	668,764	(499,913)	(1,691)	315,609
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<u>159,559</u>	<u>668,764</u>	<u>(506,613)</u>	<u>5,227</u>	<u>326,937</u>
<b>Total funds</b>	<u>419,485</u>	<u>1,940,598</u>	<u>(1,248,180)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,111,903</u>

### 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:

*Justice.* This programme supports the charity's direct work to pursue legal claims for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators of torture in the United Kingdom and across the world. It is supported by grants including from People Postcode Trust, WF Southall Charitable Trust, and the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

*Reparation.* This programme supports the charity's work to deliver remedies and reparation for survivors, including through projects supported by Queen's University Belfast, Oak Foundation, and Open Society Foundations.

*Dissent.* This programme supports the charity's work to challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest including through a project on enforced disappearance in Africa supported by an international donor and the International Accountability Platform for Belarus.

*Discrimination.* This programme supports the charity's work to challenge torture used against marginalized and excluded minorities, including through a project challenging LGBT+ torture in Africa supported by Allen & Overy, and a new project on conflict related sexual violence supported by the Global Survivors Fund.

*Solidarity.* This programme supports the charity's work to support and strengthen the anti-torture movement working with NGOs across the world, including a project to produce practice notes supported by the Matrix Chambers Fund.

#### 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 as cash.

#### Transfers

Transfer of £1,691 from unrestricted to designated funds to cover the depreciation in future years for fixed assets purchased during the year. Transfer of £5,227 from restricted funds represent spent funds.

### **11b. Comparative period Fund Movement**

	<b>Balance 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 £</b>	<b>Income £</b>	<b>Expenditure £</b>	<b>Transfers Between Funds £</b>	<b>Balance 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 £</b>
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
Justice	52,502	179,886	(175,432)	(6,293)	<b>50,663</b>
Reparation	71,549	14,865	(52,290)	(607)	<b>33,517</b>
Dissent	48,551	356,630	(267,950)	(1,729)	<b>135,502</b>
Discrimination	7,766	59,792	(31,059)	(851)	<b>35,648</b>
Solidarity	2,800	2,800	(1,004)	-	<b>4,596</b>
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>183,168</b>	<b>613,973</b>	<b>(527,735)</b>	<b>(9,480)</b>	<b>259,926</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>					
Designated fund –Fixed Asset	<b>11,782</b>	-	(6,784)	6,112	<b>11,110</b>
General fund	<b>156,159</b>	474,899	(485,977)	3,368	<b>148,449</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>167,941</b>	<b>474,899</b>	<b>(492,761)</b>	<b>9,480</b>	<b>159,559</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>351,109</b>	<b>1,088,872</b>	<b>(1,020,496)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>419,485</b>

### Comparative period transfers

Transfer of £6,112 from unrestricted to designated funds to cover the depreciation in future years for fixed assets purchased during the year. Transfer of £3,368 from restricted funds represent spent funds.

### 12a. Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	11,328	-	<b>11,328</b>
Current assets	403,177	891,650	<b>1,294,827</b>
Current liabilities	(87,568)	(106,684)	<b>(194,252)</b>
	<u>326,937</u>	<u>784,966</u>	<u><b>1,111,903</b></u>

### 12b. Comparative period net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	11,110	-	<b>11,110</b>
Current assets	192,137	351,998	<b>544,135</b>
Current liabilities	(43,688)	(92,072)	<b>(135,760)</b>
	<u>159,559</u>	<u>259,926</u>	<u><b>419,485</b></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 (2021: £0).

### 14. Operating Leases

Operating lease rentals of £19,735 (2021: £19,735) were paid in respect of properties and equipment held under leases in the year. At 31 March 2022, the charity had the following future minimum lease payment under non- cancellable leases.

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Up to one year	19,275	19,275	-	-
Between two to five years	-	-	460	460

### 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 2022, employer contributions outstanding amount to £8,263.28 (2020 £2,999.21).

### 16. Redress Trust (USA)

The Redress Trust Limited was incorporated as a Not-for-Profit Corporation in the State of New York on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1995, (Number 13-4028661). The Internal Revenue Service determined on 22<sup>nd</sup> 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)
- Stephanie Deckrosh (USA) Chair
- Professor Naomi Roht-Arriaza (USA)
- Professor Dinah Shelton (USA)
- Professor David Weissbrodt (USA) (Deceased November 2021)

### 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 £135,132 (2021 £129,985) 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 £0 (2021 £7,500). There are no other related party transactions except those disclosed in note 17.

## **Who is Who at REDRESS**

### Board of Trustees

- Nigel Paul Lomas (Chair)
- Professor Bill Bowring (until July 2021)
- Sherman Carroll PhD, MBE (Hon.) (until November 2021)
- Professor Helen Duffy
- Professor Sir Malcom Evans KCMG
- Willa Geertsema (until May 2021)
- Yemsach Hailemariam (from November 2021)
- Phillip Hodgson
- Kirsten McIntyre
- Rev. Nicholas Mercer
- Karen Thompson
- Baroness Vivien Stern
- Evan Williams (from February 2022)

### Staff, Consultants, and Fellows

- Adedotun Adefehinti Finance Officer (from January 2022)
- Samia Amao Fundraising Assistant (from January 2022)
- Leanna Burnard Legal Officer
- Sheilagh Cardosa Head of Finance
- Anoushka Canagaretna Programme Development Manager
- Giovanna Cerron Finance Officer (from May 2021 to October 2021)
- Ely Cossio Legal Fellow (from March 2022)
- Emma Di Napoli Legal Officer (from February 2022)
- Chris Esdaile Legal Advisor
- Mariat Imaeva Legal Officer (from January 2022)
- Celeste Kmiotek Legal Fellow (to October 2021)
- Charlie Loudon International Legal Advisor
- Dianne Magbanua Communications and Digital Assistant (from January 2022)
- Eva Nudd Legal Advisor (until November 2021)
- Letizia Paoloni Office Manager
- Kelsey Peden Legal Fellow (from September 2021)
- Renata Politi Legal Officer (from June 2021)
- Radojka Radulovic Administrative Assistant (until September 2021)

- Lo Riches Policy and Advocacy Officer (from January 2022)
- Andrea Rogers Legal Officer (from June 2021 to October 2021)
- Lisa Marie Rudi Consultant Legal Officer (from April 2021 to December 2021)
- Eva Sanchis Head of Communications
- Megan Smith Legal Officer (from October 2021)
- Rupert Skilbeck Director and Company Secretary
- Mark Tomlinson Finance Assistant (from January 2022)

Five further staff joined REDRESS in April and May 2022, after the end of the financial year.

#### REDRESS Nederland

- Ikram Ais Legal Fellow (from September 2021)
- Julie Bardèche Legal Advisor
- Ana Cutts Dougherty Consultant Legal Officer (from February 2022)
- Alejandra Vicente Head of Law
- Frauke Maas Consultant Legal Officer (from June 2021)
- Alix Vadot Legal Fellow (from September 2021)

#### Patrons

- The Honourable Louise Arbour CC, GOQ
- Dato' Param Cumaraswamy
- Dr Inge Genefke MD, D.M.Sc.h.c.
- Dame Rosalyn Higgins GBE QC
- The Rt Hon the Lord Judd (died April 2021)
- Dr Leah Levin
- Professor Juan Méndez (from February 2022)
- Ms Caroline Moorehead CBE
- Sir Howard Morrison KCMG QC (from February 2022)
- Professor Manfred Nowak
- The Rt Rev Richard D Harries of Pentregarth
- John Simpson CBE
- Dame Vivienne Westwood DBE, RDI

#### Founder and Honorary President

- Keith Carmichael

## ANNEX: FURTHER INFORMATION

1. This Annex provides a more detailed review of our activities for the year in our five programme areas and identifies those partners who have supported us during the year.

### Justice

#### Consular Protection for Survivors of Torture

2. We campaign for improvements in the way the UK government responds to British citizens and residents who are tortured abroad.
3. *Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe*. On 16 March 2022, [Nazanin returned](#) to the UK following the UK government's payment of a £400 million debt it owed to Iran. There was significant press coverage of her release, REDRESS staff participated in approximately 30 broadcast interviews over three days in relation to her release, published two op-eds and one lawyer was featured in The Times' [Lawyer of the Week](#) column. REDRESS' contribution to the case was recognised by [Tulip Siddiq MP](#) in the House of Commons, and by Former Foreign Secretary [Jeremy Hunt MP](#) on BBC Radio 4. During the year we delivered legal work and advocacy on the case. We will continue to advocate for an improvement in the way that the UK government responds to allegations that UK citizens have been tortured.
4. *UN Advocacy*. In response to a request from REDRESS, in March 2021 UN Special Mandate Holders sent a [communication](#) to Iran in relation to the second case being pursued against Nazanin. In August 2021, REDRESS and barristers at Doughty Street Chambers filed an unprecedented second [complaint with the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention](#) (WGAD) on Nazanin's case, which addressed her second prosecution and Iran's practice of hostage diplomacy.
5. *UK Government Advocacy*. REDRESS sent the Foreign Secretary a medico-legal report demonstrating that Nazanin's treatment amounted to torture, and in May 2021 the then Foreign Secretary [accepted on the BBC](#) that her treatment amounted to torture. In September 2021, REDRESS and the Free Nazanin Campaign sent a [96-page dossier](#) to the UK Foreign Office seeking targeted sanctions on ten perpetrators of Iran's state hostage taking, which was covered on the [Andrew Marr show](#) and in [the Guardian](#). In October 2021, Nazanin's husband Richard Ratcliffe [commenced a three-week hunger strike](#) to protest against the government's inaction in securing Nazanin's release, camping outside the UK Foreign Office. In October 2021, REDRESS joined a [meeting with the UK Foreign Secretary](#), putting forward proposals on UK action for Nazanin's release. In collaboration with Tulip Siddiq MP, REDRESS briefed MPs in advance of a well-attended [Westminster Hall debate](#) on Nazanin's case in November 2021.
6. *Jagtar Singh Johal*. At the end of June 2021 REDRESS submitted a briefing together with Reprieve to the UN Special Mandates on Jagtar's case, highlighting the arbitrary nature of his arrest and fair trial issues he is facing in India. In March 2022 the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued an [opinion](#) on Jagtar's case, which characterises Jagtar as a human rights defender, confirms his detention as being arbitrary, and asks India to release Jagtar and report to the WGAD in six months.

#### Universal Jurisdiction

7. We encourage the prosecution authorities in the UK and the EU to prosecute cases of torture under the principle of Universal Jurisdiction, and act as observers to the EU Genocide Network and the UK War Crimes network.
  - *UK Sri Lanka War Crimes Prosecution*. In February 2022 the UK Metropolitan Police [announced the arrest of a suspect](#) in the 2000 murder of Sri Lankan BBC journalist Nimalarajan Mylvaganam. The individual, whom the Police did not name, is suspected of

offences under Section 51 of the UK's International Criminal Court Act 2001. He was released on bail pending further investigation. REDRESS was quoted by the [Tamil Guardian](#) and the arrest was covered by other Sri Lankan [news outlets](#).

#### UK Advocacy

8. We deliver policy advocacy to the UK government on issues relating to justice and reparation for torture.
9. *Consular Access*. In December 2021, we participated in a briefing event in Parliament (both orally and in writing) in advance of a backbench business debate on consular assistance. Our briefing stressed the importance of consular assistance as a safeguard against torture, outlined the extent of the government's obligations in this area, and argued that the current discretionary policy is inadequate.
10. *Universal Periodic Review*. In March 2022, we made a [submission to the UN's UPR for the UK](#), focusing on key issues on torture/ill-treatment, including deficiencies in the legal framework, lack of effective prevention and legal enforcement, concerns about the immigration and asylum system, and issues relating to gender and LGBTIQ+ rights.
11. *Engaging Communities*. In January 2022 we started a new project survivor-centred consultations and research to identify what 'justice' and 'reparation' mean to individuals in the UK with lived experience of torture, and to identify any significant barriers to attaining justice and reparation. We will issue a report later in 2022 that will be used to increase public awareness of the situation of survivors of torture in the UK, and to identify advocacy and campaigning priorities towards the UK government to remove barriers and increase accessibility of justice as defined by survivors themselves.

#### Justice in Sudan

12. We have worked for 20 years on highlighting impunity for torture in Sudan, and encouraging policy reforms.
13. *Accountability*. REDRESS supported efforts for accountability for torture in Sudan, including through the organisation of a [joint letter](#) urging transfer of all wanted suspects in Sudanese custody to The Hague signed by 67 organisations. REDRESS also engaged with the ICC Victims Participation and Reparations Section and Outreach Section to develop a Q&A on the ongoing Ali Kushayb trial, and briefed international actors on the ICC's mandate in Sudan, including the Council of Europe's Working Party on Public International Law ICC subgroup and diplomatic missions in Sudan.
14. *Sanctions*. We continued our work on targeted sanctions, submitting several confidential case files to the UK, US and EU in relation to 16 individuals and entities responsible for both historic and ongoing violations in Sudan. In March 2022, the US [announced its first sanctions](#) in response to the October 2021 military coup in Sudan, sanctioning the Central Reserve Police for the excessive use of force against protestors. REDRESS had submitted [evidence](#) and a [confidential briefing on the Central Reserve Police](#) to sanctions authorities.
15. *Casework*. REDRESS intervened in several high-profile cases with Sudanese partners, including in a case concerning the possible execution of a cross-amputation sentence (amputation of the right hand and left foot). We also made [an urgent appeal](#) to the United Nations in the case of Amiera Osman, a prominent Sudanese women's rights activist arrested by Sudanese security forces and detained incommunicado in January 2022, following which she was released.
16. *Policy analysis*. Prior to the military coup in October 2021, Sudan's transitional government had made some important strides including ratifying the UN Convention against Torture and acceding to the International Convention on Enforced Disappearance in August 2021. This move came

after years of advocacy by REDRESS and Sudanese partners, including a [joint letter](#) coordinated by REDRESS in December 2020. Before the coup, we continued to highlight other priority areas for attention including the need for [domestic accountability](#) and reparations, and legislative changes such as a draft “[internal security agency](#)” law.

17. *Policy Advocacy.* Several hours after news broke about a military takeover in Sudan on 25 October 2021, REDRESS issued a briefing to UK members of Parliament, and was one of the first organisations to call for a UN Human Rights Council special session. In advance of the UN Human Rights Council’s special session on Sudan on 5 November 2021, REDRESS issued a [briefing](#) to governments and journalists that highlighted patterns of violations and requested action including the establishment of an independent fact-finding mission. The HRC then designated an independent expert to monitor the human rights situation in Sudan.
18. *Post-Coup Response.* Since the coup, we have continued to support Sudanese partners in reporting on serious human rights violations, including by publishing the first [report](#) on the ongoing campaign of arbitrary arrests and incommunicado detentions, and an analysis of the emergency laws and obligations under international law. Our work on detentions in Sudan was covered in [Al Jazeera](#) on several occasions, and we have highlighted these issues to international stakeholders on numerous occasions.

#### International Casework

19. We continue to bring cases on behalf of torture survivors around the world to obtain justice on their behalf.
20. *Leopoldo García Lucero.* Torture survivor [Leopoldo García Lucero](#) sadly passed away in August 2021. We acted on his behalf to bring a case to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights challenging his torture in Chile under the Pinochet regime. In a landmark judgment in 2013 the Court decided for the first time the case of a living survivor of torture under Pinochet’s dictatorship. The judgment opened the way for similar cases to be brought by other exiled torture survivors from the Pinochet era. REDRESS staff attended his funeral in Kent, met with the family, and spoke about the case and Leopoldo’s role in bringing it.
21. *Al-Hawsawi.* In July 2021 we made a submission to Lithuania’s Universal Periodic Review before the UN Human Rights Council that dealt with Lithuania’s failure to investigate the detention of Mustafa al-Hawsawi in a secret CIA prison from where he was sent to Guantánamo Bay. He faces capital charges in a trial before a US Military Commission, where he is detained in poor physical health as a result of his torture. In September 2021 we submitted an update to the European Court in the case against Lithuania, including in relation to his ongoing medical conditions, to encourage them to make a final decision. In the UN Committee against Torture’s Concluding Observations published in December 2021 on its review of Lithuania, to which REDRESS had provided input, the Committee expressed its regret over the lack of progress in the investigation of extraordinary rendition and secret detention in Lithuania.
22. *Abu Zubaydah.* We supported the submission of an amicus brief to the US Supreme Court in the case of Abu Zubaydah, which decided in March 2022 that “States Secrets Privilege” meant that the US government did not have to disclose information that confirmed or denied the existence of a CIA torture site. This CIA rendition case previously made its way to the European Court of Human Rights, which found Poland responsible for the applicant’s torture at the hands of the CIA in a secret prison at a Polish airbase. The Polish authorities are now conducting a criminal investigation, but the US is refusing Mutual Legal Assistance on the basis that it would “embarrass” the Polish government, which means the information is subject to the national security doctrine and should remain secret (despite the fact that it is the Polish government asking for it). The brief emphasises the importance of the USA adhering to the international anti-

torture standards that it helped create, not least Article 9 of the UN Convention against Torture on mutual legal assistance in such matters. This would be an opportunity for a leading jurisdiction to provide guidance on Article 9.

23. *Hector Casique*. In July 2021 we submitted to the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights additional observations regarding the merits in this [case against México](#). Héctor was arbitrarily detained in 2013 and tortured by agents of the Mexican State. After three years of pre-trial detention, he was released, but less than nine months later he was murdered, in circumstances which suggest possible official involvement. There has never been a proper investigation, and the cases raises sexual assault as torture and the use of confessions obtained by torture.
24. *Asantha Aravinda*. In November 2021 REDRESS received the [decision](#) of the UN Human Rights Committee in the case of Asantha Aravinda, a torture survivor who had been arbitrarily detained and tortured by the police in Sri Lanka in 2008 following a traffic accident. Before his arrest, Asantha had been attacked with acid by an individual in front of the police, and was left permanently disabled. The HRC found that treatment and the failure of the police to protect him while detained and to provide medical care violated his right not to be subjected to torture. The Committee ordered Sri Lanka to investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible, pay compensation and provide other measures of satisfaction, and to take steps to prevent similar violations in the future.
25. *Kamilya Tuweni*. In January 2022, REDRESS filed a communication before the African Commission in the [case of Kamilya Tuweni](#). The case relates to the arbitrary arrest, torture and extraordinary rendition of Kamilya, a national of UAE, by the Kenyan authorities in 2007. Kamilya spent 74 days in detention in Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, most of that time in undisclosed places of detention and incommunicado. Her case amounts to enforced disappearance in addition to torture. We argued multiple violations of the African Charter, and have requested the Commission to eventually find Kenya responsible, order an apology by the Kenyan authorities, a proper investigation, compensation, and measures of non-repetition.

## **Reparation**

### Magnitsky Sanctions

26. *Human Rights Sanctions*. REDRESS identified numerous individuals to be sanctioned by the UK government by submitting case files to the FCDO in relation to human rights abuses in Sudan, Iran, and Nigeria, and assisting in the filing of 15 other submissions relating to abuses and/or corruption in Cameroon, Uganda, Rwanda, the DRC, Kazakhstan, China, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Nicaragua, among others. A number of these submissions were drafted or supported by pro bono lawyers, including from Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, Linklaters, Clifford Chance and Blackstone Chambers. REDRESS trained a further 100 NGO representatives on the UK Magnitsky Sanctions regime, making a total of 350 who have been trained under the project. We also published a [template](#) for submissions in October 2021. In March 2022, the US also announced sanctions against Sudan's Central Reserve Police in relation to the October 2021 coup, following receipt of a confidential briefing on the CRP from REDRESS.
27. *Corruption Sanctions*. [Five individuals](#) were designated under the UK's Global Anti-Corruption Sanctions regime in July 2021, and Mikhail Gutseriev was designated in August 2021, following REDRESS' provision of assistance and advice to NGOs seeking sanctions in relation to abuses in Belarus. We launched a new project with the UK Anti-Corruption Coalition that seeks to ensure the UK uses its new anti-corruption sanctions powers effectively, through training NGOs, supporting evidence submissions and undertaking joint advocacy.
28. *Policy Advocacy*. REDRESS maintained pressure on the UK Government to increase its use of Magnitsky sanctions, including with pro bono support from public affairs consultancy, [Global](#)

[Counsel](#). In October 2021, Sir Iain Duncan Smith MP and Chris Bryant MP together with campaigner Bill Browder launched the new REDRESS-supported APPG on Magnitsky Sanctions, with a [public event](#) and an op-ed in [The Times](#). The FCDO welcomed dialogue with the APPG in a [Ministerial Statement](#) and the APPG identified key targets for UK sanctions at a Westminster Hall debate in December 2021, as further reported in [The Times](#). We have also highlighted failings in the UK's use of anti-corruption sanctions and made recommendations across a number of areas. The UK Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee has announced a [new inquiry on illicit finance](#) that will look into these issues.

29. *Ukraine*. In response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, REDRESS [published key information](#) on the UK Government's sanctions, and co-ordinated NGOs engaging with the FCDO. REDRESS's analysis was used by the [Shadow Foreign Secretary](#) and covered by the [Washington Post](#). The UK Government responded by tripling the size of the FCDO sanctions team and improving mechanisms for coordination with allies, meeting two of our key policy recommendations

#### Asset Recovery

30. *Casework*. REDRESS continued its work exploring legal routes to seize the assets of perpetrators of human rights abuses and have them repurposed for victims through the development of pilot cases. Working with asset tracers, NGOs, and a top tier law firm, we developed a comprehensive strategy paper on the prospects of launching a cross-jurisdictional civil claim against a European businessman who facilitated war crimes in Africa. Working with an investigative journalist, pro bono firm, and barristers from 3 Raymond Buildings, we also finalised a submission to the National Crime Agency seeking the confiscation of assets connected to an international money laundering network which has supported the Assad regime.
31. *Policy Advocacy*. REDRESS has been advocating for the government to confiscate assets which have been frozen under sanctions and repurpose them for victims. In June 2021 we met with representatives from the FCDO and Home Office, to urge further interagency collaboration in the confiscation of frozen assets. In November 2021, REDRESS also raised the issue at the UK War Crimes Network that included the Metropolitan Police, Crown Prosecution Service, National Crime Agency, and other UK government departments. We responded to public and political interest in repurposing Russian assets frozen under sanctions for victims in Ukraine. In March 2022 we published a [briefing](#) suggesting legal reforms to facilitate this prior to the passing of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Accountability) Act, prior to the House of Lords debate on the issue. In June 2021, Hogan Lovells launched its second [report](#) co-authored with REDRESS and the Global Survivors Fund calling for financial justice for victims of sexual violence in conflict through repurposing of assets.
32. *MLA Treaty*. REDRESS pressed for the inclusion of asset recovery provisions in the development of a new Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty on the Investigation and Prosecution of the Crime of Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity and War crimes, leading the submission of a [letter](#) on behalf of eight NGOs proposing the inclusion of provisions on asset recovery to enhance opportunities to secure reparations for victims. REDRESS provided an oral intervention at the virtual consultations in November 2021. REDRESS also intervened at on this issue at the ICC Assembly of States Parties in December 2021.

#### Developing Legal Standards for Reparation

33. We push for legal and policy reforms to implement measures of non-repetition, enhance accountability, and deliver reparation.
34. *Anti-Torture standards in Africa*. REDRESS worked with the Convention Against Torture Initiative (CTI) on a new project on the implementation of anti-torture standards in common law Africa. We published the report [Anti-Torture Standards in Common Law Africa: Good Practices and Way](#)

- [Forward](#), followed by a [three-part series of factsheets](#). The publications examine the anti-torture legal and regulatory frameworks in Ghana, The Gambia, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Sudan and South Africa, and recommend specific reforms to advance domestic legal protections and to improve States' response strategies to torture in the region. The launch of the report was marked by an event with renowned experts, welcoming remarks delivered by the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the UN in Geneva, and closing remarks delivered by the Vice-Chairperson of the African Commission.
35. *Maya Ixil (Guatemala)*. In April 2021, REDRESS joined other civil society organizations in an amicus brief submitted to the Guatemalan Supreme Court in the case against José Mauricio Rodríguez Sánchez, former chief of intelligence of the Guatemalan army, related to the genocide of the Maya Ixil people. The brief was on the superior/command modes of liability that the Court must consider when deciding the case.
  36. *Armenia advisory opinion*. In July 2021, REDRESS together with APT, FIACAT, IRCT, and OMCT submitted an amicus brief to the European Court of Human Rights in a case involving a request for an advisory opinion from Armenia on limitation periods for torture. The brief reviewed the international law on the issue, outlined the impact on survivors where prosecutions do not take place, and gave examples where states have resolved the problem.
  37. *ICC Reparations*. In January 2022 REDRESS together with a coalition of nine Ugandan and international organizations submitted an [amicus brief](#) before the International Criminal Court in the case of Ongwen. In the brief, (a) we highlighted the importance of the principles of promptness and effectiveness of reparations, especially considering the delays and inconsistencies in prior ICC reparations proceedings; (b) we asked the Chamber to consider how its reparation orders could be complemented by national reparation efforts in Uganda (positive complementarity); (c) we highlighted the need to adopt a victim-centred approach and explain what that means in the Uganda; (d) we asked the Chamber to adopt an approach that recognizes the obstacles faced by some victims to participate in proceedings, particularly children born of war and victims of SGBV; and e) we asked the Chamber to consider setting up a mechanism to allow displaced or refugee victims to come forward even once reparation orders are issued.

## **Dissent**

### Enforced disappearances in Africa

38. REDRESS has worked with partners across Africa to challenge the enforced disappearance of those who dissent, and to bring attention to the problem.
39. *Regional Guidelines*. In November 2021 the African Commission held an in-person validation workshop with REDRESS, the partners and others to discuss the regional Guidelines on enforced disappearances. The process of drafting the Guidelines was facilitated by REDRESS, through several drafting workshops over the past two years, gathering experts on the topic. The document offers guidance for African states on how to prevent and respond to enforced disappearances. The Guidelines were formally adopted by the Commission in May 2022.
40. *Advocacy*. In April 2021, our partner MENA Rights Group sent a communication to UN bodies urging them to engage with the government of Algeria to repeal laws that prevent victims from obtaining reparations and truth on disappearances. MENA Rights Group and victims of enforced disappearance held further advocacy meetings with the UN. In August 2021, the Sudanese government deposited instruments to the UN for the ratification of the UN Convention Against Torture (UNCAT) and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED), which entered into force on 9 September 2021.
41. *Publications*. On 30 August 2021, UN Day of the Disappeared, REDRESS launched the report, [The Forgotten Victims: Enforced Disappearance in Africa](#), and a Practice Note on [Strategic Litigation](#)

[of Enforced Disappearances in Africa](#), holding a webinar on *The Struggle of Victims of Enforced Disappearances in Africa to Obtain Justice, Truth and Reparations*. In November 2021 REDRESS delivered an online workshop for African journalists on reporting cases of enforced disappearance, launching a [new Q&A publication](#) aimed to assist journalists covering enforced disappearance.

#### Torture and Protest

42. We challenge the use of torture used against protesters.
43. *International Accountability Platform for Belarus*. REDRESS helped launch a new initiative to collect, consolidate, verify, and preserve evidence of torture allegedly committed by Belarusian authorities and others in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and its aftermath. REDRESS worked with Dignity and two Belarusian partners – Viasna, and the International Committee for the Investigation of Torture in Belarus – as co-leads, together with six NGO partners on the Advisory Council. In the first three months of 2022 REDRESS worked with the partner NGOs on the design and set up of the Platform, participating in diplomatic meetings to generate further support for the initiative. Early activities have included legal analysis to assert universal jurisdiction in various countries in Europe, and the development of a sophisticated evidence database that will produce analysis of specific factual situations. We also supported training by the International Institute for Criminal Investigations on documentation and criminal investigations.
44. *Lekki Bridge*. In March 2022 REDRESS supported a team of Nigerian lawyers to finalise a claim to the ECOWAS Community Court of Justice on the Lekki tollgate massacre in Lagos in October 2020 when Nigerian security services opened fire, killing and maiming peaceful protesters. We facilitated the verification of numerous pieces of photo and video evidence by the Essex Digital Verification Unit, and used our networks to connect the legal team to experts to provide medical evidence on the psychological impact of the massacre on the applicants. We also submitted a sanctions claim to the UK authorities on the same facts.

#### Human Rights Defenders

45. We are developing work to focus on the torture of human rights defenders. Following several years of REDRESS support for this project, the [Esperanza Protocol](#) was launched in December 2021 to set out standards for effective investigations of threats against human rights defenders. REDRESS supported the drafting of the Protocol and contributed by leading a team of experts to produce guidance on relevant international obligations in this field.

#### **Discrimination**

##### Sexual and Gender Based Violence

46. *Reparations for survivors of Sexual Violence*. REDRESS worked on studies on the delivery of reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in four countries in a project with the Global Survivors Fund, who published overall [preliminary findings](#) at a side-event during the UN General Assembly in September 2021.
  - *Chad*. The [country profile on Chad](#) was published in September 2021, with preliminary findings. We worked with national partner the *Association Tchadienne pour les Victimes de Hissène Habré (ATPDH)* to interview 20+ stakeholders, conduct a census of survivors of CRSV in the country and preliminary interviews with 30 survivors, and a focus group discussion to share their views on their immediate needs and appropriate reparations.
  - *Cambodia*. 82 survivors of CRSV were interviewed by our national partner, Kdei Karuna (KdK), and survivors from across the country participated in an online forum to provide their views on opportunities for reparations. The [country profile on Cambodia](#) was

published in September 2021 with the preliminary findings of the research. We published a Human Rights in Context [blog piece](#) on *The Struggle of Cambodian Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence to obtain Reparations*.

- *Bangladesh*. In early 2022 our national partner the Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) conducted research on the opportunities and challenges for reparations for survivors of CRSV in Bangladesh, including through interviews with local stakeholders. Our other partner, Naripokkho, will begin consultations with survivors in mid-2022.
  - *Myanmar*. Since January 2022, REDRESS has been carrying out research and stakeholder interviews for our ongoing study on CRSV in Myanmar, with interviews with civil society organisations, activists, and gender experts planned for April 2022.
47. *Magdulein Abaida*. In April 2021, the UN Committee on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) issued an [emblematic decision](#) finding Libya responsible for the lack of investigation of Magdulein Abaida's arbitrary arrest and torture in 2012. This is the first decision issued by the CEDAW on violence against a female human rights defender, as well as the first decision related to the MENA region. The decision contains important recommendations on reparations to prevent violence against women and to promote equality in Libya. In December 2021 REDRESS sent a submission to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Libya requesting the government to implement the reparations ordered by CEDAW.
48. *GQUAL*. REDRESS worked with law firm *Three Crowns* to support the work of the UN Human Rights Council Advisory Committee in their drafting of a report on gender equality in UN bodies. The Committee formally presented the [report](#) to the Human Rights Council in June 2021, the [first time](#) that the Council has formally considered the underrepresentation of women in UN bodies. In June 2021 REDRESS' Head of Law participated in an event to discuss the finding and recommendations of the report, organized by the Embassy of Mexico, with members of the CEDAW and the WGDRAW as co-panellists. We also co-organized a week long [symposium](#) on the significance of the report for gender equality in international bodies, with various experts making contributions covering gender equality in the various international institutions.

#### LGBTIQ+ Torture

49. *LGBTIQ+ Torture in Africa*. This new project seeks to focus attention on the particular problem of this form of discriminatory torture in Africa.
- *National partners*. We established partnerships with NGOs in **Malawi**: Centre for the Development of People (CEDEP); in **Uganda**: Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG); in **South Africa**: Access Chapter 2 (AC2); and in **Kenya**: National Gay & Lesbian Human Rights Commission (NGLHRC). With these partners we developed plans for advocacy and litigation work, including training on international standards against torture, and litigation workshops.
  - *Engagement*. In July 2021 we held a webinar to engage with civil society organisations and practitioners in the region with participants from more than 18 different countries, including many from organisations in African jurisdictions who work on these issues. We also prepared a news piece on the webinar and its main conclusions for the [Torture Journal](#).
  - *Policy Advocacy*. This included a [submission](#) to the UN Committee against Torture in March 2022 with our national partners for its periodic review of Kenya, drawing attention to the discriminatory violence suffered by individuals identifying or perceived as LGBTIQ+ in Kenya, and a submission in March 2022 with our national partners on the Universal Periodic Review of South Africa focusing on the disproportionate violence and other human rights violations experienced by LGBTIQ+ persons in South Africa, with proposals for reform.

- *Research.* During the year we undertook research into a new report on LGBTIQ+ torture to be published later in 2022, and in January 2022 REDRESS and the Centre for Human Rights at University of Pretoria held a [roundtable discussion](#) with groups and practitioners from eight African States to address the challenges faced in documenting, investigating, and addressing LGBTIQ+ torture, and to identify potential recommendations to States, the African Commission, civil society, and other stakeholders.

50. *Azul Rojas Marin.* In September 2021 we submitted with our Peruvian partners an update to the Inter-American Court on the implementation of its March 2020 judgment on the Azul case, following Peru's report on the very limited progress made. The only one of the Court's recommendations completed in full is the publication of the judgment. Peru largely blames COVID for the delays in implementing the judgment. We also engaged in advocacy to the Peruvian government to seek to push for implementation of the judgment.

#### Torture of Refugees and Migrants

51. In June 2021, REDRESS and Lawyers for Justice in Libya [submitted a complaint](#) to the UN Human Rights Committee in a case against Libya. Tariku Asefa is originally from Eritrea, and entered Libya in April 2014 en route from Sudan to Europe to seek asylum. During his journey, he was kidnapped and detained in an unknown detention centre in Libya where he was subjected to arbitrary detention, torture, forced labour, and discrimination, and was only released once ransom was paid to his captors. The case illustrates the current shortcomings in Libya's legal and institutional frameworks and practices that continue to result in widespread torture of migrants and asylum seekers.

#### **Solidarity**

##### Promoting Strategic Litigation against Torture

52. We work to develop and promote the practice of strategic litigation against torture as a critical civil society response.
- *Practice Notes.* In July 2021 we launched seven [Practice Notes on Holistic Strategic Litigation](#) against torture, which provide a valuable resource for our partners who are working against torture around the world. They cover: [The Law Against Torture](#); [Holistic Strategic Litigation against Torture](#); [Facilitating Strategic Litigation Workshops](#); [Working with Child Victims of Trauma](#); [Strategic Litigation of Enforced Disappearances in Africa](#) (in English/French/Arabic); [Implementation of Decisions](#); [Istanbul Protocol Medico-Legal Reports](#) and [Facilitating Litigation Workshops](#).
  - *Training Modules.* We produced and launched [15 training modules](#) with accompanying powerpoint presentations covering different issues to support practitioners delivering workshops on strategic litigation against torture. We launched two introductory videos on the [UN Convention against Torture](#) and on [Holistic strategic litigation against torture](#). We also produced a comprehensive [Q&A on enforced disappearance](#) for journalists..
  - *Workshops.* REDRESS staff delivered workshops to share expertise with national partners. This included a workshop for Libyan lawyers in Tunis on making complaints on torture cases to the UN Treaty Bodies in November 2021 (especially the Human Rights Committee and the CEDAW committee). We also delivered a workshop for Egyptian human rights lawyers organised by ICJ, and a workshop with Yemeni activists.

##### Solidarity Networks

53. REDRESS supports several key networks to strengthen the anti-torture movement.

- *PARI (Pan African Reparations Initiative)*. We assisted with the production of [A guide for service providers to assist victims of torture in securing their right to redress](#), designed as a follow-up to the African Commission's General Comment No.4 on the right to redress for victims of torture and ill-treatment. This was published in January 2022.
- *UJAG (Universal Jurisdiction Advocacy Group)*. We co-ordinated several meetings of UJ practitioners with our partners ECCHR, Trial International, and FIDH, including with regard to the situation in Ukraine in early 2022. We also convened a meeting of UJ practitioners in the United Kingdom and met with the UK War Crimes Network, which brings together various government actors in UJ cases.
- *VRWG (Victims Rights Working Group)*. Together with our partner FIDH we instructed a consultant to develop proposals for re-launching the VRWG with specific projects relating to participation of victims and reparations before the International Criminal Court. This work included a third party intervention before the Court in the Ongwen case on reparations.
- *CINAT (Coalition of International NGOs against Torture)*. This group includes the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), the Fédération Internationale des Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture (FIACAT), the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), and the Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture (OMCT). During the year the group co-ordinated a joint social media campaign for the UN Day for Survivors of Torture (26 June) and other joint initiatives.
- *GQUAL Campaign*. This group promotes gender diversity in international law. Our support led to a [report](#) being adopted by the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, compelling the Council to address for the first time the underrepresentation of women in UN bodies, including the Special Rapporteur on Torture who has never been a woman.

### Litigation

54. *New Cases*. During the year we took on four new cases from our project based work:
- *Enforced disappearance (Sudan)*. We documented cases of enforced disappearance in the aftermath of the 3 June 2019 massacre in Khartoum, with a view to submitting a Letter of Allegation to the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances.
  - *Enforced disappearance (Zimbabwe)*. We developed a new case related to the enforced disappearance of a political activist in Zimbabwe, with a view to submitting a claim before the African Commission.
  - *Cross-amputation (Sudan)*. We submitted a request for urgent measures to the African Commission and the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture.
  - *Amiera Osman (Sudan)*. We submitted an urgent request submitted to the United Nations Special Mandates regarding the disappearance of a human rights defender.
55. *Inquiries*. In April we amended the website information for prospective clients to limit expectations more accurately and reflect the fact that we take on very few cases each year. In spite of this, during the year we had a total of 113 new case enquiries (slightly more than the 106 in 2020-21), several of which were referred to other organisations (for example, Freedom from Torture, Helen Bamber Foundation, Afghan advice project at DLA Piper), and a number were given guidance on other organisations they could approach for assistance, either in the UK or internationally. None of the 113 new case enquiries were taken on as new cases, although we continue to be in ongoing communication with the solicitors for one of the enquiries (that of Nnamdi Kanu, British national detained in Nigeria after rendition from Kenya).

56. *Legal Submissions.* During the year we prepared and filed 22 legal submissions to courts and other bodies.

- *SRT.* A submission to the Special Rapporteur on Torture on obstacles that torture victims face to achieve accountability.
- *Asefa (Libya).* A complaint filed in June 2021 against Libya before the Human Rights Committee.
- *Maya Ixil (Guatemala).* A joint amicus brief in the Maya Ixil genocide case against former intelligence chief Rodríguez Sánchez in Guatemala.
- *Armenia (ECtHR).* A joint amicus brief in an advisory opinion on Armenia before the ECtHR.
- *Ongwen (ICC).* A joint amicus brief in the reparations phase of the Ongwen case.
- *Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe.* A submission to the UK seeking sanctions against Iranian individuals, and a second submission to the WGAID.
- *Al-Hawsawi (UPR).* A submission filed in July 2021 on the lack of investigation by Lithuania in advance of the UPR in January 2022.
- *Hector Casique (IACHR).* A merits submission filed in July 2021 in the case before the IACHR.
- *Al-Hawsawi (ECHR).* An update to the Court in September 2021 on the lack of investigation by Lithuania and the dire medical condition of our client.
- *Abu Zubeyda (USSC).* A joint amicus brief filed before the US Supreme Court.
- *Armenia (ECtHR).* A joint third party intervention filed in an advisory opinion relating to limitation periods before the ECtHR.
- *Azul (IACtHR).* Updated information filed in September 2021 on the lack of implementation of the reparations ordered by the Court.
- *Cross-amputation (Sudan).* A request for urgent measures filed to the ACHPR and the SRT.
- *Confidential (UK).* A Pre-Action Protocol letter was sent to the UK authorities. The subject matter of the case is currently confidential.
- *Abaida.* A submission on implementation to the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- *Sudan (Sanctions).* Two sanctions submissions to the UK FCDO and one to the US Treasury against individuals and entities responsible for human rights violations in Sudan.
- *Tuweni.* A complaint submitted to the African Commission.
- *Amiera Osman.* An urgent request submitted to the United Nations Special Mandates.
- *Nigeria (Sanctions).* A sanctions submission to the UK FCDO against individuals and a state entity involved in the Lekki toll gate massacre in Lagos.

57. *Closure of cases.* During the year we closed four cases: one in which the agreed investigation work had been completed, one in which we had provided support (and a witness statement) for a UK judicial review on torture issues related to immigration detention, one where (after exhaustive investigation) the conclusion was reached that the most viable course of action was not a case against the Spanish police (as has been presumed) but rather against the treating doctor for negligence, and one in which we had provided advice on the collation of evidence to be presented to ongoing domestic proceedings in Chile relating to post-coup torture in the 1970s.

58. *Judgments and Decisions*. During this year we received five decisions and judgments:

- *Magdulein Abaida v. Libya (April 2021)*. The first decision from the UN Committee on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on violence against a female human rights defender (see above).
- *Ali Aarrass v. Belgium (September 2021)*. The European Court of Human Rights rejected a case where we had submitted a third party intervention on the right to consular assistance in torture cases, without making a decision on whether a refusal to provide consular assistance was a breach of Belgium's obligation not to expose the applicant to ill-treatment.
- *Necati Zontul (September 2021)*. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided to close the supervision of the individual measures in the Makaratzis group of cases which includes this case, which related to torture in the context of migration. The decision was made on the basis that compensation has been paid to all the victims and that the Prime Minister had issued a formal apology in Parliament. The Committee considered recent legal reforms by Greece to bring the definition of torture closer to international standards. The Committee left the supervision open in relation to the lack of effective investigation creating a new group of cases, although it noted that in the case of Zontul (and others) the disciplinary investigations were time barred.
- *Asantha Aravinda v. Sri Lanka (November 2021)*. A [decision](#) of the UN Human Rights Committee finding that the authorities had failed to protect the petitioner while detained or to provide medical care, violating the prohibition of torture (see above).
- *Jagtar Singh Johal v. India (March 2022)*. The UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued an [opinion](#) confirming his detention as arbitrary, and asked India to release him (see above).

### Communications

59. *Publications*. We published four major reports together with nine policy briefings and other publications.

- Four major reports: [Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review 2021](#) and [Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review 2022](#), a joint publication with TRIAL International, the ECCHR, IFDH, CJA and Civitas Maxima; [The Forgotten Victims: Enforced Disappearance in Africa](#) (in English, French and Arabic) and [Anti-Torture Standards in Common Law Africa: Good Practice and Way Forward](#).
- Nine policy briefings: [A Policy Briefing on Domestic Accountability Efforts in Sudan](#) (in English and Arabic); a [joint submission](#) with Sudanese NGO PLACE for the Universal Periodic Review of Sudan before the UN Human Rights Council; a data-driven analysis of the first year of the Magnitsky human rights sanctions regime in the UK; A briefing paper jointly with AI, [Roadmap to Release: Briefing on Anoosheh Ashoori and Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe](#); [Action Needed Following Coup in Sudan](#) (UK Parliament Briefing) and [Parliamentary Group on Magnitsky Sanctions](#); briefing papers on [Arbitrary arrest and incommunicado detention in Sudan's post-coup](#), [Sudan's Central Reserve Police](#) and [Implementing the right to reparation](#).

60. In addition, we produced a comprehensive Q&A on enforced disappearances in Africa for journalists in English, French and Arabic <https://redress.org/publication/qa-on-enforced-disappearances-in-africa/> and provided online training on the issue to international journalists and journalists from Sudan, Libya, Algeria and Zimbabwe *Media Coverage*. We continued to secure extensive and high-quality media coverage of our work in UK and international media to

draw attention to the problem of torture and influence key stakeholders. Some examples include:

- *Cases in the media.* REDRESS conducted approximately 30 interviews with broadcasters on the Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe case, securing front-page coverage of her case repeatedly, leading up to her release. These included [Channel 5 News](#), [Times Radio](#), [The Guardian](#) (see also [here](#)), [Bloomberg News](#), [the Huffington Post](#), [BBC 5 Live Drive](#), [ITV 6 o'clock news](#), [The Times](#), [The Andrew Pierce Show](#); [Ham & High](#), [Sky News](#), [The Mirror](#) and [BBC News](#) (see also [here](#)), [The Daily Mail](#), [BBC Breakfast](#), [Sky News](#), [BBC Radio 4](#), ITV's [Good Morning Britain](#), BBC Radio 2's [Jeremy Vine show](#), LBC's [Tonight with Andrew Marr](#), [The New York Times](#) and [France 24](#). REDRESS's work in the case was acknowledged [in the Times Lawyer of the Week column](#) and [by former Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt MP on BBC Radio 4](#). We also secured press coverage for other cases including: a universal jurisdiction case involved [the arrest of a suspect](#) under universal jurisdiction by the UK Metropolitan Police in the 2000 murder of Sri Lankan BBC journalist Nimalarajan Mylvaganam, covered by the [Tamil Guardian](#); the case of Jagtar Singh Johal was highlighted by [The National](#), as MPs pressed the UK government to designate his case as a case of arbitrary detention during a Westminster Hall debate on 30 June; [BBC coverage](#) of the sanctions imposed by the US on the Central Reserve Police of Sudan in response to the 2021 military coup for the excessive use of force against protestors; and a Westminster Hall debate on Magnitsky sanctions organised by the APPG on Magnitsky Sanctions which identified key perpetrators and was reported in [The Times](#), [the European Sanctions Blog](#), and [IranWire](#).
- *International media.* We continued to secure high-quality international media coverage for our work: The [Washington Post](#) covered our analysis on [the failings](#) of the UK's sanctions response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine; [The New York Times](#) and [France 24](#) covered our work in the Nazanin's case; [Al Jazeera](#) repeatedly covered our work in Sudan (additional coverage [here](#)) and [UN News](#) covered the CEDAW's decision in the Magdalen Abaida's case.
- *Media briefings.* We briefed The Andrew Marr show, the flagship BBC Sunday talk show, on Nazanin's torture, which led to an [interview](#) with the then Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab in May 2021 where he [recognised for the first time](#) that Nazanin's treatment in Iran amounted to torture. REDRESS also briefed the Andrew Marr show on our request for sanctions against 10 Iranian officials, leading to an [interview](#) with Richard Ratcliffe and coverage in [The Guardian](#), [The Independent](#), the [Daily Mail](#) and the Evening Standard. In advance of the UN Human Rights Council's special session on Sudan in November 2021, REDRESS and our partner SIHA organised an on-the-record Q&A for journalists, which was covered by [Al Jazeera](#), [Bloomberg News](#) and [TRT World](#).
- *Commentary.* We contributed to nine op-eds and academic articles, and three podcasts, including: one op-ed on [iNews](#) and [The Independent](#) to highlight the additional steps the UK government needed to take to bring Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe home, and op-eds in [iNews](#) and the Daily Express after her release on the need to improve consular assistance; [an analysis](#) of Magnitsky sanctions one year after they were announced, published by the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) think tank; a [joint op-ed](#) in The Times by Sir Iain Duncan Smith MP and Chris Bryant MP, co-chairs of the APPG on Magnitsky Sanctions, to which we contributed; an [article on the IRCT Torture journal](#) highlighting the prevalence of enforced disappearances in Africa; a [blog piece](#) on the Human Rights in Context Blog on the struggle of Cambodian survivors of sexual violence to obtain reparation; an article on the [Torture Journal vol. 31 No. 2 \(2021\)](#) on how to protect LGBTIQ+ persons from torture in Africa; and a [blog piece on the Oxford Human Rights Hub](#) on holistic strategic litigation. In addition, our Legal Advisor Charlie Loudon [spoke on the Centre for Financial Crime and](#)

[Security Studies' podcast](#) about the impact that sanctions can have for the survivors of human rights abuses and the role of NGOs, and Head of Law Alejandra Vicente was featured in a [podcast series](#) in August 2021 by the Story Lab, on the use of universal jurisdiction to promote accountability. In July 2021 REDRESS also released a [podcast](#) on “Hostage Diplomacy”.

61. *Social Media.* During the year our social media channels continued to grow, with Twitter growing by 9% to 10,300 followers, Facebook by 6% to 2,860 followers, and LinkedIn by 38% to 6,615 followers. We launched a new Instagram account on 1 March 2022. We also launched 16 social media campaigns that gathered over 342,000 social media likes and impressions, and more than 9,300 engagements.
62. *Promoting REDRESS.* We also promoted the organisation through social media. In December 2021 the 1980s pop band The Christians released a song in support of Nazanin, with all download proceeds going to REDRESS. We promoted the release, which reached [number two on the iTunes](#) song downloads and number three on the Amazon charts. Their lead singer, Garry Christian, and Richard Ratcliffe were interviewed by the main broadcasters, and Richard Ratcliffe sent [an update](#) to his 3.8 million followers on Change.org. The single generated significant media coverage including on [ITV's Good Morning Britain](#), [Sky News](#), [BBC radio](#), [The Mirror](#), [Ham & High](#), [The National](#), [The Daily Express](#) and [The Independent](#). Several high-profile figures tweeted about the single, including comedian Shaparak Khorsandi, *Homeland* actress Nazanin Bodiani, former Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt and Iranian-American journalist Masih Alinejad.
63. *Website.* We launched dedicated pages for our new programmes and projects, including [five new pages on our programmes](#); [one page](#) on our new training materials on holistic strategic litigation; a page for our [Justice for LGBTIQ+ Torture in Africa project](#); a page on our [Human Rights Reforms in Sudan project](#); a page containing an archive of [Sudanese law and policy resources](#); one [with a list of issues](#) of our Justice + Conflict newsletter; one on our [Magnitsky sanctions project](#); one on our work on [the Istanbul Protocol](#) and one on our [Survivors Perceptions of Justice](#) project. Visitors to our website increased by 36% to 199,134 during the year, compared to 127,904 during the previous period.
64. *Training.* We launched a [24-page Q&A on enforced disappearance for Journalists in English, French and Arabic](#) with an online training attended by 13 international journalists and journalists from Sudan, Libya, Algeria and Zimbabwe on 30<sup>th</sup> November. The group included high-profile journalists from outlets such as Al Jazeera, El Watan, Casbah Tribune, El Madinya, New Zimbabwe and BBC Media Action. Penny Sukhraj, the widow of the photojournalist Anton Hammerl, who was forcibly disappeared and murdered in Libya, was one of the speakers. The Q&A was distributed among seven additional journalists who could not attend the training. Following the training, we were approached for a potential collaboration with an international media outlet to deliver further training to journalists on human rights.
65. *Supporter Engagement.* During the year, we sent 11 monthly digital newsletters to approximately 2,200 supporters each time, with an average open rate of 33%, well above the average for similar newsletters in the non-profit sector ([25%](#)). We also published the [REDRESS Annual Review 2021](#) and [REDRESS Trustees Annual Report 2021](#), and two editions of the REDRESS quarterly Bulletin ([5<sup>th</sup> Edition](#) and [6<sup>th</sup> Edition](#)).
66. *Webinars.* REDRESS organised or co-organised five webinars, which were watched by more than 1,100 people.
  - [Filling the accountability gap: How Universal Jurisdiction is part of the solution](#), organised jointly with NGOs Trial International, Civitas Maxima, ECCHR and FIDH.

- [Protecting LGBTIQ+ Persons from Torture in Africa](#). Participants included Víctor Madrigal, the UN Independent Expert on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, and experts from Africa and the Americas.
  - [The Struggle of Victims of Enforced Disappearance in Africa](#), which marked the new report on enforced disappearances in Africa and included key stakeholders among its speakers such as Aua Balde, Member of the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances; Kevin Mwangi of the African Commission; and Honourable Concilia Chinanzvavana from Zimbabwe.
  - [Meet and Greet the Candidates to the UN Committee against Torture](#) (for which REDRESS was the technical host) on 5 October 2021, held ahead of the elections of the five new members of the Committee against Torture.
  - [The State of UK Citizenship](#) with the Good Law Project, hosted through Streamyard and broadcast live through YouTube, Twitter and Facebook, which 800 people watching the online discussion live and hundreds more the recording.
67. *Videos*. We made the recordings of our webinars available on the REDRESS YouTube channel. In addition, we issued three animated videos: one on the [UN Convention against Torture](#) (watched by 3,131 people); one video on [how to secure financial accountability for torture](#) (watched 1,192 times on Twitter and YouTube) and one on [Holistic strategic litigation against torture](#) (watched by 223 people). We also edited videos of the APPG debate on Magnitsky sanctions held on 8 December 2021 to promote it on Twitter (watched over 3,000 times on Twitter) and produced an updated version on the video of the Magdulein Abaida case to reflect the CEDAW decision (watched by 515 people).

### **Thanks to our Supporters**

#### Funders

68. The Trustees are grateful for the ongoing support of the Bay & Paul Foundations, Bromley Trust, European Union, John Armitage Charitable Trust, Open Society Foundations, Sigrid Rausing Trust and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, whose continued funding has enabled REDRESS to sustain and grow our work over this period. REDRESS would also like to extend special thanks to the Allen & Overy Foundation, Clifford Chance Foundation, Convention against Torture Initiative, David & Ruth Lewis Family Charitable Foundation, Global Survivors Fund, Joffe Charitable Trust, Kilburn and Strode, Leigh Day, Linklaters, Matrix Causes Fund, Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, National Endowment for Democracy, Oakdale Trust, Peoples Postcode Trust, Souter Charitable Trust, Southall Trust, Three Crowns and the Victoria Wood Foundation for their support and funding during this time.
69. We would like to thank the runners who participated in the 2021 London Landmarks Half Marathon: Harriet Codd, Kathryn Edwards, Celeste Kmiotek, Mattias Mehmed, Richard Mehmed, Amelia Mercer, Louise Pech, Alex Sciannaca, Matt Siggins, and the 2021 London Marathon: Rachel Howell, Cara Nicholson, Joe Sheils, Lorna Thompson, Judita Ubartaitė for generously spending their time and effort on raising funds for REDRESS. We are grateful to our regular supporters and to those who have continued to promote and contribute to our Help Bring Nazanin Home campaign.

#### Interns, Fellows, Volunteers, and other supporters

70. 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. We would

like to thank in particular Layla Abi-Falah, Mariana Baptista, Frank Bowmaker, Jodie Chun, Ely Cossio, Beatriz Gasparian, Sophie Glickman, Zinat Jimada, Mia Kelly, Amy Kerr, Suley Wellings-Longmore, Veronica Lakhno, Bronwen Latham, Caroline Love, Sofia Menendez, Dami Ojuri, Carmen Ramírez, Harleen Roop, Sahar Sadoughi, Lisa Schmidt, Anna Smith, Camila Teran, Renata Politi, Amela Tokic, Janna Wermeskerken and Zalikha Younas. We also want to thank our fellows Lina Abdelhafiz, Ikram Ais, Emma DiNapoli, Celeste Kmiotek, Kelsey Peden, and Alix Vadot. We are also very grateful to a number of lawyers who worked *pro bono* for a period of time with REDRESS Natalia Kubesch, Caitlan Lloyd, Natalie Lucas and Fiona McKay. We are also very grateful to Vilmar Luiz for his tireless work designing our materials.

#### Clinical and related human rights programmes

71. Thank you as well to the professors and students who collaborated with REDRESS through a number of clinical and related human rights programme. We would like to thank the law clinics that have provided substantial support this year, including the Bristol University School of Law Human Rights Implementation Centre, Cambridge University Pro Bono Project, LSE Law Clinic and LSE Pro Bono Matters, the SOAS International Human Rights Clinic, the University of Essex Human Rights Centre, University College London's Public International Law Pro Bono Project, the Law Clinic of the Université Libre de Bruxelles, the Law Faculty of the University of Groningen, the Walter Leitner International Human Rights Clinic at Fordham University School of Law, the Centre of Applied Human Rights at the University of York, and the Victims' Rights Clinic of Queen's University Belfast Human Rights Centre in the School of Law.
72. We would also like to thank in particular Professor Clara Sandoval, Professor Lorna McGregor, Dr Carla Ferstman, and Dr Daragh Murray of the University of Essex; Dr Luke Moffett of Queens University Belfast; Dr Lutz Oette and Professor Lynn Welchman of SOAS; Professor Kate O'Regan and Dr Annelen Micus of the Bonavero Institute of Human Rights at the University of Oxford; Professor Rachel Murray and Debra Long of the University of Bristol Human Rights Implementation Centre; Professor Frederiek de Vlaming; Dr Sam Raphael of University of Westminster; Professor Frans Viljoen and Dr Ayo Sogunro of the Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria; and Professor Damien Scalia of the Université Libre de Bruxelles for their ongoing collaboration.

#### Civil society partners and other supporters

73. 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 Advocacy Forum (Nepal); Access Chapter 2 (AC2), South Africa; African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies; All members of the Pan-African Reparations Initiative (PARI); All members of the Victims' Rights Working Group; Amnesty International Nederland; Amnesty International UK; Amnesty International South Africa; Association for the Prevention of Torture; ATPDH (Chad); Bangladesh Legal Aid Services (BLAST); Centre for Human Rights (CHR), University of Pretoria; Center for Justice and Accountability; Centre for the Development for People (CEDEP), Malawi; Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation; Chatham House; CICC; City of The Hague; Civitas Maxima; CNDDHH (Peru); COFAVIC (Venezuela); Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa; Convention Against Torture Initiative; CORE Coalition; ; DefendDefenders; Dignity; ECCHR; Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR); Emerging Solutions Africa; En Vero (Canada); Enough Project; Ensaaf; European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR); the European Implementation Network; Human Rights First; the Global Survivors Fund (GSF); the Open Society European Policy Institute (OSEPI); the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF); and the Raoul Wallenberg Centre for Human Rights.

74. We are also grateful to: FIACAT; FIDH; Freedom from Torture; Free Nazanin Campaign; Genocide Network Secretariat; Global Witness; Guernica 37; Human Dignity Trust; Human Rights Watch; International Center for Transitional Justice; ILGA Europe; Independent Medical Legal Unit; Initiative for Strategic Litigation in Africa (ISLA); Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa (IHRDA); Institute for International Criminal Investigations; International Committee of Jurists (ICJ); International Federation of Human Rights; International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims; International Truth and Justice Project; Kdei Karuna (Cambodia); Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR); Kenyan Human Rights Commission (KHRC); Legal Action Worldwide; Lawyers for Justice in Libya; Liberty; MENA Rights Group; Naripokkho (Bangladesh); National Gay & Lesbian Human Rights Commission (NGLHRC), Kenya; Nuhanovic Foundation; OMCT; Open Society Justice Initiative; Outright; Oxford Human Rights Hub; Pan African ILGA; Parliamentarians for Global Action; The People's Legal Aid Center (Sudan); Public Interest Law and Policy Group; Project Expedite Justice; PROMSEX (Peru); Reprieve; Rights and Accountability in Development (RAID); SIHA Network; Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG); Southern Africa Litigation Centre (SALC); The Sentry; Spotlight on Corruption; Syrian Archive; Syrian Justice and Accountability Centre; SOMO (Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations); Transitional Justice Centre; Transparency International UK; TRIAL International; United Kingdom Anti-Corruption Coalition (UKACC); Clooney Foundation for Justice; International Lawyers' Project; and Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights.
75. We would also like to thank in particular Baroness Helena Kennedy QC; Bob Campbell-Lamerton; Brock Chisolm; Dame Rosalind Marsden; Jacqueline Moudeina; Nicole Piche; Reed Brody; Sarah Fulton; Tony Wright; and Crofton Black.

Law firms, barristers, and investigators

76. We would also like to warmly thank the numerous law firms, barristers, and investigators that have supported our work over the year. In particular, special thanks to Fiona McKay for her assistance with the Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe case; Alison Macdonald QC at Essex Court Chambers; Allen & Overy; David Pretorius, Kate Shoeman, Mandisi Rusa, and Tanya Calitz at Bowmans (South Africa); Lionel Nichols at Candey; Caroline Buisman; Clifford Chance; Debevoise & Plimpton; Dentons; DLA Piper; Frans-Willem Verbaas; Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer; Gibson Dunn; Guy Vassall-Adams QC at Matrix Chambers; Hickman & Rose; Hogan Lovells; Ingrida Botyrienė (Lithuania); John Dugard SC, Steve Powles QC, Tatyana Eatwell, Megan Hirst, Tayyiba Bajwa, and Jake Taylor at Doughty Street Chambers; Julie Soweto (Kenya); Latham & Watkins; Leigh Day; Linklaters; Mbugua Mureithi (Kenya); Mintz Group; Isobel Koshiw; Rachel Scott, Genevieve Woods, and Rachel Barnes at 3 Raymond Buildings; Raedas Consulting, and its not-for-profit arm, FIND; Nat Ambrov, Crystal Vantage; Shaheed Fatima QC, Tim Otty QC, Celia Rooney, and Ravi Mehta at Blackstone Chambers; Shu Shin Luh, Emma Fitzsimons, Miranda Butler and Emma Nash at Garden Court Chambers; Sterling Solicitors (Nigeria); Sudhanshu Swaroop QC, Belinda McRae and John Bethell at 20 Essex Street Chambers; Three Crowns; and White & Case.

**THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED**

England & Wales - Charity number 1015787

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# Accounts

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# THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT 2020-2021

Amended on 14.01.2022

**REDRESS**

Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors

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## INTRODUCTION

REDRESS is an international human rights organisation that delivers justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenges impunity for perpetrators, and advocates for legal and policy reforms to combat torture. Our cases respond to torture as an individual crime in domestic and international law, as civil wrong with individual responsibility, as a human rights violation with state responsibility. Our approach is strategic, so that as well as representing an individual we target the policy reasons that enabled the torture to take place, by building a campaign that uses advocacy, community engagement, and communications to influence change.

This report provides information on our activities from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021:

- *A. Trustees Annual Report.* With a review of our impact and activities, governance and management, and a financial review.
- *B. Independent Auditors Report.* With their opinion on the accounts of the charity for the financial year.
- *C. Statement of Financial Activities.* A detailed review of our finances for the year.

### Our Impact this Year

During the course of the year our work has had an impact across our programme areas.

- *Justice: Torture of UK citizens.* REDRESS continued to raise the case of Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe and campaign for her release. In March 2021, REDRESS provided a [medico-legal report](#) to the UK government and the United Nations as evidence of the severe physical and psychological suffering during her detention in Iran, confirming that she had been subjected to torture. In response, the UK Foreign Secretary publicly acknowledged for the first time that her treatment amounted to torture. Following the imposition of a second sentence in early 2021, REDRESS raised her case with the UN Special Mandate holders, who subsequently engaged with the government of Iran.
- *Justice: UK Advocacy.* A coalition of human rights NGOs including REDRESS campaigned against provisions of the Overseas Operations Bill that would have provided an effective amnesty when British troops commit torture and other international crimes. This eventually led to the UK government accepting that the prosecution of international crimes should not be exempted by the Bill.
- *Justice: Hostages.* The UK, Canada, the US, and 53 other states launched a [new international initiative](#) against arbitrary detention for diplomatic leverage. REDRESS helped put the issue on the political agenda through the Zaghari-Ratcliffe case and REDRESS's evidence to the UK [Foreign Affairs Committee](#). The UK Government also committed to ending this practice as one of the priority actions in its [Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy](#).

- *Justice: Sudan.* In February 2021, following years of advocacy by REDRESS and national partners, the Sudanese Council of Ministers approved the ratification of the UN Convention Against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
- *Justice: Uganda.* As part of a project on victims' rights, REDRESS and Impunity Watch published a report "Victims Front and Centre: Lessons on Meaningful Victim Participation from Guatemala and Uganda", exploring the challenges victims face to participate effectively in transitional justice processes. The report makes a number of recommendations to international policymakers, including donors.
- *Reparation: Sanctions.* REDRESS trained more than 200 NGO representatives on the UK's new "Magnitsky" Global Human Rights Sanctions regime, increasing their ability to file effective submissions seeking sanctions against the perpetrators of human rights abuses. The UK sanctioned four Chinese officials and one government entity for their involvement in human rights violations against the Uyghur community in Xinjiang, in joint action taken alongside the US, EU and Canada, following the submission by REDRESS of a dossier of evidence.
- *Dissent: Enforced Disappearance in Africa.* REDRESS raised the profile of enforced disappearance in Africa as a form of torture that has had little attention, supporting the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in the adoption of regional guidelines on the issue, publishing country reports, and putting the issue on the agenda of the international community.
- *Discrimination: Gender-Based Violence.* In December 2020, the High Court in Kenya ruled that the government had violated the rights of four survivors of post-election sexual and gender-based violence in a landmark case, which REDRESS and its partners contributed to. The ruling has important implications for torture prevention and accountability as the 2022 elections approach.
- *Discrimination: LGBT.* We have worked to implement the March 2020 judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights which found the Government of Peru responsible for torture and sexual violence against Azul Rojas Marin, an LGBT+ victim of police brutality. This was the first time that the court considered discriminatory torture and the ruling required Peru to adopt a series of measures to redress the damage and to prevent such torture being repeated.
- *Solidarity: Holistic Strategic Litigation.* REDRESS delivered a project for the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture to develop workshops on strategic litigation against torture, using a holistic approach where the wider needs of the survivor are provided for. Despite the Covid-19 global pandemic, we delivered two workshops online for lawyers in Zimbabwe and Algeria, and produced materials that can be used by lawyers and activists around the world.

### **Message from the Chair, Paul Lomas**

Welcome to our Annual Report for 2020-2021. We hope that the information that follows will give you a clear indication of all that REDRESS has achieved over the past year despite the very difficult

circumstances. I wanted to record at the outset the remarkable job that the whole staff, including our interns, under the leadership of Rupert Skilbeck, have done in keeping REDRESS functioning, growing, and succeeding in our core mission of seeking redress for the victims of, and combatting, torture around the world through difficulties that we have all faced during the current pandemic.

During the year, the trustees and staff adopted a new strategy, which sets out our priorities to 2025. REDRESS will continue its focus on justice and reparation for survivors of torture, with an emphasis on torture related to dissent and discrimination – where the use of torture is currently most acute and pernicious. We will also support the wider anti-torture movement through a new programme on solidarity. The strategy is designed to ensure that REDRESS can effect real change in the fight against torture and, critically, the position of survivors. The strategy is available on our website – please read it!

Over the past year, REDRESS has had real impact. In the United Kingdom: we were closely involved in the campaign to prevent impunity for torture committed by British service personnel abroad; ensured that the arbitrary detention and torture of UK citizens and residents remained at the top of the political agenda, including the case of Nazanin Zaghari Ratcliffe; and were instrumental in the use of Magnitsky sanctions as a new form of reparation against those responsible for torture. Our long-term engagement with Sudan has led to legislative change against the use of torture and the country signing the Convention against Torture.

All of this has been achieved through the tireless efforts of the REDRESS team and our partners around the world. We are, as always, enormously grateful to our many pro bono partners from the legal and academic community, and I wanted also to thank the trustees and patrons who support our work with their time and experience. During the year, we saw the retirement of Michael Birnbaum QC, who has provided guidance to the governance of REDRESS for many years as a trustee, and welcomed Karen Thompson as a new member of the board, bringing her expertise in charity finance to the organisation. We were also sad to hear of the deaths of two of our patrons, Lord Lester QC and Lord Judd, who have for many years supported and promoted the work of REDRESS. Finally, I want to thank our donors: without your critical support, we could not do this important work; but you also challenge us to be worthy of your support and to lift our standards in all that we do.

Thank you for reading this report. I hope it gives you a clear idea of what REDRESS is doing and will help you to engage with our work and mission.

### **Message from the Director, Rupert Skilbeck**

This annual report reviews the achievements and performance of REDRESS over the 12 months from April 2020 to March 2021. Despite the difficulties that the global pandemic has caused, our partners around the world have continued their work to support survivors of torture to obtain justice and reparation, even as governments have used the excuse of emergency powers to enhance repression and torture against the vulnerable.

This report sets out how we have continued our core work to provide justice and reparation to survivors of torture both in the United Kingdom and around the world. Under our new strategy we have challenged torture related to dissent, drawing attention to the use of enforced disappearance in Africa as a form of torture that is often used against human rights defenders, journalists, and others who oppose their governments. We have also started a new initiative relating to the widespread torture used against protesters in Belarus, and progressed individual cases relating to dissent.

Our new strategy also focuses on discriminatory torture, allowing us to challenge those who are tortured because of who they are. During the course of the year we have begun to implement the leading judgment on LGBT+ torture in Latin America while exposing the same problem in Africa, supported a landmark decision on sexual violence in Kenya, and developed a new project to explore reparations for gender-based torture.

REDRESS has continued to operate effectively during the year, thanks to the flexibility that many of our donors have shown, the dedication of our partners, and the hard work of the staff. As a result, we have ended the year in a positive financial situation, allowing us to start the planned growth that the trustees have agreed is necessary to put the charity on a stronger and more sustainable footing. This will allow us to develop some of the novel ideas in our new strategy, recruit new staff to support both our projects and operations, and put the organisation in a powerful position as it enters its 30<sup>th</sup> year.

## A. TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT

### Our Impact: Objectives and Activities

Nearly 30 years after REDRESS was founded, torture remains a constant problem around the world, but commands less attention than other global challenges. Populist governments now appear entrenched, a situation which may allow previous threats to the absolute prohibition against torture to be realised. The international framework for human rights protection is no longer universally accepted, and is threatened by exceptionalism and suffocated by financial restrictions. There has been an increase in the use of torture against those who dissent, whether they are human rights defenders, activists, journalists, or protesters. Torture is regularly used against marginalised minorities, including refugees, migrants, women, and the LGBT+ community. At the same time, police in many countries continue to use torture as an ineffective alternative to proper investigations.

### Our Strategy: REDRESS 2025

The objectives of the charity are set out in the [2020 Articles of Association](#), and direct the charity to assist victims of torture to obtain redress through legal assistance, to provide assistance to states prosecuting torturers, and to procure the abolition of torture. The Articles of Association are also the governing document of the charity.

The staff and Trustees of REDRESS developed a new strategy during the year which was approved by the Board of Trustees in February 2021. The REDRESS 2025 Strategy sets out the priorities for the charity, and how those priorities will be delivered.

*Vision.* Our vision is a world without torture.

*Mission.* Our mission is to deliver justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenge impunity for perpetrators, and advocate for legal and policy reforms to combat torture.

### Our Programmes

Under the REDRESS 2025 Strategy our work is focused on five priorities:

- **Justice.** We pursue legal claims for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators.
- **Reparation.** We deliver remedies and reparation to survivors, including through using asset recovery proceedings and sanctions claims, and by the practical implementation of international standards.
- **Dissent.** We campaign against torture that is used to suppress activism and protest and which threatens civil society space.

- **Discrimination.** We challenge torture targeted against marginalised groups, including racial minorities, LGBT+, women, and refugees and migrants.
- **Solidarity.** We support and strengthen the anti-torture movement.

### Geographical Focus

Our core method of working in collaboration with other parts of the anti-torture movement allows us to prioritise where we work, and not to focus on issues and regions that are effectively covered by other civil society groups, and where there is less need for our assistance. Before starting any new case or project we consider criteria including the scale of the problem, the impact we can achieve, the strengths and needs of national partners, the willingness of national authorities to reform, and the sustainability of the work. We work in the United Kingdom, with a specific programme focus on Justice in the UK, in the Netherlands, where we have a second office, and elsewhere in Europe. We also have cases and projects in Africa, the Americas, and Asia.

### Our Values

REDRESS has developed specific values through which we project an organisational culture that respects survivors, values partnerships, and ensures expertise.

- **A Survivor-Centred Approach.** REDRESS prioritises the interests and perspectives of survivors in our cases and campaigns.
- **Collaborative Partnerships.** REDRESS works in partnership with other civil society groups in the countries where we operate rather than open offices.
- **Expertise and Innovation.** REDRESS maintains expertise through high standards for research and litigation, and by the constant engagement of staff with national and international experts, academics, and practitioners.

### Our Services

REDRESS has built expertise in three specific areas that complement the skills of our partner NGOs.

- **Holistic Strategic Litigation against Torture.** With this method we represent individual clients but also use the case to challenge the underlying problem, adopting a holistic approach that supports and accompanies the survivor through the process.
- **Policy Advocacy.** We work with partners to deliver campaigns at national, regional, and international level to advocate for policy reform for reparation and for the introduction of anti-torture laws and safeguards.

- **Communications and Media.** We support our litigation and policy advocacy through the press and social media, to influence stakeholders, draw attention to the issues, and to raise our profile to enhance our influence.

## Innovations

The REDRESS 2025 Strategy sets out some new and innovative areas of work, including:

- A new initiative to seek to **recover the assets of perpetrators** of torture to be paid as reparations to their victims, and ensuring perpetrators are sanctioned.
- Delivering **more campaigns in the UK** on key issues such as more effective prosecution of torturers in the UK, and upholding the absolute ban on torture.
- Enhancing our ability to call for **policy and legal reform** through advocacy to national governments, regional bodies, and the United Nations.
- Providing **support and solidarity** with our partners around the world, strengthening the anti-torture movement.
- Building our capacity to **engage with survivor communities** in the UK through a community engagement programme.

## Our Programmes

During the course of the year our work has progressed across each of our five new programme areas: Justice, Reparation, Dissent, Discrimination, and Solidarity.

### **Justice**

*We pursue legal claims for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators*

There are many torture survivors in the UK, both citizens and refugees. We bring legal claims on behalf of survivors based in the UK, ensure referrals for their psycho-social support, engage with their communities, and conduct advocacy to push for policy changes to improve their situation and address the underlying causes of torture. We encourage the police and the Crown Prosecution Service to prosecute perpetrators.

Our project-based justice work is focused on specific jurisdictions in Africa, the Americas, and Asia where there is impunity for torture and opportunities for justice. We bring cases to domestic and regional courts, the UN Treaty Bodies, and the International Criminal Court on behalf of survivors of torture around the world. We also work with prosecutors in Europe to encourage universal jurisdiction cases.

## Consular Assistance

*Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe.* REDRESS continued to campaign for justice for Nazanin during the course of the year. Nazanin remained on release from prison with an ankle tag throughout the year, and was then convicted in a second trial, for which an appeal is pending. REDRESS is working on the case with pro bono support from John Dugard SC, Alison Macdonald QC and Tatyana Eatwell.

- In April 2020, REDRESS made a [submission](#) to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the UK Parliament on the torture and ill-treatment of dual nationals by Iran.
- In September 2020, following REDRESS's recommendations for increased diplomatic action, the UK, France and Germany [summoned their Iranian ambassadors](#) in a coordinated diplomatic protest. 35 countries subsequently delivered a [Joint Statement on Arbitrary Detention](#) to the UN Human Rights Council, denouncing the increasing instances of unlawful detention being used to achieve political ends.
- In November 2020, REDRESS met with the UN Special Rapporteur on Iran and a representative of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, who reiterated their support in advocating for Nazanin's release. In February 2021 the Special Rapporteur on Iran raised Nazanin's case in his [report](#) to the Human Rights Council. In March 2021, various UN Special Procedures Mandate Holders sent a [communication](#) to Iran concerning the second trial.
- In December 2020 the UK Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee published a [report](#) following its inquiry into Iran. The report quoted extensively from evidence provided by REDRESS and reiterated our calls on the UK Government to improve the way it protects the rights of British nationals detained overseas, including through effective consular assistance, recognition of those who are arbitrarily detained for diplomatic leverage as 'hostages', and through the imposition of targeted sanctions on those responsible for such violations.

*Jagtar Singh Johal.* REDRESS continued to demand a proper response to the evidence of torture in this case involving a British citizen from Glasgow. In April 2020 we published a [briefing paper](#) highlighting India's international obligations to ensure his right to adequate medical treatment in the context of the coronavirus crises. In August 2020, which marked 1,000 days of his detention, over 60 UK MPs signed a [joint letter](#) drafted by REDRESS, calling for the UK to take stronger action.

*Hostage Diplomacy.* Following consistent public and private advocacy by REDRESS and our partners in this work, in February 2021 the [UK backed a Canadian initiative](#) against arbitrary detention of individuals for diplomatic leverage over another government. The UK Foreign Secretary specifically named Iran as an example. Ending this practice was also included as one of the government's priority actions in its [Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy](#), published on in March 2021.

## UK Casework

During the course of the year we have continued to bring legal claims on behalf of survivors of torture in the UK, such as:

- *SL*. On 12 June 2020 we submitted a full merits submission to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on behalf of SL, who died in prison in Venezuela in 2001. We argued that the lack of proper medical attention constituted a violation of her right to life and of the prohibition of torture, and requested an effective investigation, an official apology from the President of Venezuela to her parents, compensation, and measures of non-repetition.
- *Velauthapillai Renukaruban*. Renu is a UK citizen who was abducted, detained and tortured by Sri Lankan officials when he visited Sri Lanka in 2016 to get married. He has since been diagnosed with a brain injury and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, leaving him unable to work. In June 2020 REDRESS submitted a complaint to the UN Human Rights Committee, arguing that he was tortured, that there was no effective investigation, and that he was targeted on the basis of his ethnicity. The petition asks for compensation, satisfaction through a public apology and an independent investigation, and measures of non-repetition.
- *Albert Wilson*. In July 2020, REDRESS met with the FCDO to seek their support of a claim against the Philippines in relation to Mr Wilson's torture and ill-treatment. REDRESS has been demanding this for several years, following the UN Human Rights Committee's Views in 2003, and the subsequent exhaustion of domestic remedies in the Philippines.
- *Leopoldo Garcia*. In February 2021, we made a further submission to the Inter-American Court on the failures of Chile to fully implement its 2013 judgment finding torture. The submission focused on the need for Chile to engage with the US process to extradite to Chile one of the perpetrators of the torture, and the ongoing delays in the domestic Chilean prosecution process.

## UK Policy Advocacy

*Overseas Operations Bill*. We continued to collaborate with other NGOs to oppose the introduction of an effective amnesty for violations of international law committed by British service personnel overseas. We published a [Briefing Paper](#) for the House of Lords debate setting out how the Bill undermined the absolute prohibition of torture and created an effective amnesty for torture and other international crimes committed by British Troops, responded to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights' request for evidence, and engaged with the UN Special Rapporteur on torture who subsequently made an intervention. The government eventually amended their proposals, so that international crimes were not covered by the amnesty provisions.

*Independent Review of the Human Rights Act*. In March 2021 REDRESS made a [submission to the Independent Review](#), as well as a subsequent [submission to the Joint Committee on Human Rights](#) examination of the Review. The submissions were prepared together with the law firm Hogan Lovells,

and followed a round-table discussion on the proposal that involved REDRESS trustees and other experts. The submission explains how the Human Rights Act 1998 has, through its existing framework, effectively implemented the absolute prohibition of torture, and makes the case that the existing provisions of the Human Rights Act were successfully designed to address the very concerns raised in the call for evidence.

### Universal Jurisdiction

*Victims' rights in universal jurisdiction prosecutions.* In May 2020, REDRESS, FIDH and ECCHR published a [Policy Report](#) on how to strengthen victims' rights in a new mutual legal assistance treaty on cooperation in the domestic prosecution of serious international crimes (MLA). Since 2011 a group of States have advocated for this new treaty. The MLA is currently supported by 70 countries, and led by a core group including the Ministry of justice of The Netherlands.

*UK War Crimes Network.* REDRESS chaired the regular meeting of the UK War Crimes Network in October 2020, which brings together representatives from the Metropolitan Police, Crown Prosecution Service, Home Office, FCO, other UK government departments and NGOs to improve coordination and UK policy on prosecuting international criminals present in the UK. REDRESS also submitted a dossier of evidence to the War Crimes Unit relating to an individual perpetrator, which remains confidential.

### Sudan

REDRESS has continued to challenge torture in Sudan, and push for policy reforms.

- *Policy Advocacy.* REDRESS organised a series of four virtual roundtables on transitional justice, accountability and reform in Sudan, to inform advocacy to Sudanese institutions and key stakeholders on the draft transitional justice bill, ongoing or possible prosecutions, and key legislative reforms for victims' rights.
- *Torture law reform in Sudan.* In July 2020 Sudan implemented a number of [historic law reforms](#) that strengthened legal protections against torture and removed immunities from prosecution to make accountability possible for members of the Sudanese security services. These changes were the culmination of many years of [research, analysis and advocacy](#) by REDRESS, ACJPS, and various other Sudanese partner organisations, as reported in the [Guardian's coverage of the changes](#).
- *Police Reforms.* In January 2021, Sudan's attorney general issued a [directive](#) prohibiting the arrest or detention of civilians by any forces except the Police and Public Prosecution. REDRESS has called for this critical reform for years, including in our recent [Way Forward](#) report on torture prevention.
- *Accountability for international crimes in Sudan.* In July 2020 the Sudanese [Attorney General's office](#) confirmed Sudan's commitment to ensuring the trial of former president Al Bashir, following [direct advocacy from REDRESS](#).

- *International Criminal Court.* Following years of advocacy by REDRESS and Sudanese partners, Sudan’s transitional government [signed](#) a memorandum of understanding with the ICC in relation to the ongoing Ali Kushayb proceedings.
- *Transitional justice consultation.* In August and September 2020 the Ministry of Justice consulted on a draft transitional justice and implemented extensive amendments to the draft legislation as a result. The process followed advocacy by Sudanese NGOs, supported by a coalition of international actors [led by REDRESS](#).
- *UNCAT and ICPPED ratification.* In October 2020 the Council of Ministers [approved the ratification](#) of the UN Convention Against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. The move follows years of advocacy efforts by REDRESS and partners. In December 2020, REDRESS sent to the government a [joint letter](#) signed by nearly 30 international and Sudanese NGOs, urging the ratification of both treaties without reservation.
- *Amnesties.* In November 2020, Sudan’s government announced a [general amnesty](#) for all those who carried weapons during the al-Bashir regime, with some limited exclusions. After consulting the Minister of Justice, the Senior Human Rights Advisor to the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, and the Attorney General about key ambiguities in the resolution, we published in early January 2021 our [legal analysis](#) and clarification questions for the government.
- *Pardons.* In March 2021, the transitional government announced a pardon for Musa Hilal, the leader of Sudan’s notorious *Janjaweed* militia. In response, REDRESS and PLACE, our Sudanese partner, promptly published a detailed [analysis](#) of the pardon.
- *Bulletin.* In February 2021, REDRESS distributed its first “justice and conflict” fortnightly news roundup to more than 100 international policymakers.

## Uganda

*Transitional Justice for Victims in Uganda.* In August 2020, REDRESS published a report, “[Not Without Us: Strengthening Victim Participation in Transitional Justice Processes in Uganda](#)”, which looks at the existing rights of victims to participation and reparation in Uganda’s transitional justice process. It proposes avenues to improve such rights and contains recommendations for government and civil society actors in Uganda and beyond. REDRESS and Impunity Watch published a further report in December 2020, “[Victims Front and Centre: Lessons on Meaningful Victim Participation from Guatemala and Uganda](#)”, which explores the challenges victims face to participate effectively in transitional justice processes, and makes a number of policy recommendations.

## International Casework

*Aravinda Dodanpegamage Asantha.* In July 2020 we submitted updated information to the Human Rights Committee on the communication filed in 2011 on behalf of Mr. Aravinda against Sri Lanka challenging his torture by police officers.

*Olivier Acuña.* In October 2020, we made a further submission to the Inter-American Commission to reinforce the key elements of this case against Mexico, which concerns the torture of a journalist, following confirmation that the State was refusing to engage in the “friendly settlement” process.

*Mustafa al-Hawsawi.* In February 2021, we filed a complaint with the Investigatory Powers Tribunal (IPT) on behalf of Mr al-Hawsawi, who remains in Guantánamo Bay. The complaint is made against the UK intelligence services in relation to conduct likely to have been carried out against him by or on behalf of the UK agencies, which involved the UK agencies knowingly aiding, abetting, encouraging, facilitating, procuring and/or conspiring with US officials to inflict torture and ill-treatment on Mr al-Hawsawi at a range of secret detention facilities to which he was forcibly rendered between 2003 and 2006.

## **Reparation**

*We deliver remedies and reparation for survivors*

REDRESS works to secure the delivery of effective reparation for survivors of torture, including through compensation and the introduction of practical measures to implement international standards for satisfaction, rehabilitation, non-repetition, and restitution. Through litigation and policy advocacy we develop and implement national legal frameworks that deliver reparations for individuals and communities. This work includes developing asset recovery and sanctions as a way to deliver reparations, promoting reparations in specific tribunals including the International Criminal Court, and implementing the UN Basic Principles on the Right to Reparation.

*Evidence obtained by Torture.* In April 2020 we published an [implementation tool](#) with the Convention against Torture Initiative that set out the legal and policy changes that are necessary to provide safeguards against the use of evidence obtained by torture, building on our report [Tainted by Torture](#) published in November 2018.

*Asset Tracing and Recovery Framework.* In March 2020, REDRESS published a [Framework for Financial Accountability](#), identifying potential strategies for promoting financial accountability following torture and other serious human rights abuses, supported by *pro bono* partners, including Latham & Watkins and Raedas, with further informal input from law enforcement and other select partners. The Framework was [launched](#) with a social media campaign and promotional video.

*UK Magnitsky Sanctions.* REDRESS has developed a new project to support NGOs making submissions to the United Kingdom government seeking the designation of individuals under the UK’s new human rights sanctions regime. REDRESS is working with Human Rights First, which has a parallel project in the US, to produce training materials and provide mentoring and advocacy support. During the year more than 200 representatives from civil society were trained by REDRESS on the new regime, increasing their ability to file effective sanctions submissions. We also published a [briefing note](#) on the key aspects of the regime, and have been mentoring NGOs through individual meetings and reviewing draft submissions, including in relation to Myanmar, Colombia, Uganda, Venezuela and others.

*Xinjiang Sanctions Submission.* On 10 November 2020 REDRESS increased pressure on the UK government to sanction the perpetrators of serious human rights violations against the Uyghurs in the Xinjiang region of China, submitting an extensive dossier of evidence. Twenty one UK parliamentarians wrote to the government in support of the submission as reported in the [Telegraph](#). On 22 March 2021 the UK sanctioned four Chinese officials and one government entity for their involvement in human rights violations against the Uyghur community in Xinjiang, in a joint action taken alongside the US, EU and Canada.

*UNCAT Ratification and Implementation in the Commonwealth Caribbean.* In December 2020, REDRESS together with the Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI) and the Commonwealth Secretariat co-hosted an online [technical workshop on UNCAT ratification and implementation](#) for Commonwealth Caribbean countries. Representatives from the ministries of foreign affairs and ministries of legal affairs, and office of the Attorney-General of nine Caribbean countries attended the workshop. In March 2021 we published a [report](#) highlighting the main conclusions from the event. From January to March 2020, REDRESS and CTI co-led individual country consultations with ministry officials of some of the participating countries to follow-up on specific steps towards ratification and implementation of UNCAT.

*UN Basic Principles.* In December 2020 REDRESS co-organised a webinar on [The UN Basic Principles at 15: Reparations at a Crossroads](#), which brought together experts to review the opportunities for implementing the standards in practice. In March 2021, REDRESS co-organized a second webinar exploring the implementation challenges of the principles. The event featured a victim from South America, UN staff, practitioners and academics from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

*South African Torture Act 2013.* REDRESS has worked to emphasise the importance of anti-torture measures as a form of reparation through a third-party intervention in a civil claim for torture before the High Court of South Africa. The claim was filed on behalf of five prisoners who allege they were tortured in prison in 2014. This will be the first case on the Preventing and Combating of Torture Act of 2013, which implements the UN Convention against Torture. REDRESS will make submissions on the elements of torture in international and regional law to inform the High Court on relevant applicable standards, as well as drawing attention to the case.

## **Dissent**

*We challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest*

Torture is used with impunity against human rights defenders, journalists, lawyers, protesters and activists, particularly climate and environmental defenders, often taking the form of police brutality. With more authoritarianism, such torture has increased, including through the inappropriate use of emergency powers. Activists are often disappeared, which makes it easier for torture to take place. The use and threat of torture against those who dissent closes down civil society space, making it even more difficult to hold governments to account. We respond to this problem in specific jurisdictions with projects that use strategic litigation to highlight the issue, determine responsibility, and push for policy reform.

*Enforced Disappearance in Africa.* REDRESS is delivering a three-year project that focuses on enforced disappearance in Africa as a particular form of torture that has not been adequately addressed in law or policy, working with partners in Algeria, Libya, Sudan, and Zimbabwe.

- *Country Studies.* REDRESS and the project partners published four country studies that explored the problem of enforced disappearance in each country and made recommendations for legal and policy reform. The findings were presented in a webinar in December 2020 with members of the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, civil society from Africa, and victims from the continent.
- *Strategic Litigation.* We held litigation workshops to brainstorm individual cases, supporting the development of strategic litigation by the project partners to draw attention to the problem of enforced disappearance. Partners also held family forums to engage the broader survivor communities in the campaign.
- *African Commission Guidelines.* The project supported the development of guidelines on enforced disappearance by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, which in August 2020 adopted a resolution committing to drafting and adopting such guidelines by August 2021. REDRESS hosted three expert meetings on the development of the guidelines, which were attended by more than 30 experts on human rights and enforced disappearances in Africa and worldwide, including members of relevant UN bodies, civil society, victims and academia.
- *Policy Advocacy.* During the year we also held several remote discussions with the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances on collaboration to increase awareness on enforced disappearances in Africa, and to strengthen the technical capacity of civil society and African institutions to respond to the problem.
- *Events.* The project partners recognized the International Day of the Disappeared on 30 August 2020 with a webinar on the "Forgotten Victims of Enforced Disappearances in Africa" with panelists from the African Commission, the United Nations, a member of a civil society organization in Africa, and a survivor. We organized another webinar in November 2020 during the African Commission session to further raise awareness on the issue.

*Torture of journalists.* REDRESS filed a third-party intervention to the High Court in Cameroon in support of an application made by the family of a local journalist, Mr Samuel Ajiekah Abuwe (popularly known in Cameroon as Samuel Wazizi), who are seeking an inquiry into his arrest, disappearance, and death. Our intervention sets out the vulnerability of journalists to torture and abuse, the State's positive obligations to protect journalists from torture and disappearance and to investigate allegations.

*Torture of Protestors in Belarus.* In March 2021 the International Accountability Platform for Belarus was launched, a new initiative funded by 15 States to ensure the effective documentation of the widespread torture that took place in Belarus in August 2020 in response to anti-government protests. REDRESS will act as the international co-lead with the Danish NGO Dignity.

## Discrimination

*We challenge torture used against marginalised and excluded minorities*

Torture is often used against minority groups, knowing that they may be powerless to respond, further marginalising them. REDRESS uses strategic litigation to challenge discriminatory torture used against such minorities including women, LGBT+, refugees, migrants, and those facing multiple forms of discrimination.

### Gender

*Sexual Violence in Kenya.* On December 10<sup>th</sup> 2020, UN Human Rights Day, the Kenyan High Court issued a [landmark judgment](#) against the Kenyan government brought by the Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW) for failing to protect, investigate, and prosecute sexual and gender-based violence following the 2007-2008 election. The case was filed in 2013, and REDRESS intervened as *amicus curiae* on the appropriate reparations. The court awarded four petitioners damages of 4 million Kenyan Shillings. We will work to support the implementation of the reparations awarded.

*Unilever Kenya.* On 28 July 2020 REDRESS, together with SOMO and Leigh Day, submitted a complaint against Unilever before the UN Working Group on Human Rights and Transnational Corporations and the UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights. The complaint is made on behalf of a group of 218 Kenyan nationals who worked in a Unilever tea plantation in Kenya and suffered torture and other forms of violence during the post-election period.

*Mariam Yahia Ibraheem.* In July 2020, following many years of advocacy by REDRESS, the Sudanese government announced the [abolition of the crime of apostasy](#), which had been punishable with the death penalty. Since 2014, REDRESS has been representing Mariam before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in a claim that her rights were violated when she was convicted of apostasy and sentenced to death, together with 100 lashes for adultery for marrying a Christian man. Several reports on the reforms referred to Mariam's case as emblematic of the problem.

*Reparations for victims of CRSV.* At the end of the year REDRESS started work on a new project in collaboration with the Global Survivors' Fund to conduct studies on the delivery of reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence in countries including Chad, Bangladesh, and Cambodia.

### LGBT

*Azul Rojas Marín v. Peru.* Following the landmark judgment of the Inter-American Court in March 2020, REDRESS conducted a number of activities to promote the decision and the necessary reforms to counter LGBT+ torture. On 2 December 2020, together with our Peruvian partners and Azul, we participated in the first meeting with the Peruvian State to discuss implementation of the decision.

*LGBT+ in Africa.* REDRESS commenced work on a three-year project in collaboration with the law firm Allen and Overy which will build on the Azul decision to provide African LGBT+ torture survivors a route to justice and introduce stronger legal protections against discriminatory torture. In March 2021 to mark the one year anniversary of the Azul judgment, we collaborated with the office of Victor Madrigal-Borloz, the UN Independent Expert on Protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, to promote a social media campaign to highlight the importance of the decision.

## **Solidarity**

### *We support and strengthen the anti-torture movement*

For nearly 30 years REDRESS has worked with anti-torture NGOs across the world, many of which operate in extremely difficult circumstances. These are mutually beneficial relationships. We work to ensure that these relationships are effective and collaborative partnerships, and that both REDRESS and our partners are strengthened by the process. This work also includes engaging the anti-torture movement through networks, building its resilience, promoting the use of holistic strategic litigation as an effective technique against torture through training and mentoring, encouraging our volunteers, and working with academic experts.

*Networks.* REDRESS continued to lead and participate in key networks to bring together the anti-torture movement.

- *PARI.* We co-hosted with South African NGO CSVr the virtual regional consultation of the Pan-African Reparations Initiative (28 Sept – 1 October) on the topic of “The Situation of Torture in Africa during COVID 19”.
- *CICC Steering Committee.* During the course of the year REDRESS supported the Coalition for the ICC to continue activities as the secretariat moved to a new temporary host.
- *European Genocide Network.* In November 2020 and March 2021 REDRESS participated at the regular meeting of the [Genocide Network](#), which brings together war crimes prosecutors from across Europe. REDRESS organized NGO pre-meetings and coordinated NGO engagement at the meeting, which allows the NGOs to present their work to over 100 specialist prosecutors.
- *GQUAL.* REDRESS has continued to support the GQUAL Campaign, which encourages gender parity in international organisations. In early 2020 we engaged with the UN Human Rights Council Consultative Group to propose all-women shortlists for special mandates that had never been held by a woman, and in June 2020 the Consultative Group published women-only shortlists for positions including the Special Rapporteurs on freedom of expression and health. In July, the GQUAL Campaign organised a remote regional consultation in Latin America on the development of Guidelines on current levels of representation of women in human rights bodies and mechanisms.

*Strategic Litigation.* During the course of the year REDRESS has continued to promote civil society use of this technique, producing a [series of practice notes](#) on holistic strategic litigation, developing [training materials](#) on strategic litigation, and delivering two litigation workshops, which were held online rather than in person due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

- *Algeria Litigation Workshop.* In November 2020 and January 2021, REDRESS co-organised with MENA Rights and Trauma Treatment International online workshops on holistic strategic litigation for human rights with Algerian human rights lawyers.
- *Zimbabwe Litigation Workshop.* In March 2021, REDRESS, Trauma Treatment International and Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights organized a three-day online workshop with Zimbabwean lawyers. The workshop focused on torture and enforced disappearances as violations under international human rights law, the impact of torture on the memory of the survivors, and techniques for interviewing witnesses. The workshop was followed by mentoring on key cases.

## **Our Methods**

REDRESS has developed specific skills that can be used to challenge torture and deliver impact. Our focus on these techniques is based on our experience working in collaboration with national partners and the anti-torture movement who have strengths in other civil society techniques.

### **Strategic Litigation**

With this method we represent individual clients but also use the case to challenge the underlying problem. We adopt a holistic approach, ensuring referrals for psycho-social support and accompanying survivors through the process. We provide training and mentoring to partner NGOs on this technique.

As set out in the narrative report above, we progressed a number of cases during the course of the year.

*New Cases.* During the year we had more than 100 new case inquiries. We intervened in two of them as *amicus curiae*, provided assistance on two cases, and referred two more to other specialist lawyers. Other inquiries were considered carefully, before being rejected with reasons being given for the decision (usually because cases do not fall within our mandate or expertise), and general signposting materials provided where relevant.

*Submissions.* We prepared and filed significant submissions in cases including:

- *SL v. Venezuela.* In June 2020, we filed the merits submission to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in this case, related to the death in prison of a British national in Venezuela in 2001 following a diabetic crisis and lack of medical assistance.

- *Velauthapillai Renukaruban v. Sri Lanka*. In June 2020, we filed a complaint before the UN Human Rights Committee on behalf of a UK citizen who was abducted, detained and tortured by Sri Lankan officials when he visited Sri Lanka in 2016 to see his elderly mother and to get married.
- *Wazizi*. REDRESS submitted a third-party intervention before the High Court in Cameroon.
- *Aravinda v. Sri Lanka*. We made a new submission to the UN Human Rights Committee.
- *Unilever Kenya*. We made a new submission to the UN Working Group on Human Rights and Transnational Corporations and the UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights.
- *Smith and others* (South Africa). REDRESS applied to intervene as third party and made an *amicus curiae* submission before the national courts in South Africa, and responded to the State Attorney's objection to our participation.
- *Acuña v. Mexico*. We made a further submission to the Inter-American Commission after a potential friendly settlement with Mexico failed.
- *Leopoldo Garcia* (Chile). REDRESS made a submission on the implementation of the Inter-American judgment.
- *Mustafa al-Hawsawi* (Lithuania/USA). REDRESS filed a complaint with the Investigatory Powers Tribunal (IPT) on behalf of our client, who remains in Guantánamo Bay.

*Court hearings*. In this reporting period we had a court hearing in the COVAW case in Kenya on 30 June and on 27 July, as well as a hearing in the Wafula and Gichaba case in Kenya on 17 November which was ultimately postponed. In January 2021 final oral arguments were delivered before the High Court of Nairobi in the case of Kamilya Tuweni.

*Judgments and Decisions*. There was one judgment delivered during the course of the year in the COVAW case, where the Nairobi High Court issued a [landmark judgment](#) against the Kenyan government for failing to protect, investigate and prosecute the sexual and gender-based violence following the 2007-2008 post-election violence.

### Policy Advocacy

We work with partners to deliver campaigns at national, regional, and international level to advocate for policy reform for reparation and for the introduction of anti-torture laws and safeguards. This work includes detailed research to inform our conclusions and recommendations and engaging with survivor communities to involve them in the campaign.

*Policy Reports*. We published four major reports during the course of the year, using our research to increase the understanding of key stakeholders, and the need for reform.

- [Not Without US: Strengthening Victim Participation in Transitional Justice Processes in Uganda](#), together with a [Report Summary](#) (July 2020)
- [Breaking Down Barriers: Access to Justice in Europe for Victims of International Crimes](#) (September 2020) together with a [Policy Briefing](#) (July 2020)
- [Victims Front and Centre: Lessons on Meaningful Victim Participation from Guatemala and Uganda](#), together with an [Executive Summary](#) (January 2021)
- [The Framework on Financial Accountability for Torture](#) (March 2021)

*Policy Briefings.* We published more than 20 briefings during the year, providing legal analysis and policy reform recommendations on specific issues, including:

- Briefing note: [The Judgment in Azul Rojas Marín v Peru](#) (April 2020)
- Jagtar Singh Johal: [Briefing on Legal Right to Medical Treatment](#) (April 2020)
- The UK and Iran: [Evidence Submitted to the UK Foreign Affairs Committee Inquiry](#) (April 2020)
- Policy Submission: [Enhancing Victims' Rights in Mutual Legal Assistance Networks](#) (May 2020)
- Policy Briefing: [Financial Accountability For Perpetrators of Torture and Other Serious Human Rights Abuses](#) (July 2020)
- Briefing Note: [Second Court Case against Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe](#) (September 2020)
- Briefing Paper: [Sudan: A Hopeful Yet Fragile Peace](#) (October 2020)
- Briefing note: [The UK Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime](#) (December 2020)
- Briefing Paper: [The Overseas Operations Bill](#) (January 2021)
- Legal Analysis: [A General Amnesty in Sudan](#) (January 2021)
- Policy Note: [Sudan: A Human Rights Road Map for the Biden Administration](#) (February 2021)
- Policy Briefing: [Outlining Legal and Institutional Reforms in Sudan](#) (March 2021)
- Upholding the Absolute Ban on Torture: [Submission to the Joint Committee on Human Rights](#), and [Submission to the Independent Review of the Human Rights Act](#) (March 2021)

## Communications and Media

We support our litigation and policy advocacy through the press and social media, to influence stakeholders, draw attention to the issues, ensure that survivors have a voice, and to raise our profile to enhance our influence.

During the year, REDRESS:

- Received more than 84 mentions in UK and international media
- Reached 600,000 people through seven social media campaigns, a 100% increase over the previous year
- Connected with more than 124,000 users through our website, a 60% increase over the previous year
- Was joined by more than 1,200 people participating in eight webinars
- Engaged more than 20,000 people who watched one of our 18 videos.

*Media Coverage.* We continued to develop high quality media coverage of our work to draw attention to the problem of torture and influence key stakeholders. Some examples include:

- In April 2020, the landmark judgment in the Azul Rojas Marín case was widely covered in Europe and in the Americas, with the decision being featured in at least 52 outlets, including [National Public Radio](#), [BBC News](#), [Gay Times Magazine](#), [The Independent](#), [El Comercio](#), and [Reuters](#).
- Media coverage in the case of Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe generated significant public interest, including a piece in the BBC investigative documentary Panorama in August, [Hostage in Iran](#), a long read in December 2020 in [The Times](#) on the UK government's inaction on the diplomatic protection afforded to Nazanin, and extensive media coverage in March 2021 of a medico-legal report highlighting the extent of Nazanin's torture, which included the [BBC 10 o'clock news](#), [The BBC Radio 4 Today Programme](#), [The Independent](#) (in an [op-ed](#) by comedian Shappi Khorsandi), and front-page coverage in [The Times](#), including a [leading editorial](#) urging the UK government to change its approach towards these cases, as REDRESS has long been calling for.
- In November 2020, an exclusive in [The Telegraph](#) highlighted REDRESS's work on sanctions against senior Chinese officials in relation to human rights abuses against the Uyghur.
- In December 2020, [the Guardian](#) featured our consular protection work.
- Our work in Sudan received significant media coverage throughout the year in international and local media. For example, our legal analysis on the General Amnesty in Sudan, was shared on social

media by a senior advisor to the Minister of Justice, and several Sudanese papers carried stories on our efforts to promote the ratification of key international treaties (in [English](#) and [Arabic](#)).

- Our expertise was featured in influential blogs throughout the year, including in [EJIL-Talk](#), [Lawfare](#) and [Just Security](#).

*Social Media.* Throughout the year, our social media channels grew significantly, with Twitter increasing by 12% to 9,326 followers, Facebook by 4.5% to 2,691 followers, and LinkedIn by 28% to 4,129 followers. Visitors to our website increased to 124,000 during the year, a 60% increase on the previous year.

Some highlights of our social media campaigns include:

- In June 2020, we launched a social media campaign during Pride Month to promote the judgment in the Azul Rojas Marin case, with infographics, visuals, and videos. We released interviews in English and Spanish with the former UN Special Rapporteur on Torture Juan Méndez and the UN Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity Víctor Madrigal-Borloz, highlighting the significance of the judgment. We also released a video in Spanish and English summarizing the key aspects of the case. The 23 tweets of the campaign were seen by over 45,000 people on Twitter and 2,800 people on Facebook while the videos of the campaign were watched by more than 6,000 people.
- In July 2020, we launched the [REDRESS Podcast](#), which is available on the main podcasting platforms.
- On 30 August 2020, jointly with partners of our EDA project, we launched a multilingual campaign on the International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearance, which featured infographics and visuals. We also released a special, themed edition of [the REDRESS podcast](#) on enforced disappearances and organized a webinar which featured experts from the UN and the African Commission, partner NGOs and victims. The 50 tweets of the campaign were seen by over 150,000 people and 9,000 engaged with them, with 6,000 people seeing the Facebook posts.
- The webinar series “Reparations at a Crossroads” marking the 15<sup>th</sup> years of the *UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparations*, organised in conjunction with the Essex Transitional Justice Network and Queens’s University Belfast, brought together recognized experts involved in the drafting of the Principles and on reparations. In conjunction, we ran a successful social media campaign in March which featured videos with the current and former UN Special Rapporteurs on Reparation [Fabián Salvioli](#) and [Pablo de Greiff](#), respectively, with [a victim of The Troubles](#) and a leading [ICTJ expert](#) on reparation. The campaign was seen by 49,000 people; the videos by 2,600 people and more than 800 people engaged with them, including NGOs, experts and officials.

*Online Events.* We sought to respond to the Covid-19 lockdown by enhancing our online events, enabling us to engage with civil society, survivor communities, and government policy makers. We

organized [eight major webinars](#) that were attended by over 1,200 people, and participated in many other webinars. Some highlights include:

- [The Azul Case](#): Protecting LGBT+ Persons from Torture and Ill-Treatment, which brought together experts on strategic litigation from the Americas, Europe and Africa to discuss the significance of the case.
- [The Forgotten Victims of Enforced Disappearance in Africa](#), which marked the International Day of Victims of Enforced Disappearances on 30 August.
- [Not Without Us](#): Strengthening Victim Participation in Transitional Processes in Uganda, which included victims and high-level representatives from the three branches of the Ugandan government
- [Pathways to Justice for Victims in Sudan](#): Lessons from other African countries, which brought together experts in transitional justice from Uganda, Kenya, The Gambia, Tunisia and Sudan.
- [Victim Participation and Reparations at the ICC](#): Assessing the Impact of the Independent Expert Review, featuring officials from the primary organs of the ICC.

*Supporter Engagement.* During the year, we sent monthly digital newsletters to 2,200 supporters each month time, with an average open rate of 35%. We also published the [Annual Review 2020](#), two editions of the REDRESS Bulletin ([3<sup>rd</sup> Edition](#) and [4<sup>th</sup> Edition](#)), and the [2019-2020 Trustees Annual Report](#).

*Fundraising.* We produced communication materials to support our fundraising campaign *Bring Nazanin Home*, including a video for social media which has been seen by 4,000 viewers and additional social media posts on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn. The posts related to our work in the case have been seen by 244,000 people and the ones directly related with the campaign by 60,000 people.

## **Thanks to our Supporters**

### Funders

The Trustees are grateful for the ongoing support of the AB Charitable Trust, Bay & Paul Foundations, Bromley Trust, European Union, John Armitage Charitable Trust, Open Society Foundations, Sigrid Rausing Trust; and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, whose continued funding has enabled REDRESS to sustain and grow our work over this period. REDRESS would also like to extend special thanks to the Allen & Overy Foundation, Baring Foundation, Clifford Chance Foundation, Convention against Torture Initiative, David & Ruth Lewis Family Charitable Foundation, DLA Piper, Global Survivors Fund, Hogan Lovells, Joffe Charitable Trust, Knowledge Management Fund, Linklaters, Matrix Causes Fund, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands; National Endowment for Democracy, Oakdale Trust, Peoples Postcode Trust, Queens University Belfast, Souter Charitable Trust, and Southall Trust for their support and funding during this time.

We would like to thank the runners who participated in the 2020 Virtual Virgin Money London Marathon for generously spending their time and effort on raising funds for REDRESS: Chris Loudon, Eleanor Piper, Hjalti Rognvaldsson, George Shirlaw, Walker Syachalinga, and John White. We are grateful to our regular supporters and to those who have continued to promote and contribute to our Help Bring Nazanin Home campaign.

We would like to thank all of our donors and supporters for their commitment over what has been a difficult year. Sustaining our work during such a challenging time would not be possible without your continued support, for which we are very grateful.

#### Interns, Fellows, Volunteers, 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. We would like to thank in particular Mariana Batista, Jodie Chun, Tom Davies, Margaret Gallagher, Dariana Gryaznova, Ines Jimenez, Amy Kerr, Sarah Khan, Daniel Mackenzie, Dorine Nauleau, Ludivine Plenchette, Renata Politi, Andrea Rogers, Lisa Schmidt, Lynn Temp, Amela Tokic, Wiebke Hangst, and Janna Wermeskerten. We also want to thank our fellows Lina Abdelhafiz, Ana Cutts, Emma DiNapoli, Elizabeth Hartley, Mariana Hou and Celeste Kmiotek as well as our trainees Nicole Jocelyn and Lina Smith Buhl. We are also very grateful to a number of lawyers who worked *pro bono* for a period of time with REDRESS: Natalia Kubescu, Jonny McQuitty, Matthew McGonagle, and Megan Smith. We are also very grateful to Vilmar Luiz for his tireless work designing our materials.

#### Clinical and related human rights programmes

Thank you as well to the professors and students who collaborated with REDRESS through a number of clinical and related human rights programme. We would like to thank the law clinics that have provided substantial support this year, including the Bristol University School of Law Human Rights Implementation Centre, Cambridge University Pro Bono Project, LSE Law Clinic and LSE Pro Bono Matters, the SOAS International Human Rights Clinic, the University of Essex Human Rights Centre, University College London's Public International Law Pro Bono Project, the Law Clinic of the Université Libre de Bruxelles, the Law Faculty of the University of Groningen, the Walter Leitner International Human Rights Clinic at Fordham University School of Law, and the Victims' Rights Clinic of Queen's University Belfast Human Rights Centre in the School of Law.

We would also like to thank in particular Dr Clara Sandoval, Professor Lorna McGregor, Dr Carla Ferstman, and Dr Daragh Murray of the University of Essex; Dr Luke Moffett of Queens University Belfast; Dr Lutz Oette (SOAS) and Professor Lynn Welchman of SOAS; Professor Kate O'Regan and Dr Annelen Micus of the Bonavero Institute of Human Rights at the University of Oxford; Professor Rachel Murray and Debra Long of the University of Bristol Human Rights Implementation Centre; Professor Frederiek de Vlaming; Dr Sam Raphael of University of Westminster; Professor Frans Viljoen and Ayo

Sogunro of the Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria; and Professor Damien Scalia of the Université Libre de Bruxelles for their ongoing collaboration.

#### Civil society partners and other supporters

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 Advocacy Forum (Nepal); African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies; African Centre for Torture Victims (Uganda); All members of the Pan-African Reparation Initiative (PARI); All members of the Victims' Rights Working Group; Amnesty International Nederland; Amnesty International UK; Amnesty International South Africa; Aristata Capital; Association for the Prevention of Torture; ATPDH (Chad); Bangladesh Legal Aid Services (BLAST); Center for Justice and Accountability; Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation; Chatham House; CICC; City of The Hague; Civitas Maxima; CNDDHH (Peru); COFAVIC (Venezuela); Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa; Convention Against Torture Initiative; CORE Coalition; ; DefendDefenders; Dignity; ECCHR; Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR); Emerging Solutions Africa; En Vero (Canada); Enough Project; Ensaaf; European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR); the European Implementation Network; and the Global Survivors Fund (GSF).

We are also grateful to: FIACAT; FIDH; Freedom from Torture; Free Nazanin Campaign; Genocide Network Secretariat; Global Witness; Greek Helsinki Monitor; Guernica 37; Human Dignity Trust; Human Rights Watch; International Center for Transitional Justice; ILGA Europe; Independent Medical Legal Unit; Initiative for Strategic Litigation in Africa (ISLA); Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa (IHRDA); Institute for International Criminal Investigations; Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti; International Federation of Human Rights; International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims; International Truth and Justice Project; Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants; Kdei Karuna (Cambodia); Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR); Kenyan Human Rights Commission (KHRC); Legal Action Worldwide; Lawyers for Justice in Libya; Liberty; Medical Justice; Mahmoud Elsheikh; MENA Rights Group; Naripokkho (Bangladesh); Nuhanovic Foundation; OMCT; Open Society Justice Initiative; Outright; Oxford Human Rights Hub; Pan African ILGA; Parliamentarians for Global Action; Public Interest Law and Policy Group; Project Expedite Justice; PROMSEX (Peru); Reprieve; Rights and Accountability in Development (RAID); Southern Africa Litigation Centre; The Sentry; Spotlight on Corruption; Syrian Justice and Accountability Centre; SOMO (Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations); Stichting LOS; Transitional Justice Centre; Transparency International UK; TRIAL International; United Kingdom Anti-Corruption Coalition (UKACC); Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights; and Waging Peace.

We would also like to thank in particular Baroness Helena Kennedy QC; Bob Campbell-Lamerton; Brock Chisolm; Dame Rosalind Marsden; Jacqueline Moudeina; Najlaa Ahmed; Nicole Piche; Reed Brody; Sarah Fulton; Tony Wright; and Crofton Black.

## Law firms, barristers, and investigators

We would also like to warmly thank the numerous law firms, barristers, and investigators that have supported our work over the year. In particular, special thanks to Alison Macdonald QC at Essex Court Chambers; Allen & Overy; David Pretorius, Kate Shoeman and Mandisi Rusa at Bowmans (South Africa); Caroline Buisman; Clifford Chance; Debevoise & Plimpton; Dentons; DLA Piper; Frans-Willem Verbaas; Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer; Gibson Dunn; Hickman & Rose; Hogan Lovells; Ingrida Botyrienė (Lithuania); John Dugard SC, Steve Powles QC, Tatyana Eatwell, Megan Hirst, Tayyiba Bajwa, and Jake Taylor at Doughty Street Chambers; Julie Soweto (Kenya); Latham & Watkins; Leigh Day; Linklaters; Mbugua Mureithi (Kenya); Mintz Group; Isobel Koshiw; Rachel Scott, Genevieve Woods, and Rachel Barnes at 3 Raymond Buildings; Raedas Consulting, and its not-for-profit arm, FIND; Sam Mohochi (Kenya); Shaheed Fatima QC, Celia Rooney, and Ravi Mehta at Blackstone Chambers; Shu Shin Luh, Emma Fitzsimons, Miranda Butler and Emma Nash at Garden Court Chambers; Sterling Solicitors (Nigeria); Sudhanshu Swaroop QC, Belinda McRae and John Bethell at 20 Essex Street Chambers; Three Crowns; and White & Case.

## **Governance and Management**

### Governance

The charity was founded in 1992, and the [Articles of Association](#) were revised and updated in 2020.

During the course of the year, one trustee retired and one new trustee was appointed. Michael Birnbaum QC retired from the Board after many years' service, and will continue to support the charity through the Legal Advisory Council. Karen Thompson joined the board, providing expertise in charity finance, and was appointed Treasurer of the Charity shortly after the year end in May 2021.

The Trustees meet four times a year. In addition, the Finance Committee, Risk Committee, and Development Committee meet in advance to consider the operation of the charity in more detail. During the year an enhanced induction training was introduced in order to ensure that new trustees have a strong grasp of their duties, and also of the work of the charity. The Trustees were not able to meet in person this year due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and so an in-person meeting to allow for some continuing training is planned as soon as circumstances permit.

### Structure

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the strategic direction of the charity, and in February 2021 approved the new 2025 Strategy, with the objectives set out in it. The Trustees oversee the delivery of that strategy, and the policies and finances that support it. The Director is responsible for the day-to-day management of the charity, through the Management Committee which consists of the Director, the Head of Finance, and the Head of Law.

The trustees review the activities of the charity each quarter, and hear from different staff at each meeting, ensuring that they hear about each of the programmes during the course of the year. They also consider annual deliverables at the beginning of each year, and review the impact that the charity has achieved annually.

The Chair and Treasurer agree objectives with the Director at the beginning of each year, which are then reviewed at the end of the year. 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, together with any step increases based on performance.

### Statutory Requirements

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 Companies Act 2006.

### 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.

### Fundraising

Our fundraising efforts during the year were very successful, with income increasing by more than 50% from the previous year. We maintained our unrestricted income from Trusts and Foundations through a strong fundraising pipeline and active potential donor engagement, which resulted in both repeat funding and new funding relationships. We also maintained our income from Law Firms, through sustained pro bono partnerships and by maintaining strong relationships with the firms. The Covid-19 pandemic resulted in delayed decision making from some donors, and also reductions in other forms of fundraising such as events, including sporting events. Our fundraising capacity was enhanced through the recruitment of a Programme Development Manager and also a consultancy firm to assist with applications to UK trusts.

For restricted income, we secured a new funding relationship with the Global Survivors Fund and a three-year funding agreement with the Allen & Overy Foundation for new projects under our Discrimination programme. We also secured continued funding from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the National Endowment for Democracy under our Justice programme.

## Fundraising compliance

Under section 13 of the Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016, the Trustees are required to report on the following.

*Fundraising Approach.* Our primary fundraising methods at REDRESS are (a) trusts and foundations, (b) law firm contributions, and (c) major donors. Our secondary methods are (a) sporting events, (b) other events, and (c) regular supporters. The fundraising at REDRESS is primarily carried out by employees: the Director, the Programme Development Manager, and the Finance and Fundraising Administrative Assistant, supported by the Head of Finance and the Head of Law. We also use a consultancy company, Competitive Solutions Limited, for help in drafting applications for core funding and Justice UK work – primarily to UK trusts. We do not undertake telephone, face-to-face, private site, or door-to-door fundraising, or use commercial participators.

*Fundraising Standards.* The charity has chosen to register with the Fundraising Regulator, and voluntarily adheres to the [Code of Fundraising Practice](#). We adhere carefully to donor requirements for grant compliance, including the additional rules which apply to the government funding that we receive. If funding proposals are rejected, we seek feedback in accordance with the funder's guidelines, and only reapply if there is clear justification to do so. We approach online fundraising through occasional promotion on our social media and follow GDPR guidelines when processing donations and storing supporter data. When facilitating marathon runners to fundraise for us we use online fundraising platforms that are registered with the Fundraising Regulator. The fundraising is overseen by the Management Committee and the Development Committee of the Board of Trustees. There have been no compliance issues under the Code during the year.

*Monitoring.* Fundraising has been carried out by staff and by our consultants, who are overseen by the Director and the Programme Development Manager, and who are registered with Institute of Fundraising. Some fundraising has also been delivered through "Run for Redress", through sponsorship. We have worked closely with our runners, set up online fundraising pages for them, and provided them with draft language for encouraging supporters to make contributions, ensuring that their fundraising efforts are delivered appropriately.

*Complaints.* REDRESS received no complaints relating to fundraising activities during the course of the year. There was one request for the re-imburement of a direct debit, which was dealt with promptly.

*Vulnerable donors.* The fundraising approach adopted by REDRESS is unlikely to engage vulnerable donors, as we do not undertake the most high-risk fundraising activities. Our contact with the general public is by social media and email, and we only contact people for fundraising when they have given us their explicit permission to do so, or where their prior engagement with REDRESS (for example, as a patron, trustee, or pro bono partner) suggests that they have an interest in supporting the work of the charity. REDRESS has a safeguarding policy for children and vulnerable adults, and staff receive induction training and annual training in the policy, which includes recognising vulnerable people.

## Risk Management

The Charity has robust policies and procedures in place for the identification and management of risk both for the charity as a whole and for individual projects where there are specific risks.

*Risk Committee.* The Board of Trustees has appointed a Committee to review risk, which meets twice a year to review the Risk Register and specific policies, and at other times where a specific risk management issue arises.

*Risk Register.* The staff and management of the charity maintain a risk register that sets out the primary risks that the charity faces, identifies how they should be mitigated, and creates an action plan for that mitigation. All significant risks, together with current mitigation actions, are reviewed by the Trustees twice a year. The Trustees are satisfied that systems have been developed and are in place to mitigate identified risks to an acceptable level.

*Policies.* The Risk Committee reviewed several new policies during the year which were subsequently approved by the Board, including a new Equality Policy, an Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy, a Safeguarding Policy, and an Environment Policy.

*Conflict of interest.* There is a Conflict of Interest policy between REDRESS UK and REDRESS Netherlands that was agreed in May 2018. Under this policy there must be no instructions or action between the two NGOs which may be incompatible with the charitable objectives of the other, might infringe the applicable laws for the other, might prejudice the financial or operational stability of the other, might involve any breach of any duty of confidentiality or data protection owed by the other, or might otherwise expose the other to any form of legal liability or damage to reputation. This policy is included as a financial risk in the Risk Register, which is reviewed twice a year. Trustees are asked to declare any conflicts of interest at the beginning of each quarterly trustees meeting. No infringements of the policy have arisen.

*Impact of Covid-19.* The global pandemic and consequent national lockdowns and restrictions on travel adversely affected the way the organisation operated. Following UK government advice all staff moved to home working from March 2020. Our landlord carried out a comprehensive health and safety assessment, restricting access to the REDRESS office. Funding was secured from Barings Foundation to purchase laptops for staff, bringing forward the IT improvement programme. Travel was restricted with staff unable to travel internationally to meet with partners for meetings or host training workshops or other events. Project activities were severely impacted, as our project partners were unable to hold planned activities in person, with events moving from in person to online. Our funders on these projects agreed to the changes, and adopted a flexible approach to requests for the amendment of budgets, allowing us to delay the delivery of projects with no cost extensions agreed. Many donors focused on supporting their existing grantees, meaning that decisions on new funding were delayed or deferred.

## Reference and Administrative details

Charity number:	1015787
Company number	2774071
Registered address:	87 Vauxhall Walk, London SE11 5HJ
Auditors:	Haysmacintyre LLP, 10 Queen Street, London EC4R 1AG
Bankers:	HSBC Bank Plc, 28 Borough High Street, London SE1 1YB Unity Bank, Nine Brindleyplace, Birmingham B1 2HB Royal Bank of Scotland, High Holborn Branch, London, WC1V 6PQ. CCLA, 80 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DZ

## Financial Review

### Financial performance

The charity had net expenditure on unrestricted funds of £17,862 for the year (2020: income of £60,430) 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 £159,559 (2020: £167,941). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2021 amounted to £259,926 (2020: £183,168), following net surplus for the year of £68,376 (2020: loss of £401,128). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.

Income from donations decreased by 3.4% to £474,429 in 2021 compared with £491,007 in 2020. Restricted income increased by 240.59% to £613,973 in 2021 compared to £180,267 in 2020. There is no income from training in 2021 compared to £5,150 in 2020. The overall increase in income year on year is 52.78%. Expenditure overall has decreased by 8.3 % from £1,112,831 in 2020 to £1,020,496.

The balance sheet shows that funds held at the end of the year were £68,376 higher 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 £419,485 (2020: £351,109) of which £159,559 are unrestricted and £259,926 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 £150,000 and £327,000 (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 £148,449 (2020: £156,159). The current free reserves are slightly below the target range. The trustees have agreed the 2021/2022 budget with this in mind, with the intention of increasing free reserves during the year.-The reserves policy will be reviewed during the year and a new policy will be implemented in 2021/2022.

#### Going Concern Assessment

The Management Team and Trustees have carefully considered the current financial position of the charity, and whether it has sufficient funds to operate for a period of at least one year from the date of signing the accounts. It is the opinion of the trustees that there are no concerns, based on the strong reserves of the charity (particularly considering the post-year end change in the reserves position), the careful budgetary and other financial controls that are in place, regular oversight by the Finance Committee of the Board, and the strong fundraising pipeline that is in place. Specifically:

*Reserves and cashflow.* The reserves at the year end were just under the policy of having three months running costs, but have been significantly enhanced by post year-end income, which has increased our projected reserves to more than six months running costs, and provides for strong cash-flow projections, as a result of which the Trustees believe that the charity has sufficient funds for at least 12 months of operation.

*Fundraising.* There is a very strong fundraising pipeline which is overseen by the Development Committee of the Board. The charity has recruited a Development Manager in the last year and is also using specialist fundraising consultants, allowing for more applications at a higher quality to be submitted.

*Multi-year funding.* The charity has received several multi-year commitments for project funding, which allows for multi-year budgeting.

*Budget.* The Head of Finance and the Finance Committee have prepared a robust budget, and spending is carefully maintained with the agreed amounts.

## Events since the end of the year

During 2020/21 Covid-19 directly impacted on REDRESS' development strategy with funding decisions delayed. Since the year end, several grants that we would have expected to be confirmed during the reporting period were secured after the year-end. Two large unrestricted donations were received in the first quarter as well, and several multi-year project grants were secured that will fund the current work and the development identified in the strategy. These contributions mean that the Trustees are confident that the reserves will be built up during the course of the following financial year, as set out in the budget approved by the Board in February 2021.

## Statement of the 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
- 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.

### **Plans for the Future**

The REDRESS 2025 Strategy sets out some new and innovative areas of work, including:

- A new initiative to seek to recover the assets of perpetrators of torture to be paid as reparations to their victims, and ensuring perpetrators are sanctioned.
- Delivering more campaigns in the UK on key issues such as more effective prosecution of torturers in the UK, and upholding the absolute ban on torture.
- Enhancing our ability to call for policy and legal reform through advocacy to national governments, regional bodies, and the United Nations.
- Providing support and solidarity with our partners around the world, strengthening the anti-torture movement.
- Building our capacity to engage with survivor communities in the UK through a community engagement programme.

## B. 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 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and 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 2021 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.

### Conclusions relating to going Concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **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 Trustees' Annual Report (which includes the strategic report and the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report included within the Trustees' Annual Report have 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 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; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### **Responsibilities of Trustees for the Financial Statements**

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 25 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the charitable company and the environment in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to charity and company law applicable in England and Wales, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011, and consider other factors such as income tax, payroll tax and sales tax.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the improper recognition of revenue and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;

- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journals, in particular journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, postings by unusual users or with unusual descriptions; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **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 LLP, Statutory Auditors

10 Queen Street Place, London EC4 1AG

Date:

## C. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2021

### Income & Expenditure Account

	Note	Unrestrict- ed Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
<b>Income from</b>					
Donations and Legacies	2	474,429	-	474,429	491,007
Investment Income		470	-	470	1,279
Other income		-	-	-	5,150
Charitable activities	3				
Justice		-	179,886	179,886	55,464
Reparation		-	14,865	14,865	107,904
Dissent		-	356,630	356,630	8,669
Discrimination		-	59,792	59,792	40,430
Solidarity		-	2,800	2,800	2,800
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>474,899</b>	<b>613,973</b>	<b>1,088,872</b>	<b>712,703</b>
<b>Expenditure on</b>					
Raising Funds		88,587	-	88,587	65,598
Charitable activities	4				
Justice		134,357	175,432	309,789	541,976
Reparation		40,047	52,290	92,337	109,281
Dissent		205,213	267,949	473,162	282,827
Discrimination		23,788	31,060	54,848	113,149
Solidarity		769	1,004	1,773	-
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>492,761</b>	<b>527,735</b>	<b>1,020,496</b>	<b>1,112,831</b>
<b>Net Income/(expenditure)</b>	6	<b>(17,862)</b>	<b>86,238</b>	<b>68,376</b>	<b>(401,128)</b>
Transfers between funds		9,480	(9,480)	-	-
Fund balances brought forward at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020		167,941	183,168	351,109	751,237
<b>Fund balances carried forward at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021</b>		<b>159,559</b>	<b>259,926</b>	<b>419,485</b>	<b>351,109</b>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of financial activities. All the above results are derived from continuing activities. The notes at page 44 form part of these financial statements.

## Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

Company Number: 02774071

	Note	£	2021 £	£	2020 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible fixed assets	8		11,110		11,782
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	9	82,189		119,434	
Cash		461,946		390,225	
Total current assets		544,135		509,659	
<b>CREDITORS:</b> falling due within one year	10	(135,760)		(170,332)	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			408,375		339,327
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u>419,485</u>		<u>351,109</u>
<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>					
Restricted funds	12		259,926		183,168
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds			148,449		156,159
Designated funds			11,110		11,782
			<u>419,485</u>		<u>351,109</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 15th October 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

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Nigel Paul Lomas  
Chair

The notes at page 44 form part of these financial statements.

## Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

	2021	2020
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Net cash provided by /(used in) operating activities (Note a)</b>	<b>77,365</b>	<b>(469,504)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Interest Income	470	1,279
Purchase of fixed assets	(6,114)	(1,677)
<b>Net cash provided by /(used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(5,644)</b>	<b>(398)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
<b>Net cash provided by /(used in) financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period</b>	<b>71,721</b>	<b>(469,902)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	390,225	860,127
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>461,946</b>	<b>390,225</b>

### Note a: Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from

#### operating activities

<b>Net movement in funds for the reporting period</b>	<b>68,376</b>	<b>(401,128)</b>
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	6,786	6,684
Interest	(470)	(1,279)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	37,245	(96,449)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(34,572)	21,669
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>77,365</b>	<b>(469,504)</b>

#### Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand	461,946	390,225
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>461,946</b>	<b>390,225</b>

The notes at page 44 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

### 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 2019) - (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, 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 Trustee's confidence that 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 45. 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.

### Expenditure

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

	Total Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2020 £
Open Society Foundations	145,858	118,106
AB Charitable Trust	15,000	-
Clifford Chance Global Foundation	10,000	10,000
DLA Piper UK	-	12,000
Hogan Lovells UK	14,572	10,000
J Armitage Charitable Trust	36,000	36,000
Joffe Charitable Trust	-	25,000
Linklaters	7,000	-
Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart	-	19,055
The Bay & Paul Foundation	-	34,775
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	150,000	150,000
The Bromley Trust	20,000	-
David and Ruth Lewis Foundation	25,000	-
Other	50,999	76,071
	<b>474,429</b>	<b>491,007</b>

### 3. Income from Charitable Activities

	Total Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2020 £
<i>Justice</i>		
Barings Foundation	5,000	-
Equality Human Rights Commission	-	6,822
MFA Netherlands	78,987	-
National Endowment for Democracy	49,398	13,539
Peoples Postcode Trust	20,000	-
Three Crowns	-	35,000
Trust Africa	-	3,925
UNVFT	21,501	-
WF Southall Trust	5,000	3,000
<i>Reparation</i>		
University of Bristol	-	3,650
CTI	-	49,580
Knowledge Management Foundation	6,615	6,593
Queens University Belfast	8,250	8,250
ROLE UK	-	2,852
UNVFT	-	30,157
<i>Dissent</i>		
Donor X	356,630	-
Hivos	-	8,669
<i>Discrimination</i>		
Allen & Overy	50,000	-
Barings Foundation	-	465
Bromley Trust	-	20,000
Child Rights International Network	-	19,965
Global Survivors Fund	9,792	-
<i>Solidarity</i>		
Matrix	2,800	2,800
<i>Training and other income</i>		
	-	5,150
	<b>613,973</b>	<b>220,417</b>

#### 4a. Expenditure

	Direct Staff Costs	Other Costs	Apportioned Support Costs	Total 2021
	£	£	£	£
Raising Funds	31,184	18,982	38,421	88,587
Charitable activities				
Justice	44,285	131,147	134,357	309,789
Reparation	9,212	43,078	40,047	92,337
Dissent	81,216	186,734	205,212	473,162
Discrimination	18,195	12,865	23,788	54,848
Solidarity	-	1,004	769	1,773
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,092</b>	<b>393,810</b>	<b>442,594</b>	<b>1,020,496</b>

#### 4b. Comparative period expenditure

Raising Funds	28,938	12,346	24,314	65,598
Charitable activities				
Justice	69,436	271,658	200,883	541,977
Reparation	35,381	33,395	40,505	109,281
Dissent	78,177	99,820	104,830	282,827
Discrimination	41,095	30,115	41,938	113,148
Solidarity	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>253,027</b>	<b>447,334</b>	<b>412,470</b>	<b>1,112,831</b>

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

Cost pool	2021 £	2020 £
Staff and associated costs	325,184	307,629
Casework costs	8,878	33,812
Communications costs	3,389	3,463
Office costs	67,707	25,509
Premises costs	24,686	27,357
Governance costs-see note 5	12,750	14,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>442,594</b>	<b>412,470</b>

## 5. Governance Costs

Governance costs include:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Audit and accountancy	12,750	13,200
Other direct costs	-	1,500
	<u>12,750</u>	<u>14,700</u>

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:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,786	6,682
Auditors remuneration		
Annual Audit services (excluding VAT)	12,750	11,000
Other Accounting services (excluding VAT)	-	1,250
Operating leases	19,275	20,909
	<u>38,811</u>	<u>39,841</u>

## 7. Personnel Costs

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	393,716	365,143
Social security costs- Employer NIC	39,381	35,681
Pension	39,778	35,960
Temporary, contract and non-UK staff costs	113,535	123,874
Other staff costs e.g. recruitment, training, volunteers	10,723	12,601
	<u>597,133</u>	<u>573,259</u>

The non-UK staff costs include staff employed by partner organisations who are working to implement projects and are not directly employed by the charity.

One employee received remuneration was between £70,001 and £80, in the year (2020: 1 received between £70,001 and £80,000). Key management personnel are the senior management team is made

up of the Director and Head of Finance. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel for the year totaled £150,667 (2020: £144,544).

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

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Project staff	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
Support staff	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
	<u><b>10</b></u>	<u><b>9</b></u>

REDRESS Stichting based in the Hague, employed an average of 2 staff (2020: 2) during the year.

No trustees (2020: nil) received any remuneration in respect of their role as trustees. No trustee claimed expenses (2020: £133 for travel expenses) during the year and no amounts were paid directly to third parties.

## 8. Tangible Fixed Assets

	<b>Software</b>	<b>Office Equipment</b>	<b>Fixtures &amp; Fittings</b>	<b>Total</b>
		£	£	£
At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020	20,909	7,063	2,771	<b>30,743</b>
Additions for the year	-	6,114	-	<b>6,114</b>
Disposals	-	(2,984)	(341)	<b>(3,325)</b>
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	<u>20,909</u>	<u>10,193</u>	<u>2,430</u>	<u><b>33,532</b></u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020	12,197	4,258	2,506	<b>18,961</b>
Charge for the year	5,227	1,439	120	<b>6,786</b>
Disposals	-	(2,984)	(341)	<b>(3,325)</b>
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	<u>17,424</u>	<u>2,713</u>	<u>2,285</u>	<u><b>22,422</b></u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>				
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	<u>3,485</u>	<u>7,480</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>11,110</u>
At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020	<u>8,712</u>	<u>2,805</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>11,782</u>

## 9. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Other debtors	1,084	5,096
Advances to partners under Grant agreements	25,148	34,182
Grants receivable	33,318	58,717
Prepayments	22,639	21,439
	<u>82,189</u>	<u>119,434</u>

## 10. Creditors

	2021	2020
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Trade creditors	24,030	40,602
Accruals	44,685	63,438
Social security and other taxes	2,999	10,601
Other creditors	64,046	55,691
	<u>135,760</u>	<u>170,332</u>

## 11a. Fund Movements

	Balance 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020	Income	Expenditure	Transfers Between Funds	Balance 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
Justice	52,502	179,886	(175,432)	(6,293)	50,663
Reparation	71,549	14,865	(52,290)	(607)	33,517
Dissent	48,551	356,630	(267,950)	(1,729)	135,502
Discrimination	7,766	59,792	(31,059)	(851)	35,648
Solidarity	2,800	2,800	(1,004)	-	4,596
Total restricted funds	<u>183,168</u>	<u>613,973</u>	<u>(527,735)</u>	<u>(9,480)</u>	<u>259,926</u>

## Unrestricted funds

Designated fund –Fixed Asset	<b>11,782</b>	-	(6,784)	6,112
General fund	<b>156,159</b>	474,899	(485,977)	3,368
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>167,941</b>	474,899	(492,761)	9,480
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>351,109</b>	1,088,872	(1,020,496)	-

## 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:

*Justice.* This programme supports the charity's direct to pursue legal claims for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators of torture in the United Kingdom and across the world. It is supported by grants including from People Postcode Trust, WF Southall Charitable Trust, and the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

*Reparation.* This programme supports the charity's work to deliver remedies and reparation for survivors, including through projects supported by Queen's University Belfast and Matrix Chambers.

*Dissent.* This programme supports the charity's work to challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest including through a project on enforced disappearance in Africa supported by an international donor.

*Discrimination.* This programme supports the charity's work to challenge torture used against marginalized and excluded minorities, including through a project challenging LGBT+ torture in Africa supported by Allen & Overy, and a new project on conflict related sexual violence supported by the Global Survivors Fund.

*Solidarity.* This programme supports the charity's work to support and strengthen the anti-torture movement working with NGOs across the world, including a project to produce practice notes supported by the Matrix Chambers Fund.

## 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 as cash.

## Transfers

Transfer of £6,112 from unrestricted to designated funds to cover the depreciation in future years for fixed assets purchased during the year. Transfer of £3,368 from restricted funds represent spent funds.

### 11b. Comparative period Fund Movement

	Balance 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
Justice	367,171	20,464	(335,133)	-	52,502
Reparation	13,841	107,904	(50,196)	-	71,549
Dissent	217,879	8,669	(177,997)	-	48,551
Discrimination	44,835	40,430	(77,499)	-	7,766
Solidarity	-	2,800	-	-	2,800
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>643,726</b>	<b>180,267</b>	<b>(640,825)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183,168</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>					
Designated fund –Fixed Asset	16,788	-	(6,683)	1,677	11,782
General fund	90,723	532,436	(465,323)	(1,677)	156,159
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>107,511</b>	<b>532,436</b>	<b>(472,006)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>167,941</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>751,237</b>	<b>712,703</b>	<b>(1,112,831)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>351,109</b>

### Comparative period transfers

Transfer of £1,677 from unrestricted to designated funds to cover the depreciation in future years for fixed assets purchased during the year.

## 12a. Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	11,110	-	11,110
Current assets	192,137	351,998	544,135
Current liabilities	(43,688)	(92,072)	(135,760)
	<u>159,559</u>	<u>259,926</u>	<u>419,485</u>

## 12b. Comparative period net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	11,782	-	11,782
Current assets	217,229	292,430	509,659
Current liabilities	(61,070)	(109,262)	(170,332)
	<u>167,941</u>	<u>183,168</u>	<u>351,109</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 (2020: £0).

## 14. Operating Leases

Operating lease rentals of £19,735 (2020: £20,909) were paid in respect of properties and equipment held under leases in the year. At 31 March 2021, the charity had the following future minimum lease payment under non- cancellable leases.

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Up to one year	19,275	20,309	-	140
Between two to five years	-	-	460	460

## 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 2021, employer contributions outstanding amount to £2,999.21 (2020 £3,392.46).

## 16. Redress Trust (USA)

The Redress Trust Limited was incorporated as a Not-for-Profit Corporation in the State of New York on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1995, (Number 13-4028661). The Internal Revenue Service determined on 22<sup>nd</sup> 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)
- Stephanie Deckrosh (USA) Chair
- 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 £129,985 (2020 £141,005) 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 £7,500 (2020 £24,450). There are no related party transactions.

### Who is Who at REDRESS

#### Board of Trustees

- Nigel Paul Lomas (Chair)
- Michael Birnbaum QC (until July 2020)
- Professor Bill Bowring
- Sherman Carroll PhD, MBE (Hon.)
- Professor Helen Duffy
- Professor Sir Malcom Evans KCMG
- Willa Geertsema (Treasurer) (until May 2021)
- Phillip Hodgson
- Kirsten McIntyre
- Rev. Nicholas Mercer
- Karen Thompson (from September 2020)
- Baroness Vivien Stern

#### Staff

- Rupert Skilbeck Director and Company Secretary
- Nora Bendžius-Drennan Development Officer (until September 2020)
- Leanna Burnard Legal Officer (from June 2020)
- Sheilagh Cardoso Head of Finance
- Anoushka Canagaretna Programme Development Manager (from Jan 2021)
- Chris Esdaile Legal Advisor
- Charlie Loudon International Legal Advisor
- Audrey Mafemera Finance Officer (until September 2020)
- Eva Nudd Legal Advisor
- Letizia Paoloni Office Manager
- Radojka Radulovic Administrative Assistant (from November 2020)
- Eva Sanchis Head of Communications

#### Staff of REDRESS Nederland

- Julie Bardèche Legal Advisor
- Alejandra Vicente Head of Law

## Patrons

- The Honourable Louise Arbour CC, GOQ
- Dato' Param Cumaraswamy
- Dr Inge Genefke MD, D.M.Sc.h.c.
- Dame Roslyn Higgins GBE QC
- The Rt Hon the Lord Judd – Died April 2021
- The Rt Hon the Lord Lester of Herne Hill QC – Died August 2020
- Dr Leah Levin
- Ms Caroline Moorehead CBE
- Professor Manfred Nowak
- The Rt Rev Richard D Harries of Pentregarth
- John Simpson CBE
- 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



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**REDRESS**

Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors