



THE REDRESS TRUST LIMITED TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT 2020-2021

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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 30th 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 10th 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 15th 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 ([3rd Edition](#) and [4th 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 Vlamming; 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 participants.

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-imbursement 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. 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 31ST MARCH 2021

Income & Expenditure Account

		Unrestrict- ed Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2021	Total 2020
	Note	£	£	£	£
Income from					
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
Total Income		474,899	613,973	1,088,872	712,703
Expenditure on					
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	-
Total Expenditure		492,761	527,735	1,020,496	1,112,831
Net Income/(expenditure)	6	(17,862)	86,238	68,376	(401,128)
Transfers between funds		9,480	(9,480)	-	-
Fund balances brought forward at 1 st April 2020		167,941	183,168	351,109	751,237
Fund balances carried forward at 31st March 2021		159,559	259,926	419,485	351,109

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 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible fixed assets	8		11,110		11,782
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	9	82,189		119,434	
Cash		461,946		390,225	
Total current assets		544,135		509,659	
CREDITORS: falling due within one year	10	(135,760)		(170,332)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			408,375		339,327
NET ASSETS			419,485		351,109
REPRESENTED BY:					
	12				
Restricted funds			259,926		183,168
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds			148,449		156,159
Designated funds			11,110		11,782
			419,485		351,109

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 15th October 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

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
Cash flows from operating activities:	£	£
Net cash provided by /(used in) operating activities (Note a)	77,365	(469,504)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest Income	470	1,279
Purchase of fixed assets	(6,114)	(1,677)
Net cash provided by /(used in) investing activities	(5,644)	(398)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net cash provided by /(used in) financing activities	-	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	71,721	(469,902)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	390,225	860,127
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	461,946	390,225

Note a: Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from

operating activities

Net movement in funds for the reporting period	68,376	(401,128)
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
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	77,365	(469,504)

Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand	461,946	390,225
Total cash and cash equivalents	461,946	390,225

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
	474,429	491,007

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
	613,973	220,417

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
Total	184,092	393,810	442,594	1,020,496

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	-	-	-	-
Total	253,027	447,334	412,470	1,112,831

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
Total	442,594	412,470

5. Governance Costs

Governance costs include:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Audit and accountancy	12,750	13,200
Other direct costs	-	1,500
	12,750	14,700

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
	38,811	39,841

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
	597,133	573,259

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:

	2021	2020
Project staff	6	5
Support staff	4	4
	<u>10</u>	<u>9</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

	Software	Office Equipment	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
		£	£	£
At 1 st April 2020	20,909	7,063	2,771	30,743
Additions for the year	-	6,114	-	6,114
Disposals	-	(2,984)	(341)	(3,325)
At 31 st March 2021	<u>20,909</u>	<u>10,193</u>	<u>2,430</u>	<u>33,532</u>

Depreciation

At 1 st April 2020	12,197	4,258	2,506	18,961
Charge for the year	5,227	1,439	120	6,786
Disposals	-	(2,984)	(341)	(3,325)
At 31 st March 2021	<u>17,424</u>	<u>2,713</u>	<u>2,285</u>	<u>22,422</u>

Net Book Value

At 31 st March 2021	<u>3,485</u>	<u>7,480</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>11,110</u>
At 31 st March 2020	<u>8,712</u>	<u>2,805</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>11,782</u>

9. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Due within one year		
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
	82,189	119,434

10. Creditors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
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
	135,760	170,332

11a. Fund Movements

	Balance 1 st April 2020	Income	Expenditure	Transfers Between Funds	Balance 31 st March 2021
	£	£	£	£	£
Restricted funds					
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	183,168	613,973	(527,735)	(9,480)	259,926

Unrestricted funds

Designated fund –Fixed Asset	11,782	-	(6,784)	6,112
General fund	156,159	474,899	(485,977)	3,368
Total unrestricted funds	167,941	474,899	(492,761)	9,480
Total funds	351,109	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 st April 2019 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 st March 2020 £
Restricted funds					
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
Total restricted funds	643,726	180,267	(640,825)	-	183,168
Unrestricted funds					
Designated fund –Fixed Asset	16,788	-	(6,683)	1,677	11,782
General fund	90,723	532,436	(465,323)	(1,677)	156,159
Total unrestricted funds	107,511	532,436	(472,006)	-	167,941
Total funds	751,237	712,703	(1,112,831)	-	351,109

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 st March 2021
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 st 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 st March 2020
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 st 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 27th June 1995, (Number 13-4028661). The Internal Revenue Service determined on 22nd October 1999 that The Redress Trust Limited (USA) is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organisation under Section 501 (c) (3).

The Board of Directors consists of:-

- Professor Michael Bazyler (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 Canagarettna | 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