

REDRESS

Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors

The Redress Trust Limited
Trustees Annual Report
2021-22

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Our Impact

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

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

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

Message from the Chair, Paul Lomas

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

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

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

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

Message from the Director, Rupert Skilbeck

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

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

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

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

A. TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT

Our Strategy

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

Our Activities

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

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

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

Reparation: We deliver remedies and reparation for survivors

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

Dissent: We challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest

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

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

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

Solidarity: We support and strengthen the anti-torture movement

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

Our Methods

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

Holistic Strategic Litigation against Torture

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

Policy Advocacy

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

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

Communications and Media

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

Publications

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

Achievements and Plans for the future

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

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

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

Governance and Management

Governance

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

Structure

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

Evaluation of Impact

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

Development Plan and Staffing

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

Statutory Requirements

57. The Board of Trustees confirms that the annual report and financial statements of the charity comply with current statutory requirements, the requirements of the charity's governing document, and the provisions of the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Public benefit

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

Fundraising

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

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

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

Risk Management

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

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

Reference and Administrative details

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

Financial Review

Financial performance

72. The charity had net income on unrestricted funds of £162,151 for the year (2021: net expenditure of £17,862) before transfers. After transfers, together with the accumulated surplus brought forward from previous years, the charity now has an accumulated surplus on unrestricted funds of £326,937 (2021: £159,559). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2022 amounted to £784,966 (2021: £259,926), following net surplus for the year of £692,418 (2021: surplus of £86,238). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.
73. Income from donations increased by 40.92% to £668,574 in 2022 compared with £474,429 in 2021. Restricted income increased by 107.15% to £1,271,834 in 2022 compared to £613,973 in 2021. The overall increase in income year on year is 78.22%. Expenditure overall has increased by 22.31 % from £1,020,496 in 2021 to £1,248,180.
74. The balance sheet shows that funds held at the end of the year were £692,418 higher than at the start of the year.
75. The Trustees have also carefully addressed the complementarities of the charity's work with other national and international organisations to assure donors that funding contributes the maximum impact to a co-ordinated approach to the charity's overall goals.

Reserves Policy

76. REDRESS holds reserves for several reasons:
- To enable activities to continue in the period between major projects supported by Restricted Grant Income;
 - To enable REDRESS to initiate projects which can demonstrate to a funder a need for support;
 - To invest in future income generation;
 - To cover any unforeseen expenditure; and
 - To provide cash flow support for Restricted Grant Income paid in arrears.
77. REDRESS' total reserves are £1,111,903 (2021: £419,485) of which £326,937 are unrestricted and £784,966 are restricted. Restricted funds will be spent in line with the donors' conditions.
78. The Trustees calculate that REDRESS requires a range of free reserves of between £168,000 and £336,000 (3 – 6 months) to operate. Free reserves are calculated as the total value of Unrestricted Funds less the value of Fixed Assets which are not immediately realisable for use under the Policy.
79. Based on 2022-23 anticipated operating costs of £55,897 per month, the charity holds 5.6 months running costs in free reserves at 31 March 2022.

Going Concern Assessment

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

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

81. As a result, the Trustees believe that the charity has sufficient funds for at least 12 months of operation.

Statement of the Trustees' Responsibilities

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

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

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


84. The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time of the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

85. In so far as we are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware

- The Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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



Nigel Paul Lomas
Chair

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Redress Trust for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of the charitable company's net movement in funds, including the income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be

materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report (which includes the strategic report and the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report included within the Trustees' Annual Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 25 the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use of our report

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



Murtaza Jessa (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP, Statutory Auditors
10 Queen Street Place, London EC4R 1AG
Date: 29 July 2022

C. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

Income & Expenditure Account

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

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

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

Company Number: 02774071

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

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



 Nigel Paul Lomas
 Chair

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

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

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

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

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

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

1. Accounting Policies

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (effective 1 January 2019) - (Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

REDRESS meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and Liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

Going concern

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

Company status

The charity is a company limited by guarantee. The members of the company are the Board of Trustees named on page 37. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £10 per member of the charity.

Fund accounting

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

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

Income recognition

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

Expenditure

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

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

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

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

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

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

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

Foreign currencies

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

Employee benefits

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

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

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

Taxation

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

Debtors

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

Cash at bank and in hand

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

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due

to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Financial instruments

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

Judgement and Estimates

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

2. Donations

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

3. Income from Charitable Activities

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

4a. Expenditure

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

4b. Comparative period expenditure

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

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

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

5. Governance Costs

Governance costs include:

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

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

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

6. Net Income/(Expenditure)

Net income/ expenditure are stated after charging:

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

7. Personnel Costs

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

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

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

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

	2022	2021
Project staff	11	6
Support staff	8	4
	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>

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

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

8. Tangible Fixed Assets

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

9. Debtors

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

10. Creditors

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

11a. Fund Movements

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

Restricted Funds

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

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

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

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

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

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

Designated Funds

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

Transfers

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

11b. Comparative period Fund Movement

	Balance 1st April 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31st 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	11,110
General fund	156,159	474,899	(485,977)	3,368	148,449
Total unrestricted funds	167,941	474,899	(492,761)	9,480	159,559
Total funds	351,109	1,088,872	(1,020,496)	-	419,485

Comparative period transfers

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

12a. Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

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

12b. Comparative period 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>

13. Capital Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

At the end of the period there were no capital commitments. There are no other financial commitments for which full provision has not been made in these financial statements (2021: £0).

14. Operating Leases

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

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

15. Pension Schemes

The charity operates an auto enrolment scheme in respect of its employees. Pension contributions for are paid into this scheme. As at 31 March 2022, employer contributions outstanding amount to £8,263.28 (2020 £2,999.21).

16. Redress Trust (USA)

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

The Board of Directors consists of:-

- Professor Michael Bazylar (USA)
- Stephanie Deckrosh (USA) Chair
- Professor Naomi Roht-Arriaza (USA)
- Professor Dinah Shelton (USA)
- Professor David Weissbrodt (USA) (Deceased November 2021)

17. Stichting REDRESS Nederland

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

During the financial year REDRESS UK transferred £135,132 (2021 £129,985) to cover salaries of staff working on UK funded projects and general running costs. The Board is comprised of:

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

18. Related Party Transactions

Donations received from Trustees as aggregate in the year were £0 (2021 £7,500). There are no other related party transactions except those disclosed in note 17.

Who is Who at REDRESS

Board of Trustees

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

Staff, Consultants, and Fellows

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

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

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

REDRESS Nederland

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

Patrons

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

Founder and Honorary President

- Keith Carmichael

ANNEX: FURTHER INFORMATION

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

Justice

Consular Protection for Survivors of Torture

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

Universal Jurisdiction

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

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

UK Advocacy

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

Justice in Sudan

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

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

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

International Casework

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

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

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

Reparation

Magnitsky Sanctions

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

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

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

Asset Recovery

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

Developing Legal Standards for Reparation

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

[Forward](#), followed by a [three-part series of factsheets](#). The publications examine the anti-torture legal and regulatory frameworks in Ghana, The Gambia, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Sudan and South Africa, and recommend specific reforms to advance domestic legal protections and to improve States' response strategies to torture in the region. The launch of the report was marked by an event with renowned experts, welcoming remarks delivered by the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the UN in Geneva, and closing remarks delivered by the Vice-Chairperson of the African Commission.

35. *Maya Ixil (Guatemala)*. In April 2021, REDRESS joined other civil society organizations in an amicus brief submitted to the Guatemalan Supreme Court in the case against José Mauricio Rodríguez Sánchez, former chief of intelligence of the Guatemalan army, related to the genocide of the Maya Ixil people. The brief was on the superior/command modes of liability that the Court must consider when deciding the case.
36. *Armenia advisory opinion*. In July 2021, REDRESS together with APT, FIACAT, IRCT, and OMCT submitted an amicus brief to the European Court of Human Rights in a case involving a request for an advisory opinion from Armenia on limitation periods for torture. The brief reviewed the international law on the issue, outlined the impact on survivors where prosecutions do not take place, and gave examples where states have resolved the problem.
37. *ICC Reparations*. In January 2022 REDRESS together with a coalition of nine Ugandan and international organizations submitted an [amicus brief](#) before the International Criminal Court in the case of Ongwen. In the brief, (a) we highlighted the importance of the principles of promptness and effectiveness of reparations, especially considering the delays and inconsistencies in prior ICC reparations proceedings; (b) we asked the Chamber to consider how its reparation orders could be complemented by national reparation efforts in Uganda (positive complementarity); (c) we highlighted the need to adopt a victim-centred approach and explain what that means in the Uganda; (d) we asked the Chamber to adopt an approach that recognizes the obstacles faced by some victims to participate in proceedings, particularly children born of war and victims of SGBV; and e) we asked the Chamber to consider setting up a mechanism to allow displaced or refugee victims to come forward even once reparation orders are issued.

Dissent

Enforced disappearances in Africa

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

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

Torture and Protest

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

Human Rights Defenders

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

Discrimination

Sexual and Gender Based Violence

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

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

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

LGBTIQ+ Torture

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

- *Research.* During the year we undertook research into a new report on LGBTIQ+ torture to be published later in 2022, and in January 2022 REDRESS and the Centre for Human Rights at University of Pretoria held a [roundtable discussion](#) with groups and practitioners from eight African States to address the challenges faced in documenting, investigating, and addressing LGBTIQ+ torture, and to identify potential recommendations to States, the African Commission, civil society, and other stakeholders.
50. *Azul Rojas Marin.* In September 2021 we submitted with our Peruvian partners an update to the Inter-American Court on the implementation of its March 2020 judgment on the Azul case, following Peru's report on the very limited progress made. The only one of the Court's recommendations completed in full is the publication of the judgment. Peru largely blames COVID for the delays in implementing the judgment. We also engaged in advocacy to the Peruvian government to seek to push for implementation of the judgment.

Torture of Refugees and Migrants

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

Solidarity

Promoting Strategic Litigation against Torture

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

Solidarity Networks

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

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

Litigation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Communications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- [Protecting LGBTIQ+ Persons from Torture in Africa](#). Participants included Víctor Madrigal, the UN Independent Expert on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, and experts from Africa and the Americas.
- [The Struggle of Victims of Enforced Disappearance in Africa](#), which marked the new report on enforced disappearances in Africa and included key stakeholders among its speakers such as Aua Balde, Member of the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances; Kevin Mwangi of the African Commission; and Honourable Concilia Chinanzvavana from Zimbabwe.
- [Meet and Greet the Candidates to the UN Committee against Torture](#) (for which REDRESS was the technical host) on 5 October 2021, held ahead of the elections of the five new members of the Committee against Torture.
- [The State of UK Citizenship](#) with the Good Law Project, hosted through Streamyard and broadcast live through YouTube, Twitter and Facebook, which 800 people watching the online discussion live and hundreds more the recording.

67. *Videos*. We made the recordings of our webinars available on the REDRESS YouTube channel. In addition, we issued three animated videos: one on the [UN Convention against Torture](#) (watched by 3,131 people); one video on [how to secure financial accountability for torture](#) (watched 1,192 times on Twitter and YouTube) and one on [Holistic strategic litigation against torture](#) (watched by 223 people). We also edited videos of the APPG debate on Magnitsky sanctions held on 8 December 2021 to promote it on Twitter (watched over 3,000 times on Twitter) and produced an updated version on the video of the Magdulein Abaida case to reflect the CEDAW decision (watched by 515 people).

Thanks to our Supporters

Funders

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

Interns, Fellows, Volunteers, and other supporters

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

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

Clinical and related human rights programmes

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

Civil society partners and other supporters

73. Special thanks are also due to civil society partners and other supporters and partners throughout the world who continue to share our vision for a world without torture and for the need to achieve justice for victims. In particular, we are grateful to Advocacy Forum (Nepal); Access Chapter 2 (AC2), South Africa; African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies; All members of the Pan-African Reparations Initiative (PARI); All members of the Victims' Rights Working Group; Amnesty International Nederland; Amnesty International UK; Amnesty International South Africa; Association for the Prevention of Torture; ATPDH (Chad); Bangladesh Legal Aid Services (BLAST); Centre for Human Rights (CHR), University of Pretoria; Center for Justice and Accountability; Centre for the Development for People (CEDEP), Malawi; Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation; Chatham House; CICC; City of The Hague; Civitas Maxima; CNDDHH (Peru); COFAVIC (Venezuela); Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa; Convention Against Torture Initiative; CORE Coalition; ; DefendDefenders; Dignity; ECCHR; Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR); Emerging Solutions Africa; En Vero (Canada); Enough Project; Ensaaf; European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR); the European Implementation Network; Human Rights First; the Global Survivors Fund (GSF); the Open Society European Policy Institute (OSEPI); the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF); and the Raoul Wallenberg Centre for Human Rights.

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

Law firms, barristers, and investigators

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