



**ACTION ON ARMED VIOLENCE**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2021**

**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

**Contents**

	<b>Page</b>
Legal & administrative	1
Trustees' report	2 - 15
Independent examiner's report	16
Statement of financial activities	17
Balance sheet	18
Notes to the accounts	19-28

Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)

**Legal and Administrative Information**

**Board**

Professor Michael Spagat	(Chair)
Dr Marina Brilman	
Colonel Steve Smith	
Dr Saleyha Ahsan	(appointed 18 March 2021)
Professor Ismene-Theodora Gizelis	(appointed 15 December 2021)
Rocco Faustus Blume	(appointed 20 May 2022)
Olivia Dix	(resigned 18 March 2021)
Malcolm Rodgers	(resigned 18 March 2021)

**Chief Executive**

Iain Overton

**Principal Office**

405 Mile End Road  
London  
E3 4PB

**Company Number**

06381573

**Charity Number**

1122057

**Independent Examiners**

Shruti Soni  
Shruti Soni Limited  
117A St Johns Hill  
Sevenoaks TN13 3PL

**Bankers**

Co-operative Bank  
City Offices  
80 Cornhill  
London  
EC3V 3NJ

**INTRODUCTION BY THE CHAIR: PROFESSOR MIKE SPAGAT**

Action on Armed Violence (AOAV) is a charity whose work on a range of issues related to the global reduction of armed violence is respected worldwide. It has become one of the outstanding research bodies in its field, despite its modest size and resources. We are grateful to our Executive Director and his small team of Jennifer Dathan, Murray Jones and Emily Griffith who produced high-quality research and advocacy in 2021. With such a small team, AOAV relies on volunteers, so we also thank the over 20 volunteers, who made such a contribution to its research.

AOAV is also well-supported by its Board and we thank our colleague Trustees who give freely of their considerable individual expertise and experience.

In common with other organisations in the field of armed violence, fundraising continues to be a challenge, but AOAV moves forward into 2022 with a clear mandate and a stable financial situation. We are very grateful to all the donors who have continued to support our work.

We believe that AOAV is an important voice in advocating for a global reduction of armed violence and it is our privilege to be associated with it.

Professor Mike Spagat

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mike Spagat', written in a cursive style.

19 July 2022

## **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT – IAIN OVERTON**

AOAV continued to undertake research and advocacy in 2021, despite the challenges brought by the Covid19 pandemic. Notably, it was the eleventh year of the organisation's Explosive Violence Monitoring Project, enabling us to give a decade worth of data to the debate surrounding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, especially from an explosive violence perspective.

In 2021, we published a series of major reports looking at the Global Explosive Weapons Use, a series of reports on the impact of IEDs, reports on the effects of explosive violence on children, five reports on major explosive violence incidents and a series of reports on British militarism. As with previous years, we worked through the year towards ensuring that political commitments to refrain from the use of explosive weapons in populated areas was on the agenda at high level fora in the UN and beyond. This work, as part of our lobbying with the [International Network of Explosive Weapons](#), led to over 100 States stating that they would not use such weapons in towns or cities. We also worked on the issue of IEDs and the harm they bring to ensure such work is now central to the disarmament debate and presented our findings at the United Nations General Assembly.

Our monitor had wide pick-up in the national and international media. We partnered with a number of coalitions to achieve our advocacy ends. These include the International Network of Explosive Weapons (INEW), Protect at Imperial College, the International Blast Research Network (IBRN) at Southampton, the Global Forum for the Arms Trade, the Arms Trade Treaty Forum, the APPG on Explosive Threats, Birkbeck's Centre for Human Rights Reporting and the UK Working Group on Arms, to name some.

In 2021, major funding was generously given to by Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs via our collaborative agreement with Article 36 and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust. We thank them. AOAV was also helped enormously by volunteers who selflessly gave their time and assistance to assist our work.



Iain Overton  
Executive Director

## **TRUSTEES' REPORT**

The Board of Trustees are pleased to present their Trustees' Annual Report and accounts for the year ending 31 December 2021. The Trustees' Annual Report contains a Directors' Report as required by company law. The report and accounts comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS102 (effective 1 January 2019).

## **MISSION AND APPROACH**

### **Mission**

Action on Armed Violence (AOAV) central mission is to carry out research and advocacy in order to reduce the incidence and impact of global armed violence.

To help reduce this burden, AOA V carries out research and advocacy campaigns to strengthen international laws and standards on the availability and use of conventional and improvised weapons, to build recognition of the rights of victims and survivors of armed violence and to research, understand and act effectively on the root causes of armed violence in affected countries.

To this end, AOA V is committed to:

- *reducing civilian harm from the use of indiscriminate explosive weapons, particularly in populated areas, and securing international support and agreement to this end.*
- *reducing the impact of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) on civilian populations by advocating for international action that prevents the spread and usage of such devices or their precursor materials*
- *addressing the impact of small arms and light weapons against civilian groups, with a focus on abuses by state actors, government responses to gun massacres, and the trade in illicit small arms*
- *recording the harm from explosive violence and gun violence, with an eye to pursuing the above advocacy goals.*

AOA V's advocacy and research can help it reach its goals:

- By increasing awareness of the key issues in the public, private and political spheres, through the dissemination of target research, so that state parties and international bodies are made aware of the immediate and long-term human damage caused by explosive weapons in populated sectors, which affect wide areas, and the repercussions of such use on national and regional insecurity;
- By providing information about the international community's legal and humanitarian responsibilities in relation to tackling the use and dissemination of explosive weapons, and through articulating how existing legal and humanitarian instruments need to be created to foster a cogent, coordinated international response;
- By promulgating policy recommendations and relevant research to key parties so as to strengthen existing humanitarian protection instruments, and to hold governments accountable for disproportionate use of force against civilians
- By fostering dialogue and disseminating research between private, military, governmental and non-governmental parties, so as to share knowledge on how best to reduce the impact of armed violence.

## **Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2021: continued**

In 2021, we undertook a series of major research projects that examined, in turn:

1. The Global Explosive Weapons Monitor
2. IED reports
3. The effects of explosive violence on children examined
4. Five major explosive violence incidents examined
5. Militarism examined

Each of these will be addressed in turn, outlining the output, lobbying and impact of each and then our work in advocacy and the media will be highlighted.

### **1. The Global Explosive Weapons Monitor**

#### **Monitoring and data collection for the Global Explosive Weapons Monitor**

We published our annual report on explosive violence in 2020. That year, we recorded 18,747 deaths and injuries from the use of explosive weapons around the world, as reported in English language media. Civilians continued to bear the burden of this harm, accounting for 59% (or 11,056) of these casualties. Of those civilian casualties, 33% (3,668) were killed, while 67% (7,388) were injured by explosive weapons. These were the reports:

#### **2020 report overview**

<https://aoav.org.uk/2021/explosive-violence-in-2020/>

#### **2020 report**

<https://aoav.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Explosive-Violence-Monitor-2020-V3-single-pages.pdf>

We also published a decade review of our data:

#### **2011 – 2020**

[A Decade of Explosive Violence Harm, 2011-2020](#)

All of the above reports contained text that amplified our findings, and were widely disseminated via social media, MailChimp and direct mailing. Infographic and video materials were used to highlight the findings. For instance, see the videos on each of the 'Hot Spot' pages:

- [Syria](#)
- [Iraq](#)
- [Afghanistan](#)
- [Pakistan](#)
- [Yemen](#)
- [Nigeria](#)
- [Somalia](#)
- [Gaza](#)
- [Libya](#)
- [Turkey](#)

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2021: continued**

**Monthly updates**

- [January 2021](#)
- [February 2021](#)
- [March 2021](#)
- [April 2021](#)
- [May 2021](#)
- [June 2021](#)
- [July 2021](#)
- [August 2021](#)
- [September 2021](#)
- October 2021
- November 2021
- December 2021

We published a series of articles on major explosive incidents, including:

- [10 Killed and 47 Injured in Attack on Borno Capital, Nigeria](#)
- [15 children killed in Afghanistan blast](#)
- [Afghanistan mosque bombings](#)
- [Afghanistan: suicide car bomb in eastern province proves to be deadliest blast so far this year](#)
- [Airstrike on market kills 43 in Ethiopia's Tigray region](#)
- [At least 10 Killed and 47 Injured in Attack on Borno Capital, Nigeria](#)
- [At least 20 killed by suicide car bomb near restaurant in Somalia capital](#)
- [Bata explosion: Equatorial Guinea blasts kill 31, injures 600](#)
- [Car bomb explosion in Colombia military base injures 36](#)
- [Casualty monitoring in Taliban controlled Afghanistan](#)
- [Deminer deaths](#)
- [Double suicide bombing in Baghdad kills 32, leaves 100-plus wounded](#)
- [Explosion outside school in Kabul is deadliest in Afghanistan so far in 2021](#)
- [Hundreds killed and injured in an eruption of violence between Israel and Gaza](#)
- [Hypersonic Missiles](#)
- [Kabul airport bombing](#)
- [Kabul car bomb kills 10 and injures 52](#)
- [North Korea missile tests](#)
- [Targeted shooting of mine clearers in Baghlan province, Afghanistan](#)
- [Uganda domestic terrorism](#)
- [UN Secretary-General points to devastating impact of explosive weapons on civilians in latest annual report, citing AOV data](#)
- [Yemeni missile targets new government, kills 26](#)



**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2021: continued**

**2. IED reports**

We published three reports on the impact of IEDs around the world as part of a series of work funded by the French government via the United Nations Mine Action Service:

- [IEDs: past, present and future](#)
- [The Challenge IEDs Pose for the Humanitarian Mine Action \(HMA\) Sector](#)
- [An examination of the precursor chemicals found within IEDs](#)

For each report, we hosted a UN Side Event where we presented the reports' findings.

**3. The effects of explosive violence on children examined**

We published our report [Childhood Under Attack: A Timeline of Explosive Weapon Harm](#) and presented the work at an online event. AOAV also published a series of [ten short reports](#) highlighting the impact of explosive violence on children, each focusing on one country.

This report also included the sub-reports:

- [The impact of explosive violence on child psychological health](#)
- [The impact of explosive violence on child physical health](#)
- [The impact of explosive violence on children's education](#)
- [The impact of explosive violence on child nutrition](#)
- [The impact of explosive violence on a child's access to healthcare](#)

We published interviews with children affected by explosive violence and experts in the field of children and armed violence:

- [Interview with Bana al-Abed](#)
- [Interview with Dr Paul Wise](#)

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2021: continued**

**4. Five major explosive violence incidents examined**

Five core reports on weapon types and their predictable impact were published; these can be seen here: [An Anatomy of an Explosive Weapon Attack](#)

Each report was presented as 'An Anatomy' of a specific weapon type. We employed UNIDIR's 'Menu of Indicators to Measure the Reverberating Effects on Civilians from the Use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas' (EWIPA indicators) as a framework for analysing the immediate and long-term impacts from these specific explosive weapons. Accordingly, the following weapons were covered:

- [An Anatomy of an Airstrike](#)
- [An Anatomy of a Grad Strike](#)
- [An Anatomy of a Mortar Strike](#)
- [An Anatomy of a Landmine Blast](#)
- [An Anatomy of a Grenade Attack](#)

In each report, there were a series of sub-chapters published, with supporting media. For instance, for the Grad report, we published:

- [Grad Attacks Globally](#)
- [Case Study – Mariupol, Ukraine, 24th January 2015](#)
- [SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions](#)
- [SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities](#)
- [SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being](#)
- [SDG 4 – Quality Education](#)

In addition, there were a series of reports on the characteristic of each of these weapons in the section '[Weapons Explained](#)'

These include:

- [What is an Airstrike?](#)
- [What is a Grad?](#)
- [What is a Mortar?](#)
- [What is a Landmine?](#)
- [What is a Grenade?](#)

Given the impact of Covid19 on UN events, AOAV worked with INEW and Article 36 to host an online event on the 25 May 2021, in where the key data of a decade of violence (above) and these five major incident reports were highlighted and reviewed. Over 140 people attended. We published a series of infographics and images that are within the above reports and were disseminated widely on social media. The interviews of the people impacted by the events were published in the above series of posts – woven into the reports. We also published: [Six years after rockets fell on Mariupol, scars still remain](#)

## Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2021: continued

### 5. Militarism examined

Over 2021, AOAV scrutinised the UK arms trade, looking at export licences approved to embargoed or restricted countries:

- [UK approves military exports to 80% of countries on own restricted list](#)
- [UK sells arms to nearly 80% of countries under restrictions, says report](#)
- [UK arms exports to Saudis to continue amid record missile sales](#)

We produced an analysis, with Phil Miller of Declassified, of the [history of opacity](#) surrounding Special Forces.

Civilian casualty recording was a recurrent theme, with a [piece published in Al-Jazeera](#) on the number of civilian deaths from airstrikes in Afghanistan, between 2016-2020. Currently he is working on a database of incidents of civilian harm that have been linked to British forces in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In July, we did an analysis piece in [Byline Times](#): The UK's New Elite Regiment & the Evasion of Democracy In August, we did another investigation in [Byline Times](#): Myanmar Police Force Trained by British Officers Under EU Scheme

In September, we ran a report on British forces compensation payments for the deaths of at least 289 civilians in Afghanistan, including as many as 86 children, garnered global coverage. The report, which showed fighting by British service personnel in Afghanistan led to financial settlements for at least 289 civilian deaths across 189 incidents between 2006 to 2013, was cited by over five dozen media outlets globally. The coverage focused on AOAV's data on Ministry of Defence (MOD) payouts for Afghans killed, included as many as seven dozen children. Overall, £688,000 was paid out by the British military for 289 deaths, meaning the average compensation for a civilian killed was £2,380. Although some of these payouts were combined with injuries and property damage, meaning this average is somewhat inflated.

Other stories include an expose of [sniper rifle exports](#). We also found that the [UK Gov approves export of tear gas to third of world](#) and this has raised concerns of their use in human rights violations .

### Other

We have published some other reports, driven by volunteers. These included:

- ['Fires everywhere': the bombing of Germany 1942 – 1945 examined](#)
- [How is climate change driving conflict in Africa?](#)
- [Abu Sayyaf and suicide bombings in the Philippines: an analysis](#)
- [UNAMA's Civilians in Armed Conflict in Afghanistan 2020 – report](#)
- [Police Lethal Force and Accountability: a review](#)
- [The End of Where We Begin](#)
- [Why Mexico was the most dangerous place to be a journalist in the world in 2020](#)
- ['Fires everywhere': the bombing of Germany 1942 – 1945 examined](#)
- [How is climate change driving conflict in Africa?](#)
- [Abu Sayyaf and suicide bombings in the Philippines: an analysis](#)
- [UNAMA's Civilians in Armed Conflict in Afghanistan 2020 – report](#)
- [Police Lethal Force and Accountability: a review](#)
- [The End of Where We Begin](#)
- [Why Mexico was the most dangerous place to be a journalist in the world in 2020](#)
- [UK universities funded £190 million from major arms manufacturers since 2013](#)
- [Less than fifth of Afghan young people granted asylum in UK since 2009 were women or girls](#)
- ['We were told that bombing wouldn't work – well it did': headlines from 2001 Afghan intervention reviewed](#)
- [Are British-sourced weapons fuelling violence in Afghanistan?](#)
- [Study shows 43% of 112 deminer deaths since 2005 not recorded in organisations' annual reports](#)

## Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2021: continued

### 6. Advocacy

The following major advocacy interventions were undertaken in 2021:

- Engagement with INEW and EWIPA political declaration: this is to be 'launched' in early Feb 2022 in Geneva
- Intervention in Irish government event debating the text for the political commitment on avoiding the use of explosive weapons in populated areas
- Ran online event with over 100 people on Children and Explosive Violence
- Engaged with MPs on direct discussions on the arms trade
- Engaged in POC round table discussions
- INEW engagement (repeated)
- Submitted evidence to CAEC
- Repeated work on OOB and MOD engagement and work with Airwars and other civil society
- Lecture at Universities on Conflict Reporting
- Launch of 2020 and Decade report
- Presented Weapon Case Studies with INEW
- Hosted a UN First Committee Side Event where we presented the report: "The Challenge IEDs Pose for the Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Sector"

### 7. Media coverage

AOAV's coverage over 2021 included:

- Al Jazeera: [Nearly 1,600 child casualties in the past five years](#)
- Albawaba - [10 Female Journalists Who Have Transformed The Media Industry](#)
- Andalou - [Bomb attack in Somalia kills 3, injures 7](#)
- Andalou - [US forces kill top al-Shabaab leaders](#)
- BBC: [Afghanistan war: UK's lowest payout for civilian death was £104.17](#)
- BH Online - [Pemimpin tertinggi Al-Shabaab maut dalam serangan udara](#)
- Byline Times: [1,600 Child Civilian Casualties from Airstrikes in Afghanistan over last five years](#)
- Byline Times: [Government Approves Sniper Licenses to Countries on its Own List of Concern](#)
- Byline Times: [Ministry of Mystery Government Doesn't Know how Many Civilians it has Killed in Wars Abroad](#)
- Byline Times: [Ten Examples of British Military Spending Plagued by Inefficiency and Spiralling Costs](#)
- Byline Times: [The Final Days Of NATO's Mission in Afghanistan](#)
- Byline Times: [The UK's New Elite Regiment & the Evasion of Democracy](#)
- CNN Arabic: [2020 في المدة بين حياة على خطر أكبر ت شهد دول قائمة..عرب ية دول 3 منها](#)
- Common Dreams: [Study Shows 91% of People Killed or Injured by Explosives in Global Cities Were Civilians](#)
- Daily Mail: [UK Government paid compensation for nearly 300 civilian deaths in Afghanistan at an average of £2,380 per family, analysis shows](#)
- Defense Post - [Mine Blast in Central Syria Kills 18](#)
- Diario - [Síria à beira de dez anos de uma guerra onde não há vencedores](#)
- DW - [Les civils, premières victimes des conflits contemporains](#)
- El Salto - [La herida más larga del mundo](#)
- FAN - [London caught selling arms to countries violating human rights](#)
- Friesch Dagblad: [Negen van de tien slachtoffers van een bom in stedelijk gebied is burger blijkt uit onderzoek](#)
- Guardian - [Civilian deaths in conflict plummeted during pandemic, report finds](#)
- Guardian - [UK sells arms to nearly 80% of countries under restrictions, says report](#)
- Guardian: [Revealed: UK forces linked to deaths of nearly 300 Afghan civilians](#)
- Helsingin Sanomat - [Raportti: Britannia hyväksynyt asekauppoja valtaamaan maista, joille sen omat viranomaiset ovat asettaneet vientirajoituksia](#)

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2021: continued**

*AOAV's coverage over 2021 continued:*

- International Centre for Investigative Reporting: [Shadow War: Military airstrikes that killed, injured unarmed civilians in Zamfara](#)
- James Madison University: [AOAV webinar: A Decade of Explosive Violence Harm](#)
- La Difesa - [In 10 anni nel mondo oltre 17 mila minori uccisi da armi esplosive](#)
- La Difesa - [Siamo un Paese migliore? Serve tenacia](#)
- Lincolnshire Live: [Man who joked about military bomb injuries on Facebook becomes town councillor](#)
- Middle East Eye: [Arms trade: UK exporting tear gas to Middle East authoritarians](#)  
<https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/uk-middle-east-tear-gas-exporting-authoritarians>
- Middle-East Eye: ['The war is not over': The Gaza Strip's unexploded bombs](#)
- Middle-East Eye: [Faulty, indiscriminate, lethal: Israel opts for Vietnam-era bombs in Gaza](#)
- Moms.com - [Schools Are Targets Of "Explosive Violence," States Report](#)
- Newsable: [Drone laden with explosives targets Iraq PM's house, Kadhimi unharmed after 'failed assassination attempt'](#)
- Newsweek - [As World's Worst Humanitarian Crisis Rages, the 'Perfect Storm' is Blowing Up in Yemen](#)
- Newsweek: [In Conflicts Like Gaza War, 90% of Casualties Are Civilians, Report Says](#)
- Politics Home - [Health organisations urge UK Government to endorse UN Political Declaration protecting patients, medics and health facilities in war zones](#)
- Postimees - [Süüria keskosas hukkus maamiiniplahvatuses 18 inimest](#)
- Press TV: [UK keeps exporting tear gas to Mideast's authoritarian regimes](#)
- Presse Portal: [Russland und die USA: Hauptverursacher von Leid und Tod von Zivilisten durch Luftangriffe](#)
- Russia Today - [Money tops human rights as the UK flogs £2.6bn of sniper rifles, riot shields, tear gas and guns to 'dodgy' regimes](#)
- Sky News: [Afghanistan: UK paid out for 289 civilian deaths, analysis shows – with one family getting just £104](#)
- The Boar: [What did the 20-year war cost the people of Afghanistan?](#)
- The Daily Telegraph: [MoD pays compensation for 300 Afghan civilian deaths, including children as young as three](#)
- The Independent: [Black Londoners three times more likely to be murdered than other ethnic groups, figures show](#)
- The Leadership - [Revisiting The Case For State Police](#)
- UPI: [Explosive weapons in conflict mostly harm civilians, study shows](#)
- Washington Post: ['Everyone here hated the Americans': Rural Afghans live with the Taliban and a painful U.S. legacy](#)
- Worcester News: ['Sabina Nessa killing: safety of everyone has equal importance'](#)
- Zazoom - [Siria | L'infanzia perduta Gli effetti di 10 anni di guerra su una generazione](#)

Academic citations for the period 2021 of AOAV's work included:

- [Defining blast loading 'zones of relevance' for primary blast injury research: A consensus of injury criteria for idealised explosive scenarios](#)
- [Perchlorate detection via an invertebrate biosensor](#)
- [ARMS TRADE BETWEEN UNITED KINGDOM WITH SAUDI ARABIA IN YEMEN CONFLICT ASSOCIATED WITH ARMS TRADE TREATY 2014 AND INTERNATIONAL LAW](#)
- [Landmines in America's Backyard](#)
- [Perspectivas de retorno e identidad de exilio: el caso de los refugiados sirios en Líbano](#)
- [Australia: Expanding and Applying the Field of Civil-Military Relations](#)
- [Military Spending and Global Security](#)

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2021: continued**

**OVERVIEW OF FUTURE PLANS FOR 2022**

AOAV seeks to continue its crucial research and advocacy work that focuses on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas worldwide, as well as looking more into UK issues of armed violence, militarism and counter-terrorism.

As a consequence of the pandemic, 2022 looks set to be a crucial year in the development of a political commitment to cease/avoid the use of explosive weapons in populated areas. We hope that State parties, guided by members of the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW), sign to this much needed declaration.

The competition for funding is, as ever, tight.

AOAV will safeguard its future by ensuring that it responds quickly and flexibly to opportunities as they arise, with hard-hitting, compelling bids.

**STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

Action on Armed Violence was established as a charitable trust in 2007, originally called the Landmine Action Charitable Trust. The Trust's name was changed to Action on Armed Violence in 2010. It is also a charitable company. The charity is governed under a Memorandum and Articles of Association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company.

**Operational Decision-Making**

The Board of Trustees, who are also Directors of the charitable company, is responsible for the governance of Action on Armed Violence (AOAV), especially with respect to representation and accountability. These responsibilities include: determining policy and strategy, appointing and overseeing the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), monitoring performance, managing the governance process, and providing insight, guidance and wisdom. Management is provided by the CEO working with the staff of the organisation.

**Recruitment & Appointment of Board Members**

AOAV aims to select Board members in a manner consistent with the organisation's equal opportunities policy. The procedure for recruiting and inducting board members is as follows:

- Skills required by new Board members are assessed on the basis of gaps within the existing board.
- Invitations are issued through the national press, existing networks and/or the website, as appropriate.
- Candidates are short-listed, contacted and interviewed by the Board Chair and CEO.

Procedures for Board member recruitment, election, rotation/re-election and retirement continue to be developed.

Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2021: continued**

**Induction & Training of Board Members**

New Board members are issued with an induction pack covering AOA's work and key policies. They meet the CEO and staff to discuss strategy, policy, current and planned activities. All Trustees are invited to attend network and parliamentary meetings and relevant conferences (when time and funding permit).

The directors who served in the year are:

Professor Michael Spagat

Dr Marina Brilman

Colonel Steve Smith

Dr Saleyha Ahsan (appointed 18 March 2021)

Professor Ismene-Theodora Gizelis (appointed 15 December 2021)

Rocco Faustus Blume (appointed 20 May 2022)

Olivia Dix (resigned 18 March 2021)

Malcolm Rodgers (resigned 18 March 2021)

**Risk Management Statement**

All procurement and administrative procedures are in place to ensure that authorisation and accountability lines are respected. AOA's Trustees recognise their collective and individual responsibilities to assess and manage risks which may affect the company in the achievement of its objectives. Internal risks are reduced by the application of appropriate controls to ensure that financial, administrative and operational procedures are effective, thus minimising the risk of financial loss and litigation against the company. All risks are assessed according to their likelihood and potential impact on organisation, and managed accordingly

**Public Benefit**

The Board of Trustees has complied with the requirements of Section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 and has referred to the Charity Commission's general guidance on Public Benefit when reviewing its aims and objectives and in planning future activities. In particular, the trustees consider how the planned activities of the company will contribute to achieving the aims and objectives they have set.

**Principal Financial Management Policies**

Funds received from institutional donors are managed in line with agreed contractual arrangements. The allocation of donations from unrestricted income is decided on the basis of needs identified by AOA Board of Trustees. Donations derived from non-institutional restricted income are allocated according to the requests of the donors.

**Reserves Policy**

The majority of AOA work is funded from restricted funds. The contractual arrangements with donors cover the completion of such tasks and related financial commitments. AOA retains unrestricted reserves to ensure the longer-term viability of the organisation and the sustainability of its programmes against short-term funding shortfalls or emergency funding requirements. The reserves balance is reviewed regularly along with the level of the organisation's total incoming and outgoing funds. The Board considers current level of reserves to be adequate.

The minimum reserve amount is the cost of running the charity for three months salaries and other running expenses, £45,000. This is kept in reserve. At 31 December 2021 AOA had £69,341 in unrestricted funds (this includes the reserve), a further £40,811 was carried over for restricted funds.

Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2021: continued**

**Financial Position**

During 2021 Action on Armed Violence received income of £201,815 vs £176,669 in the previous year. Our expenditure was £196,150 vs £170,298 previous year.

Our major funding source for our research work was the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (via Article 36), UNMAS (as part of a French Government Fund received in 2020) Justice for Journalists, The Sir Bobby Charlton Foundation and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust.

AOAV renewed its efforts to ensure that funds for its research activities are available on a consistent basis. AOA V will continue to work closely with current and new donors to secure continuing financial support for its work.

**Small Company Rules**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.



**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2021: continued**

**STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES**

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

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

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

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions

In so far as the Trustees are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware.
- That each trustee has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Trustee in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Members of the charity guarantee to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 to the assets of the charity in the event of winding up. The total number of such guarantees at 31 December 2021 was 5. The Trustees are members of the charity. The Trustees have no beneficial interest in the charity and are not remunerated.

Signed, on behalf of the Board of Trustees,



Professor Mike Spagat

19 July 2022

## **Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)**

### **Independent Examiner's Report**

#### **To the Trustees of Action on Armed Violence**

I report on the accounts of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2021, which are set out on pages 17-28.

#### **Respective responsibilities of Trustees and examiner**

As the charity trustees of the company (and also its directors for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ('the 2006 Act').

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the company are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of your company's accounts as carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ('the 2011 Act'). In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

#### **Independent examiner's statement**

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- 1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or
- 2 the accounts do not accord with those records; or
- 3 the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair view' which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
- 4 the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

*Shruti Soni*

Shruti Soni FCCA  
Shruti Soni Ltd  
117A St Johns Hill  
Sevenoaks TN13 3PL  
Date 20 July 2022

**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

**Statement of Financial Activities  
(including Income and Expenditure Account)  
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

		Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2021 £	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
<b>Income</b>	<b>Note</b>						
Donations and legacies	3	3,904	-	3,904	5,999	-	5,999
Charitable activities	4	95,678	102,233	197,911	49,815	120,855	170,670
<b>Total income</b>		<b>99,582</b>	<b>102,233</b>	<b>201,815</b>	<b>55,814</b>	<b>120,855</b>	<b>176,669</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>	5						
Raising funds		4,183	-	4,183	4,056	-	4,056
Charitable activities		94,110	97,857	191,967	30,132	136,110	166,242
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>98,293</b>	<b>97,857</b>	<b>196,150</b>	<b>34,188</b>	<b>136,110</b>	<b>170,298</b>
<b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>		1,289	4,376	<b>5,665</b>	21,626	( 15,255)	<b>6,371</b>
<b>Transfer between funds</b>		( 730)	730	-	-	-	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		559	5,106	<b>5,665</b>	21,626	( 15,255)	<b>6,371</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>							
Total funds brought forward		68,782	35,705	104,487	47,156	50,960	98,116
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>£ 69,341</b>	<b>£ 40,811</b>	<b>£ 110,152</b>	<b>£ 68,782</b>	<b>£ 35,705</b>	<b>£ 104,487</b>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derives from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

## Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible Assets	8		-		-
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	9	2,305		600	
Cash at bank and in hand		121,147		112,325	
		123,452		112,925	
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	10	( 13,300)		( 8,438)	
<b>Net current assets / (liabilities)</b>			110,152		104,487
<b>Net assets</b>			<b>£ 110,152</b>		<b>£ 104,487</b>
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>	13				
Restricted income funds			40,811		35,705
Unrestricted income funds					
General reserve			69,341		68,782
<b>Total charity funds</b>			<b>£ 110,152</b>		<b>£ 104,487</b>

The charity is entitled to the exemption from the audit requirement contained in section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, for the year ended 31 December 2021. No member of the charity has deposited a notice, pursuant to section 476, requiring an audit of these accounts.

The trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for ensuring that the charity keeps accounting records which comply with sections 386 and 387 of the Act and for preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity as at the end of the financial year and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to accounts so far as applicable to the charitable company.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The notes on pages 17 to 28 form part of these accounts.

The accounts were approved by the Board of Trustees on July 18, 2022

*Michael Spagat*

Name: Professor Mike Spagat

Trustee

Company Registration No. 06381573

Charity Registration No. 1122057

# **Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

### **1 Statutory information**

Action on Armed Violence is a charitable company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales number 06381573 and is registered with the Charity Commission number 1122057. In the event of the charitable company being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity. The nature of the charitable company's operations and principle activities are to carry out research, advocacy and fieldwork in order to reduce the incidence and impact of global armed violence.

Action on Armed Violence meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s). There are no material uncertainties about Action on Armed Violence's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements are presented, to the nearest pound, in sterling which is the functional currency of the charitable company.

### **2 Accounting policies**

#### **2.1 Basis of preparation**

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

The financial statements have been prepared to give a 'true and fair' view and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a 'true and fair view'.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

#### **2.2 Income**

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charitable company is legally entitled to the income, it is probable the income will be received and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. The following specific policies apply to particular categories of income:

Where donations and grants are restricted to future accounting periods, they are deferred and recognised in those future accounting periods. Grants for immediate financial support and assistance, or to reimburse costs previously incurred, are recognised immediately.

The charitable company receives government grants in respect of furthering its charitable objectives. Income from government and other grants are recognised at fair value.

Charitable activities includes commissioned work carried out by Action on Armed Violence staff and is recognised in the period along with other income.

#### **Fund accounting**

Unrestricted funds are to be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the Trustees.

Restricted funds are to be used for particular restricted purposes within the objectives of the charitable company. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

## **Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021: continued**

#### **2.3 Expenditure recognition**

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis with the irrecoverable element of VAT included with the item to which it relates and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Expenditure is recognised when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payment to third parties, it is probable and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Support costs are those that assist the work of the charitable company but do not directly represent charitable activities and include office costs, governance costs, administrative and payroll costs. They are incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charitable company. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to expenditure on charitable activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Governance costs are those incurred in connection with the running of the charitable company and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

Analysis of these costs is included in note 5.

#### **2.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation**

The charitable company operates a policy of capitalising fixed asset items over £1,000. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

Furniture and equipment	4 years, on a straight line basis
-------------------------	-----------------------------------

#### **2.5 Leasing commitments**

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

#### **2.6 Debtors and Creditors**

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

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

#### **2.7 Foreign currency**

The charitable company no longer operates foreign currency bank accounts.

#### **2.8 Pensions**

The charitable company now operates an Auto Enrolment defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as they are incurred.

#### **2.9 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments. The trustees seek to use short term deposits to maximise the return on monies held at the bank and to manage cash flow.

The charitable company does not have a material holding in complex financial instruments.

#### **2.10 Impact of Covid-19**

Covid-19 had a notable impact on AOAV, not least restricting the charity's capacity to travel to conflict zones in many instances. We were also, for a few months, part of the UK government's furlough scheme until we managed to find equilibrium and begin working from home and, over time, the office again. At all times we followed the UK government's guidelines and did not work from the office without cause or host any social gatherings.

**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021: continued**

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total 2021 £
<b>3 Donations and legacies</b>			
Donations	3,904	-	3,904
	<b>3,904</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,904</b>
<i>Prior year comparatives: 2020</i>			<i>2020 £</i>
Donations	5,999	-	5,999
	<b>5,999</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,999</b>
<b>4 Income from charitable activities</b>			<b>£</b>
Article 36	-	54,096	54,096
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	73,668	-	73,668
The Sir Bobby Charlton Foundation	20,396	-	20,396
United Nations Mine Action Service	-	37,534	37,534
Justice for Journalists (see Note 16)	-	10,603	10,603
University of Birmingham	1,614	-	1,614
	<b>95,678</b>	<b>102,233</b>	<b>197,911</b>
<i>Prior year comparatives: 2020</i>			<i>2020 £</i>
Norwegian Funding Article 36	-	90,998	90,998
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	24,607	29,857	54,464
EU Funds (Lot12)	3,357	-	3,357
Australian High Commission	-	-	-
CJRS Grant	18,626	-	18,626
Other	3,225	-	3,225
	<b>49,815</b>	<b>120,855</b>	<b>170,670</b>

# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021: continued

## 5 Analysis of expenditure

	Cost of raising funds	Research	Governance costs	Support costs	2021 Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	4,118	118,978	3,432	-	126,528
Staff training		-			-
Research and reports	-	30,578	-	-	30,578
Travel	-	18,383	-	-	18,383
Office costs	65	10,259	543	-	10,868
Communications	-	3,924	207	-	4,130
Legal and professional fees	-	-	13	3,460	3,473
Grant audit and independent examination	-	-	2,190	-	2,190
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
	4,183	182,122	6,385	3,460	196,150
Support costs		3,460		(3,460)	-
Governance costs		6,385	(6,385)		-
<b>Total expenditure 2021</b>	<b>4,183</b>	<b>191,967</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>196,150</b>

<i>Total expenditure 2020</i>	<i>4,056</i>	<i>166,242</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>170,298</i>
-------------------------------	--------------	----------------	----------	----------	----------------

Of the total expenditure:	<b>Unrestricted</b>	<b>Restricted</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	£ 98,293	£ 97,857	£ 196,150
2020	£ 34,188	£ 136,110	£ 170,298

<b>Prior year comparatives: 2020</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	4,011	107,737	3,364	-	115,112
Staff training		1,618			1,618
Research and reports	-	23,738	-	-	23,738
Travel	-	5,945	-	-	5,945
Office costs	45	7,374	375	-	7,794
Communications	-	3,135	122	-	3,257
Legal and professional fees	-	-	-	3,849	3,849
Grant audit and independent examination	-	-	2,130	-	2,130
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	6,855	-	-	6,855
	4,056	156,402	5,991	3,849	170,298
Support costs		3,849		(3,849)	-
Governance costs		5,991	(5,991)		-
<b>Total expenditure 2020</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>166,242</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>170,298</b>



# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021: continued

## 6 Net income for the year

The net income for the year is stated after charging:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by the Charity	-	-
Independent Examination	1,300	1,200

## 7 Staff costs

Staff costs during the year were:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Salaries and wages	115,868	92,542
Social Security costs	7,724	5,686
Employer's contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	2,936	3,141
Underpayment to HMRC relating to 2014/15	-	13,743
	<b>126,528</b>	<b>115,112</b>

## Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2021	2020
Charitable activities	3.5	2.5

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

The key management personnel of the charitable company included the Trustees and Chief Executive Officer. Total employee benefits paid to key management personnel including NIC and pension were £68,634 in 2021 (2020:£66,850).

# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021: continued

## 8 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost:</b>		
At 1 January 2021	825	825
Disposals		-
Additions at cost	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>
<b>Depreciation:</b>		
At 1 January 2021	825	825
Charge for year	-	-
On disposals		-
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	-	-
<i>At 31 December 2020</i>	-	-

# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021: continued

<b>9 Debtors</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other debtors	600	<b>600</b>
Prepayments and accrued income	1,705	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>2,305</b>	<b>600</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

<b>10 Creditors</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	1,015	2,072
Social Security and other taxes	2,839	-
Pension	775	-
Other creditors	5,811	1,812
Accruals and deferred income	2,860	4,554
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>13,300</b>	<b>8,438</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## 11 Analysis of net assets between funds

	<b>Unrestricted Funds £</b>	<b>Restricted Funds £</b>	<b>Total Funds £</b>
Fund Balances at 31 December 2021 are represented by:			
Current Assets	82,641	40,811	123,452
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	(13,300)	-	(13,300)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>69,341</b>	<b>40,811</b>	<b>110,152</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## 12 Analysis of net assets between funds - comparative 2020

	<b>Unrestricted Funds £</b>	<b>Restricted Funds £</b>	<b>Total Funds £</b>
Fund Balances at 31 December 2020 are represented by:			
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	-	-
Current Assets	75,148	37,777	112,925
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	(6,366)	(2,072)	(8,438)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>68,782</b>	<b>35,705</b>	<b>104,487</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021: continued

#### 13 Funds - current year

The income funds of the charity include restricted and unrestricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust:

	At 01 Jan 2021 £	Incoming £	Outgoing £	Transfer between funds £	At 31 Dec 2021 £
<b>Restricted Funds</b>					
Norwegian Funding 2020/21	37,595	-	(37,595)	-	-
Norwegian Funding 2021/22: Article 36	-	54,096	(36,495)	-	17,601
UNMAS	( 1,890)	37,534 (	12,434)	-	23,210
Justice for Journalists	-	10,603 (	11,333)	730	-
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>	<b>35,705</b>	<b>102,233 (</b>	<b>97,857)</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>40,811</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds: General funds</b>	<b>68,782</b>	<b>99,582</b>	<b>(98,293)</b>	<b>(730)</b>	<b>69,341</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>104,487</b>	<b>201,815</b>	<b>(196,150)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>110,152</b>

#### Restricted Funds - description

**Norwegian Funding;** funding as part of a consortium bid to Norwegian People's Aid.

For AOAV this funding comes via an agreement with Article 36 and it includes monitoring and data collection for the Global Explosive Weapons Monitor.

#### Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust

Funding over a one year period to undertake an impartial, wide-ranging, thorough and in-depth investigation in order to uncover the hidden networks and relationships which have facilitated and sustained the trade in arms between the UK and multiple repressive regimes since 2010. In 2021 the funding was given to further the work of AOAV, with no specific restrictions. We also received extra funds for research travel, again unrestricted.

#### UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Funding received via UNMAS and funded by the French Government to highlight the figures of IED victims. The project runs from November 20 until 2022, with the first tranche of funding received in January 21. Covid 19 slightly delayed the delivery of this project, and an extension of 12 months was requested by UNMAS and agreed upon.

## Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021: continued

#### 13 Justice for Journalists

Funding received to investigate the impact of the war in Eastern Ukraine in 2014 and onwards on Ukrainian journalists, bloggers and social media users. Specifically to look at look at key cases of violent crimes against journalists and bloggers in the so-called Luhansk Peoples Republic (LPR) and Donetsk Peoples Republic (DPR) between 2015-2020. Using extensive contacts in both the DPR and LPR and years of investigative experience, this project examines the treatment of journalists who are detained in the DPR and LPR and their access to legal representation. The agreement was detailed as being between Justice for Journalists and Iain Overton but paid directly to AOA.V.

#### 14 Funds - prior year comparative

The income funds of the charity include restricted and unrestricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust:

	<i>At 01 Jan 2020 £</i>	<i>Incoming £</i>	<i>Outgoing £</i>	<i>At 31 Dec 2020 £</i>
<b>Restricted Funds</b>				
Norwegian Funding 2019/20	36,656	-	(36,656)	-
Norwegian Funding 2020/21	-	90,998	(53,403)	<b>37,595</b>
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Air Strikes	6,185	-	(6,185)	-
Rowntree 19/20	8,119	29,857	(37,976)	-
UNMAS	-	-	(1,890)	<b>( 1,890)</b>
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>	<b>50,960</b>	<b>120,855</b>	<b>(136,110)</b>	<b>35,705</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>				
<b>General funds</b>	<b>47,156</b>	<b>55,814</b>	<b>(34,188)</b>	<b>68,782</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>98,116</b>	<b>176,669</b>	<b>(170,298)</b>	<b>104,487</b>

#### 15 Operating lease commitments

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

Property	2021 £	2020 £
Less than one year	1,620	2,400
One to five years	-	-
	<hr/> 1,620 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,400 <hr/>

# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021: continued

### 16 Related parties

There are two related party transactions to disclose for 2021 (2020: none). Trustee Mr S Smith received the fee of £1,500 for work funded by the United Nations Mine Action Service.

Chief Executive - Iain Overton was granted £10,603 by Justice for Journalists as a restricted grant which was paid directly to AOAV and is treated as being received directly by AOAV.

There are no donations from related parties which are outside the normal course of business.

### 17 Trustees

1 trustee, Mr S Smith, received the fee of £1,500 for work funded by the UN Mine Action Service as permitted in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, no other trustee (or any person connected with them) received any remunerations from the charity during the year (2020: nil). No reimbursements were made to trustees in 2021 (2020: nil) for travelling and other expenses and no payments were made direct to third parties.

### 18 Pension and other post-retirement benefit commitments

Defined contribution

	2021 £	2020 £
Contributions payable by the company for the year	2,936	3,141

At 31 December 2021 £775 was outstanding (2020: £626)

### 19 Contingent assets or liabilities

There are no contingent assets or liabilities at December 2021 (2020: Nil).

### 20 Ultimate controlling party

The charitable company was under the control of the Trustees during the period under review. There is no single ultimate controlling party.