



**ACTION ON ARMED VIOLENCE**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2022**

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

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**Action on Armed Violence  
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**Legal and Administrative Information**

**Board**

Professor Michael Spagat	(Chair)
Dr Marina Brilman	(resigned Dec 2022)
Colonel Steve Smith	(resigned Dec 2022)
Dr Saleyha Ahsan	
Professor Ismene-Theodora Gizelis	
Rocco Faustus Blume	
Leanna Burnard	(appointed Dec 2022)
Andrew Maber-Jones	(appointed Dec 2022)
Dr Jack Denny	(appointed May 2023)

**Chief Executive**

Dr Iain Overton

**Principal Office**

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London  
E3 4PB

**Company Number**

06381573

**Charity Number**

1122057

**Independent Examiners**

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Shruti Soni Limited  
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**Bankers**

Co-operative Bank  
City Offices  
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London  
EC3V 3NJ

**Action on Armed Violence**  
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**INTRODUCTION BY THE CHAIR**

We are delighted to introduce the Action on Armed Violence (AOAV) Annual Report for 2022. This report emphasizes AOA's persistent efforts to address abuses and safeguard civilians from armed violence. AOA remains devoted to monitoring and reporting on armed violence, specifically focusing on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas.

In 2021, AOA's vigilant monitoring resulted in the documentation of 19,473 deaths and injuries from explosive weapons in 2,489 incidents, which included 11,102 civilian fatalities and 10,326 injuries. These alarming figures spurred action and advocacy from AOA and other organizations, urging them to address the deployment of explosive weapons in populated regions.

AOA played a crucial role in the establishment of the Dublin Political Commitment on Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA) in Autumn 2021. With over 85 countries as signatories, this commitment seeks to mitigate the harm inflicted by the use of explosive weapons in populated areas. It promotes the prevention of civilian harm, provision of assistance to victims, and adherence to international law in this domain.

AOA's monitoring initiatives have expanded to conflict-ridden areas such as Afghanistan, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Ukraine. They have documented the employment of IEDs by extremist groups and the consequences of manufactured bombs on civilians. AOA's work showcases the severe impact of armed violence on civilians and the pressing need for enhanced accountability, transparency, and civilian protection in conflict zones.

The Dublin Political Commitment on EWIPA represents a substantial stride toward achieving these objectives and diminishing civilian harm from explosive weapons in populated regions. AOA will continue to advocate for the protection and rights of civilians in conflict areas and beyond, pushing for increased accountability and transparency in military operations.

AOA's efforts have been vital in uncovering abuses, holding governments responsible, and advocating for increased transparency in military operations. They have scrutinized various aspects of British militarism, such as the deaths of an estimated 64 to 135 children during British military action in Afghanistan, the fact that the UK military did not prosecute 94% of complaints it received regarding civilian mistreatment during the peak of fighting in Afghanistan, and the ongoing campaign addressing allegations of civilian fatalities from RAF airstrikes.

AOA's reports have also raised questions about the accountability of UK Special Forces. The organization has examined allegations of numerous SAS killings of detainees and unarmed men under suspicious circumstances in Afghanistan. This research, based on recently acquired military reports, revealed concerns that a single unit may have been responsible for the unlawful killing of 54 people during a six-month tour.

In conclusion, AOA's unwavering commitment to monitoring and reporting on armed violence and advocating for the protection and rights of civilians in conflict zones and beyond is vital. We commend AOA for their dedication to this significant cause.

Sincerely,

Mike Spagat and Rocco Blume

## **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

Action on Armed Violence's (AOAV) Annual Report 2022 highlights the organization's ongoing efforts to confront abuses and protect civilians from armed violence. In 2022, AOA V continued its crucial work in monitoring and reporting on armed violence, with a particular focus on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas.

Throughout 2021, AOA V recorded 19,473 deaths and injuries from explosive weapons in 2,489 incidents, with 11,102 civilians killed and 10,326 injured. When explosive weapons were used in populated areas, 89% of those killed and injured were civilians, with child casualties rising by 11%. AOA V's efforts have led to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) citing their data multiple times in its report, "Explosive Weapons with Wide Area Effects: A Deadly Choice in Populated Areas."

AOA V has also been investigating alleged abuses in military operations, such as UK Special Forces (UKSF) in Afghanistan, scrutinizing the Royal Military Police's limited role in investigating misconduct. AOA V has been working to disprove the RAF's claim of responsibility for only one civilian death during their bombing of Iraq and Syria from 2014 to 2021. Through cross-referencing RAF and coalition CIVCAS reports, AOA V found several civilian casualty reports likely caused by RAF strikes.

AOA V's monitoring efforts have extended to conflict zones such as Afghanistan, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Ukraine, where they documented the birth of terror, the use of IEDs by extremist groups, and the impact of bombs on the human body. Additionally, AOA V has been addressing issues related to armed violence and the protection of civilians through their work on veteran suicides in the UK, tracking the deaths of 162 children in Afghanistan where the UK military paid out compensation, and analyzing the diversity deficit in the upper ranks of the British Army.

In the United Kingdom, AOA V's report on London deaths in 2020 showed an 11% decrease in killings compared to the previous year. However, there was a 15% increase in the killing of women, with domestic violence disproportionately affecting Asian and Black communities. Mental health was identified as a significant factor in domestic killings.

AOA V's work has been instrumental in exposing abuses, holding governments accountable, and pushing for greater transparency in military operations. They have examined different aspects of British militarism, including the deaths of between 64 and 135 children in British military action in Afghanistan, the fact that the UK military did not prosecute 94% of complaints it received in relation to mistreatment of civilians during the height of fighting in Afghanistan, and the ongoing concerns of sexual violence in the British military. They have highlighted the reality of armed policing in modern Britain, the impact of the Arms Trade Treaty on civilian harm from the use of explosive weapons, and the need for accountability and transparency in military operations.

AOA V's reports have raised concerns about the accountability of UK Special Forces. The organization has investigated allegations of multiple SAS killings of detainees and unarmed men in suspicious circumstances in Afghanistan. The research was based on newly-obtained military reports and revealed concerns that one unit may have been behind the unlawful killing of 54 people in one six-month tour. AOA V has also charted how UK Special Forces have been deployed operationally in at least 19 countries over the past decade, with the units involved in missions including potential assassinations, the alleged cover-up of killings of Afghan civilians, and fighting alongside child soldiers in Yemen.

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AOAV has also examined different aspects of British militarism, including the deaths of between 64 and 135 children in British military action in Afghanistan. The UK military did not prosecute 94% of complaints it received in relation to mistreatment of civilians during the height of fighting in Afghanistan, and there are ongoing concerns of sexual violence in the British military.

The organization has highlighted the reality of armed policing in modern Britain, the impact of the Arms Trade Treaty on civilian harm from the use of explosive weapons, and the need for accountability and transparency in military operations. Its efforts have been instrumental in exposing abuses, holding governments accountable, and pushing for greater transparency in military operations.

In the United Kingdom, AOA's report on London deaths in 2020 showed an 11% decrease in killings compared to the previous year. However, there was a 15% increase in the killing of women, with domestic violence disproportionately affecting Asian and Black communities. Mental health was identified as a significant factor in domestic killings.

Overall, AOA's ongoing efforts to monitor and report on armed violence and advocate for the protection and rights of civilians in conflict zones and beyond are crucial, and the organization remains committed to this work in the future. Through its investigations and advocacy, AOA has demonstrated the devastating impact of armed violence on civilians and the urgent need for greater accountability, transparency, and protection of civilians in conflict zones.

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 2022. 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, AOAV 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, AOAV 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.*

AOAV'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 2022: continued**

In 2022, we undertook a series of major research projects that examined, in turn:

1. The Global Explosive Weapons Monitor
2. Explosive Violence Research
3. 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**

Monitoring and data collection for the Global Explosive Weapons Monitor

In 2022, we continued to monitor explosive violence harm on a daily basis and published the 2021 Annual Report. In that year, in total, AOA recorded 19,473 deaths and injuries by explosive weapons in 2,489 incidents in 2021, as reported by English language media. Of these, 11,102 were civilians – 57%. In total, 9,147 people were killed (of which 3,376 were civilians), and 10,326 were injured (of which 7,726 were civilians). When explosive weapons were used in populated areas, 89% of those killed and injured were civilians. This compares to 10% in other areas. AOA recorded 10,295 civilians killed and injured in populated areas. This represented 93% of globally reported civilian deaths and injuries.

Explosive Violence Monitor monthly updates:

Explosive Violence in November 2021  
Explosive Violence in December 2021  
Explosive Violence in January 2022  
Explosive Violence in February 2022  
Explosive Violence in March 2022  
Explosive Violence in April 2022  
Explosive Violence in May 2022  
Explosive Violence in June 2022  
Explosive Violence in July 2022  
Explosive Violence in August 2022  
Explosive Violence in September 2022  
Explosive Violence in October 2022



**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2022: continued**

**2. Explosive Violence Research**

**IED report (French government)**

We published and presented our report on 'The Propaganda of the Deed' late December 2021 at a side event of the CCW UN conference. Over 80 people attended the meeting. We then published and presented our report 'How to address the harm from IEDs' at the UN's General Assembly in October 2022 in collaboration with the French Ambassador to the United Nations.

**MK84**

We published a piece on the manufacturers and producers of component parts behind the US-made MK84 bomb. This bomb was widely used by the Israeli Defence Force in Gaza in 2020.

**Beirut explosion**

We published a detail account of the Beirut explosion: An Anatomy of the Beirut Port Blast.

**EWIPA**

We published a number of reports looking at issues through the prism of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA):

A step forward: 10 countries that signed Ireland's Political Declaration have been responsible for civilian harm from explosive weapons in populated areas within last decade

**Other Explosive Violence incidence reports**

10 killed and 20 injured in IED explosion near a football stadium, Baghdad 29 Oct

10 people killed and 77 injured in rocket attack on IDP settlements in Idlib, 6 Nov

11 agricultural labourers killed, 34 injured in landmine explosion, Daraa Governorate, Syria

13 killed and 58 injured in Iranian air strikes on Iraq's Kurdish region, 28 Sept

17 killed and 32 injured in Russian missile strikes on Kharkiv, 17-18 Aug

17 killed and 35 injured in alleged Syrian shelling of Al-Bab, 19 Aug.

18 killed and 28 injured in Russian missile strike on shopping centre in central Ukraine, Monday 27 June.

19 killed and 27 injured in suicide attack on Kabul school, 30 Sept

2 killed and 28 injured in car explosion in busy Nangarhar market – latest in series of explosive attacks

20 killed and 36 injured in Al Shabaab car bomb attack on government offices in Beledweyne, 3 Oct.

21 killed and 33 injured in suicide bombing at Kabul mosque, 17 Aug.

25 killed and 31 injured in Russian rocket strike on Chaplyne railway station, 24 Aug

30 killed in Al Shabaab attacks over past week, Somalia

300 Sheltering Civilians Killed in Russian Airstrike on Theatre in Mariupol

34 killed and at least 9 injured in Russian Uragan MLRS strike on Chasiv Yar, Saturday 9 July

35 killed and 37 injured in IED ambush on a supply convoy in Burkina Faso, 5 Sept.

45 Killed and 120 Injured in Helicopter-Supported Attack on Kaduna Villages, Nigeria

600 Killed in Russian Strike on Mariupol Theatre

7 killed and 19 injured in Russian cluster bomb strike on a bus stop in Mykolaiv's Korabelnyi district, 29 July

7 killed and 41 injured in car bomb explosion outside crowded mosque in Kabul, 23 Sept

9 children among 11 civilians killed in Myanmar military attacks in Shan State and Sagaing, 16 Sept.

At least 16 people killed and 40 injured in two explosions in Kabul, 5 and 6 Aug

At least 30 Burundian Soldiers Killed in Al-Shabaab Attack on Peacekeeping Base, Somalia

At least 30 killed in Burkina Faso air raid targeting armed groups, 01 Aug.

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2022: continued**

At least 300 killed in OLA firearm and artillery attack on villages in Wollega, Ethiopia, Saturday 18 June

At least 50 Killed in Attack on Catholic Church, Ondo, Nigeria

At least 60 people killed and over 100 wounded in Saudi coalition airstrike on a detention centre in Saada, Yemen

At least 62 Killed in Russian Strike on School

At least Four Killed and Seven Injured in Al-Shabaab Suicide Attack At Site of Upcoming Somali Presidential Election

At least Three Killed and 19 Injured in 9th Recorded Russian Air Strike on a School in Ukraine

Nine Killed and 27 Injured in Confirmed Explosion, Kano, Nigeria

Nine People Killed and 13 Injured in Sixth ISIS Attack in Afghanistan in April

One Killed and 13 Injured in IED Explosion in Karachi, Pakistan

Over 15 killed and 20 injured in explosion at a religious school in Aybak, 30 Nov

Over 200 People Killed and Injured in Suicide Bombing at Shia Mosque, Pakistan

Over 80 killed in airstrike on a concert in Hpakant, Myanmar, 24 Oct

Six killed and 81 injured in IED explosion near Istanbul's Taksim Square, 13 Nov.

Up to 50 Killed in Bombing of Khalifa Sahib Mosque, Kabul

### **3. Militarism Examined**

#### **Special Forces**

We completed a deep review of UK SF activity in Afghanistan – Killing in the Shadows - and worked with the BBC to publish the report in mid-July. To accompany it, we compiled a major register of UK SF contacts and set up a website called [www.specialforceswatch.com](http://www.specialforceswatch.com). We revealed new evidence of multiple SAS killings of detainees and unarmed men in suspicious circumstances in Afghanistan, with the subsequent investigation into extrajudicial killings characterised by basic failures. The research, in part based on newly-obtained military reports, detailed concerns that one unit may have been behind the unlawful killing of 54 people in one six-month tour. The BBC also found evidence suggesting that a former head of special forces had failed to pass on evidence to a murder inquiry. As well as listing the shocking details of the killings themselves, AOAV's report sets out in detail how official accounts from troopers justifying lethal violence were not deemed credible. The report had huge impact in terms of global news coverage.

#### **UK service and veteran suicides**

The UK government has no centralised database on UK veteran suicides. AOAV volunteers have charted 100 instances of UK veterans who have killed themselves since 2001, as reported in UK media. We also found that approx. 824 UK military personnel have died in combat since 1984. This is to be compared with 888 UK military personnel have taken their lives since then, leading to the report: More serving British service personnel have killed themselves since 1984 than have died in combat.

#### **UK arms exports**

We reported that UK arms export fines quadrupled in two years and worked to update our arms exports data so that it covers up to the end of 2021.

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2022: continued**

**UK airstrikes killing civilians in Iraq and Syria**

AOAV largely disproved the current RAF claim that, during the 2014-2021 bombing of Iraq and Syria, the RAF were only responsible for one civilian death. AOAV identified nine airstrike incidents which look very likely to have caused civilian deaths during Operation Shader - the RAF's name for counter-Daesh operations in Iraq and Syria. The strikes took place between March 2016 and March 2018 and appeared to have claimed the lives of between 26 to 32 civilians.

**British military Senior Leadership Programme**

AOAV exposed how Guinean Colonel Col. Mamady Doumbouya attended a British military Senior Strategic Leadership Programme just weeks [19th July] before leading a coup in Guinea last year [5th September]

**Tory MPs on Foreign Affairs Committee**

AOAV reported how three Tory MPs had trips to Saudi Arabia paid for by the Saudi Foreign Ministry in Sep 2019 – so far unreported, this constituted £7K each for a 3-day trip.

**Knife crime**

As part of research into London knife crime, AOAV examined London deaths in 2020 (London's 2021 murders examined: key figures in the UK capital's homicides), did an interview with Detective Superintendent John Massey and hosted an event in May at Royal Holloway. AOAV published a report from that: Knife Crime in London: a summary of an experts' round table discussion. This was followed by the report: The Chris Kaba shooting and the reality of armed policing in modern Britain

**UK Arms Exports**

We spent 2022 updating our current list of arms exports to the UK's 30 countries with human rights concerns. These can be seen in UK Arms Exports Examined.

**Civilians killed in British Military engagement since 1945**

We published a comprehensive review of the civilians and British troops killed in all British military engagements since 1945. In total, a team of researchers examined 28 different conflicts where the British military were involved in active fighting since the close of the Second World War. In those conflicts, the team found 1,620 civilians killed by British forces, as reported in historical documents, government reports and contemporary news reports. In that time some 8,517 British servicemen and women also lost their lives during combat operations. Though our combined figure of noncombatant fatalities uncovered is likely an underestimate, the research conducted offers pertinent insights into continuities and evolutions in patterns of civilian harm across four thematic periods of British military involvement in domestic and global conflicts.

**This review - Civilian deaths from British military action - covers:**

"Greek Civil War" = 3rd December, 1944 - 16th October, 1949

"Indonesian War of Independence" = 17th August, 1945 - November, 1946

"Palestine Emergency" = August, 1945 - 15th May, 1948

"Vietnam War" = 6th September, 1945 - 26th March, 1946

"Malayan Emergency" = 17th June, 1948 - 31st July, 1960

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2022: continued**

"Korean War" = 25th June, 1950 - 27th July, 1953  
"Anglo-Egyptian War" = 15th October, 1951 - 25th January, 1952  
"Mau Mau Insurgency" = 20th October, 1952 - January, 1960  
"Muscat and Oman Intervention" = 10th October, 1954 – 30th January, 1959  
"Suez Crisis" = 29th October, 1956 – 7th November, 1956  
"Jordan Intervention" = 17th July, 1958 – 29th October, 1958  
"Brunei Revolt" = 8th December, 1962 – 17th December, 1962  
"Aden Emergency" = 14th Oct 1963 – 30th Nov 1967  
"Malaysia-Indonesia Confrontation" = 12th April, 1963 - 11th August, 1966  
"Dhofar Rebellion" = 9 June, 1963 - January, 1976  
"East African Mutinies" = 20th January, 1964 -- 27th January, 1964  
"First Gulf War" = 2nd August, 1990 - 28th February, 1991  
"No-Fly Zone War" = June, 1991 - 20th March, 2003  
"Bosnia and Herzegovina Intervention" = 16th July, 1992 - Present  
"Cyprus Emergency" = 26th November, 1955 - 19th March, 1959  
"Kosovo Conflict" = 24th March, 1999 - 10th June, 1999  
"Sierra Leone Intervention" = 7th May, 2000 -- September, 2001  
"The Troubles" = 14th August, 1969 - 31st July, 2007  
"Falklands War" = 2nd April, 1981^ - 21st October, 1981  
The Troubles" = 14th August, 1969 - 31st July, 2007  
"Falklands War" = 2nd April, 1981^ - 21st October, 1981

**Child deaths in Afghanistan**

AOAV exposed that between 64 and 135 children were killed in British military action in Afghanistan, through an analysis of MOD compensation payments. The report, which was initially shared exclusive with the BBC, ran on their flagship the Today programme and was covered on their News Channel, showed how dozens of children in Afghanistan were killed following actions by British forces, with each child's death paying out – on average – just £1,656 in compensation. The report was then covered by The Times, ITV News, Sky News, The Independent, and the UK military's own Forces.net. Internationally, AOAV's work was highlighted by English-language media ABC News, Arab News, Al Jazeera, France News 24, Euronews, Yahoo News, and Afghanistan Times. Many other outlets in a wide range of languages also picked up the report. The report was also picked up by other UK charities, including Save the Children, who called it a tragedy, saying "we must do more to protect them, especially in war".

**UK military prosecutions**

AOAV revealed that the UK military did not prosecute 94% of complaints it received in relation to mistreatment of civilians during the height of fighting in Afghanistan.

**Arms Trade and Exports**

AOAV exposed that UK paid more than £300m by Saudi military for weapons systems training. We also examined if UK universities were being supported by the defence sector to evolve killer robots.

**Suicides**

AOAV published findings that more serving British service personnel have killed themselves since 1984 than have died in combat; we will follow up with an analysis of reported veteran suicides since 2001.

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2022: continued**

**Sexual violence**

AOAV published a report on the ongoing concerns of sexual violence in the British Military

**Police violence**

AOAV wrote a report about the Chris Kaba shooting and the reality of armed policing in modern Britain

**Rwanda**

Following the refusal of the Rwandan government to let us report there, AOA V published three reports: Rwanda government fails to give press accreditation to AOA V Executive Director to report on human rights abuses against refugees

The UK-Rwanda Partnership: a timeline

How Rwanda's stifling of the Press prevents proper accountability for asylum scheme

**ATT and EWIPA**

Since September 2022, Jenny has completed the write up of the report examining the ATT's impact on civilian harm from the use of explosive weapons, including six case studies (four focused on the worst impacted countries and two on key exporters of explosive weapons) and a thematic assessment of successes and challenges. The report utilised data collected by Jenny on 199 states and territories covering explosive weapon exports, import and export values, civilian harm from explosive weapons and ATT status, for example. Jenny also conducted ten interviews with experts related of ATT-related areas over September 2022 which informed the reports thematic.

**Other:**

**Other reports include:**

- "This should be seen as an atmosphere of violence" – AirPressure reveals the extent of Israeli incursions over Lebanon skies
- "Those who suffered the most were the people" – composer Him Sophy on the impact of explosive violence in Cambodia, and the power of music to heal
- 18 Images that Helped Define Modern Conflict
- 98% of casualties from Russian use of explosive weapons in towns and cities civilians
- A step forward: 10 countries that signed Ireland's Political Declaration have been responsible for civilian harm from explosive weapons in populated areas within last decade
- Almost two-thirds of UK's air threats deemed to come from Russian violations of airspace
- Average civilian casualties per suicide bombing globally rose 56% in 2021 compared to 2020, AOA V finds
- Beyond Ukraine: since 24 February 2022, non-state actors have caused 70% of civilian casualties of explosive violence in populated areas
- Bloody Sunday remembered
- Casualty recording and the importance of States to do so
- COVID 19 and Its Impact on Extremist Groups' Use of IEDs
- How can engineering-driven approaches complement ongoing advocacy efforts to reduce harm from EWIPA? Dr Jack Denny explains.
- ICRC Report – Explosive Weapons with Wide Area Effects: A Deadly Choice in Populated Areas
- In sending weapons to Ukraine, we must not forget the lessons of history

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**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2022: continued**

- IS and IS-Affiliated Explosive Violence in 2022
- IS and ISWAP Target Drinking Establishments in Taraba, Nigeria, for First Time in Over a Decade
- It's Actually Civilians that are Targeted: Dr Matthew Spreadbury on Delivering Emergency Trauma Response in Myanmar
- Maitland et al's analysis of 983 civilian casualties generates the first template of immediate surgical response for civilian blast injuries
- Many Students Killed and Wounded in Explosions Outside a Boy's School in Kabul
- Kramatorsk Railway Station Attack
- Myanmar Conflict Briefing
- Over 80 Countries Committed to Curb Use of Explosive Weapons, Now Comes the Hard Part
- Putin's War: the Atrocities Unfolding Out of Site
- Questions raised about the diversity deficit in the upper ranks of the British Army
- Russia's Arsenal of Explosive Weapons in Ukraine
- Russian Bombings of Hospitals and Healthcare
- Saudi Arabia Outranks Russia in Leading Perpetrators of Civilian Casualties from Explosive Violence
- The Birth of Terror: How the First-Ever Suicide Bomber Emerged in Russia and Changed the World Forever
- The Impact of Bombs on the Human Body 1
- The Impact of Bombs on the Human Body 2
- The Spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General Speaks on the Informal Consultations Towards a Political Declaration to Address the Humanitarian Impact of the Use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas
- Ukraine Sees 90% Increase in Ground Launched Explosive Weapons in Towns and Cities
- UNGA adopts draft resolution 'Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices'
- UNMAS Event: Improvised Explosive Devices
- What is a Thermobaric or Vacuum Bomb?

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2022: continued**

**Media Coverage**

Of note, Murray Jones was shortlisted for an Amnesty Award for his work on Special Forces: Amnesty announces Media Awards finalists

Other media coverage included:

'I want to leave more than ever': A year after U.S. pullout, Kabul is a city in despair

دهنديم ريښه څه ځانگړې ته راځي؟

57% of asylum seekers due to be deported to Rwanda are Kurdish

À Gaza, Israël utilise des bombes de l'époque de la guerre du Vietnam

Are UK weapons being used against protestors in Iran?

Armies are re-learning how to fight in cities

Assassination of former leader Shinzo Abe stuns mostly gun-free Japan

At least 64 children killed in UK military Afghan operations

Aus sicherer Distanz: Minen räumen mit Hilfe von Drohnen

Bez tanků se města dobýt nedají, tanky jsou tam ale nejzranitelnější. Rusko v troskách metropolí vždy narazilo

Britain's elite special forces should be monitored by MPs, charity demands

Cambridge University's research ties abandon the global majority

Car Bombing Hits Motorcade of High-Ranking Official in Yemen

Comment les livraisons d'armes sophistiquées ont redonné l'avantage à l'Ukraine

Ekspertė: karo Ukrainoje metu gresia ekologinė katastrofa Skaitykite daugiau

Exclusive: Qatar's FM says concerns growing over Afghanistan's future

Exportations militaires britanniques : depuis 2010, 33 milliards d'armement pour des régimes douteux

Former SAS soldier Billy Billingham: 'No one trains to see someone tortured and mutilated'

Historisches Abkommen gegen den Einsatz von Explosivwaffen in Wohngebieten

How are NATO, Russia's airstrike policies different? - explainer

How dangerous are homemade explosives?

HRW Calls for Investigation into "Possible War Crimes"

L'impatto delle guerre sui bambini

Lethal numbers

Malaysia's 'Politics as Usual' Is Hollowing Out Its Democracy

Mariupol: a város, amit éppen leradírozna a téképről

Ordigni inesplosi: un'eredità pesante per l'Ucraina

Partially damaged buildings enter real estate market

People Crossing Channel from Countries with High Rates of Explosive Violence

Politicians may blub at ex-military pilots training the Chinese, but it's a free market

População civil é a principal vítima de armamento explosivo em 2021

Preso por tentar carbonizar ex após ser rejeitado

Protecting Civilians from Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas: A New Political Declaration

Putin ricorre ora «all'arma nucleare dei poveri»?

Russian Forces Have Targeted 12 Hospitals Since 2011

Secrecy, lies and refugees ... what the hell is going on in Rwanda?

There's no place for arms companies at our university

Two-Thirds of Ukrainian Civilians Witnessed Explosive Violence Since War Began

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**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2022: continued**

UK Military Failing its LGBTQ Personnel  
Ukraine Update: Russia Strikes Military Center Closer to Poland  
US keeps the pain coming for Afghans  
Yemeni Children Live in Nests, But the UK is Open for Saudi Business

**Advocacy**

AOAV's work was cited in the 2022 UN Secretary General's Protection of Civilians Report and the ICRC report, Explosive Weapons with Wide Area Effects: A Deadly Choice in Populated Areas;  
AOAV attended the 8th ATT Conference of State Parties where some of the key challenges impacting the ATT and its implementation were discussed.  
AOAV presented at the UN on 22 July the following: The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on extremist groups' use of Improvised Explosive Devices  
AOAV held an event in July at the Houses of Parliament: The Casualties of Ukraine:  
AOAV wrote an open Letter to Liz Truss: send UK diplomats to the First Meeting of States Parties of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons  
AOAV presented Patterns of Explosive Weapon Harm in Ukraine Before and After 24 Feb at the Historical Analysis Annual Conference (Dupuy Institute, Military Affairs)  
AOAV spoke at the Frontline Club on the 12 September about civilian casualties in war-time and how to investigate such  
AOAV presented IED event at the UNGA with the French government and assisted in UNGA adopts draft resolution 'Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices'; AOAV was also at two other interventions at the UNGA  
AOAV was in Dublin and worked with INEW to this end: Over 80 Countries Committed to Curb Use of Explosive Weapons, Now Comes the Hard Part  
Part of framing debate where the UK's Defence Committee refused access to UK Special Forces in heated debate with Defence Minister. Also AOAV welcomes Ministry of Defence proposal for a judge-led review into allegations of SAS extra-judicial killings in Afghanistan  
82 countries including 23 NATO states sign agreement to protect civilians from explosive weapons in populated areas;  
AOAV spoke at House of Lords event on killer robots  
AOAV spoke at the Scottish Parliament on matters relating to EWIPA  
AOAV's invitee to House of Commons in July – Oleksandra Matviichuk – was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize



**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2022: continued**

**Concluding remarks**

In the face of ongoing armed conflicts and human rights abuses, the work of organizations like AOAV remains critical in advocating for the rights and protection of civilians. Looking towards the future, it is clear that there is still much work to be done in terms of accountability, transparency, and protection of civilians in conflict zones.

AOAV's ongoing efforts to monitor and report on armed violence and advocate for the protection of civilians provide an important voice in this ongoing conversation. As the organization continues to confront abuses and protect civilians from armed violence, their work will remain a crucial part of the global efforts towards peace, justice, and human rights.

We thank our main funders – including the Norwegian government, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust and UN bodies – for helping us continue our work independently and unblinkingly.

**OVERVIEW OF FUTURE PLANS FOR 2023**

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.

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.

## **Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2022: continued**

### **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.

### **Induction & Training of Board Members**

New Board members are issued with an induction pack covering AOAV'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	(Chair)
Dr Marina Brilman	(resigned Dec 2022)
Colonel Steve Smith	(resigned Dec 2022)
Dr Saleyha Ahsan	
Professor Ismene-Theodora Gizelis	
Rocco Faustus Blume	
Leanna Burnard	(appointed Dec 2022)
Andrew Maber-Jones	(appointed Dec 2022)
Dr Jack Denny	(appointed May 2023)

### **Risk Management Statement**

All procurement and administrative procedures are in place to ensure that authorisation and accountability lines are respected. AOAV'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.

**Trustees' report for the year ending 31 December 2022: continued**

**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 AOAV Board of Trustees. Donations derived from non-institutional restricted income are allocated according to the requests of the donors.

**Reserves Policy**

The majority of AOAV work is funded from restricted funds. The contractual arrangements with donors cover the completion of such tasks and related financial commitments. AOAV 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 2022 AOAV had £82,795 (2021: £69,341) in unrestricted funds (this includes the reserve), a further £7,902 (2021: £40,811) was carried over for restricted funds.

**Financial Position**

During 2022 Action on Armed Violence received income of £163,880 vs £201,815 in the previous year. Our expenditure was £183,335 vs £196,150 previous year.

Our major funding source for our research work was the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (via Article 36), UNSCAR and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust.

AOAV renewed its efforts to ensure that funds for its research activities are available on a consistent basis. AOAV 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 2022: continued**

**STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Trustees (who are also directors of AOA V 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 2022 was 7 (2021: 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,

*Michael Spagat*

Professor Mike Spagat

08/09/2023

# **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 2022, which are set out on pages 20-31.

#### **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 18/09/2023

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

**Statement of Financial Activities  
(including Income and Expenditure Account)  
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

		Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2022 £	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2021 £
<b>Income</b>	<b>Note</b>						
Donations and legacies	3	17,141	-	17,141	3,904	-	3,904
Charitable activities	4	57,668	89,071	146,739	95,678	102,233	197,911
<b>Total income</b>		<b>74,809</b>	<b>89,071</b>	<b>163,880</b>	<b>99,582</b>	<b>102,233</b>	<b>201,815</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>	<b>5</b>						
Raising funds		8,254	-	8,254	4,183	-	4,183
Charitable activities		53,101	121,980	175,081	94,110	97,857	191,967
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>61,355</b>	<b>121,980</b>	<b>183,335</b>	<b>98,293</b>	<b>97,857</b>	<b>196,150</b>
<b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>		<b>13,454</b>	<b>( 32,909)</b>	<b>( 19,455)</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>5,665</b>
<b>Transfer between funds</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>( 730)</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>13,454</b>	<b>( 32,909)</b>	<b>( 19,455)</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>5,665</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>							
Total funds brought forward		69,341	40,811	110,152	68,782	35,705	104,487
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>£ 82,795</b>	<b>£ 7,902</b>	<b>£ 90,697</b>	<b>£ 69,341</b>	<b>£ 40,811</b>	<b>£ 110,152</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 2022

	Note	2022		2021	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible Assets	8		-		-
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	9	18,594		2,305	
Cash at bank and in hand		80,838		121,147	
		99,432		123,452	
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	10	( 8,735)		( 13,300)	
<b>Net current assets / (liabilities)</b>			90,697		110,152
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>£ 90,697</b>		<b>£ 110,152</b>	
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>	13				
Restricted income funds			7,902		40,811
Unrestricted income funds					
General reserve			82,795		69,341
<b>Total charity funds</b>		<b>£ 90,697</b>		<b>£ 110,152</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 2022. 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 22 to 31 form part of these accounts.

The accounts were approved by the Board of Trustees on 08/09/2023

*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 2022**

### **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 2022: 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.

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

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022: continued**

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total 2022 £
<b>3 Donations and legacies</b>			
Donations	8,741	-	8,741
Legacies	8,400	-	8,400
	<b>17,141</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,141</b>
<i>Prior year comparatives: 2021</i>			<b>2021 £</b>
Donations	3,904	-	3,904
	<b>3,904</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,904</b>
<b>4 Income from charitable activities</b>			<b>£</b>
Article 36	-	37,000	37,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	56,668	-	56,668
UNSCAR	-	41,179	41,179
University of Birmingham	-	8,372	8,372
University of Bristol		2,520	2,520
Lush	1,000	-	1,000
	<b>57,668</b>	<b>89,071</b>	<b>146,739</b>
<i>Prior year comparatives: 2021</i>			<b>2021 £</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>

# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022: continued

## 5 Analysis of expenditure

	Cost of raising funds	Research	Governance costs	Support costs	2022 Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	7,178	114,086	3,589	-	124,853
Staff training	-	750	-	-	750
Research and reports	-	23,994	-	-	23,994
Travel	-	11,144	-	-	11,144
Office costs	1,076	9,145	538	-	10,759
Communications	-	4,019	212	-	4,231
Legal and professional fees	-	488	2,713	2,583	5,784
Grant audit and independent examination	-	-	1,320	500	1,820
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
	8,254	163,627	8,372	3,083	183,335
Support costs		3,083		(3,083)	-
Governance costs		8,372	(8,372)		-
<b>Total expenditure 2022</b>	<b>8,254</b>	<b>175,081</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183,335</b>
<i>Total expenditure 2021</i>	<i>4,183</i>	<i>191,967</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>196,150</i>

Of the total expenditure:	<b>Unrestricted</b>	<b>Restricted</b>	<b>Total</b>
2022	£ 61,355	£ 121,980	£ 183,335
2021	£ 98,293	£ 97,857	£ 196,150

<b>Prior year comparatives: 2021</b>	£	£	£	£	£
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	-	-	-	-	-
	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>

# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022: continued

### 6 Net income for the year

The net income for the year is stated after charging:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by the Charity	-	-
Independent Examination	1,320	1,300

### 7 Staff costs

Staff costs during the year were:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Salaries and wages	113,765	115,868
Social Security costs	7,666	7,724
Employer's contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	3,422	2,936
	<hr/> <b>124,853</b>	<hr/> <b>126,528</b>

### Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Charitable activities	<hr/> <b>3</b>	<hr/> <b>3.5</b>

There was 1 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 £71,787 in 2022 (2021: £68,634).

# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022: continued

## 8 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost:</b>		
At 1 January 2022	825	825
Disposals		-
Additions at cost	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>
<b>Depreciation:</b>		
At 1 January 2022	825	825
Charge for year	-	-
On disposals		-
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	-	-
<i>At 31 December 2021</i>	-	-

# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022: continued

<b>9 Debtors</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other debtors	600	<b>600</b>
Prepayments and accrued income	17,994	1,705
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>18,594</b>	<b>2,305</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

<b>10 Creditors</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	-	1,015
Social Security and other taxes	-	2,839
Pension	657	775
Other creditors	5,218	5,811
Accruals and deferred income	2,860	2,860
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>8,735</b>	<b>13,300</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

<b>11 Analysis of net assets between funds</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fund Balances at 31 December 2022 are represented by:			
Current Assets	91,530	7,902	99,432
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	(8,735)	-	(8,735)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>82,795</b>	<b>7,902</b>	<b>90,697</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## 12 Analysis of net assets between funds - comparative 2021

	<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fund Balances at 31 December 2021 are represented by:			
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	-	-
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/>

## Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022: 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 1 Jan 2022 £	Incoming £	Outgoing £	At 31 Dec 2022 £
<b>Restricted Funds</b>				
Norwegian Funding 2021/22: Article 36	17,601		(17,601)	-
Norwegian Funding 2022: Article 36	-	37,000	(37,000)	-
UNMAS	23,210		(23,210)	-
UNSCAR	-	41,179 (	33,455)	7,724
University of Birmingham	-	8,372 (	8,194)	178
University of Bristol	-	2,520 (	2,520)	-
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>	<b>40,811</b>	<b>89,071 (</b>	<b>121,980)</b>	<b>7,902</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>				
<b>General funds</b>	<b>69,341</b>	<b>74,809</b>	<b>(61,355)</b>	<b>82,795</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>110,152</b>	<b>163,880</b>	<b>(183,335)</b>	<b>90,697</b>

#### Restricted Funds - description

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

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

#### UNMAS - UN Mine Action Service

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.

#### UNSCAR - United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation

Funding received for research utilising UNIDIR's EWIPA Indicators to assess the effectiveness of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) on reducing civilian harm from conventional explosive weapons in populated areas.

#### University of Birmingham

#DisabledVoicesfromGaza –narrative methodologies with media and information literacy (MIL) to empower university students with disabilities in Palestine

#### University of Bristol

Funding to support University of Bristol students working on internships at AOA V.

#### 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.

# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022: continued

## 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 2021 £</i>	<i>Incoming £</i>	<i>Outgoing £</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>At 31 Dec 2021 £</i>
<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:</b>					
<b>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>

## 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:

<b>Property</b>	<b>2022 £</b>	<b>2021 £</b>
Less than one year	-	1,620
One to five years	-	-
	-	1,620



# Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022: continued

## 16 Related parties

In 2022 1 trustee Prof M Spagat made a donation of £4,000 to be used for general purposes, there are no other related party transactions in the year (2021: two. Trustee Mr S Smith received the fee of £1,500 for work funded by the United Nations Mine Action Service and 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

No reimbursements were made to trustees in 2022 (2021: nil) for travelling and other expenses and no payments were made direct to trustees or third parties. In 2021; 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.

## 18 Pension and other post-retirement benefit commitments

Defined contribution

	2022 £	2021 £
Contributions payable by the company for the year	3,422	2,936
At 31 December 2022 £657 was outstanding (2021: £775)		

## 19 Contingent assets or liabilities

There are no contingent assets or liabilities at December 2022 (2021: 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.