

International Non-Governmental Organizations Accountability Charter

Amnesty International Annual Compliance Report - 2007

Prepared by
The International Secretariat

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Introduction

Amnesty International (AI) signed onto the International Non-Governmental Organizations' Accountability Charter¹ (Charter) in June 2006, thereby committing the global AI movement to best-practice standards of public accountability and transparency.

Amnesty International very much welcomes the Charter's creation, noting that the legitimacy of international NGOs to act is based on the universally-recognized freedoms of speech, assembly and association, on the trust people place in us and on the values that we seek to promote. This generates for AI a clear responsibility to act with transparency and accountability. By being a signatory to the Accountability Charter AI clearly shows that it in partnership with other NGOs, is willing to adhere to an externally generated code of conduct, to lead by example and to encourage others to follow.

1. Context

Since signing the Charter in 2006, AI has begun the process of mobilizing various parts of the organization – the International Secretariat² (IS), national sections and structures³ (S/s) – to plan the associated compliance reviews, develop strategies for compliance and make results of these reviews fully available to the public. This particular report provides a summary of the results of these initial steps and a statement of AI's current efforts toward compliance with the Charter.

The first part of the report provides an overview of the organization in terms of the key accountability dimensions laid out in the Charter (p.4 "Reporting"). The second part of the report introduces our plan to mobilize all parts of the organization (IS and S/s) to conduct reviews, regularly report review results to the public and our plans to achieve full compliance in the future. Where ever possible, the material provided here pertains to the AI movement as a whole. If for certain issues it is not yet possible to collate or aggregate global data for the AI movement, this is noted and material provide is identified as relevant to the IS only.

Understanding that the reporting format for demonstrating compliance with the Charter is under development by the Charter's steering committee, AI would like to offer the following as its inaugural report on its efforts to fulfil its commitment to the Charter.

2. Core Compliance Areas⁴

2.1 Mission and Values

AI's mission and values are stated in AI's Statute formal - the governance document to which all entities in the organization (the IS and S/s) adhere. The Statute is made available to the public on the IS' website⁵ ("About AI" on www.amnesty.org). In Section 1, the Statute states the following, which is consistent with the Charter's standards:

"AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S vision is of a world in which every person enjoys all of the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards."

The Statute also sets AI's core values, defining these as being

... international solidarity, effective action for the individual victim, global coverage, the universality and indivisibility of human rights, impartiality and independence, and democracy and mutual respect."

¹ <http://www.ingoaccountabilitycharter.org>

² The International Secretariat has a number of offices (Beirut, Dakar, Hong Kong, Geneva, Kampala, London, Moscow, New York and Paris) and employs 450+ staff as of 2007.

³ There are 50 national sections and 23 structures located in 71 countries throughout the world as of 2007. They collectively have about 1000+ staff. A survey among S/s on awareness of the Charter was conducted by the International Committee on Evaluation and Assessment in Oct 2006 and based on its findings the committee formed a working group of 4 S/s to provide suggestions on how to promote compliance with the Charter among S/s.

⁴ As per the guidance given at <http://www.ingoaccountabilitycharter.org/reporting-monitoring-compliance.php>

⁵ The majority (50 out of 73) of our S/s have their own websites. Links to these websites can be found under the "Contact Us" page at the IS's website, www.amnesty.org. The "Contact Us" page also provides telephones and mailing addresses of all S/s for the public to send comments and concerns directly to the IS and S/s.

2.2 Objectives and outcomes

AI's objectives are stated in the Statute and set out in AI's annual "Amnesty International Report – State of the World's Human Rights" (AIR), which is also available on the www.amnesty.org website. Specifically AI's mission is to:

... undertake research and action focused on preventing and ending grave abuses of the rights to physical and mental integrity, freedom of conscience and expression, and freedom from discrimination, within the context of its work to promote all human rights.

AI's key outputs include human rights activism based on the outcomes of investigation into human rights violations, subsequent reports and specific campaigns. Its methods for promoting these outputs include government and inter-governmental organizations lobbying, media work, human rights education and public acts of human rights activism.

In a short report of this nature it is not possible to detail in its entirety the volume and variety of human rights initiatives undertaken around the world by AI and in AI's name. Detailed information is available in the Amnesty International Report 2006, from AI Sections and on the international website: www.amnesty.org. However, here we note highlights of AI's work to promote the human rights globally and to advance human dignity for all people. In 2006 and 2007 AI concentrates its human rights work on eight global human rights goals:

2.2.1 Reform and strengthen the justice sector

The central importance of the rule of law for protection of human rights is widely recognized across societies and governing systems. Yet many of the domestic institutions that are meant to uphold the rule of law are seriously flawed, resulting in widespread human rights violations, committed with impunity. Such human rights violations include the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience, unfair political trials, torture and ill-treatment, "disappearances" and unlawful killings. International mechanisms to compensate for domestic failures have evolved rapidly in the last decade, but key ones are embryonic or contested.

In this context AI works to:

- ? Reform police practice and strengthen the judiciary.
- ? Address discrimination in the justice sector, particularly with regard to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender people (LGBT) and ethnic and religious minorities.
- ? Consolidate international criminal justice, specifically by supporting the International Criminal Court and universal jurisdiction.
- ? Ensure human rights in transitional justice.
- ? Strengthen national, regional and international mechanisms of state accountability, focussing in particular on UN reform.
- ? Further develop international standards for example on "disappearances" and with regard to companies.
- ? Study the impact of corruption on the administration of justice.

In the last year AI campaigned on behalf of individuals in countries across the world and through lobbying at the international level, calling for support for the International Criminal Court and for an end to impunity. AI pushed strongly for those responsible for the most serious crimes to be brought to justice before international or national courts.

2.2.2 Abolish the death penalty

The momentum for abolition of the death penalty continues, particularly at the inter-governmental level, through the emergence of a World Coalition against the Death Penalty, and the work of national organizations working to abolish the death penalty. However, a sizeable number of countries remain opposed to abolition, and threats of "terrorism", drugs and organized crime are used to justify the retention or even in some cases the reinstatement of capital punishment. In this context AI's work has been directed towards:

- ? Promotion of the abolition of the death penalty and moratoria on its use, in specific countries and internationally, especially by showing the impact of discrimination.

- ? Monitoring of death penalty developments globally and quick response to events such as by taking action on emblematic cases.
- ? Production of global statistics, thematic reports and action.
- ? Ending the use of the death penalty for child offenders.

Successes continued in AI's global campaign for a world free of executions. In June 2006, the Philippines became the 88th country to totally abolish the death penalty. This development was particularly welcome in the Asia-Pacific region where a disproportionately high proportion of the world's executions take place.

In July, AI played a role in bringing together human rights groups, activists, lawyers and parliamentarians from 21 countries to form the Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network (ADPAN) as a united regional voice against the death penalty.

In Europe and Central Asia, after vigorous AI campaigning in recent years, Moldova amended its Constitution to formalize its complete abolition of the death penalty and ratified international treaties that require abolition.

2.2.3 Protect the rights of defenders

Human rights defenders (HRDs) are at the frontline of work for human rights. There is increasing recognition globally of the important role that these activists play in building sustainable societies. However, across the world, they are deliberately targeted in a variety of ways. Governments use many pretexts including national security and the "war on terror" to stifle legitimate criticism of their policies. In this context AI works to:

- ? Engage with human rights defenders from all sectors of society, building coalitions, skills and greater visibility for women.
- ? Highlight the contribution of defenders to the security of society at large and address how abuses impact on their rights, including those arising from security measures.
- ? Promote the protection and safety of human rights defenders and counter the misuses of the judicial system to persecute them.
- ? Widen and deepen the use of the UN Declaration on human rights defenders, and support the work of the UN and regional protection mechanisms.

AI has provided emergency, secure as well as long term support to over 70 defenders across the world and 41 HRDs were evacuated and supported by host organizations including universities, human rights NGOs, AI sections and research Institutes. Training and capacity building provided to more than 500 HRDs to assist them better access and use local, regional, national and international protection mechanisms. AI produced lobbying materials for us by HRDs including a "Fair Trial Menu" now widely used by academic and lawyers inside the People's Republic of China. AI continued to put pressure on governments around the world to improve the situation of HRDs.

2.2.4 Resist human rights abuses in the 'war on terror'

Today, the framework of international law and multilateral action is undergoing the most sustained attack in recent history. International human rights law and international humanitarian law are being challenged as ineffective in responding to security issues. Governments are eroding human rights standards. Armed groups continue to perpetrate human rights abuses, with some operating in a loose global alliance. Public opinion is polarized. In this context AI has worked to:

- ? Address the human rights impact of "counter-terrorism" measures, focusing specifically on detention and trial safeguards, torture, killings, discriminatory laws and practices.
- ? Address the impact of cooperation agreements among states on human rights protection.
- ? Engage with the development of treaties on "terrorism".
- ? Promote international and regional mechanisms for state accountability.
- ? Report on abuses by armed groups, and explore strategies for raising human rights concerns with these groups.

- ? Advance progressive interpretations of international human rights and humanitarian law as relevant to the “war on terror”.

In its international campaign against abuses committed in the context of the “war on terror”, AI exposed and denounced hundreds of cases of torture and other grave violations of human rights claimed by states to be a necessary response to security threats.

“He is now again in the circle of his family. Their joy at embracing their lost son again is indescribable,” said the lawyer for Murat Kurnaz, a Turkish national and resident of Germany released from Guantánamo in August 2006. Murat Kurnaz was detained without charge or trial for nearly five years before the German authorities acted on his behalf following intense and sustained pressure by his family, lawyers and AI members.

In “Terror and counter-terror: Defending our human rights” (AI Index: ACT 40/009/2006), published in August 2006, AI detailed how the widespread backlash against human rights in the “war on terror” has been vigorously challenged by AI and other activists around the world. The report drew attention to the conflicts and other contexts in which human rights abuses are ignored as states concentrate on national security issues.

2.2.5 Uphold the rights of refugees and migrants

The debate relating to the rights of refugees, migrants and the displaced has increased in public profile and controversy. Yet, people will continue to move across borders seeking protection from persecution or driven by the prospects of economic opportunities. Demand for cheap and exploited migrant labour will continue. However so too are xenophobia and racist responses to refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants in both developed and developing countries. Restrictive migration control measures and security measures targeting non-nationals will force people “underground”. The vulnerability of non-nationals to a wide variety of human rights abuses is on the increase. At the start of 2003, UNHCR estimated the number of people on the move to be 20.6 million, of whom 10.4 million were refugees. Most of these refugees and displaced persons flee dangerous situations to find they are living in dangerous situations, in an unbearable state of limbo, with no way forward and yet no way back. In fact, developing countries are host to an estimated 78% of the world’s refugees, many of them struggling to protect the rights of their own citizens as well.

A tiny percentage of refugees are resettled to places where they can make a new start. Others return to their country of origin, often under pressure to do so before they are ready or before their country of origin is ready to receive them. Only some stay in their country of asylum, to live and to work, and to enjoy legal rights like the citizens of the country.

In this context AI’s objectives have been to:

- ? Defend refugees’ right not to be returned to countries where they might suffer abuses of their fundamental human rights.
- ? Defend the right of asylum-seekers to access fair and satisfactory asylum procedures.
- ? Ensure a human rights approach to solutions to refugee problems.
- ? Promote the human rights of migrants.
- ? Monitor and address arbitrary detention practices applied to refugees and migrants.
- ? Enhance economic, social and cultural rights of refugees and migrants.
- ? Improve protection of refugee and displaced girls and women vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse.

We campaigned for people on the move, seeking to secure their rights and to strengthen their protection throughout migration, whether forced or voluntary. We exposed the abuses that make people leave home, that occur during their journey, in countries of transit, on arrival and in the country of asylum or destination, and if a person returns home.

AI activists around the world lobbied their own governments for changes in laws, policies and practices and worked with other organizations to improve respect for the rights of people on the move. We also worked to influence international policy making and standard setting in order to strengthen the international protection framework, calling on states to share

responsibility for protecting refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced people and migrants and urging governments to live up to their obligations under international law.

2.2.6 Promote economic, social and cultural rights for marginalized communities

Growing global inequities, and the failure of governments to significantly reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty, are among the defining human rights issues of our times. There is still little acceptance that poverty raises fundamental issues of human rights. However, there is growing activism around economic, social and cultural rights. Mass social movements are beginning to use the language of rights in global campaigns on issues including trade, aid, investment, debt and access to medicines. AI is working to hold governments, big business and other powerful actors to account for human rights violations which target the poor, and which deepen poverty.

In this context AI's objectives are to:

- ? Promote economic, social and cultural rights as human rights, including by participating in global processes such as those on trade.
- ? Strengthen legal recognition of economic, social and cultural rights, through national law reform initiatives and development of international standards and mechanisms.
- ? Address severe abuses of economic, social and cultural rights suffered by marginalized communities.
- ? Address abuses arising from HIV/AIDS
- ? Highlight the obligations of economic actors such as companies and expose abuses, for example discrimination in employment.
- ? Promote human rights principles for privatization and investment and trade agreements.

In 2006 AI campaigned to combat the epidemic of forced evictions across Africa. In countries such as Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan and Zimbabwe, forced evictions are carried out unlawfully, with excessive and sometimes lethal force, and without provision of adequate alternative accommodation, rendering hundreds of thousands of people homeless and vulnerable to further human rights abuses.

Forced evictions disproportionately affect people living in poverty and often lead to a wide range of other human rights being denied. In Peru, AI worked to ensure that the authorities respect the right of Indigenous and other marginalized women to receive information about health care that would reduce the high levels of maternal mortality. In Europe, together with other national and international human rights groups, Amnesty International denounced patterns of forced evictions against Roma, and denial of their right to adequate housing in Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo). From July 2006, Amnesty International campaigned for the relocation of around 530 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian internally displaced people in Kosovo, including 138 young children, who were living in camps contaminated by lead from a disused smelting site and at serious risk to their health.

2.2.7 Stop violence again women

Violence against women is one of the most widespread and pervasive human rights violations. It is also one of the most hidden. It cuts across cultural, regional, religious and economic boundaries. It is manifested in the context of the family, in the community, in state institutions and in conflict and post-conflict situations. Thanks in particular to the world's women's movements, there have been significant advances in the promotion of women's rights in international and national law, including under criminal law. However, such advances have not made the difference we seek for women on the ground and much remains to be done. In this context AI's objectives are to:

- ? Demand that governments criminalize rape and ratify the UN Women's Convention without reservations.
- ? Challenge impunity for rape and other forms of violence against women, including by armed groups, in conflict and post-conflict situations.

- ? Ensure that states protect, respect and fulfil women's rights, using the standard of due diligence nationally and internationally to hold states accountable to their obligations.
- ? Challenge the tolerance of violence against women within society and urge traditional and informal authorities to take effective action to fight it.
- ? Support women human rights activists.
- ? Develop policies to address reproductive health rights and other related concerns.

AI worked throughout the year as part of a wider worldwide movement to address violence against women as a human rights issue. The UN Secretary-General published an in-depth study of violence against women in all its forms in October. The report called on states to secure gender equality, bring laws and practices in line with international standards, collect data to strengthen policy and planning, and allocate adequate resources and funding. In November, AI members welcomed a Council of Europe campaign on domestic violence, and urged member states to deliver on the campaign's goals of abolishing discriminatory laws, strengthening services for survivors and challenging social prejudices.

The need for a place of safety was the focus of AI's 16 Days of Activism to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on 25 November. Through 16 web-based appeal cases, AI urged governments to set up and fund shelters for women fleeing violence in the home.

2.2.8 Protect civilians and close the taps that fuel abuses in conflict

In parts of the world conflict appears chronic. Identity issues, poverty and, paradoxically, mineral wealth are among the causes. Sometimes weak states are confronted with economically powerful armed groups; often conflict is prolonged by foreign governments, private companies and diaspora communities. Mass abuses against civilians persist, and despite significant international and national legal developments, impunity still reigns. Effective protection seems to depend too often on the presence of foreign troops. In this context AI's objectives are to:

- ? Demand accountability for abuses in armed conflict by states and armed groups.
- ? Promote an agenda for protecting civilians, including through peacekeeping and peace-building.
- ? Campaign against the use of child-soldiers.
- ? Demand accountability of external actors complicit in abuses, including second states and economic actors.
- ? Campaign to restrict the arms trade, including by promoting an arms trade treaty.
- ? Campaign against indiscriminate weapons, such as cluster weapons.
- ? Advance the debate on the use of military force.

In 2006, AI renewed calls to the UN Security Council to deploy an international peacekeeping force in eastern Chad. On a day for Darfur in September AI campaigned in coalition with other human rights organizations for UN peacekeepers to be allowed to protect civilians in Darfur. In three weeks 23,000 people had signed AI's online petition to the UN Security Council and the number continued to rise. AI was given the names of people killed in a Janjawid attack from Sudan on the town of Koloy in eastern Chad, November 2006. "In parting the Imam thanked me, thanked Amnesty International for coming," an AI delegate reported. "He stressed that he had gone to the capital two times to speak with authorities. He speaks frequently with local government and military officials, various international agencies have been by, but no one had ever asked for the names before. And he stressed: that matters so much."

In July a major military conflict erupted between Israeli forces and Hizbullah forces based in Lebanon after Hizbullah fighters crossed into Israel and attacked an army patrol. By the time a ceasefire was agreed 34 days later, Israeli attacks had killed more than 1,000 civilians in Lebanon, displaced around a million people, and destroyed thousands of homes and much of Lebanon's civilian infrastructure. Hizbullah launched missiles into civilian areas of Israel,

causing the deaths of 43 civilians, displacing many thousands of people from their homes in northern Israel and damaging hundreds of buildings.

AI delegates visited both Israel and Lebanon during the fighting and in the immediate aftermath to research violations of international humanitarian law, including war crimes, by both sides. AI delegates interviewed hundreds of people whose lives had been devastated by unlawful attacks, visited numerous sites where rockets, artillery shells and bombs, including cluster munitions, had struck, and spoke to non-governmental organizations. AI met and obtained information from senior Israeli military and government officials, the Lebanese authorities and Hezbollah.

AI called for the UN to set up an international commission empowered to investigate the evidence of violations of international law by both Hezbollah and Israel. In December 2006 an AI delegation, including Secretary General Irene Khan, visited Lebanon and Israel and the Occupied territories for high level talks with officials.

2.2.9 Major Campaigns

During the past year AI has undertaken two major global campaigns. The first is intended to be a long term campaign which will continue for the foreseeable future whilst the second is expected to be shorter term and has been undertaken in collaboration with a number other NGO's principally Oxfam and International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA). A summary of the key outcomes of our campaigning can be found in the "A Year of Campaigning" in the AIR.

? Campaign to Stop Violence Against Women

As noted above violence against women is one of the greatest human rights scandals of our times. Women face violence and discrimination at the hands of the state, the community and the family. The Stop Violence Against Women campaign shows that violence against women is universal but not inevitable. The campaign is designed to mobilise both men and women in organizing to counter violence, and to use the power and persuading of the human rights framework in the efforts to stop violence against women. It calls on everybody, the state, the community and individuals, to acknowledge their responsibilities to stop this human rights violation.

Domestic violence was a particular focus for AI's campaigning in 2006. AI holds the state responsible when it takes inadequate measures to protect women from domestic violence – by not introducing or implementing specific laws or procedures, not providing specialist training or health care, or not making available or supporting shelters or other services. If a state does not make sufficient effort to prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence against women, then it shares responsibility for the abuses.

AI called on governments to implement its new 14-Point Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, which calls on governments to protect the physical and mental wellbeing of women who have been abused. It insisted that government policies, practices and laws must not discriminate against women, and called on governments to consult and work closely with women victims and survivors, and with organizations with experience of addressing domestic violence.

? Control Arms Campaign

Launched in October 2003, this campaign focuses on calling governments to establish an International Arms Trade Treaty that would oblige governments not to transfer arms internationally if they are likely to be used to commit serious violations of human rights and other crimes at a global level. At the community and national levels, the campaign is calling for measures to protect people from armed violence. A UN vote in October 2006 marked a massive victory for AI and in the Control Arms Campaign. As a direct result of the campaigning before the vote, the UN resolution contains an explicit reference to governments' obligations under human rights and humanitarian law. Other campaigning initiatives in 2006 targeted the export of arms to areas of the world in conflict where human rights abuses and war crimes are rife.

2.2.10 Research Publications

AI also carried out research into the observance of human rights in many countries around the world. AI's reports documenting human rights violations around the world are made publicly available on the amnesty.org website ("Library") and summarized in the AIR ("Annual Reports" under "Library" and hard copies are available upon request to the IS and S/s). The website also contains all of our key campaigns' materials for the public to download (under "Campaigns"). A list of major reports published in the last year can be found at Appendix E.

2.2.11 Relief Work

Amnesty International is not primarily a relief organization; the resources it has for this kind of work are limited. For the most part AI gives relief assistance to prisoners of conscience (POCs) or victims of other serious human rights violations who have not used or advocated violence. It provides assistance only for the needs which are directly related to the human rights violations which people have suffered, and it does not fund human rights organizations or opposition groups. The relief expenditure included providing financial help for basic requirements to individual cases of current and former POCs, people who have fled their own country to escape being subjected to torture, "disappearance" or extrajudicial execution and medical help to people suffering ill-health or injury as a result of torture.

2.3 Environmental impact

AI does not yet have the means of summarizing globally either its environmental impact or all the steps taken to minimize its environmental foot print.

However, the IS has just finished the refurbishment of its London buildings⁶. To minimize environmental impacts, the following measures were taken in the design of the building:

- ? Recycled building materials were used, whenever possible
- ? When recycled materials were not available, priority was given to materials that have the least negative impacts on the environment
- ? Limited run water faucets and flushes are installed throughout the premise
- ? Insulation materials of the highest ratings were used
- ? All thermostats are preset at the minimum level that meet health standards and cannot be altered under normal circumstances
- ? Air conditioning is kept to the minimal and installed only in a few window-less meeting rooms
- ? Energy free heat exchanges are installed throughout the premise to provide energy free ventilation
- ? Maximum possible number of windows throughout the premise to leverage natural sun light
- ? Self-adjusting lighting system to automatically turn off lights and deem to take advantage of natural sun light
- ? All incandescent light bulbs were replaced by compact fluorescent lamps and other more energy efficient alternatives
- ? Paper recycling bins are installed throughout the premise

The IS is currently compiling its energy usage (both electricity and gas) in the past 3 years and will continue to do so on a regular basis to monitor carbon emissions. We should be able to report on this in our next annual report (mid-2008) under the Charter.

The IS has also been tracking CO₂ emissions of AI's main international air flights for the past 3 years (see table below). We will continue to monitor CO₂ emissions to help us assess the effectiveness of future emissions reduction programmes such as developing alternative transport policies and introducing greater usage of audio-visual conferencing facilities as an alternative to travel.

⁶ The refurbishment of the London buildings of the International Secretariat was completed in Feb 2007.

Year	Flight Distance (million km)	CO₂ Emissions⁷ (thousand tonnes)
2004	9.5	1.4
2005 ⁸	14.3	2.1
2006	10.1	1.5

Figure One : Carbon emissions from flights booked through AI's IS

2.4 Governance structure and process

AI's governance structure and decision-making process for the organization are set by AI's Statute. It details roles and responsibilities of various governance bodies including the bi-annual International Council Meeting (ICM) which is the organization's highest democratic decision-making body and is made up of representatives of the general membership globally.

The International Executive Committee (IEC) is elected by the ICM and it appoints the Secretary General who serves as AI's chief political advisor, AI's chief spokesperson and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the IS. The IEC also oversees, monitors and ensures that the work of the IS and the national sections and structures adheres to the AI's Statute and decisions made by the ICMs.

At the international level AI is incorporated under UK law, being formed primarily through two legal entities which are AI Charity and AI Ltd. National entities are formed under and comply with local laws relevant to not-for-profits organizations.

Individual national entities reviewed by the international level on a regular basis to ensure proper policies, guidelines and procedures are in place consistent with AI's mission and objectives and to minimize the risks to proper governance and prudent financial management.⁹

All S/s are encouraged to use the organizational self-assessment tools to identify problems and to develop strategies to resolve problems between reviews.¹⁰

In addition, S/s that receive financial support from the organization's International Mobilisation Trust¹¹ (IMT) submit annual activity and financial reports to ensure monies received are properly accounted for. These reports, along with their annual applications, provide the basis for S/s' receipt of continued financial support from the organization.

At national levels governance systems usually include a Statute based provision for Annual General Meetings comprised of dues-paying members who, in turn, elect a national board to oversee the national operations and appoint a national director or secretary general.

2.5 Main office bearers

Names of office bearers and senior managers at the international level can be found at amnesty.org ("About AI") and they can be contacted there through "Contact Us". For this reporting period the IEC members were:

- ? Lilian Gonçalves-Ho Kang You, Chair (Netherlands)
- ? Hanna Roberts, Vice Chair (Sweden)
- ? Claire Paponneau, Treasurer (France)
- ? Ian Gibson, Secretary (Australia)
- ? Vanushi Sitanjali Rajanayagam, Member (New Zealand)

⁷ 150 tonnes of CO₂ per 1,000,000 km assumed (www.climatecare.org).

⁸ Including flights taken by S/s delegates to the 2005 International Council Meeting in Mexico.

⁹ Sections undergo periodic section reviews (every 5-10 years) and 11 of the 23 structures have gone through structure recognition reviews since the process was initiated in 2006. Structures that did not pass their reviews in 2006 were assigned to a dedicated staff at the IS who would work with the structure to come up with an action plan to address problems identified in the review and plan for a successful future review. Structures that passed recognition reviews would be eligible to apply for section status through the section recognition review, the framework for which is similar to the structure recognition review but with a higher recognition standard. Reviewers are individuals external to the section or structure undergoing review but internal within the organization. The review teams typically include organizational assessment experts from other S/s and/or relevant staff from the IS.

¹⁰ Since its inception a few years ago, the organizational self-assessment tool has been applied by over 20 sections and structures on a voluntary basis to identify improvements on governance, campaigning and membership. 10 more S/s are planning to apply the tool in 2007.

¹¹ The International Mobilisation Trust is the key financial mechanism to support S/s that cannot support themselves through local fundraising. S/s apply for grants from and report to the Trust on an annual basis.

- ? Petri Merenlahti, Member (Finland)
- ? David Weissbrodt, Member (USA)
- ? Soledad García Muñoz, Member (Argentina)

The international senior management team was comprised of:

- ? Irene Khan, Secretary General
- ? Kate Gilmore, Executive Deputy Secretary General
- ? Claudio Cordone, Senior Director, Research and Regional Programmes
- ? Denise Searle, Senior Director, Communications
- ? Marj Byler, Senior Director, International Mobilization
- ? Widney Brown, Senior Director, International Law, Policy and Campaigns
- ? Peter Alderson, Senior Director, Resources
- ? Michael Baah, Senior Director, Finance and Operations (until March 2007)

2.6 Main sources of funding

In 2005¹², three quarters of the organization's total income of 180 million Euros came from donations offered by its 2.2 million members and supporters. Bequests, fundraising events and merchandise accounted for 14% of the income. The remaining 11% came from trusts, corporations and a small amount from government sources exclusively for the purposes of human rights education.¹³

To safeguard our impartiality, all of our human rights investigation and campaigning work are funded entirely by un-restricted funding sources (mostly from members and supporters). No government or state monies can be used for human rights campaigning and investigation work. The organization has several policies and guidelines that guide our acceptance of funds from governments¹⁴ and corporations.¹⁵

About 25% of the 181 million Euros raised by S/s in 2005 went to support the operations of the IS, enabling it to carry out human rights violations-related research, reporting, campaigning and providing also through the IMT financial support to non-self-sufficient S/s.¹⁶

Other sources of funding for the IS¹⁷ are described in "Amnesty International Secretariat: Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2006", which can be obtained upon request (email and phone contacts are provided on the "Financial Summary" page within "Annual Review" under "About AI" on amnesty.org). Information on sources of funding for individual S/s can be obtained by contacting the S/s directly ("Contact Us" on amnesty.org) or visiting their websites.

2.7 Financial performance

AI's total expenditure in 2005 was 179 million Euros, resulting in 2 million Euros operating surplus (1%). The financial statements of the IS are publicly available on both www.amnesty.org ("Annual Review" under "About AI") and www.guidestar.org.uk websites. Financial statements of individual S/s can be obtained by contacting S/s directly ("Contact Us" on amnesty.org) or visiting their websites.

2.8 Contact details

Contact information for the IS:

- ? Website: www.amnesty.org
- ? Telephone: +44-20-74135500
- ? Fax number: +44-20-79561157
- ? Address: 1 Easton Street, London, WC1X 0DW, UK

Telephone, mailing and website address of S/s are publicly available on amnesty.org ("Contact Us").

¹² 2005 is the most recent global income reporting period.

¹³ This is based on the 2005 Aggregated Financial Report (AFR), which includes income of the 25 largest sections. These sections collectively raised more than 99% of the organization's income. The AFR can be obtained from the IS upon request.

¹⁴ "Guidelines on Acceptance of Government-Sponsored Privileges or Assistance" (POL 61/001/2001) and "Protecting Impartiality: Procedures and Criteria for Approval of Human Rights Education Fundraising from Government Organizations" (FIN 21/004/2001).

¹⁵ "Policy on Corporate Relationships that Benefit Amnesty International" (ORG 20/001/2006).

¹⁶ Most AI S/s (>40) in the South have few fundraising options and rely on financial support funnelled through the International Mobilisation Trust or Fundraising Investment Fund.

¹⁷ Less than 1% of the IS' income.

3. Next Steps for Compliance with the Charter

3.1 AI movement-wide compliance

The organization is developing a programme to encourage all its sections/structures to assess report and plan for compliance with the Charter. This methodological framework was initially developed by AI's International Committee on Evaluation and Assessment (ICEA). The first step has been to work with four branches or sections/structures (Australia, Chile, Netherlands and Mongolia) to develop tools (see next paragraph) that could be adapted for local use and then compiled into a single organization-wide report, becoming a routine part of AI's own reporting cycle.

The tools developed include two compliance check-lists (see "Appendix A: Core Compliance Check List" and "Appendix B: Detailed Compliance List") and explanatory notes¹⁸ (see "Appendix D: Explanatory Notes"). The 2 check lists and explanatory notes will be provided to S/s to facilitate their reviewing, reporting and planning compliance with the Charter.

The IS has also completed its own "Core Compliance Check List" (this report) and the first part of the "Detailed Compliance Check List" (see "Appendix C: Policies and Guidelines Used at the International Secretariat"). The IS is currently designing a process to conduct the second phase of the compliance review (assess level of compliance, identify gaps and develop plans to close these gaps for the IS specifically).¹⁹

To help assess the level of AI's transparency in countries where AI has a presence, in early 2007 all S/s were asked to complete a transparency survey²⁰ which collected information on how individual S/s inform the public on their vision and mission, local human rights, global human rights work, financial performance and audit reports, non-discrimination policy and the INGO Accountability Charter. Almost all (96-98%) sections/structures make AI's vision and mission, AI's global human rights work and their local human rights work known to the public via their websites, annual reports and members/supporters recruitment materials. However, at national levels financial transparency, while strong to AI members and donors, does not always extend to the broader public. About three-quarters (76%) report their financial performance publicly and three-fifths (62%) make their financial audit reports publicly available. Almost three-fifths (58%) have made their non-discrimination policies public. At this early stage, only one-fifth (22%) proactively communicates AI's commitment to the INGO Accountability Charter to the publicly.

3.2 Compliance milestones

We aim to have the IS and all S/s reporting on their compliance with the Charter by the time of the Charter's 2nd annual reporting period in mid-2008.

By the 3rd annual report (mid-2009), we hope that the IS and S/s will have developed individual plans to reach full compliance with the Charter.

4. Closing Remarks

AI is committed to complying fully with the INGO Charter. This inaugural compliance report documents some of the initial steps taken by AI to review and develop a plan for full compliance throughout the world-wide organization.

We intend to share our experience with and learn from other signatory INGOs through regular dialogue and cooperative efforts. Our next annual report (due mid-2008) will be informed by these learnings.

We also advocate for the adoption of the Charter by other INGOs²¹ and will contribute to the development of a standard reporting format, through work with the Charter's steering committee.

¹⁸ Drafted by the International Committee on Evaluation and Assessment and commented on by AI Netherlands.

¹⁹ The IS' Resources Programmes (Finance, Accounting, Facilities, Human Resources, Information Resources and Information Technology) drew up their service performance principles based on the Charter.

²⁰ The "Core Compliance Check List" in Appendix B was developed based on this transparency survey and 45 (61%) of the 73 S/s responded to the survey.

²¹ 30+ local NGOs in Mongolia have joined AI's structure there to come up with a Mongolian NGO Accountability Charter, which is based on the INGO Accountability Charter and is designed to promote transparency and accountability among NGOs in Mongolia.

Appendix A: Core Compliance Check List for use by national AI sections/structures

Instructions: For each of the following items in the table below, please indicate if your section/structure provides the information to the general public through various communication channels such as website, annual report, members/supporters recruitment materials and annual general meetings. *(CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY AND PROVIDE DETAILS ON WHAT INFORMATION YOUR S/S PROVIDES TO THE PUBLIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED)*

Your Section's/ Structure's	Section/ Structure Website	Annual Report	Members/ Supporters Recruitment Materials	General Meeting	Other Channels
Mission and values	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Details of information you provide to the public:				
Objectives and outcomes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Details of information you provide to the public:				
Environmental impacts (Carbon emissions from air travel and office energy use, office waste)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Details of information you provide to the public:				
Governance structure and process (Board elections and responsibilities)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Details of information you provide to the public:				
Board members (Names and roles)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Details of information you provide to the public:				
Financial performance (Reports by the treasurer and external auditor including income and expenditure breakdowns)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Details of information you provide to the public:				
Source of income (Government, corporations, trusts, foundations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Details of information you provide to the public:				
Contact details (Mailing address, telephone, email)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Details of information you provide to the public:				

If you checked any of the "Other Channels" boxes in the above table, please write down in box below further details.

Appendix B: Detailed Compliance Check List

Dimension	Do you have written policies and guidelines? If yes, please provide document's name and how it can be accessed. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Do you have institutionalized mechanisms to monitor if policies and guidelines are observed in your activities? If so, please describe your mechanisms. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Please rate your sections'/structures'/IS' compliance with each of the dimensions of the Charter on a scale of 1 to 5 where: 1 = Not at all compliant, 2 = mostly not compliant, 3 = About 50/50 compliant, 4 = mostly compliant, 5 = fully compliant. (FILL IN YOUR RATING IN THE BOX AND PROVIDE REASONS FOR THE RATING GIVEN)
Respect for Universal Principles			
Advance international and national laws that promote human rights, ecosystem protection, sustainable development and other public goods.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Seek to minimize environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Respect for the equal rights and dignity of all people within the organization and with whom we have contact.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Independence			
Both politically and financially independent.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Responsible advocacy			
Ensure our advocacy is consistent with mission.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Have clear processes for adopting public policy positions.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____

Appendix B: Detailed Compliance Check List

Dimension	Do you have written policies and guidelines? If yes, please provide document's name and how it can be accessed. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Do you have institutionalized mechanisms to monitor if policies and guidelines are observed in your activities? If so, please describe your mechanisms. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Please rate your sections'/structures'/IS' compliance with each of the dimensions of the Charter on a scale of 1 to 5 where: 1 = Not at all compliant, 2 = mostly not compliant, 3 = About 50/50 compliant, 4 = mostly compliant, 5 = fully compliant. <i>(FILL IN YOUR RATING IN THE BOX AND PROVIDE REASONS FOR THE RATING GIVEN)</i>
Have explicit ethical policies to guide advocacy choices and manage conflicts of interests.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Effective Programmes			
Work in genuine partnership with local communities and organizations to address local needs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Non-Discrimination			
Have policies to promote diversity, gender equity and balance, impartiality and non-discrimination.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Transparency			
Comply with local governance and financial accounting and reporting requirements	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Report annually on activities and achievements	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Financial statements are audited by a qualified independent public accountant	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____

Appendix B: Detailed Compliance Check List

Dimension	Do you have written policies and guidelines? If yes, please provide document's name and how it can be accessed. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Do you have institutionalized mechanisms to monitor if policies and guidelines are observed in your activities? If so, please describe your mechanisms. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Please rate your sections'/structures'/IS' compliance with each of the dimensions of the Charter on a scale of 1 to 5 where: 1 = Not at all compliant, 2 = mostly not compliant, 3 = About 50/50 compliant, 4 = mostly compliant, 5 = fully compliant. <i>(FILL IN YOUR RATING IN THE BOX AND PROVIDE REASONS FOR THE RATING GIVEN)</i>
Have generally-accepted standards of using data for research	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Good Governance			
Have a duly elected governance body to provide supervision, define strategies, ensure efficient use of resources, measure performance, assure financial integrity and maintain public trust	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Have written procedures covering the appointment and responsibilities of governance body members	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Have regular governance related general meetings	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Listen to stakeholders' suggestions to improve our work	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Make it easy for the public to give us comments or to make criticisms	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____

Appendix B: Detailed Compliance Check List

Dimension	Do you have written policies and guidelines? If yes, please provide document's name and how it can be accessed. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Do you have institutionalized mechanisms to monitor if policies and guidelines are observed in your activities? If so, please describe your mechanisms. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Please rate your sections'/structures'/IS' compliance with each of the dimensions of the Charter on a scale of 1 to 5 where: 1 = Not at all compliant, 2 = mostly not compliant, 3 = About 50/50 compliant, 4 = mostly compliant, 5 = fully compliant. (FILL IN YOUR RATING IN THE BOX AND PROVIDE REASONS FOR THE RATING GIVEN)
Ethical Fundraising			
Inform donors of cause for fundraising and use of donations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Remove donor's names from mailing list upon request	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Inform donors of our status and authority as a fundraiser	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Keep donors' identity anonymous	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Honour donors' wishes – within publicly communicated limits - when donations are made for specific purposes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Have plan to handle shortfalls or excesses for donations made for specific purposes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Publish summary of gifts and gifts-in-kind, including evaluation and auditing methods	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____

Appendix B: Detailed Compliance Check List

Dimension	Do you have written policies and guidelines? If yes, please provide document's name and how it can be accessed. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Do you have institutionalized mechanisms to monitor if policies and guidelines are observed in your activities? If so, please describe your mechanisms. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Please rate your sections'/structures'/IS' compliance with each of the dimensions of the Charter on a scale of 1 to 5 where: 1 = Not at all compliant, 2 = mostly not compliant, 3 = About 50/50 compliant, 4 = mostly compliant, 5 = fully compliant. (FILL IN YOUR RATING IN THE BOX AND PROVIDE REASONS FOR THE RATING GIVEN)
Ensure third-party fundraising agents adhere to our own practices	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Professional Management			
Have internal financial control procedures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Have evaluation procedures for board, staff, programmes and projects	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Ensure our criticisms of individuals and organizations are fair and well founded	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Ensure our partners meet highest standards of probity and accountability	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Ensure we have no partnerships with persons or organizations involved in illegal or unethical practices	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____

Appendix B: Detailed Compliance Check List

Dimension	Do you have written policies and guidelines? If yes, please provide document's name and how it can be accessed. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Do you have institutionalized mechanisms to monitor if policies and guidelines are observed in your activities? If so, please describe your mechanisms. If no, describe your plan to have one. (CHECK ONE BOX ONLY AND FILL IN THE BLANK NEXT TO THE CHECKED BOX)	Please rate your sections'/structures'/IS' compliance with each of the dimensions of the Charter on a scale of 1 to 5 where: 1 = Not at all compliant, 2 = mostly not compliant, 3 = About 50/50 compliant, 4 = mostly compliant, 5 = fully compliant. (FILL IN YOUR RATING IN THE BOX AND PROVIDE REASONS FOR THE RATING GIVEN)
Human Resources			
Conform to national and international labour regulations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Apply voluntary sector best practices in the areas of volunteer/staff rights, health and safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Have procedures for regular performance evaluations of staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Have policies to prohibit bribery or corruption	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Have policies to prohibit sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and discrimination	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____
Enable and encourage staff to report to management activities that may not comply with the law, AI's mission and vision and the Charter	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – document details: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – mechanisms: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No – your plan: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasons: _____

Appendix C: Policies and Guidelines at the International Secretariat

Dimension	Policies/Guidelines Documents	Location/Owner of Documents	Documents Availability Status	
Respect for Universal Principles				
Advance international and national laws that promote human rights, ecosystem protection, sustainable development and other public goods.	Advance International and national laws – Section 3 (Methods) in “Statute of Amnesty International”	“About AI” on www.amnesty.org	Ready	
Seek to minimize environmental impacts	Developing policies to reduce carbon footprint, including reducing short-distance air travel and increasing audio -visual conferencing	Senior Director - Resources	None	
Respect for the equal rights and dignity of all people within the organization and with whom we have contact.	Sections 1 & 2 (Vision and Mission and Core Values) in “Statute of Amnesty International”	“About AI” on www.amnesty.org	Ready	
	“Guidelines for Multicultural Organizational Development” ORG 36/01/00.	“AIDOC” on Intranet	Ready	
	“Cultural diversity and equal opportunities policies” in IS Staff Handbook. Monitoring group in place.	“Staff Handbook” on Intranet	Ready	
	International Missions - Rules for delegations	Operating Policy Standards on Intranet		
	Responding to human rights violations against members, volunteers and staff			
	Sexual harassment and other forms of harassment			
Independence				
Aim to be both politically and financially independent.	P.1 of “Amnesty International Annual Review: Apr 2005 – Mar 2006”	“About AI” on www.amnesty.org	Ready	
	“International Level Fundraising” FIN 21/11/00	“AIDOC” on Intranet	Ready	
	“Revised Proposed Guidelines for the Acceptance of Funds and Fundraising by Amnesty International” FIN 21/03/99.	“AIDOC” on Intranet	Ready	
	“Guidelines on Acceptance of Government-Sponsored Privileges or Assistance” POL 61/001/2001	“AIDOC” on Intranet	Ready	
	“Protecting Impartiality: Procedures and Criteria for Approval of HRE Fundraising from Government Organizations” FIN 21/004/2001.	“AIDOC” on Intranet	Ready	
	“Managing to Protect AI’s Image” FIN 21/005/2003.	“AIDOC” on Intranet	Ready	
	“Earmarked Fundraising Guidelines” FIN 10/004/2005	“AIDOC” on Intranet	Ready	
	“Policy on Corporate Relationships that Benefit Amnesty International” ORG 20/001/2006.	“AIDOC” on Intranet	Ready	
	“Policy and Guidelines on Cooperative Activities Between Amnesty International and Human Rights Movement” ORG 20/01/96.	“AIDOC” on Intranet	Ready	

Dimension	Policies/Guidelines Documents	Location/Owner of Documents	Documents Availability Status
Responsible Advocacy			
Ensure advocacy is consistent with mission.	Sections 5 -15 (Organization, Sections, Structures, International Networks, Affiliated Groups) in "Statute of Amnesty International"	"About AI" on www.amnesty.org	Ready
	Sections 6 -7of "Statute of Amnesty International"	"About AI" on www.amnesty.org	Ready
	Data protection policy DOC 22/01/98	"AIDOC" on Intranet	
	Guidelines for AI Writers DOC 60/001/2006	On Intranet	
	Document and other Approvals database		
Have clear processes for adopting public policy positions.	Statute of Amnesty International	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
	"Leadership = Governance + Management" ORG 70/001/2006	Human Rights Policy database on Intranet	
	Database on AI's substantive policy on key human rights issues		
Have explicit ethical policies to guide advocacy choices and manage conflicts of interests.	"Conflicts of Interest and Conflicts of Duty Policy and Rules" ORG 20/002/2004.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
	"General Principles" on p.4-5 in "Draft guidelines for research and action projects by S/s" POL 40/001/2007.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
Effective Programmes			
Work in genuine partnership with local communities and organizations to address local needs.	Section 3 (Growing a human rights constituency) in "Globalizing Justice/Mobilising People: A new paradigm for AI" ORG 30/001/2004.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
	"Country Action Programme strategies & consultations"	"Operating Policy Standard" on Intranet	Ready
	"Dimensions of Change" (Dimensions 1 and 2 on rights holders and activists, respectively) in "ISOP2 Info Pack"	"IntSec Forum" on Intranet; Friendly Project.	Ready
	"Stakeholder Analysis" in Project Management Manual		Ready
	"Relating to Stakeholders" section of project review in "ISOP2 Info Pack – 2 nd Quarter Review and 3 rd Quarter Plans"		Ready
Non-Discrimination			
Have policies to promote diversity, gender equity and balance, impartiality and non-discrimination.	"Cultural diversity and equal opportunities policies" in IS Staff Handbook. Monitoring group in place.	"Staff Handbook" on Intranet	Ready
	"Stop violence against women campaign internal strategy: The Gender Action Plan" POL 38/001/2003.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
	"Guidelines for Multicultural Organizational Development" ORG 36/01/00.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
	"Gender sensitive research: Methodology Guidelines" POL 30/02/99.	"Operating Policy Standards" on Intranet	Ready
	Policy on sexual harassment and other forms of harassment		

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Dimension	Policies/Guidelines Documents	Location/Owner of Documents	Documents Availability Status	
Transparency				
Comply with local governance and financial accounting and reporting requirements	Legal registration number and audited financial statements - p.1 & 16-32 of "AI Secretariat Report and Financial Statements for year ended in 31 March 2006". AI Charity Foundation Report submitted to Charity Commission	Sr. Director - Resources www.guidestar.org.uk	Ready Ready	
Report annually on activities and achievements	P.1-6 of "Amnesty International Annual Review: Apr 2005 – Mar 2006". Campaigns and research publications listed on p.5-11 in "AI Secretariat Report and Financial Statements for year ended in 31 March 2006."	"About AI" on www.amnesty.org	Ready	
Financial statements are audited by a qualified independent public accountant	Independent auditors' report – p.16 of "AI Secretariat Report and Financial Statements for year ended in 31 March 2006".	Senior management	Ready	
Have generally accepted standards of using data for research	"Research Policy Manual" POL 41/001/2002.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready	
	Data protection policy DOC 22/01/98			
	Policy on International Missions - Rules for delegations	Operating Policy Standards on Intranet		
	Policy on Granting research access to AI's internal archives			
	Policy on Naming suspected perpetrators and involvement in legal proceedings against them POL 30/006/2002 (AIDOC- Intranet)			
	Policy on Privacy and AI IS Web sites			
Good Governance				
Have a governance body to provide supervision, define strategies, ensure efficient use of resources, measure performance, assure financial integrity and maintain public trust	Sections 6-7 of "Statute of Amnesty International" "Conflicts of Interest and Conflicts of Duty: Policy and Rules" ORG 20/002/2004.	"About AI" on www.amnesty.org "AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready Ready	
Have written procedures covering the appointment and responsibilities of governance body members	Sections 28-38 of "Statute of Amnesty International"	"About AI" on www.amnesty.org	Ready	
	Section 3 "Role & Job Descriptions for IEC, IEC Chair, IEC Vice Chair, International Treasurer, IEC Secretary, SG, EDSG" on p.6-10 of "Leadership = Governance + Management" ORG 70/001/2006.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready	
Have regular general meetings	Sections 16-27 "International Council" of "Statute of Amnesty International"	"About AI" on www.amnesty.org	Ready	
Listen to stakeholders' suggestions to improve our work	Principles of impact assessment – p.7 of "AI ² – Assessing Impact for Human Rights" ORG 30/001/2005.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready	
	"Achieving Outcomes" – p.3 in "ISOP2 Info Pack – 2 nd Quarter Review and 3 rd Quarter Plans"	"IntSec Forum" on Intranet; Friendly Project.	Ready	
	Methodology development for stakeholder analysis and pilot projects with victims/survivors; and for research undertaken in Brazil and in Albania			
Make it easy for the public to give us comments	"Contact Us"	www.amnesty.org	Ready	

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Dimension	Policies/Guidelines Documents	Location/Owner of Documents	Documents Availability Status
Ethical Fundraising			
Inform donors of cause of fundraising and use of donations			
Remove donor's names from mailing list upon request	✓ Guidelines for Fundraising for Special Projects and Other Specific Purposes ✓ Guidelines for Grants Management		
Inform donors of fundraiser's status and authority	✓ Guidelines for the Acceptance of Funds and Fundraising by Amnesty International ✓ Guidelines for the Fundraising Investment Fund	Operating Policy Standards on Intranet	
Keep donors' identities anonymous	✓ Guidelines on Acceptance of Government-Sponsored Privileges or Assistance ✓ Guidelines: Section to Section Advertising ✓ Guidelines for writing grant applications	Director, International Fundraising	Ready
Honour donors' wish when donations are made for specific purposes	✓ Approval of HRE Fundraising from Government organizations		
Have plan to handle shortfalls or excesses for donations made for specific purposes	✓ "Policy on Corporate Relationships that Benefit Amnesty International" ORG 20/001/2006 ✓ Major Donors Program – Gift Acceptance Policy and Best Practices" (Draft).		
Ensure third-party fundraising agents adhere to our own practices			
Publish details of gifts and gifts-in-kind, including valuation and auditing methods	Currently, the IS does not value donations in kind in its accounts. This is not a major factor in our operations with the exception of the use of volunteers. There is currently no system in place to measure the value of the time contributed by volunteers.	None	None
Professional Management			
Have internal financial control procedures	"Financial Control Committee – Roles and Responsibilities" AI FAP 018. "International Treasurer Job Description" on p.7 of "Leadership = Governance + Management" ORG 70/001/2006.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	
	SG Quarterly Financial Reports		
	Policy on Financial delegations	Operating Policy Standards on Intranet	Ready
	Policy on Approval of budget variations		
	Policy on Tendering for and issuing of contracts and consultancies		
	Guidelines for AI Relief Work		
	Internal auditor reports to SG	SG	
	Independent auditors annual report and issuance of audited accounts	"AIDOC" on Intranet & on www.guidestar.org.uk	

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Dimension	Policies/Guidelines Documents	Location/Owner of Documents	Documents Availability Status
<i>Professional Management (cont.)</i>			
Have evaluation procedures for board, staff, programmes and projects	The IEC 360 degree performance assessment report	Chair, IEC	Not available
	"Secretary General Accountability" on p.25-26 in "Leadership = Governance + Management" ORG 70/001/2006.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
	The SG 360 degree performance assessment report	The SG	Summary available to other IS managers
	IS senior management 360 degree performance assessment report	The SLT	
	"Performance appraisal & goals setting for managers".	Operating Policy Standard on Intranet	Ready
	Non-managerial staff performance evaluation being planned and negotiated with the Union.	Director, Human Resources	Final stage of agreement with the union.
Ensure our criticisms of individuals and organizations are fair	SG Quarterly Activity Reports to the IEC	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
	"Programme and project review" in "ISOP2 Info Pack	"IntSec Forum" on Intranet	Ready
	Sections 3 (Methods) in "Statute of Amnesty International"	"About AI" on www.amnesty.org	Ready
	"Operational Standards" on p.5-8 in "Draft guidelines for research and action projects by S/s" POL 40/001/2007.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
	Policy on Guidelines for the use of research produced by other organizations	Sr. Director, Research & Regional prog.s	Being drafted
Ensure partners meet highest standards of probity and accountability	Policy on Acceptable use of information technology guidelines	"IS Operating Policy data base" on intranet	
	Policy and Guidelines on Cooperative Activities Between Amnesty International and the Human Rights Movement ORG 20/01/96.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
	Guidelines for Subsidiary/Partner Organizations POL 30/01/98.	"IS Operating Policy DB" on Intranet	Ready
Ensure no partnerships with persons or organizations involved in illegal or unethical practices	Policy on Corporate Relationships that Benefit Amnesty International ORG 20/001/2006.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
	Guidelines for Subsidiary / Partner Organizations	"IS Operating Policy DB" on Intranet	Ready

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Dimension	Policies/Guidelines Documents	Location/Owner of Documents	Documents Availability Status
Human Resources			
Conform to national and international labour regulations	Staff Terms and Conditions	"Staff Handbook" on Intranet	Ready
	Guidelines: Staff and Volunteer Access to Personal Files	Operating Policy Standard on Intranet	
Apply voluntary sector best practices in the areas of volunteer/staff rights, health and safety	Policy on Occupational Health/Health & Safety	"Staff Handbook" on Intranet	Ready
Have procedures for regular performance evaluations of staff	"Secretary General Accountability" on p.25-26 in "Leadership = Governance + Management" ORG 70/001/2006.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
	The SG 360 degree performance assessment report	The SG	Summary available to other IS managers
	IS senior management 360 degree performance assessment report "Performance appraisal & goals setting for managers".	The SLT Operating Policy Standard on Intranet	
	Non-managerial staff performance evaluation being planned and negotiated with the Union.	Director, Human Resources	Final stage of agreement with the union.
Have policies to prohibit bribery or corruption	"Conflicts of Interest and Conflicts of Duty Policy and Rules" ORG 20/002/2004	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
Have policies to prohibit sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and discrimination	"Sexual Harassment" ORG 20/005/2005.	"AIDOC" on Intranet	Ready
Enable and encourage staff to report to management activities that may not comply with the law, AI's mission and vision or with the Charter	A "whistle blowers" policy has been drafted for finalization by end of June 2007.	Draft Operating Policy Standard on Intranet; Senior management	Ready in draft form

Appendix D: Explanatory Notes

(To accompany the Core and Detailed Compliance Check Lists,
Appendices A and B, respectively)

INGO Accountability Charter

With the agreement of the IEC, in June 2006, the Secretary General signed the International Non Governmental Organizations Accountability Charter on behalf of Amnesty International.

It is important that all AI sections and structures assure that they are in compliance with the terms of the Charter. In many cases this will require little additional effort since many of the provisions are satisfied through legal requirements of the national governments of the sections and structures or through reporting requirements, policies, and practices already in place with Amnesty International. What may be lacking is communication to external and internal stakeholders full information about the activities, finances, and governance of sections and structures.

A checklist of items for initial review is included here, but the process will likely be an ongoing one. Sections and structures are urged to consider what improvements may be needed in these practices.

- ? **Principles:** The Accountability Charter gives general NGO principles regarding the mission and methods of operation of NGOs. This can be supplemented by statements about the purpose, goals, structure, and methods of Amnesty International. Such material is normally found in the publications of sections and structures, but it is important to provide easy access to the public, perhaps through information on a web site where feasible. It is important to stress AI's independence from governments, political parties, and the business sector. The commitment of AI to accuracy and lack of bias in its reporting should also be featured.
- ? **Processes for adopting public policy positions:** While these need not be spelled out in all publications, a member handbook should contain this information, which should be made available to interested stakeholders upon request. Here the international nature of AI's decision-making and the opportunity for local input should be outlined.
- ? **Partnerships:** Partnerships with local communities, other NGOs, and other entities committed to Amnesty principles should be spelled out. In formal relationships, commitment to mutual goals and respective responsibilities should be made clear in writing. Every effort should be made to assure that partners also comply with the provisions of the Accountability Charter.
- ? **Non-discrimination:** A non discrimination policy in membership, employment, and activities should be clearly stated and adhered to. In addition a policy to encourage diversity, equity, balance, impartiality should be developed and implemented. Its exact nature, of course, will depend upon local conditions.
- ? **Reporting:** The laws of many countries require various sorts of reporting from NGOs. Obviously these should be complied with, but the information required in them should also be available to the public. The Accountability Charter suggests areas that should be included in a general "annual report." Most of this information is included in the Standardized Financial Report sent each year by sections and structures to the IS or in other reports regularly submitted on membership and activities. Names of individual members or contributors should generally not be made public except in the case of very substantial contributions from a single source (which in any case require approval from the International Treasurer), but the general sources of funds should be made known.

The Secretary General is responsible for the production of such a report, used for fundraising, among other purposes. Many sections and structures have similar reports. How a section or structure may produce and make available an annual report will depend on local conditions, but summary information on a web site would be an inexpensive form of distribution. And all sections and structures will be required to fill out the check lists (core and detailed in appendices A and B, respectively) included in the AI's 2007 annual report to the Charter secretariat.

Each section or structure should have an independent yearly financial audit to assure that funds are effectively used and that best practices of financial management are followed.

- ? **Governance:** AI's governance structures should be transparent and provide for broad membership participation as well as a regularized process for encouraging comments and suggestions for improvement from those affected by Amnesty's work.

The Accountability Charter spells out basic principles of good governance: a governing body which supervises and evaluates the chief executive (i.e., the director), formulates policy and strategy consistent with the mission of the organization, and ensures that financial integrity and public trust are maintained. Essential to good governance are written procedures covering the selection, responsibilities, and terms of the governing body and preventing and managing conflicts of interest. A regular (at least once every two years) general meeting with authority to appoint and replace members of the governing body is proposed by the Charter; some sections and structures have other procedures to serve such a purpose, but their effectiveness should be reviewed.

The governing body in most sections and structures will play the role of employer. A clear understanding of the legal and ethical implications of this role and the distinction among board, staff, and volunteer responsibilities are crucial to appropriate operation of the section or structure. In particular written contracts of employment in conformity with local law should exist.

Staff should be encouraged to bring to the attention of management and/or the governing body activities that may not comply with the law, the mission and policies of Amnesty or the provisions of the Accountability Charter.

- ? **Fundraising:** Reporting on contributions and the use to which they are put is a special case of reporting requirements as discussed above, but extraordinary care should be taken that the provisions of the Charter are adhered to in this area. This includes being clear about the purpose to which funds will and have been put and respecting the right of donors and potential donors not to be hassled and to be anonymous, except in the cases where the size of the donation might be relevant to the independence of the section or structure. Donations for special purposes require particular clarity in solicitation and expenditure.

Appendix E: A sample of AI's Major Reports on Human Rights published in 2006 and early 2007

AI's research into human rights violations over the last 12 months led to the following publications:

- ? Algeria: Torture in the "War on Terror": A memorandum to the Algerian President.
- ? Algeria: Unrestrained powers: Torture by Algeria's Military Security.
- ? Angola: Lives in ruins: forced evictions continue.
- ? Azerbaijan: The Contracting Space for Freedom of Expression.
- ? Bangladesh: Briefing to political parties for a human rights agenda.
- ? Belarus: Domestic violence - more than a private scandal.
- ? Bosnia and Herzegovina Case-Sheet: Anniversary of the "disappearance" of Avdo Palic.
- ? Burundi: Briefing to the Committee against Torture.
- ? Cambodia: Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia: Recommendations to address victims and witnesses issues in the Internal Rules effectively.
- ? Central African Republic: Analysis of the draft Penal Code and draft Code of Criminal Procedure.
- ? Central African Republic: Government tramples on the basic rights of detainees.
- ? Chad/Sudan: Sowing the seeds of Darfur: Ethnic targeting in Chad by Janjawid militias from Sudan.
- ? Chad: "We don't want to die before Hissène Habré is brought to trial".
- ? Chad: 'Are we citizens of this country?': Civilians in Chad unprotected from Janjawid attacks (with amendment).
- ? China: Abolishing "Re-education through Labour" and other forms of punitive administrative detention: An opportunity to bring the law into line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- ? China: Internal Migrants: Discrimination and abuse. The human cost of an economic 'miracle'.
- ? China: Sustaining conflict and human rights abuses: The flow of arms continues.
- ? China: The Olympics Countdown - Failing to keep human rights promises.
- ? Colombia: Fear and Intimidation: The dangers of human rights work.
- ? Colombia: Open Letter to the Presidential Candidates.
- ? Congo: Political detainees in legal limbo.
- ? Côte d'Ivoire: Clashes between peacekeeping forces and civilians: Lessons for the future.
- ? Côte d'Ivoire: Targeting Women: the forgotten victims of the conflict.
- ? Democratic Republic of Congo: Children at war, creating hope for the future.
- ? Democratic Republic of Congo: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and Reform of the Army.
- ? Dominican Republic: A life in transit - The plight of Haitian migrants and Dominicans of Haitian descent.
- ? East Africa and the Horn of Africa: "Defending the Defenders": a Human Rights Defenders Conference.
- ? Ethiopia: Prisoners of conscience on trial for treason: opposition party leaders, human rights defenders and journalists.
- ? Europe: Partners in crime: Europe's role in US renditions.
- ? Fiji: Amnesty International's Comments on the ICC Working Group's Discussion Paper on Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in the Law of Fiji.
- ? Georgia: Thousands suffering in silence: Violence against women in the family.
- ? Guatemala: A Summary of Amnesty International's Concerns with regard to the Guatemalan Government's implementation of the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- ? Guatemala: Human rights defenders at risk.
- ? Guatemala: No protection, no justice: killings of women (an update).
- ? India: Five years on - the bitter and uphill struggle for justice in Gujarat.

- ? Indonesia: Comments on the draft revised Criminal Procedure Code.
- ? Indonesia: Exploitation and abuse: the plight of women domestic workers.
- ? Israel/Lebanon: Hizbullah's attacks on northern Israel.
- ? Israel/Lebanon: Israel and Hizbullah must spare civilians: Obligations under International Humanitarian Law of the Parties to the Conflict in Israel and Lebanon.
- ? Israel/Lebanon: Out of all proportion - civilians bear the brunt of the war.
- ? Israel/Occupied Territories: Road to nowhere.
- ? Jamaica: Sexual violence against women and girls in Jamaica: "just a little sex".
- ? Japan: "Will this day be my last?" The death penalty in Japan.
- ? Jordan: "Your confessions are ready for you to sign": Detention and torture of political suspects.
- ? Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro): United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK): Conclusions of the Human Rights Committee: 86th Session, July 2006.
- ? Kosovo (Serbia): The UN in Kosovo - a Legacy of Impunity.
- ? Kosovo/Kosovo (Serbia): Serbia and Montenegro: Amnesty International's recommendations relating to talks on the final status of Kosovo/Kosovo.
- ? Lao People's Democratic Republic: Hiding in the jungle - Hmong under threat.
- ? Lebanon: Deliberate destruction or "collateral damage"? Israeli attacks on civilian infrastructure.
- ? Lebanon: Limitations on Rights of Palestinian Refugee Children: Briefing to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.
- ? Liberia: A brief guide to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- ? Liberia: Submission to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- ? Liberia: Time for Truth, Justice and Reparation for Liberia's victims.
- ? Liberia: Truth, Justice and Reparation: Memorandum on Truth and Reconciliation Act.
- ? Mexico: Briefing to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
- ? Mexico: Injustice and impunity: Mexico's flawed criminal justice system.
- ? Mexico: Laws without justice: Human rights violations and impunity in the public security and criminal justice system.
- ? Mexico: Violence against women and justice denied in Mexico State.
- ? Nigeria: Rape - the silent weapon.
- ? Pakistan: Death Penalty Action on Pakistan. November 2006-January 2007.
- ? Pakistan: Human rights ignored in the "war on terror".
- ? Pakistan: Working to stop human rights violations in the "war on terror".
- ? Papua New Guinea: Violence against women: never Inevitable, never acceptable!
- ? Peru: Poor and excluded women. Denial of the right to maternal and child health.
- ? Philippines: Political Killings, Human Rights and the Peace Process.
- ? Poland and Latvia: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights in Poland and Latvia.
- ? Russian Federation: Preliminary briefing to the UN Committee against Torture.
- ? Russian Federation: Supplementary briefing to the UN Committee against Torture.
- ? Russian Federation: Torture and forced "confessions" in detention.
- ? Russian Federation: Violent racism out of control.
- ? Sierra Leone: Women face human rights abuses in the informal legal sector.
- ? South Africa: Briefing for the Committee against Torture.
- ? South Korea: 'Migrant workers are also human beings'.
- ? Spain and Morocco: Failure to protect the rights of migrants – Ceuta and Melilla one year on.
- ? Sri Lanka: Waiting to go home - the plight of the internally displaced.
- ? Sudan: Crying out for safety.

- ? Sweden: The case of Mohammed El Zari and Ahmed Agiza: violations of fundamental human rights by Sweden confirmed.
- ? Trinidad & Tobago: End police immunity for unlawful killings and deaths in custody.
- ? Turkey: Justice Delayed and Denied: The persistence of protracted and unfair trials for those charged under anti-terrorism legislation.
- ? Ukraine: Briefing to the UN Human Rights Committee: June 2006.
- ? USA: Amnesty International's supplementary briefing to the UN Committee against Torture.
- ? USA: Below the radar: Secret flights to torture and 'disappearance'.
- ? USA: Blind faith: An appeal to President George W. Bush to admit that the USA's 30-year experiment with the death penalty has failed.
- ? USA: Close Guantánamo - symbol of injustice.
- ? USA: Five years on 'the dark side': A look back at 'war on terror' detentions.
- ? USA: Justice at last or more of the same?: Detentions and trials after Hamdan v. Rumsfeld.
- ? USA: Justice delayed and justice denied? Trials under the Military Commissions Act.
- ? USA: Memorandum to the US Government on the report of the UN Committee Against Torture and the question of closing Guantánamo.
- ? USA: The experiment that failed: A reflection on 30 years of executions.
- ? USA: Updated briefing to the Human Rights Committee on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- ? USA: 'Where is the justice for me?': The case of Troy Davis, facing execution in Georgia.
- ? Uzbekistan: Impunity must not prevail.
- ? Viet Nam: A tightening net: web-based repression and censorship.
- ? Zimbabwe: No justice for the victims of forced evictions.
- ? Zimbabwe: Quantifying destruction - satellite images of forced evictions.

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