

Amnesty International Charity

(a company limited by guarantee)

Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Company No: 2007475

Charity No: 294230

Amnesty International Charity *(a company limited by guarantee)*

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Legal and Administrative details

Directors (and Trustees):	Varun Anand Rosie Chapman Susan Wallcraft (chair) Patricia Whaley
Company Secretary:	Sarah Buzzard (resigned 17 January 2022) Helen Gibson (resigned 12 January 2022) Rebecca Jefferies (appointed on 12 May 2022)
Address and Registered Office:	1 Easton Street London WC1X 0DW
Company Registration Number:	2007475
Charity Registration Number:	294230
Date of incorporation:	7 April 1986
Constitution:	Company limited by guarantee, with articles of association.
Solicitors:	Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE
Bankers:	HSBC Bank plc 74 Goswell Road London EC1V 7DA
Auditors:	Crowe U.K. LLP 55 Ludgate Hill London EC4M 7JW

Trustees' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The Trustees, who are also the Directors of Amnesty International Charity ("**the Charity**"), present their annual report on the affairs of the Charity, together with the financial statements and auditors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

1. Structure, Governance and Management

1.1 Relationship with Amnesty International

Amnesty International (or Amnesty) is an unincorporated, global movement, which has as its objective "securing the observance of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments throughout the world".

The Charity was incorporated on 7 April 1986 to undertake charitable human rights activities on behalf of the global movement. The governing documents of the Charity are its Articles of Association.

In June 2012, Amnesty International Limited ("**AIL**"), the principal operating entity for Amnesty's International Secretariat ("**IS**"), was appointed as the sole member of the Charity. The Charity is a subsidiary of AIL and from 2013 has been consolidated into the Group accounts of AIL.

As the Charity has no employees, AIL provides services to the Charity in return for a fee, including financial, legal, company secretarial, grants and legacy management and risk management services, under the terms of an arms length services agreement which is reviewed annually.

1.2 Governance and Management

The Charity is a company limited by guarantee and does not have share capital.

The Trustees are appointed by AIL in consultation with the existing Trustees. To ensure independence, the Charity's Articles of Association prohibit a director, officer, or executive of AIL from serving as a Trustee. New Trustees receive an induction shortly after their appointment, covering a general overview of the organization and administrative details; fiduciary, legal and statutory responsibilities; finances; risk and the Charity's relationship with AIL and the Amnesty movement.

The Trustees have responsibility for the oversight of the Charity. The Charity carries out its charitable activities primarily by way of grant funding. Any conflicts of interest arising out of the Charity's governance structure are managed by the Trustees in accordance with the Charity's conflict management processes and the Charity's articles of association.

The Trustees exercise supervision and control over grant funding and have procedures in place to ensure that they take decisions independently, acting in the best interests of the Charity and that the Charity's funds are applied exclusively for its charitable purposes. The Finance and Audit Committee is an advisory subcommittee of AIL and the Charity. This Committee provides the Charity with oversight of, and advice on, finance, risk and audit matters.

A Grant Memorandum of Understanding ("**MoU**") between the Charity and AIL sets out how the Charity receives assurance from AIL that funds are used appropriately and in line with the Charity's purposes. The MoU also clarifies AIL's responsibility to ensure all safeguarding measures are in place for all of the Charity's funded projects, with AIL's Head of Safeguarding providing an annual report of any cases of concern.

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The Charity regularly reviews its performance as measured against its aspiration to meet the Charity Governance Code. In particular as part of their grant-making process the Trustees regularly review the organisation's charitable purposes, and the external environment in which it works, to make sure that the Charity, and its purposes, stay relevant and valid. At the end of 2022 the Trustees held their annual Board effectiveness review discussion drawing upon the results of a trustee survey. Trustees commented on a continued good level of effectiveness, including being more proactively engaged with the Finance and Audit Committee and improved work planning, which were areas identified in the prior year review. Identified areas for further improvement included (i) continuing to work on equality, diversity and inclusion understanding, plans and monitoring, which also relates to enhancing compliance with the Charity Governance Code and ii) enhancing the grant proposal and reporting processes and documentation.

2. Objectives and Activities

The Charity's objects are based on the Charity Commission's model object for the advancement of Human Rights, as follows:

Having regard to the Statute for the time being of Amnesty International, the objects for which the Charity is established are to promote human rights (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations conventions and declarations) throughout the world by all or any of the following means:

- Monitoring abuses of human rights
- Obtaining redress for the victims of human rights abuse
- Relieving need among the victims of human rights abuse
- Research into human rights issues
- Providing technical advice to government and others on human rights matters
- Contributing to the sound administration of human rights law
- Commenting on proposed human rights legislation
- Raising awareness of human rights issues
- Promoting public support for human rights
- Promoting respect for human rights among individuals and corporations
- International advocacy of human rights
- Eliminating infringements of human rights, including without limitation procuring the abolition of torture, extrajudicial execution and disappearance

The Charity primarily carries out its charitable activities by way of grant funding. In 2022, the Charity made grant awards to AIL following consideration of several factors including the two organisations' shared objectives: AIL's proven track record of delivering human rights projects, the likely expectation of donors and the origins of the Charity as part of the wider Amnesty International movement. The specific grant awards were made in accordance with the terms of the MoU.

3. Public Benefit

In setting the Charity's objectives and planning the Charity's activities, the Trustees have considered the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit requirement under the Charities Act 2011. The Trustees always ensure that the activities undertaken by the Charity further its charitable objects and aims.

The Charities Act 2011 makes provision for the advancement of human rights as a charitable purpose. The Charity's purposes, and the activities that flow from them are aligned to those summarised in the Charity Commission's guidance publication "RR12 - The Promotion of Human Rights".

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4. The most significant risks to the Charity and their management

The nature of the operations of the Charity and the environments in which the Charity – and the projects it funds - operates means that the successful delivery and execution of the Charity's activities are subject to a number of risks.

The Charity's risk register is reviewed and updated by respective risk owners who are senior management at the IS as the Charity has no employees and discussed by the Trustees at its meetings throughout the year. Risks facing the organisation are identified and documented in the risk register and presented to the Trustees in a Dashboard format for discussion at each meeting. The Trustees ensure that for each risk, risk owners:

- Develop further mitigations for risks where the exposure is deemed too high;
- Report on changes in the severity of risk exposure to the charity due to changes in external and/or internal factors;
- Clearly understand and uphold their responsibilities for implementing remedial actions within specified timelines; and,
- Share progress and lessons learnt on the management of risks.

Given the grants granted by the Charity to AIL and the services provide by AIL to the Charity, the Trustees are also provided with a copy of AIL's Risk dashboard to give assurance that risks which may impact the Charity are being comprehensively managed.

The greatest threats to the Charity were assessed as the following:

Financial Impropriety

There is a risk that funds granted may be spent fraudulently, meaning less funds are spent on the Charity's objectives. Further damage may then be caused by lost income from reputational damage with the Charity Commission and/or donors/prospective donors following any public awareness of misappropriated finances.

To mitigate this risk there is an agreement in place with each grant beneficiary (which in 2022 was AIL and AI USA) in respect of use of funds. Grant expenditure is regularly monitored by the Trustees who are provided with grant reporting at each meeting throughout the year which provides assurance around the eligibility and propriety of expenditure.

This risk is further managed by the Charity having input into an ongoing programme of internal audit activity taken across AIL and the annual external audit of both the Charity and AIL, which comments extensively on the completeness and accuracy of financial information.

In addition, the Finance and Audit Committee monitor and review AIL's policies and procedures that are designed to protect against fraud and the organisation's overall fraud resilience strategy and ensure these are applied to the Charity's activities as well.

Reputational Damage

Reputational damage to the Charity may arise from adverse publicity for a number of reasons, including errors or bias in research reports, poor decision-making or misconduct by the Trustees, involvement of regulators or actions taken by other parts of the Amnesty International movement, including the staff and officers of the IS.

To mitigate this, the Trustees monitor and review AIL's project reporting and rely on the internal due diligence and quality assurance of the AIL's global research and policy teams. The AIL Legal team also review the grant project proposals and provide assurance that these are within the Charity's charitable aims and objectives and are compliant with the MoU.

The Charity relies on AIL's internal project and risk management processes and reports, at least annually reviews its governance practices against the Charity Governance Code and maintains regular communication channels with AIL and the broader Amnesty International movement.

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Financial Sustainability

A decrease in donations and/or legacies would impact the Charity's ability to operate as donations form a large part of Charity's budgeted income. In addition to reduced income, due to the unpredictable nature of the Charity's income, the Trustees consider a principal risk to be the possibility of commitments exceeding income.

To mitigate this, the Trustees maintain an appropriate level of free reserves to cover fixed costs and agree grants based on prudent financial forecasts and tranching payments with no binding commitment to make further tranching payments beyond the initial payment. Consequently, if the Charity were in a position where income was not as expected, expenditure could be reduced to ensure liquidity and financial sustainability.

Reliance on AIL

AIL is dependent upon voluntary income from other Amnesty International member entities and from third party donors to fund core human rights work. It is exposed to risks around liquidity and failure to maintain financial viability. This has potential to affect AIL's ability to provide services to the Charity and cause the failure of projects grant funded by the Charity. AIL mitigates this by continuing to ensure a strong financial position through robust financial modelling, maintaining free reserve levels at around 6 months' worth of operating expenditure, detailed cash management, reviewing the assessment mechanism to seek to mitigate the impacts of structural income uncertainty, creating additional contingency within the budget and closely monitoring its cost. The Charity through the Finance and Audit Committee will continue to closely monitor the mitigations being implemented by AIL.

5. Achievements and Performance

In the year to 31 December 2022, the Charity made tranche grant payments to AIL of £1,796,000 (2021: £2,645,000), which includes a balance £218,000 for project work carried out in 2021. In addition, £169,000 unspent prior year grant payments were returned to the Charity by AIL (2021: £88,000). In the financial statements the net figure of £1,627,000 was recognised as unrestricted grant funding which is the net figure of £1,796,000 less the £169,000 unspent from prior year. In 2023 the Charity approved payment of a final tranche of the grant for project work carried out in 2022 of £381,000 making a total grant payment for activities in 2022 of £1,959,000 (2021: £2,511,000).

The Charity incurred direct costs of £146,000 (2021: £127,000).

In addition during 2022 the Charity made a grant of £235,000 to Amnesty International USA for a project aimed at addressing the intersection of technology which was funded by a grant to the Charity from an independent third party.

In 2022, the Charity provided full or partial grant funding for 16 AIL projects across different regions which aimed to empower people and communities with knowledge about human rights, and work with them to build societies that respect rights at all levels (2021: 23 projects). These projects, 4 of which were also funded in 2021, strive to achieve the following outcomes:

- Those defending human rights are safe and supported;
- People know their rights and are empowered to claim them; and
- People can claim their rights to speak out, organize and challenge injustice.

AIL provides regular financial reports to the Trustees on the projects funded by the Charity's grants. Some examples of projects and the achievements are:

- The **Justice and Accountability for Human Rights Violations in the Americas** project is a new project in 2022 and seeks justice and reparation for victims of repression and state violence in Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, Cuba and Nicaragua. Several survivors of human rights violations during the *estallido social* (Chilean protests) were supported by this project through psychological or financial assistance; local support on their court cases; global solidarity and mobilisation on their cases; and having empowerment opportunities. The project also called on

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the Chilean prosecutor's office to investigate the police commanders' responsibility for human rights violations during the *estallido social*. Based on these efforts, the Chilean public prosecutor is now actively investigating the police commanders, in line with Amnesty's research and calls, with prosecutions imminent. The project also worked with several other NGOs to call for the renewal of the Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) on Venezuela, and on 7th October 2022, the Human Rights Council renewed this vital mandate.

- The **Turkey Reclaiming Freedoms** project is a new project in 2022 working to achieve the rights to freedom of expression in Turkey, as well as supporting women's rights and reactive work on allegations of torture, ill-treatment, and refugees. This project has been implementing a careful international and media strategy at national and regional levels for the *Büyükada* case. The case involves four human rights defenders (HRDs) in Turkey who have been convicted of terror offences. The project called for the convictions to be overturned due to lack of evidence. In November 2022, the Court of Cassation overturned the four HRDs' convictions. The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) found Turkey had violated one of the convicted HRDs human rights when he was imprisoned for over 14 months in 2017-2018. In addition, this project supports the group 'Saturday Mothers' who tirelessly seek truth and justice for their loved ones who were forcibly disappeared in the 1980s and 1990s. The project assists them with trial observation and also supports them with the group's social media; and have included their case in the right to protest work regionally and globally.
- The **Securing the Human Rights of Women and Girls** project is a new project in 2022 and supports work on gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive rights (SRR) from intersectional perspectives by promoting gender and reproductive justice, and survivor-centred approaches. The team have been engaging the Autonomous Administration of Northeast Syria on the issue of treatment of those with perceived ISIS affiliation from a gender sensitive perspective. The project team have had good access so far at the low and medium levels, and hope this will continue and expand. The project also worked to shape the domestic violence in Kosovo research from survivor-centred perspective. The research involved direct interviews with 20 survivors. The research took an intersectional perspective and ensured that the survivors interviewed included LGBTI survivors and survivors from ethnic minority communities. The project supported developing two human rights education (HRE) online courses for the public on gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women and girls (VAWG) online.
- The **Discrimination Against Minorities in Myanmar** project is a continuing project funded in 2021 and focuses on empowering and supporting Myanmar human rights defenders, civil society groups, and activists so that they can lead human rights change in their country. As a result of working together with Myanmar civil society organisations, Amnesty produced research to expose the supply chain that fuels war crimes in Myanmar. This work led to four companies suspending their operations. Canada imposed a ban on aviation fuel, and the UK imposed sanctions on two companies mentioned in the research. In addition, Amnesty has provided urgent financial assistance to detained political prisoners and human rights defenders across Myanmar.

6. Plans for Future Periods

In 2023, the Charity will consider further grant proposals. Such grants as the Trustees approve will be in line with its grant procedures which take account of best practice and regulatory guidance.

In particular, the Charity will consider grants to AIL for continuing projects supported in 2022 as the nature of the projects and desired outcomes often require a sustained activity over a number of years as well as new projects assessed to be in line with the Charity's objectives.

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7. Financial Review

The results for the Charity show net income of £3,900,000 (2021: net expenditure of £961,000). The principal sources of funding for the Charity in 2022 were donations and legacies and a grant under Gift Aid from ALL.

As at 31 December 2022, the Charity had net assets of £4,682,000 (31 December 2021: £782,000) of which all were unrestricted funds, except for £20,000, (31 December 2021 nil).

Net cash inflow from operating activities for the year 2022 was £3,688,000 (31 December 2021 net outflow: £945,000). The Charity has cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments totalling £4,494,000 as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: £805,000).

Reserves policy

The Charity is a grant-making organisation, however the grants are paid in tranches with no commitment to make further tranches and tranche payments are only approved if adequate funds are available, so it has no requirement for significant reserves. For 2022 the target level of reserves was £38,000 to cover annual expenditure outside of grant-giving activities and a contingency amount for unforeseen costs required to be met directly by the Charity.

Free reserves were £4,662,000 on 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: £782,000). This is £4,624,000 higher than target, which is due to the timing of grant approvals and receipt of the majority of income for the year in the final months of 2022.

The Trustees anticipate that the excess of free reserves will be applied to charitable activities through grants in 2023 and will be kept under review to ensure this target level of reserves is not exceeded.

Investment policy

In the situation where it has significant funds, the Charity aims to invest such funds in a prudent and ethical manner to enable funding of future activities. During the year, any cash not immediately required for operational work was placed in money market deposit accounts to maximise interest. Interest earned was in line with expectations.

Going concern

The Trustees have assessed the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern. The Trustees have considered several factors when forming their conclusion as to whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate when preparing these financial statements including a review of updated forecasts to the end of 2024 and a consideration of key risks, that could negatively affect the Charity together with the level of free reserves held. The Charity is forecast to receive donations and legacies from members of the public and Gift Aid grants from ALL in 2023 and 2024. In consideration of the committed expenditure of the Charity and target free reserves of £40,000, the Trustees believe that the Charity has adequate financial resources and is well placed to manage business risks. The Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Trustees believe that there are no material uncertainties that call into doubt the Charity's ability to continue. The accounts have therefore been prepared on the basis that the Charity is a going concern.

Fundraising

The Charity does not undertake any public fundraising activities and so has not subscribed to any UK fundraising standards or scheme for fundraising regulation. Therefore, AIC has not received any complaints in 2022 about fundraising activity (2021: no complaints).

8. Auditors

As far as each of the Trustees at the date of approval of this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the Charity's auditor in connection with preparing the audit report) of which the Charity's auditor

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is unaware. Each Trustee has taken all of the steps that they should have taken as a Trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Charity's auditor is aware of that information.

Crowe U.K. LLP has indicated its willingness to be reappointed as statutory auditor for the next financial year.

The report to the Trustees has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies' regime within part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Charity law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial period in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and applicable law.

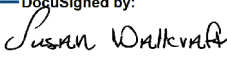
Under charity law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity and of its net income/expenditure for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue to operate.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Charity's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

The Trustees' Report was approved by the board of Trustees on 27 July 2023, and is signed as authorised on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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Susan Wallcraft
Trustee

27 July 2023
1 Easton Street
London WC1X 0DW

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Amnesty International Charity

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Amnesty International Charity ('the charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise Statement of Financial Activities, Balance sheet, Cashflow statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

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

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

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

- adequate and proper accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 10, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charitable company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006 together with the Charities SORP (FRS 102). We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the charitable company's ability to operate or to avoid a

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material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the charitable company for fraud. The laws and regulations we considered in this context for the UK operations were General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Anti-fraud, bribery and corruption legislation and Taxation legislation.

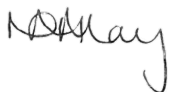
Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing of recognition of income and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management, and the Board of Trustees about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases, reviewing regulatory correspondence with the Charity Commission, and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Use of our report

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



Nicola May
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of
Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London

30 August 2023

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

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £'000	Restricted Funds 2022 £'000	Total Funds 2022 £'000	Total Funds 2021 £'000
Income from					
Donations and legacies	4	5,652	255	5,907	1,811
Total income		5,652	255	5,907	1,811
Expenditure on					
Charitable activities	5	(1,772)	(235)	(2,007)	(2,772)
Total expenditure		(1,772)	(235)	(2,007)	(2,772)
Net (expenditure)/income		3,880	20	3,900	(961)
Total funds brought forward		782	-	782	1,743
Total funds balances carried forward		4,662	20	4,682	782

The notes on pages 18 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

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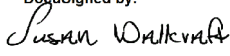
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2022

Company No: 2007475

Charity No: 294230

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current assets			
Investments	10	365	15
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	196	130
Cash at bank and in hand		4,128	790
		4,689	935
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	12	(7)	(154)
Net assets		4,682	782
Funds			
Unrestricted funds		4,662	782
Restricted funds	15	20	-
Total funds		4,682	782

Approved by the Board of Trustees on 27 July 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

2812734FC8EE47F...
Susan Wallcraft
Trustee
27th July 2023

The notes on pages 18 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Amnesty International Charity (a company limited by guarantee)

Cash Flow Statement
For the period ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Cash (outflows)/inflows from operating activities		
Net (expenditure)/income for the reporting period	3,900	(961)
Adjustments for:		
Decrease in debtors	(65)	(130)
(Decrease) in creditors	(147)	146
	<hr/> 3,688	<hr/> (945)
Cash inflows/(outflows) from investing activities		
Disposals/(additions) of short term investments	(350)	1,300
	<hr/> (350)	<hr/> 1,300
Increase in cash at bank and in hand	<hr/> 3,338	<hr/> 355
Cash at bank and in hand at the beginning of the reporting period	790	435
Cash at bank and in hand at the end of the reporting period	<hr/> 4,128	<hr/> 790

The notes on pages 18 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Amnesty International Charity *(a company limited by guarantee)*

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2022

1 Company Information

Amnesty International Charity is a charity limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales under company number 2007475 and charity number 294230. Its registered office is 1 Easton Street, London, WC1X 0DW. Amnesty International Charity is a not for profit organisation whose activities are intended to be for the public benefit. Amnesty International Charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS102.

2 Basis of Accounting

Basis of preparation

The accounts (financial statements) have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2015 and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011 and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice as it applies from 1 January 2015.

Going Concern

The Trustees have assessed the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern. The Trustees have considered several factors when forming their conclusion as to whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate when preparing these financial statements including a review of updated forecasts to the end of 2024 and a consideration of key risks, that could negatively affect the Charity together with the level of free reserves held. The Charity is forecast to receive donations and legacies from members of the public and Gift Aid grants from AIL in 2023 and 2024. In consideration of the committed expenditure of the Charity and target free reserves of £40,000, the Trustees believe that the Charity has adequate financial resources and is well placed to manage business risks. The Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Trustees believe that there are no material uncertainties that call into doubt the Charity's ability to continue. The accounts have therefore been prepared on the basis that the Charity is a going concern.

Scope

These financial statements only reflect the activities of Amnesty International Charity. They do not include the activities of AIL, or of the sections of the Amnesty International movement, as these are all separate legal entities that are neither owned nor controlled by the Charity.

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding years.

Amnesty International Charity *(a company limited by guarantee)*

3 Accounting Policies

Income

Income is recognised in the period in which entitlement is established, when economic benefit is probable and the value can be measured reliably.

Legacies

Legacy income is brought into the accounts when entitlement has been established, receipt of income is probable, and the value can be measured reliably. Sufficient evidence for entitlement is deemed to be when probate has been granted, there is evidence that there are sufficient assets to pay the legacy after settling liabilities, and conditions to receive the legacy are either within the control of Amnesty International Charity or have been met. Receipt is deemed probable when final estate accounts have been sent before year end 31 December.

Grants

Where no performance conditions relating to the receipt of incoming resources are set then restricted grant revenue is recognised when receivable (when the conditions of entitlement, probability and measurability have been met).

Where the receipt of incoming resources relating to a restricted grant is dependent on certain contractual performance conditions, revenue is only recognised when these expenditure conditions have been met. Where grants are subject to donor imposed conditions which specify the time period in which expenditure can take place and there exist detailed expenditure budgets with explicit timescales (that have been agreed by the grantor and grantee), then incoming resources are matched with expenditure such that revenue relating to expenditure in future periods is recorded as deferred revenue when received.

Investments

Investments, which relate to money market deposits, are carried at cost.

Fund accounting

The Charity maintains the following types of fund:

- Restricted: where the donor has specified that the donation be used for a particular purpose.
- Unrestricted: for use by the Trustees to further the Charity's objects.

Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and is recognised in the period to which it relates, and includes an element of VAT which cannot be recovered. Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the Charity to the expenditure.

Charitable activities comprise funding awarded to further the objectives and activities detailed in section 2 of the Trustees Report.

Irrecoverable VAT

Irrecoverable VAT is included in the costs recharged by AIL where it is incurred.

Amnesty International Charity (a company limited by guarantee)

3 Accounting Policies (continued)

Foreign currency

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arise mainly on the conversion and translation of income received and held in the Charity's GBP bank accounts. As such the net gain or loss is included within income in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in current accounts, and liquid resources comprising short-term deposits with banks which mature within 12 months of date of inception.

Accounting estimations

In the application of the Charity's accounting policies, Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects the current and future periods.

In the view of the Trustees, no assumptions concerning the future or estimation uncertainty affecting assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date are likely to result in a material adjustment to their carrying amounts in the next financial year.

Financial Instruments

Amnesty International Charity has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets held at amortised cost comprise investments and cash at bank and in hand. Financial liabilities held at amortised cost comprise trade and other creditors.

4 Donations and Legacies

	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £'000	Restricted Funds 2022 £'000	Total Funds 2022 £'000	Total Funds 2021 £'000
Donations and legacies	2,554	-	2,554	947
Grant under Gift Aid from ALL	3,000	-	3,000	766
Service fee charged to ALL	98	-	98	98
Grant from independent Trust & Foundation	-	255	255	-
Total donations and legacies	5,652	255	5,907	1,811

As at 31 December 2022 the Charity had a legacy pipeline of £1,260,000 (31 December 2021:£1,930,000).

Amnesty International Charity (a company limited by guarantee)

5 Expenditure

	Direct Costs 2022 £'000	Support Costs 2022 £'000	Total Funds 2022 £'000	Total Funds 2021 £'000
Unrestricted grants for research into human rights violations	1,627	145	1,772	2,772
Restricted grants for research into human rights violations	235	-	235	-
Total charitable activities	1,862	145	2,007	2,772

2022 Unrestricted grants for research into human rights violations represents the grants made in 2022 less the underspend of £169,000 against 2021 projects. The 2021 figure does not include the underspend of 2020

6 Support Costs

	2022 Charitable activities £'000	2022 Total £'000	2021 Total £'000
Occupancy costs	97	97	97
Professional fees	26	26	8
Service fee charged from AIL	22	22	22
	145	145	127

The Auditors' remuneration for the Charity is £6,000 + VAT (2021: £5,100 + VAT). There were no other Governance costs in 2022 (2021: £nil).

7 Grants

In the year to 31 December 2022, the Charity made tranche grant payments to support specific human rights activities conducted by AIL totalling £1,796,000 (2021: £2,645,000), which includes a balancing payment of £218,000 for project work carried out in 2021. In addition, £169,000 unspent prior year grant payments were returned to the Charity by AIL (2021: £88,000). In the financial statements the net figure of £1,627,000 was recognised as unrestricted grant funding which is the net figure of £1,796,000 less the £169,000 unspent from prior year. In 2023 the Charity approved payment of a final tranche of the grant for project work carried out in 2022 of £381,000 making a total grant payment for activities in 2022 of £1,959,000 (2021: £2,511,000). In addition, during 2022 the Charity made a restricted grant of £235,000 to Amnesty International USA for a project aimed at addressing the intersection of technology which was funded by a grant of £255,000 to the Charity from an independent third party.

8 Employees and Directors

The Charity had no employees during the year (2021: nil).

The Trustees of the Charity did not receive any remuneration during the period (2021: nil) from the Charity for their services as directors and Trustees of the Charity.

Two Trustees received reimbursement of total £128.00 for expenses in 2022 (2021: nil). The expenses were for travel, accommodation and subsistence.

Amnesty International Charity (a company limited by guarantee)

9 Taxation

As a charity, Amnesty International Charity is exempt from tax on income and gains under sections 466 to 493 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, to the extent that all income is applied for charitable purposes. No tax charges have arisen in the Charity in the current or prior year.

10 Investments

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Carrying value at start of period	15	1,315
Additions/(Disposals) of investments at cost	350	(1,300)
Carrying value at end of period	365	15

Investments comprise money market deposits.

11 Debtors

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Accrued income	130	62
Amounts due from AIL	65	68
	195	130

Amounts due from AIL relate to expenditure recharges to AIL in 2022.

12 Creditors

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Accruals	7	154
	7	154

Accruals in 2022 relate to accrued audit fees.

13 Financial Instruments

At the balance sheet date the Charity held financial assets at amortised cost of £4,494,000 (2021: £805,000) and financial liabilities at amortised cost of £7,200 (2021: £153,000).

14 Parent Entity

Amnesty International Charity is a registered charity and undertakes certain aspects of the work of Amnesty International which are charitable under the law of England and Wales. The Charity is considered a subsidiary of AIL, as AIL is the sole member of the Charity, and appoints the Charity's Trustees.

AIL is a limited liability company in England and Wales under number 1606776 and its registered office is 1 Easton Street, London, WC1X 0DW. Consolidated accounts can be obtained from this address. AIL is a not for profit organisation whose activities are intended to be for the public benefit.

Amnesty International Charity *(a company limited by guarantee)*

15 Funds Note

The movement on funds during the year were as follows:

	1 January 2022 £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	31 December 2022 £'000
Unrestricted funds	782	5,652	(1,772)	4,662
Restricted funds	-	255	(235)	20
	782	5,907	(2,007)	4,682

Unrestricted funds expenditure figures in 2022 presented as net of underspend of 2021 projects, whereas expenditure figures for prior year are presented gross of 2020 underspend. The restricted funds are undistributed amount of restricted grant of £255k received from independent third party.

The movement on funds during the prior year were as follows:

	1 January 2021 £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	31 December 2021 £'000
Unrestricted funds	1,743	1,811	(2,772)	782
Restricted funds	-	-	-	-
	1,743	1,811	(2,772)	782

16 Analysis of Net Assets between Funds

	2022 Unrestricted Funds £'000	2022 Restricted Funds £'000	2022 Total Funds £'000	2021 Unrestricted Funds £'000	2021 Total Funds £'000
Current Assets					
Short term investments	365	-	365	15	15
Cash at bank and in hand	4,108	20	4,128	790	790
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	196	-	196	130	130
	4,669	20	4,689	935	935
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(7)	-	(7)	(154)	(154)
Net current assets and net assets	4,662	20	4,682	782	782
Total funds as at the end of the reporting period	4,662	20	4,682	782	782

Amnesty International Charity *(a company limited by guarantee)*

17 Related Party Transactions

The Charity's only related party transactions were with its parent company, AIL.

Related party balances

At 31 December the Charity had the following balance with AIL:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts due from AIL	65	68
Amounts due to AIL	-	-

Related party transactions

During the year the following transactions took place with AIL reflecting monies flowing in/(out) of the Charity:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Grant income under Gift Aid from AIL	3,000	766
Service fee charged to AIL	98	98
Funds granted to AIL to perform charitable work on behalf of the Charity	(1,796)	(2,645)
Grant Funds returned	169	-
Service fee charged from AIL	(22)	(22)

18 Events after the Balance Sheet date

There are no material post balance sheet events to report.