

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

**Report and financial statements for
the year ended 31 March 2008**

Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited

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**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Legal and Administrative details

	Amnesty International Limited	Amnesty International Charity Limited
Directors:	Ms Irene Khan Ms Kate Gilmore Mr Claudio Cordone Ms Marj Byler Ms Marcia Poole Mr Peter Alderson (resigned 1 April 2008) Ms Widney Brown Mr George Macfarlane (appointed 14 October 2008) Mr Colm Ó Cuanacháin (appointed 14 October 2008)	Ms Alexandra Marks Mr Frans van Dijk
Company Secretary:	Mr George Mcfarlane	Ms Kate Gilmore
Address and Registered Office:	1 Easton Street London WC1X 0DW	1 Easton Street London WC1X 0DW
Company Registration Number:	1606776	2007475
Charity Registration Number:	-	294230
Date of Incorporation:	6 January 1982	7 April 1986
Constitution:	Company limited by guarantee, with memorandum and articles of association.	Company limited by guarantee, with memorandum and articles of association.
Solicitors:	Clifford Chance LLP 10 Upper Bank Street London E14 5JJ Bindmans 275 Grays Inn Road London WC1X 8QB	Clifford Chance LLP 10 Upper Bank Street London E14 5JJ
Bankers:	HSBC Bank plc 74 Goswell Road London EC1V 7DA	HSBC Bank plc 74 Goswell Road London EC1V 7DA
Auditors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 1 Embankment Place London WC2N 6RH	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 1 Embankment Place London WC2N 6RH

Report of the International Executive Committee for the year ended 31 March 2008

The Committee has pleasure in presenting this report on the combined affairs of Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited, together with the combined audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2008. These combined financial statements do not represent the statutory financial statements of Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited - separate financial statements are prepared for each Company.

1. Introduction

Amnesty International (AI) is an unincorporated worldwide movement which has as its objective the securing throughout the world of the observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments. The movement consists of 52 Sections throughout the world, certain "decentralized" units undertaking specific functions and an International Secretariat in London. The work of the International Secretariat is undertaken by two United Kingdom companies: Amnesty International Charity Limited ("AICL") and Amnesty International Limited ("AIL"), (together the "Organization"). The accompanying combined financial statements have been prepared in order to show the position of the two companies taken as a whole.

2. Aims and Organization

Amnesty International

Delegates of the sections meet periodically at the International Council Meetings to coordinate their activities and to elect an International Executive Committee to implement the Council's decisions. The International Executive Committee carries out its functions via the International Secretariat which is funded principally by the Sections for the purpose of furthering the work of Amnesty International on a world-wide basis and to assist the work of Sections in specific countries as necessary.

The objectives, organization and methods of operations of the movement are stated in the Statute of Amnesty International that is currently in force.

The objectives of Amnesty International are campaigning to secure the observance by governments of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by:

- Seeking the release of prisoners of conscience detained anywhere for their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion, who have not used or advocated violence. These persons are referred to as "prisoners of conscience" (POCs).
- Working for fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners and on behalf of such people detained without charge or trial.
- Opposing the death penalty and torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of all prisoners without reservation.

Amnesty International undertakes impartial and objective research into the observation of human rights throughout the world and publishes and disseminates the results of that research.

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

3. Amnesty International Limited (“the Company”)

Activities undertaken by Amnesty International Limited include:

- Any activity in pursuance of securing the observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights throughout the world which would not be considered to be charitable under United Kingdom law. Such activities principally comprise campaigns undertaken with a view to influencing actions taken by sovereign governments.
- Charitable activities undertaken on behalf of Amnesty International Charity Limited.

4. Amnesty International Charity Limited (“the Charity”)

Amnesty International Charity Limited is a registered charity. The Charity commissions the Company to undertake charitable activities including:

- Undertaking and commissioning research into the maintenance and observance of human rights and publishing the results of such research.
- Providing relief to needy victims of breaches of human rights.
- Working to procure the abolition of torture, extrajudicial execution and disappearance.

5. Amnesty Human Rights Foundation Limited

The objectives of Amnesty Human Rights Foundation Limited include:

- The carrying on in all parts of the world the business of organising and promoting charity music concerts and the receipt and management of funds raised directly from such concerts, associated sponsorship, television, radio and multimedia distribution rights and associated product merchandising.
- The organisation, promotion and advancement of Amnesty International’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights Campaign (the “Campaign”) and the receipt and management of any funds donated to the Campaign or raised by the sponsorship of the Campaign.
- The management of a human rights endowment trust (the “Endowment Trust”) to be established by Amnesty International and the receipt and management of any funds donated to or received by the Endowment Trust.
- The assisting of Amnesty International in its worldwide campaigning for the observance of human rights and its membership development.

Currently AHRFL is the vehicle for the Make Some Noise project, a music driven activism and fundraising venture. The results of AHRFL are consolidated into the Group results of Amnesty International Limited.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

6. Governance

The Company and the Charity are both companies limited by guarantee and do not have share capital. The guarantors of both companies are the members of the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International.

The International Executive Committee is an elected body which consists of 11 individuals. The members of the IEC are elected by the representatives of the country sections of Amnesty International for a two year term at the biennial International Council Meeting.

The Directors of the Company and the Charity's trustees are appointed by the International Executive Committee.

7. Management

The International Executive Committee is responsible for setting policy and approving operational plans and budgets and ensuring these are implemented. The IEC also appoints the Secretary General of Amnesty International who is responsible for the day to day operations of the International Secretariat.

The activities of the International Secretariat are managed by the Secretary General, Irene Khan, supported by a senior management team of 7 people and about 450 staff.

8. Risk Management

The Directors have identified the major strategic risks to which Amnesty International is exposed and established controls and actions to mitigate them. The identified risks are being reviewed on a regular basis and systems of monitoring risk are being developed for AI as a whole.

- The Directors have a financial management group that along with the senior management group reviews financial results, monitors potential risks and performance against budget. The group consists of a sub-committee of the Directors supported by appropriate staff.
- The Directors have appointed an Operational Auditor to carry out a rolling review of the application of policies, procedures and internal controls. The Operational Auditor reports on the effectiveness of the risk management processes and can carry out investigations into any areas of specific concern.
- The Directors have a Financial Growth group that reviews all matters relating to income and fundraising activities including the management of restricted funds. The group consists of a sub-committee of the Directors supported by appropriate staff.
- The Directors have a regional management group that reviews all matters arising from and relating to the implementation of AI's work on regional- and country-specific human rights issues. The group consists of a sub-committee of the Directors supported by appropriate staff.
- The Directors have an communications strategy group that reviews knowledge-related policies, information technology systems and support services. The group consists of a sub-committee of the Directors supported by appropriate staff.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- The Directors have a project to protect the name, logo and trademark of the organisation by coordinating and centralizing their registration.
- The Directors continue to review the major risks facing the organisation and to work with the Directors of Amnesty International Charity Limited to develop a coordinated risk control and monitoring system and to undertake an ongoing review of the agreement between the two companies.
- A regular review of the risks facing the organisation in the areas of reputational risk, political and environment risk, financial risk and physical and people related risk is undertaken and relevant actions taken to address the risks identified.
- The Directors believe that the organisation does not have any significant exposure to financial risks as its financial assets are held in short term deposits and cash in bank.
- The Directors believe that the organisation does not have exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risks. The organisation mitigates its exposure to foreign exchange risks through the use of Currency Option and/or Risk Weighted Forward Contracts as described in note 20 of the financial statements.

9. Activities during the year – Achievement and Performance

In a short report of this nature it is not possible to detail in its entirety the volume and variety of initiatives undertaken around the world by Amnesty International and in AI's name during the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008. However, this report gives an overview of AI's work in the last twelve months while more detailed information is available in the Amnesty International Report 2007, from AI Sections and on the international website: www.amnesty.org.

9.1 Thematic and Country Research

This section describes the range of research and associated campaigning activities carried out during the year. A later section describes the major campaigning activities.

During the year ended 31 March 2008, AI delegations visited 68 countries and territories to undertake research, meet with victims of human rights violations, to observe trials, to make contact with local human rights defenders, and to meet with government officials to discuss AI's concerns. This work generated an enormous range of activity in the defence, protection and promotion of human rights.

In the past 2 year period AI has concentrated its human rights work under global goals and will continue to work to build a more just world by organising activities around these and similar goals for the coming year.

- Building mutual respect and combating discrimination by** creating greater awareness of the intersection of different forms of discrimination. This included research into specific and grave patterns of ethnic, racial and religious discrimination; into laws which criminalise the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights; and campaigning support for the rights of indigenous people. In this context, our objectives were:
 - Greater awareness of the intersection of different forms of discrimination will inform advocacy strategies (including AI's).

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- Laws and policies criminalizing or treating as a medical disorder lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender identity or expression in selected countries have been challenged or repealed:
 - Ground-work for inclusion of non-discrimination provisions in constitutions/domestic law of selected countries and in international instruments such as Commission on Human Rights resolutions has been laid.
 - Greater visibility of the rights of lesbians and bisexual women, including in context of the Stop Violence Against Women (SVAW) campaign.
 - State authorities condemn and end coercive medical practices and other violations of right to health and physical and mental integrity of Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender (LGBT) people.
 - Governments and civil society recognize those defending LGBT rights as human rights defenders.
 - Specific and grave patterns of ethnic, racial and religious discrimination have been challenged:
 - Governments and others have renewed their commitment to neglected aspects of the Durban agenda against racism of particular relevance to the above priorities.
 - Civil society strategies better understand and address the roles of religion and religious authorities in promoting, protecting or violating human rights.
 - The rights of indigenous peoples have gained increased recognition and protection.
 - The rights of people with disabilities are no longer neglected internationally.
- ii. **Demanding justice to combat impunity by** supporting the effective operation of the International Criminal Court and national courts systems in keeping with fair trial standards. We monitored justice in post conflict situations and worked to ensure barriers to accountability in national justice systems were lifted. We researched and monitored compliance with International institutions on corporate accountability and states accountability for abuses by non-state actors. In this context, our objectives were:
- Effective operation of the International Criminal Court including support for investigations and promotion of ICC role in face of continued attack is ensured.
 - The extra-territorial reach of domestic justice systems has been promoted.
 - Justice systems in post conflict situations and emerging democracies including the promotion of truth, justice and reparation have been re-established.
 - National justice systems have improved and barriers to accountability are lifted.
 - Measures taken to combat terrorism comply with international standards of fair trial.
 - International initiatives on corporate accountability and companies' responsibilities within their sphere of influence have been consolidated. (see also cross-cutting strategy A on economic actors).
 - States' accountability for abuses by non-state actors including in the context of SVAW have been strengthened (see also goal 6).
- iii. **Upholding the physical and mental integrity of all people by** opposing the death penalty and campaigning for its abolition with a particular focus on people with serious mental illness. We sought ratification of Optional Protocol 2 to ICCPR by all states and campaigned successfully for the UN resolution for a global moratorium on the death penalty. We researched counter terrorism practices to work against the erosion of international human rights standards and ensure safeguards against torture and disappearances were not dismantled. We continued to work for the release of prisoners of conscience. In this context our specific objectives were:
- The sentencing to death and execution of people with serious mental illness and learning disabilities has decreased. A worldwide moratorium on the execution of child offenders has been achieved.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- Africa and Asia have moved further along the road to abolition.
 - The momentum of ratification of Optional Protocol 2 to ICCPR has increased.
 - Counter-terrorism practices that erode international standards and essential safeguards against torture and other abuses have stopped.
 - International standards and instruments on torture and disappearances will be strengthened.
 - Standards and mechanisms for the accountability of law enforcement officials and the dissemination of best practice have developed for police and health professionals.
 - The imprisonment of POCs for asserting their rights to freedom of expression or conscience has been challenged.
- iv. **Defending the rights of people in armed conflict by** investigating impunity for abuses committed by states and armed groups, continuing to call for the non-involvement of children in armed conflict and ensuring human rights are central in conflict prevention and resolution initiatives. We worked for the development and adoption of standards and legislation on arms transfer and complicity of economic actors being held to account for human rights abuses. In this context our specific objectives were:
- Impunity for human rights abuses committed by States, armed groups and international forces will be reduced, and parties to armed conflict will show greater respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and IHR standards, including Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) obligations and the non-involvement of children in armed conflict.
 - Human rights will be placed at the centre of key conflict prevention/resolution initiatives, including UN and other debates on armed intervention.
 - Governments will agree to adopt an international Arms Trade Treaty and 'Global Principles for Arms Transfers' will be incorporated into revised UN Programme of Action on Small Arms & Light Weapons, relevant regional agreements and legislation of selected governments.
 - Standards and principles for complicity of economic actors are agreed internationally and used to hold companies to account for abuses in armed conflicts.
- v. **Protecting and promoting the rights of human rights and uprooted people by** opposing refoulement of asylum seekers and calling for access to fair and effective procedures. We challenged the practice of arbitrary detention of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants and continued to call for the effective protection of refugees and internally displaced persons and ensure access for the protection of victims of trafficking. We worked to influence public opinion in support of refugees, migrants and internally displaced people. In this context our specific objectives were:
- Refoulement of asylum-seekers, rejected asylum-seekers and irregular migrants at risk of serious human rights violations is reduced.
 - Access to fair and effective procedures for asylum seekers is enhanced.
 - The practice of arbitrary detention of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants has been forcefully challenged
 - Compliance with the principle of voluntary repatriation of refugees is enhanced and expulsions of refugees are halted.
 - Effective protection of refugees or IDPs in host communities has been promoted, and priority is given to those in protracted refugee/displaced situations.
 - Access to protection for victims of trafficking has improved.
 - Instruments for the protection of refugees, migrant workers and stateless persons have been ratified and implementing measures introduced.
 - Public opinion has been influenced in support of the rights of refugees, migrants and IDPs in countries where the climate is particularly restrictive.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- vi. **Championing the rights of women and girls by** exposing laws and state policies which encourage violence against women or restrict women's access to employment or education. We continued to work for effective release through criminal justice systems and oppose impunity for rape and other forms of sexual violence. In this context our specific objectives were:
- Laws, policies and practices that encourage VAW have been removed and State's complicity exposed.
 - Violence as an obstacle to women's access to employment and girls' access to education will be exposed and solutions proposed.
 - Progressive laws and policies on women's human rights enacted and will be implemented.
 - Effect redress through the criminal justice system and access to safe and secure housing for women escaping violence will be secured.
 - Impunity for rape and other forms of sexual violence has been significantly eroded.
 - Human Rights education will address violence as a concrete example of a human rights violation.
 - Political leaders will have exercised their political will and provided resources in support of work to end violence against women.
- vii. **Advancing economic, social and cultural rights by** campaigning for support for a comprehensive and effective operational protocol to ICESCR. We worked to ensure that greater reference is made by UN bodies and other IGOs to existing ESCR legislation and protocols. Researching specific patterns of ESC violations linked to poverty, disease and discrimination, AI joined forces with others working in the global campaign against poverty and worked to address specific human rights abuses leading to or caused by poverty.
- ESCRs become a tool by which social movements and affected communities can advance their claims.
 - Drafting of a comprehensive and effective draft Optional Protocol to ICESCR (creating a victims' complaint mechanism) is underway. Principal ESCR instruments have been fully ratified in each region.
 - Reference to ESCR obligations have been ensured in constitutions/domestic law of countries undergoing constitutional/legal reform.
 - Greater reference to ESCR obligations are made in policies and approaches of UN bodies and other IGOs, including the transnational obligations of governments to respect, protect and fulfil rights.
 - Specific patterns of ESC violations linked to poverty, disease and discrimination are recognized and governments and economic actors take effective steps to remedy the abuses. Affected communities are able to access effective remedies and shape policy/legal changes. Greater awareness of the value of an indivisible approach has been promoted.
 - Human rights approaches to preventing HIV/AIDS will be more prevalent.
 - AI will have joined forces with others to launch a global campaign to address specific human rights abuses leading to or caused by poverty.

9.2 Major Campaigns

During the past year AI has undertaken two major global campaigns and a number of more tactical campaigns. The first is 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 NGOs principally Oxfam and International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA).

- **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.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

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. Amnesty International's campaign to Stop Violence Against Women:

- Pushes for the implementation of existing laws that guarantee access to justice and services for women subjected to violence including rape and other forms of sexual violence
- Calls for new laws to be enacted that will protect women's human rights
- Demands an end to laws that discriminate against women
- Urges the ending of violence against women perpetrated by a state and its agents
- Works to empower women

- **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. The campaign calls for an international, legally binding Arms Trade Treaty that could save thousands of lives and hold irresponsible arms dealers to account.

Since it started, the Control Arms campaign published numerous reports and organized more than 100 People's Consultations in more than 40 countries around the world to give people and communities a forum to demand that their governments take action for tough international arms controls. In total Control Arms has gathered the support of more than one million people worldwide. An historic vote at the UN General Assembly in December 2006, saw 153 governments vote for a resolution to start the process for a global Arms Trade Treaty, in 2007.

- **Counter Terror With Justice Campaign**

The so-called "war on terror" has led to an erosion of a whole host of human rights. States are resorting to practices which have long been prohibited by international law, and have sought to justify them in the name of national security. Hundreds of people remain detained in Guantánamo, without charge and with little hope of a fair trial. Through its Counter Terror With Justice Campaign (CTJC) Amnesty International campaigned for the US government to close Guantánamo in a transparent manner which fully respects the human rights of those detained and brings to fair trial all those who are accused of recognizable crimes.

In the context of the "war on terror", states have also sought to return detainees to countries where they are at risk of torture and other ill-treatment. Amnesty International publicly opposed the use of diplomatic assurances in these circumstances as they threaten to weaken the international prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment, in particular, the absolute and unconditional obligation not to return any person to a country where they risk torture or other ill-treatment. Amnesty International campaigned for governments to abandon the practices of unlawful transfers, enforced disappearance and secret detention and is worked for all those responsible for these practices to be held to account.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- **Campaign Against the Death Penalty**

The death penalty violates the right to life and has no place in a modern criminal justice system. Capital punishment is irrevocable and yet all judicial systems make mistakes, and as long as the death penalty persists, innocent people will be executed. Amnesty International worked for an end to executions and the abolition of the death penalty everywhere including as a founding member of the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty (WCADP) – a coalition of more than 40 human rights organizations, bar associations, trade unions and local and regional authorities, who have joined together in an effort to rid the world of capital punishment.

Amnesty International coordinates the Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network (ADPAN) which was established in 2006 and is made up of lawyers, parliamentarians and activists from numerous countries including Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand.

By monitoring available public reports, Amnesty International calculated that at least 470 people were executed in China during 2007. This is certainly an underestimate – the true figure is more likely to be 6,000.

On 18 December 2007, following intensive campaigning by AI and others, the UN General Assembly endorsed a resolution calling for "a moratorium on executions" by an overwhelming majority.

- **Campaign on the 60th Anniversary of the UDHR**

2007 is the 60th anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Amnesty International has begun to focus and campaign on what must be done to make the promise of universal, indivisible human rights a reality for all.

- **Campaign on the occasion of the Beijing Olympics: Human rights in**

With Beijing hosting the 2007 Olympic Games, Amnesty International has been campaigning for the event to leave a positive human rights legacy for China. The Chinese authorities pledged that human rights would improve through the hosting of the Games and Amnesty International has worked to hold them to their word. We have monitored China's human rights performance, particularly in areas linked to preparations for the Olympics and informed the world of their progress.

9.3 Communications and Publications

The Company, including through grants received from the Charity, carried out research into the observance of human rights in many countries around the world. The results of this research were published and publications in the year included:

17 October, World Poverty Day (Web feature)

2007 Elections to the United Nations Human Rights Council: Background information on candidate countries

26 June, UN Anti-Drugs Day: Death sentences on the rise in Asia Pacific [Web Feature]

A crucial opportunity to end enforced disappearance

A Global Arms Trade Treaty: What States Want

A Global Arms Trade Treaty: What States Want: Executive Summary

A guide to the African Commission guide on human and peoples' rights

ADPAN E-News: Issue No. 3

Afghanistan: All who are not friends, are enemies: Taleban abuses against civilians

Afghanistan: Civilians under threat in Afghanistan (Web Feature)

Afghanistan: Detainees transferred to torture: ISAF complicity?

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

Afghanistan: NATO-led forces complicit in torture? (Web feature)
African Union Summit in Accra: Time for African leaders to make human rights count and implement their promises and commitments
Albania: "No place to call home" - adult orphans and the right to housing
Albania: Albanian orphans avoid eviction (Web Feature)
Albania: 'No housing, No future' (Two postcards)
Algeria: Briefing to the Human Rights Committee
Algeria: Good News: Algerian human rights lawyers acquitted (Web feature)
Algeria: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First session of the UPR Working Group, 7-11 April 2008
Amnesty International Report 2007 - the state of the world's human rights
Amnesty International's call to political parties to commit themselves to uphold a 12-point plan on human rights
Amnesty International's 10 Guiding Principles for the Establishment of National Preventive Mechanisms
Amnesty International's contribution to the Global Forum on Migration and Development, Brussels 10 - 11 July 2007
Amnesty International's recommendations to the European Union on improving the effectiveness of international justice
Angola: Above the Law: Police Accountability in Angola
Annual Review March 2005 - April 2006
Another death at Guantánamo after apparent suicide (Web Text)
Armenia: Fear of the freedom of conscience and religion: violations of the rights of Jehovah's Witnesses
Asia and the Pacific: UN Anti-Drugs Day : Death Sentences for drug-crimes rise in the Asia Pacific - Action
Australia: A Briefing for the Committee against Torture
Azerbaijan: Displaced then discriminated against - the plight of the internally displaced population
Azerbaijan: Displaced then discriminated against - the plight of the internally displaced population : Executive Summary
Azerbaijan: Mixed messages on freedom of expression
Bahrain: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First Session of the HRC UPR Working Group, 7-18 April 2008
Bangladesh: Death in custody and reports of torture
Bangladesh: Memorandum to the Caretaker Government and Political Parties
Belarus: Amnesty International Concerns in 2006
Belarus: Public appeal: Prisoner of Conscience: Alyaksandr Zdzvishkou
Benin: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Second session of the UPR Working Group, 5-16 May 2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina: "Better keep quiet": ill-treatment by the police and in prisons
Brazil: From burning buses to caveirões : the search for human security (Postcard)
Brazil: 'From burning buses to caveirões': the search for human security
Brazil: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First session of the UPR Working Group, 7-11 April 2008
Burundi: No protection from rape in war and peace
Cambodia: Facing the threat of eviction
Cambodia: Making the poor homeless
Cambodia: Rights razed: Forced evictions in Cambodia
Canada: Inappropriate and excessive use of tasers
Central African Republic: Civilians in peril in the wild north
Central African Republic: Masked bandits run riot in Central African Republic (Web feature)
Central African Republic: War against children in the wild north
Central America: Persecution and resistance: The experience of human rights defenders in Guatemala and Honduras

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

Chad: More than 14 army officers and civilians arrested in April 2006 still held incommunicado:
Appeal case

Chad: No Protection from rape and violence for displaced women and girls in eastern Chad

Chile: Fujimori Case: the Supreme Court of Justice must comply with obligations of international law contracted by Chile

Chile: The historical responsibility of the Chilean Supreme Court

China: Fact sheet: China and the International Criminal Court

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics - China's choice: Campaign introduction

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics - China's choice: Media Kit

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Free Bu Dongwei: China's choice, your voice

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Free Chen Guangcheng: China's choice, your voice

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Free Huang Jinqiu: China's choice, your voice

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Free Shi Tao: China's choice, your voice

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Free Yang Tongyan: China's choice, your voice

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Free Ye Guozhu: China's choice, your voice

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Issues and facts: Fair trials for all - China's choice

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Issues and Facts: Freedom from censorship - China's choice

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Issues and Facts: Respect the rights of rights defenders - China's choice

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Issues and facts: Stop Executions - China's choice

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Test your knowledge - things you thought you knew

China: Legacy of the Beijing Olympics: Tiananmen mothers: China's choice, your voice

China: Petition: Fair trials for all! Free Bu Dongwei

China: Petition: Freedom from censorship! Free Huang Jinqiu

China: Petition: Freedom from censorship! Free Shi Tao

China: Petition: Freedom from censorship! Free Yang Tongyan

China: Petition: Rights respected! Free Chen Guangcheng

China: Petition: Rights respected! Free Ye Ghouzhu

China: Petition: Rights respected! Tiananmen mothers

China: Petition: Stop executions!

China: 'Strike hard' against beliefs

China: The Olympics countdown: Repression of activists overshadows death penalty and media reforms

China: Torture: Yang Maodong (also known as Guo Feixiong) (m)

Colombia is trade unionist danger zone (Web Feature)

Colombia: Hazards at work: Trade unionists under attack in Colombia

Colombia: Killings, arbitrary detentions, and death threats -- the reality of trade unionism in Colombia

Colombia: Public letter to Colombia's Social Protection Minister

Colombia: Second International Conference on Human Rights in Colombia - Brussels, 17-18 April 2007

Colombia: Trade Unionists Under Attack in Colombia: Defending the rights of education, health and public service workers

Colombia: Trade Unionists Under Attack in Colombia: Defending the rights of members of trade union confederations

Colombia: Trade Unionists Under Attack in Colombia: Defending the rights of peasant farmers

Colombia: Trade Unionists Under Attack in Colombia: Defending the rights of workers in the food industry

Colombia: Trade Unionists Under Attack in Colombia: Defending the rights of workers in the mining, oil, gas and energy sectors

Colombia: web feature from Spanish [donnacha] web feature

Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking: 14 Recommendations to ensure the election of independent experts of the highest calibre to monitor implementation

Council of Europe: AI observations on the Report of the Working Group on Human rights Protection in the Context of Accelerated Asylum Procedures (GT-DH-AS) 1st meeting, 6-8th December 2006

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Council of Europe: Human Rights of Members of the Armed Forces: Comments on the December 2007 draft of a Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers
Council of Europe: Speech for Council of Europe Conference on GRETA
Cuba: Cuba releases prisoner of conscience (Web feature)
Czech Republic: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First session of the UPR Working Group, 7-18 April 2008
Death Penalty News Index for 2006
Democratic Republic of Congo: Health Professional Action: Enforced disappearance of medical doctor
Democratic Republic of Congo: Raped for Supporting the Opposition
Democratic Republic of Congo: Torture and killings by state security agents still endemic
Denmark: A Briefing for the Committee against Torture
East Africa: Rendition in the Horn of Africa (Web Feature)
'Education = My Future'. Safe Schools - Every Girl's Right. (SVAW Poster)
Education key to addressing HIV : Safe schools every girl's rights
Egypt: Egyptian press plays vital role (Web feature)
Egypt: Executions imminent after unfair trials
Egypt: Justice subverted: trials of civilians before military courts
Egypt: Planned anti-terror law could intensify abuses (Web Feature)
Egypt: Systematic abuses in the name of security
Ensuring protection? The European Union and human rights defenders
Equatorial Guinea: Health Professional Action: Denial of Medical treatment: Felipe Ondó Obiang
Ethiopia: Ethiopian journalists set free (Web text)
Ethiopia: Freed journalist donates prize to Amnesty International
Ethiopia: Horn of Africa: unlawful transfers in the 'war on terror'
Ethiopia: Political repression must stop
European Union: Using universal jurisdiction as a key mechanism to ensure global accountability
Finland: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First session of the UPR Working Group 7-18 April 2008
France: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Second session of the UPR working group, 5-16 May 2008
Georgia: Briefing to the United Nations Human Rights Committee
Germany: Rendition -- CIA impunity again goes unchallenged (Web feature)
Ghana: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Second session of the UPR Working Group, 5-16 April 2008
Give Dominique Makeli a Trial or Let Him Go [postcard]
Global conference on women's leadership on HIV/AIDS in Nairobi, Kenya (Web text)
Global moratorium on executions now
Greece: Health Professional Action: Trafficked women: Inadequate time for psychological recovery
Greece: Uphold the rights of women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation
Guatemala: Human Rights Defenders at Risk
Guatemala: Open Letter from Amnesty International to Guatemalan Presidential Candidates for the September 2007 Elections
Guatemala: Open letter to newly elected President of the Republic of Guatemala
Guatemala: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Second session of the UPR Working Group, 5-16 May 2008
Guinea: "Soldiers were shooting everywhere"
Gulf Cooperation Council: Protect Domestic Migrant Workers from Abuse (Web text)
Haiti: Appeal Case: Lovinsky Pierre-Antoine is still missing
Haiti: Freedom of expression cannot prevail if there is no justice for murdered journalists
Honduras: Death threats target freedom
Hong Kong's return to Chinese sovereignty: ten years on
Hungary: Cries unheard: The failure to protect women from rape and sexual violence in the home: Summary
Hungary: Cries unheard: The failure to protect women from rape and sexual violence in the home

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Hungary: Health Professional Action: Rape and sexual violence in the home
'I WANT MY SCHOOL TO BE SAFE FOR GIRLS' SAFE SCHOOLS – EVERY GIRL'S RIGHT (SVAW poster)
'I Want to Choose My Future': Safe Schools - Every Girl's Right (SVAW Poster)
'I Won't Stand for Violence in My School'. Safe Schools - Every Girl's Right (SVAW Poster)
India: A pattern of unlawful killings by the Gujarat police: Urgent need for effective investigations
India: Concern over human rights violations during "recapture" of Nandigram by ruling CPI(M) supporters in West Bengal
India: Indian helicopters for Myanmar: making a mockery of embargoes?
India: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First session of the UPR Working Group, 7-11 April 2008
Indonesia (Aceh): Torture of gay men by the Banda Raya police
Indonesia: Briefing to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Women and girl domestic workers
Indonesia: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First session of UPR Working Group 7-18 April 2008
International Criminal Court: Concerns at the sixth session of the Assembly of States Parties
International Criminal Court: Implementing the Assembly's Plan of Action for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute
International Criminal Court: Recommendations for developing an effective budget process
International Law and Organizations: Internship Program January-June 2008/July-December 2008
International Youth Day - winging it for freedom (Web Text)
Iran Continues to Pass Death Sentences on Child Offenders (Web feature)
Iran: Human Rights Abuses Against The Baluchi Minority
Iran: Stoning reprieve for two Iranians (Web Text)
Iran: Temporary reprieve for Iranian child offender (Web Feature)
Iran: The last executioner of children
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression. Case sheet: Amir Yaghoub-Ali
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression. Case sheet: Mahboubeh Abbasgholizadeh
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression. Case sheet: Noushin Ahmadi Khorassani
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression. Case sheet: Shadi Sadr
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression. Case sheet: Sussan Tahmasebi
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression. Case sheet: Delaram Ali
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression. Case sheet: Hana Abdi
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression. Case sheet: Maryam Hosseinkhah
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression. Case sheet: Ronak Safarzadeh
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression: Jelveh Javaheri
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression: Parvin Ardlan
Iran: Women's rights defenders defy repression: Shahla Entesari
Iraq: Carnage and despair: Iraq five years on
Iraq: Crisis looms for refugees (Web Feature)
Iraq: Human rights abuses against Palestinian refugees
Iraq: Millions in flight: the Iraqi refugee crisis
Iraq: Refugee crisis unfolds amid global apathy (Web feature)
Iraq: The situation of Iraqi refugees in Syria
Iraq: Torture to Confession to Execution
Iraq: Unjust and Unfair: the Death Penalty in Iraq
Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories: Enduring occupation. Palestinians under siege in the West Bank
Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories: Punitive restrictions: Families of Palestinian detainees denied visits
Israel/ Occupied Territories: Palestian villagers' homes under threat [web feature]
Italy: A briefing to the UN Committee against Torture
Japan: Open Letter to Prof. Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, President of the European Parliament

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Japan: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Second session of the UPR working group, 5-16 May 2008
Japan: Three more executions in Japan (Web Text)
Kenya: Amnesty International's Recommendations to the African Union Peace and Security Council
Kenya: Denied Refuge: The effect of the closure of the Kenya/Somalia border on thousands of Somali asylum-seekers and refugees
Kenya: Nowhere to go: Forced Evictions in Mau Forest - Briefing Paper, May 2007
Kenya: Somalis denied refuge (Web Text)
Kosovo (Serbia): No Forcible Return of Minorities to Kosovo
Lao People's Democratic Republic: Thao Moua and Pa Fue Khang: Hmong imprisoned after unfair trial
Lebanon: Exiled and suffering: Palestinian refugees in Lebanon
Liberia: A flawed post-war process discriminates against women and girls
Libya: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya - Briefing to the UN Human Rights Committee
Libya: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Addendum to Briefing to the UN Human Rights Committee
List of abolitionist and retentionist countries (1 January 2007)
Macedonia: Summary. "Little by little we women have learned our rights": The Macedonian government's failure to uphold the rights of Romani women and girls
Macedonia: 'Little by little we women have learned our rights'. The Macedonian government's failure to uphold the rights of Romani women and girls
Make some Noise - Green Day (Web feature)
Make Some Noise for freedom of expression in Belarus (Web text)
Make Some Noise: Top artists feature on Amnesty International Lennon CD (Web Text)
Mexico: A year of injustice for Diego Arcos Meneses
Mexico: Amnesty International's position on Constitutional Challenge 146/07 and 147/2007 before Mexico's Supreme Court
Mexico: Challenging a history of human rights violations [web feature]
Mexico: Communities at risk from Mexican dam project [web feature]
Mexico: Focus Sheet: La Parota Project Threatens Human Rights and Livelihoods
Mexico: Human Rights at Risk in La Parota Dam Project
Mexico: Laws without justice: Appeal cases
Mexico: Magdalena García Durán - Prisoner of Conscience
Mexico: Mexican authorities fail to investigate Oaxaca abuses [Web feature]
Mexico: Oaxaca - clamour for justice
Mexico: Oaxaca, 16 July human rights violations still waiting for justice
Migrant workers: Not to be forgotten on May Day (Web feature)
Migration-Related Detention: A research guide on human rights standards relevant to the detention of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees.
Moldova: Police torture and ill-treatment: "It's just normal."
Monks return to streets of Myanmar (web feature)
Morocco/Western Sahara: The Grueling Experience of a Sahrawi HRD (Web text)
Morocco: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First session of the UPR Working Group, 7-11 April 2008
Myanmar: Briefing Paper: No Return to "Normal"
Myanmar: Demonstrators defiant in face of escalating repression [Web feature]
Myanmar: Eighteen years of persecution in Myanmar (Web feature)
Myanmar: Human Rights Council adopts Myanmar resolution (Web feature)
Myanmar: Myanmar needs a comprehensive international arms embargo
Myanmar: The Monk's Tale: Death in detention (Web feature)
Nepal: Reconciliation does not mean impunity: A Memorandum on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Bill
Netherlands: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First session of the HRC UPR Working Group 7-18 April 2008
Nigeria: Are human rights on the political agenda?
Nigeria: End political violence in Nigeria (Web Feature)

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Nigeria: Impunity for political violence in the run-up to the April 2007 elections
Nigeria: Prisoners' rights systematically flouted
Nigeria: Ten Point Human Rights Agenda - (set of ten postcards)
No to discrimination, harassment and violence : Safe schools every girl's right
Occupied Palestinian Territories: Torn apart by factional strife
Open Letter to Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the reform of Re-education through Labour
Open letter to Heads of State and Government of the European Union: There should be no "opt-out" from fundamental rights
Oral statement presented by Amnesty International at the fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group for an Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Geneva 16-27 July 2007
Oral Statements to the 41st Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
Pakistan: Bailed Pakistani activists at risk of re-arrest (Web feature)
Pakistan: Crackdown intensifies in Pakistan (Web feature)
Pakistan: Fatal erosion of human rights safeguards under emergency
Pakistan: General Musharraf cracks down on opposition (Web feature)
Pakistan: Hopes dashed for Pakistan's disappeared (Web feature)
Pakistan: New arrests of journalists overshadow Pakistan releases (Web feature)
Pakistan: Opposition defiant despite arrests (Web feature)
Pakistan: Pakistan judges under the hammer: Lawyers demonstrate against President General Pervez Musharraf (Web feature)
Pakistan: Political and business leaders attending the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum, 23-27 January 2008, must ask President Musharraf to address the human rights situation in Pakistan
Pakistan: Repairing the damage: ensuring robust human rights safeguards
Pakistan: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Second session of the UPR Working Group, 5-16 May 2008
Pakistan: United action for human rights in Pakistan (Web feature)
Pakistan: Women protestors face police batons (Web feature)
Palestinian Authority: AI calls for release of Gaza Strip journalist (Web Feature)
Palestinian Authority: Alan Johnston's release greeted in Gaza (Web Feature)
Palestinian Authority: Amnesty International welcomes release of Alan Johnston (Web Feature)
Palestinian refugees in Lebanon: Six decades of exile and suffering
People's Republic of China: The Olympics countdown: One year left to fulfil human rights promises
Peru: Denial of the right to Maternal and Child Health: "Why have children when you're so poor?"
Peru: Denial of the right to Maternal and Child Health: Illegal charges for health services
Peru: Denial of the right to Maternal and Child Health: Summary of Amnesty International's findings and recommendations
Peru: Denial of the right to Maternal and Child Health: 'This is the law and you can tell whoever you like'
Peru: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Second session of the UPR Working Group, 5-16 May 2008
Philippines: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First session of the UPR Working Group, 7-18 April 2008
'Picture This: A School Without Violence'. Safe Schools - Every Girl's Right (SVAW Poster)
Poland: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First session of the HRC UPR Working Group 7-18 April 2008
Press Freedom Day: Global action needed to protect journalists (Web Text)
Q&A: the Migrant Workers Convention
Ratifications of international treaties to abolish the death penalty (1 January 2007) (Including amendment)
Republic of Korea: Briefing to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Women migrant workers' discrimination in employment

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Republic of Korea: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Second session of the UPR Working Group, 5-16 May 2008

Romania: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Second session of the UPR working group, 5-16 May 2008

Russia: Human rights concerns: Briefing paper prior to the EU-Russia Human Rights consultations, October 2007

Russian Federation : 'This is not a life'

Russian Federation: Aminat Dugaeva, aged 15, has not been seen since May 2003 (Postcard)

Russian Federation: Anna Politkovskaya remembered (Web feature)

Russian Federation: Bashir Mutsolgov has not been seen since December 2003 (Postcard)

Russian Federation: Bulat Chilaev has not been seen since April 2006 (Postcard)

Russian Federation: Council of Europe - Joint open letter to the Bureau of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

Russian Federation: Health Professional Action: Denial of Health Care - Mikhail Trepashkin

Russian Federation: Human rights defenders at risk in the North Caucasus

Russian Federation: Joint letter to Kuznetsov concerning the abduction of Vagap Dudaevich Tutakov in Chechnya

Russian Federation: Justice for Anna Politkovskaya: The Russian government must protect human rights defenders

Russian Federation: New trial of Mikhail Khodorkovskii and Platon Lebedev must meet international fair trial standards

Russian Federation: Russia extradites, Uzbekistan abuses (Web feature)

Russian Federation: Russia must come clean over enforced disappearances (Web Text)

Russian Federation: Update Briefing: What progress has been made since May 2006 to tackle violent racism?

Russian Federation: What justice for Chechnya's "disappeared"? Executive Summary

Russian Federation: What justice for Chechnya's disappeared?

Russian Federation: What justice for Chechnya's disappeared?

Russian Federation: Zelimkhan Murdalov has not been seen since January 2001 (Postcard)

Rwanda: Suspects must not be transferred to Rwandan courts for trial until it is demonstrated that trials will comply with international standards of justice (With amendment)

Safe schools every girl's right

'SAFE SCHOOLS, THAT'S MY RIGHT'. SAFE SCHOOLS - EVERY GIRL'S RIGHT (SVAW poster)

Safe Schools: Every Girl's Right (SVAW poster)

Saudi Arabia: Health Professional Network: Faisal bin Mutair bin Rajallah al-Luhaibi (m) : Fear of imminent execution

Senegal: Commentary on implementing legislation for the Rome Statute

Serbia (Kosovo): The challenge to fix a failed UN justice mission

Serbia: Maja Stojanovic saved from imprisonment (Web feature)

Sierra Leone: Getting reparations right for survivors of sexual violence (Including amendments)

Sierra Leone: The Implementation of Key TRC Recommendations: Priorities in 2008 and Beyond

Six Steps to Stop Violence against Schoolgirls. Safe Schools - Every Girl's Right. (SVAW Poster)

Slovak Republic: Open letter regarding the Slovak Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers at the Council of Europe

Slovak Republic: Still separate, still unequal : Violations of the right to education of Romani children in Slovakia

Slovakia: Still separate, still unequal: Violations of the right to education of Romani children in Slovakia (Focus sheet)

Slovakia: Still separate, still unequal: Violations of the right to education of Romani children in Slovakia: Summary

Somalia: Journalists under attack

Somalia: Somali Human Rights Day, Mogadishu, 22 July 2007: Message from Amnesty International

Somalia: Somalis denied refuge (Web Text)

South Africa: 'I am at the lowest end of all'. Rural women living with HIV face human rights abuses in South Africa

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South Korea: Open Letter to the President of South Korea
Spain: Adding insult to injury: The effective impunity of police officers in cases of torture and other ill-treatment
Spain: End impunity for police officers who commit acts of torture and other ill-treatment
Sri Lanka: Silencing dissent
Sri Lanka: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Second session of the UPR Working Group, 5-16 May 2008
Standing up for journalism (By Jim Boumelha, President of the IFJ) (Web feature)
Statute of Amnesty International, as amended by the 28th International Council, meeting in Morelos, Mexico, 11 to 17 August 2007
Stolen childhood, lost learning : safe schools every girl's right
Stop Carers Killing!
Stop the death penalty: The world decides
Stop the death penalty: the world decides
Sudan (Darfur) : 'When will they protect us?' Civilians trapped by violence in Sudan
Sudan: Arms continuing to fuel serious human rights violations in Darfur
Sudan: Arrest Now! Darfur, the Sudan: Ahmad Harun and Ali Kushayb [Fact Sheet]
Sudan: Arrest war crimes suspects now (Postcard)
Sudan: Displaced in Darfur: A generation of anger
Sudan: Focus sheet, 16 points for Effective Peacekeeping in Darfur (Abigail O)
Sudan: Health Professional Action: Mubarak al-Fadel al-Mahdi
Sudan: Health Professional Action: Torture / Denial of medical care
Sudan: Obstruction and Delay: Peacekeepers needed in Darfur now
Sudan: Time for justice in Darfur (Web Feature)
Sudan: Time is running out: Protect the People of Darfur
Syria: Appeal Case: Incommunicado detention, torture and unfair trial of pro-democracy discussion group members
Syria: Appeal Case: Unfair trials and ill-treatment in detention of peaceful "Beirut-Damascus Declaration" petitioners
Syria: Iraqis flee to Syria to escape violence (Web feature)
Syria: Syrian lawyer jailed for five years [web feature]
'TAKE VIOLENCE OUT OF THE EQUATION'. SAFE SCHOOLS - EVERY GIRL'S RIGHT (SVAW poster)
Thailand: Thai authorities endanger asylum seekers' safety (web feature)
The Balkans: Summary of Amnesty International's Concerns in the Region, January - June 2007
The Death Penalty V. Human Rights: Why Abolish the Death Penalty?
The Death Penalty Worldwide - Developments in 2006 (With amendments)
The Death Penalty, Questions and Answers
The Make Some Noise album is out! e-Magazine - Issue 13 (Web text)
There can be no excuses, no exceptions and no delays. Safe Schools - Every Girl's Right (SVAW Poster)
TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE SCHOOLS SAFE'. SAFE SCHOOLS - EVERY GIRL'S RIGHT (SVAW poster)
Truth, justice and reparation: Establishing an effective truth commission
Tunisia: Briefing to the Human Rights Committee
Tunisia: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review. First Session of the UPR Working Group, 7-11 April 2008
Turkey: Entrenched culture of impunity must end. Summary
Turkey: Memorandum to the Turkish Government
Turkey: The Entrenched Culture of Impunity Must End
Turkmenistan: Opposition leader escapes extradition [web feature]
Two Thousand days of Guantánamo (Web Text)
UA in Focus - April 2007: Lydia Cacho Ribeiro: Human Rights Champion
UA in Focus - August 2007: Global day of action for Iranian trade unionists Mahmoud Salehi and Mansour Ossanlu

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UA in Focus - July 2007: Jorge Velásquez: "I am not going to stop until Claudina's case is solved"
UA in Focus - June 2007: "I want to thank you for my house": the campaign for the Prestes Maia building
UA in Focus - May 2007: Mightier than the sword: The struggle for press freedom
UA in Focus - November 2007
UA in Focus - October 2007
Uganda: Doubly Traumatized: The lack of access to justice by women victims of sexual and gender-based violence in northern Uganda
Uganda: Agreement and Annex on Accountability and Reconciliation falls short of a comprehensive plan to end impunity
Uganda: Arrest Now! Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo and Dominic Ongwen
Uganda: Arrest war crimes suspects now (Postcard)
UK: Guantánamo freedom for UK resident: Bisher al-Rawi (web feature)
Ukraine: Briefing for the Committee against Torture on Ukraine
Ukraine: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Second session of the UPR Working Group, 5-16 May 2008
United Kingdom: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: First session of HRC UPR Working Group 7-18 April 2008
United States of America: A case to answer. From Abu Ghraib to secret CIA custody: The case of Khaled al-Maqtari
United States of America: A case to answer: From Abu Ghraib to secret CIA custody: The case of Khaled al-Maqtari: Summary Report
United States of America: Disturbing appearance of Mohammed Jawad, child 'enemy combatant', at Guantánamo military commission hearing
United States of America: Maze of injustice: The failure to protect indigenous women from violence: End injustice - free forensic examinations
United States of America: Maze of injustice: The failure to protect Indigenous women from sexual violence in the USA: End injustice - better policing
United States of America: Maze of injustice: the failure to protect Indigenous women from sexual violence in the USA: End injustice - effective prosecutions
United States of America: Maze of injustice: The failure to protect Indigenous women from sexual violence in the USA: End injustice - Indigenous voices must be heard
United States of America: Maze of injustice: The failure to protect indigenous women from violence
United States of America: No Substitute for habeas corpus: Six years without judicial review in Guantánamo
Universal jurisdiction: Improving the effectiveness of state cooperation
Universal jurisdiction: The challenges for police and prosecuting authorities
Universal Jurisdiction: The scope of universal civil jurisdiction
Unjust and unfair: The death penalty in Iraq (Web feature)
Urgent Action in Focus: September 2007: Mohammed Abbou: "We need the world's solidarity"
USA: A tool of injustice. Salim Hamdan again before a military commission
USA: Abandon military commissions, close Guantánamo
USA: AI's framework for ending illegal detention - parliamentary action
USA: Amnesty International's briefing to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
USA: Amnesty International's concerns about Taser use: Statement to the US Justice Department inquiry into deaths in custody
USA: An "uncomfortable truth": Two Texas governors - more than 300 executions
USA: Another day in Guantánamo: David Hicks sentenced by military commission; UK resident and victim of rendition released; former CIA detainee alleges torture
USA: CIA 'waterboarding': Admission of a crime, now there must be a criminal investigation
USA: Close Guantánamo Flotilla (Web text)
USA: Cruel and Inhuman: Conditions of isolation for detainees at Guantánamo Bay
USA: Damage done: US assurances on 'war on terror' detentions lack credibility
USA: Death and democracy
USA: Georgia Supreme Court upholds Troy Davis death sentence despite innocence concerns

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USA: Government must ensure meaningful judicial review of Mexican death row cases
USA: Guantánamo: Conditions getting worse (Web Feature)
USA: Law and executive disorder: President gives green light to secret detention program
USA: More military commission proceedings at Guantánamo
USA: New York Police Department - Serious allegations of abuse of transgender women (update)
USA: Off the record, secret CIA detention (Web Text)
USA: Off the Record. U.S. Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the "War on Terror"
USA: One county, 100 executions : Harris County and Texas - a lethal combination
USA: One year of the Military Commissions Act (Web Feature)
USA: One year with the Military Commissions Act; four years without a lawyer; six years without justice
USA: Pause for thought: Another lethal injection halted by US Supreme Court
USA: Prisoner-assisted homicide - more 'volunteer' executions loom
USA: Slippery slopes and the politics of torture
USA: Supreme Court tightens standard on 'competence' for execution
USA: The assault on international law continues – another secret detainee transferred to Guantánamo
USA: To be taken on trust? Extraditions and US assurances in the 'war on terror'
USA: Torture in the name of 'civilization': President Bush vetoes anti-torture legislation
USA: Who are the Guantánamo detainees? Case Sheet 22: Saifullah Paracha
USA: Who are the Guantánamo detainees? Case Sheet 23: Maher Rafat al-Quwari
USA: Impunity and injustice in the 'war on terror': From torture in secret detention to execution after unfair trial?
Uzbekistan: Ongoing Health Concern: Iskandar Khudaiberganov
Viet Nam: Internet dissident released in Viet Nam (Web feature)
Viet Nam: Lead a union, go to prison
Vital UN human rights work under threat
Why can't I afford to go to school? : Safe schools every girl's right
World Refugee Day: Plight of the forcibly displaced (Web text)
Yoko Ono visits Amnesty International (Web feature)
Youth activism in the Balkans [Web text]
Zimbabwe and trade unionists in hiding (Web feature)
Zimbabwe: Between a rock and a hard place - women human rights defenders at risk
Zimbabwe: Between a rock and a hard place: Women human rights defenders at risk
Zimbabwe: human rights in crisis. Shadow report to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
Zimbabwe: Time for African leaders to speak out on Zimbabwe
Zimbabwe: Torture, Ill-treatment and Denial of Medical care
Zimbabwe: Trade unionists at risk in Zimbabwe (Web feature)
Zimbabwe's women demanding rights

9.4 Fundraising

During the year a number of applications for funding of our work were made. The Fundraising Programme also worked with AI sections to support their own fundraising applications. The Directors are pleased to acknowledge the support of the NRK (Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation) Telethon Fund, the MacArthur Foundation, the Sigrid Rausing Trust and Nicholas Cage, whose generous donation to Amnesty International USA included a portion which was designated for the International Secretariat.

During the year, the Company provided loans for fundraising capacity building activities to one additional AI entity and worked with seven recipients of earlier funding to ensure the long term sustainability of the movement's investment. In addition, the Company supported fundraising activities in the movement more generally, developing the capacity of smaller groups to become self-sustaining.

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9.5 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 the Company gives relief assistance only 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.

In the year funds were expended as shown in note 19 to the attached accounts.

9.6 Plans for the Future Period

Plans for the next year have been set by reference to Amnesty International’s Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP). This Plan was adopted by the International Council at its meeting in 2003 and covers the period 2004 to 2010. The ISP is broken into three two year planning periods. This report covers the Company’s activities in the second year of the Second Operational Plan (OP2) which covers the years 2006/07 and 2007/08. This third of the ISP’s Operational Plans (OP3) will govern the Company’s work in 2008/09 and 2009/10 and its overarching strategic intent is:

- To strengthen integration of research, policy, action and campaigns and achieve a stronger alignment between IS delivery and movement capacity
- To prioritize research and action at both country and global levels that delivers the major campaigns (Dignity, SVAW, CTWJ)
- To build our capacity for research and action in strategic areas,
- To enhance the quality of our research and action
- To deliver effective and timely campaigns and action on long-term and emergent human rights issues and crises

In OP3 we will continue work under the OP2 human rights goals as follows:

- i. Our work to **build mutual respect and combat discrimination** has the following objectives:
 - **Indigenous Peoples**
 - The human rights framework on the rights of Indigenous Peoples is strengthened and gains broader acceptance.
 - Existing domestic laws, regional jurisprudence and international standards concerning Indigenous Peoples are implemented.
 - The realization of the human rights of Indigenous Peoples to land, territories and resources is ensured.
 - Laws, policies and practices that condone violence against Indigenous women are exposed in selected countries, and direct state responsibility and complicity with the abuses of others established. Remedies, including through Indigenous justice systems, are promoted.

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- **Sexual Rights**
 - Laws and policies criminalizing or treating as a medical disorder lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) identity or expression are challenged in a target number of countries and repealed.
 - In targeted countries, LGBT people are free to assemble peacefully to promote and protect their human rights.
 - Ways in which sexuality is policed are identified and challenged, enabling the realization of sexual autonomy, especially for women, as a strategy to end violence and discrimination.
 - Clear progress is made in international and regional recognition of a rights-based approach to sexuality.
 - **Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia & freedom of religion or belief**
 - International, regional and national standards are strengthened and applied consistently.
 - Systematic and grave violations of freedom of religion or ethnic, racial and religious discrimination are challenged.
- ii. Our work to **demand justice to combat impunity** has the following objectives:
- International justice mechanisms are strengthened; those responsible for committing crimes under international law are brought to justice in national or international courts.
 - International justice mechanisms are strengthened, including effective operation of the International Criminal Court, and as appropriate, the extra-territorial reach of human rights obligations is promoted.
 - International justice mechanisms gain credibility as states execute arrest warrants for suspects indicted by the ICC and other courts.
 - Factors that undermine the administration of justice at the domestic and local level are addressed and reformed.
 - In post conflict situations national justice systems and complementary processes related to truth, reconciliation and reparations are supported and lead to accountability for abuses by state and non-state actors, including in the context of the Stop Violence against Women campaign, are strengthened (see also Goal 6).
 - A human rights approach to policing and other law enforcement entities is promoted including through reform of national justice systems and enforcement of UN standards.
 - Accountability for human rights abuses by non-state actors is strengthened
 - Justice systems ensure the measures taken to combat terrorism comply with international standards of fair trial
 - International initiatives on corporate accountability create legally binding corporate standards (see also planned work on Economic Actors).
 - Members of armed groups who commit crimes are brought to justice in fair trials and victims receive reparations.
- iii. Our work to **uphold the physical and mental integrity of all people** has the following objectives:
- The universal abolition of the death penalty is brought closer by targeting its most unfair and discriminatory aspects and strengthening the international framework
 - The number of persons executed drops from its current level, with specific reduction in the number of executions of people with serious mental illness and learning disabilities. A worldwide moratorium on the execution of children is achieved.
 - Concrete measures to implement the UN resolution on a global moratorium on executions are implemented.

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- Essential safeguards against torture, other forms of ill-treatment, enforced disappearances, unlawful killings and arbitrary detention are reinforced, with priority given to the context of counterterrorism measures
 - Adherence to International standards and instruments on torture, other ill treatment and enforced disappearances is strengthened, including for counter-terrorism practices.
 - National regulations are established to prevent the development, circulation and use of instruments of torture and other forms of ill treatment in order to fulfil the global ban on torture.
 - The release of prisoners of conscience is secured.
 - The imprisonment of prisoners of conscience for asserting their rights is challenged, leading to an increase in the numbers released.
- iv.** Our work to **defend the rights of people in armed conflict** has the following objectives:
- Accountability mechanisms are strengthened so that perpetrators of war crimes and other serious abuses, including members of armed groups as relevant, are held to account legally and morally and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights are reduced
 - Impunity for human rights abuses committed by States, armed groups and international forces will be reduced.
 - Parties to armed conflict will demonstrate greater respect for IHL and IHR standards, and the protection of children in armed conflict.
 - Those who commit genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other crimes under international law including gender-based crimes, are brought to justice and reparations provided to victims.
 - Human rights concerns are put at the heart of conflict prevention, monitoring and resolution processes
 - Human rights are placed at the centre of key conflict prevention/ resolution initiatives, including UN and other debates on armed intervention.
 - Respect for human rights is incorporated into post-conflict demobilization and disarmament initiatives.
 - In post-conflict situations, fair and effective accountability mechanisms are established and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes involving armed groups are guided by considerations of accountability and prevention of abuses.
 - Global principles for the control of arms transfers and reducing armed violence at the community level win international acceptance
 - Governments will negotiate and adopt an international Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) on conventional arms transfers that includes respect for human rights and IHL, and to prohibit cluster munitions and prevent the use of other inhumane weapons of warfare.
 - 'Global Principles for Arms Transfers' with respect for human rights and IHL will be incorporated into relevant international and regional agreements and legislation of selected governments to reduce the proliferation and demand for small arms.
 - Trade and proliferation of arms used to commit abuses is stopped.
- v.** Our work to **protect and promote the rights of human rights and uprooted people** has the following objectives:
- The rights of refugees, migrants & internally displaced persons (IDPs) are better promoted and protected by ending abusive policies and practices against them & securing their access to appropriate procedures and remedies
 - Refoulement of individuals at risk of serious human rights violations is reduced.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- Effective protection of the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers in host communities is promoted.
 - Effective protection of the rights of IDPs in host communities is promoted.
- vi.** Our work to **champion the rights of women and girls** has the following objectives:
- States are held accountable for gender-based violence when laws, policies and practices condone or encourage violence against women.
 - Expose laws, policies and practices that encourage violence against women and where appropriate establish the state's direct responsibility for and complicity in acts of violence against women committed by others.
 - Highlight the intersectional discrimination that leads to the targeting by the state of specific groups of women and campaign to ensure that the justice system addresses the specific situation of such women.
 - Identify persistent and pervasive failures of due diligence and seek reform of laws, policies and practices to bring the state into compliance with obligations to prevent and protect women from violence.
 - Women and girls are able to enjoy their human rights and are free from violence, coercion and discrimination
 - Sexual rights and reproductive health and rights issues are promoted and protected as human rights.
 - Measurable progress is made towards the enactment and implementation of laws addressing violence against women
 - Progressive laws and policies on women's human rights are enacted and implemented and effective action to erode impunity for rape and other forms of sexual violence has been taken by governments.
- vii.** Our work to **advance economic, social and cultural rights** has the following objectives:
- Through changes to public policy, legal standards and mechanisms, and social attitudes ESC rights are more widely recognized as human rights of equal value and specific violations of the ESC rights of excluded and marginalized people are stopped, reversed and remedied.
 - *Accountability*
 - Key states advance the enforceability of economic, social and cultural rights, including through constitutional and legislative change, emerging jurisprudence, findings by national human rights institutions and implementation of positive judicial decisions.
 - Regional human rights systems uphold economic, social and cultural rights more consistently and forcefully.
 - The UN Human Rights Council adopts an effective Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
 - Momentum is created through networks, campaigning and lobbying for recognition by governments of their economic, social and cultural rights obligations beyond borders, including in bilateral and multilateral development and investment.
 - Specific patterns of violations of economic, social and cultural rights linked to poverty, marginalisation, health and the home are recognized and legal accountability gaps are addressed.
 - *Access*
 - The implementation of national and international development strategies, including the Millennium Development Goals, incorporate promotion and protection of human rights.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- National development policies, particularly in areas related to home and health, ensure non-discrimination, eliminate gender based discrimination and prioritise the most vulnerable.
- Selected states act to ensure legal protection for the rights to housing, including protection from forced eviction, the right of everyone to adequate housing, gender equality in housing rights and Indigenous peoples' land rights.
- Individuals are provided access to essential health services on any grounds, including while in detention.
- *Active Participation*
 - Development and investment decisions related to home and health protect the rights to information, genuine participation, freedom of expression and to defend human rights.
 - Economic, social and cultural rights become a tool by which social movements and rights holders can advance their claims.

10. Conclusion

The aims and objectives of AI are to bring about change that improves the human rights situation of individuals. We do so by reporting on abuse and calling for change and by asking for the implementation of human rights legislation and standards. In 2007/08 all of AI's activities undertaken by its members, supporters and staff sought to deliver support for victims of human rights abuses and to enhance the work of those who defend them. To do this AI researched the activities of governments and armed groups alike; AI spoke truth to power and told the story of those who too frequently and too easily are forgotten.

11. Financial results and a review of business

Movements on unrestricted funds during the year were as follows:

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Surplus for the year	2,719	4,607
Accumulated unrestricted funds, 1 April	7,193	2,586
Accumulated unrestricted funds, 31 March	9,912	7,193

Full details are shown in the attached Statement of Financial Activities for the year to 31 March 2007 and its supporting notes.

Income has decreased in total mainly due to the decrease in income from legacy and decrease in additional voluntary contribution from sections. On the other hand, income from contributions from sections has shown a significant increase during the year.

The resources expended have increased significantly mainly in the group objectives. This clearly shows a higher commitment towards the group objectives, the focus and the capacity to carry out the activities.

In late 2003 the Company commenced a major refurbishment program on the premises it owns at No. 1 and No. 28 Easton Street. In December 2004 the main contractor appointed to carry out the refurbishment went into administration. The original completion date for the work was August 2005 but at the time the contractor went into administration these works were approximately 12 weeks behind schedule. The Company took needed steps to secure the site and ensure the works undertaken matched the value of payments made up to that point.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

A new tender process was undertaken and work re-commenced on a self-managed basis at the end of April 2005. This work is completed however due to technical matters; the performance bond in place for the original contract to recover the increased construction costs incurred has not yet been released to the Company.

12. Reserves policy

The Organization has and will maintain a level of reserves sufficient to enable it to meet the requirements of its bankers to support its borrowing facilities and to meet potential shortfalls in income. Income can be affected by adverse movements in exchange rates or by non payment of Section contributions. There is a temporary deficit on reserves as defined by the SORP, which results largely from the significant investments made in fixed assets in recent years. The directors are confident that this position will reverse in the near future. The Organization's reserve policy is founded on a risk based approach taking into account, exchange rate movements, income fluctuation and working capital needs. The Organization will continue to review the level of reserves available and the appropriateness of the policy.

13. Investment policy

The Organization is working to build up the proportion of liquid reserves and is developing an investment strategy to cover short, medium and long-term needs. It had appointed an investment committee, made up of people experienced in the field, to review investment and fund management options and to make recommendations as to the appropriate way to invest such liquid reserves in a prudent and ethical manner to enable funding of future activities.

14. Members of the International Executive Committee and Directors of the Company and Charity

The members of the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International at 31 March 2008 and to date were:

Peter Pack	Chairperson	AI UK
David Stamps	International Treasurer	AI USA
Lilian Gonçalves-Ho Kang You		AI Netherlands
Christine Pamp		AI Sweden
Deborah Smith		AI Canada
Pietro Antonioli		AI Italy
Soledad Garcia Munoz		AI Argentina
Vanushi Rajanayagam		AI New Zealand
Levent Korkut		AI Turkey
Imran Riffat		Co-optee
Tjalling J. S. Tiemstra		Co-optee

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

The directors of the Company and the Charity are set out on page 1.

15. Company Secretary

Peter Alderson resigned and Kate Gilmore was appointed company secretary of the Company AI Charity Limited on 1 April 2008.

Kate Gilmore resigned and George Macfarlane was appointed company secretary of the Company AI Limited on 14 October 2008.

16. Employment of disabled persons

The Organization has established an equal opportunities policy which covers people with disabilities; efforts continue to be made to provide adequate facilities for these individuals. The Organization also makes every effort to continue to employ people, if they become disabled during their employment, by providing appropriate additional facilities or by adapting the requirements of the work to the individual's changed skills.

17. Employee involvement

The Organization provides internal written updates on activities and there are also frequent staff information and consultative meetings.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

18. Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors of both companies are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The Directors are responsible for preparing financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of affairs of the company and group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 company will continue in business.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and the group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

So far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he/she has taken all the steps they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of the information.

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

On behalf of the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International

Peter Pack
Chairman

13th December 2008

1 Easton Street
London
WC1X 0DW

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

**Independent auditors' report to the members of Amnesty
International Limited and Amnesty International Charity
Limited**

We have audited the non-statutory combined financial statements of Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited for the year ended 31 March 2008 which comprise the Combined Statement of Financial Activities, Combined Balance Sheet, Combined Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. These non-statutory financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

These non-statutory financial statements were prepared solely for the purposes of management of the company's affairs, have not been prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985 and are not the company's statutory financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of the directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the non-statutory financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the non-statutory financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the directors for management purposes in accordance with our engagement letter dated 30 January 2008 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come including without limitation under any contractual obligations of the company, save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the non-statutory financial statements give a true and fair view.

We read the other information contained in the Annual Report, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited non-statutory financial statements. This other information comprises only the Report of the International Executive Committee. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the non-statutory financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the non-statutory financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the non-statutory financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the non-statutory financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the non-statutory financial statements.

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Opinion

In our opinion the non-statutory financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2008 and of its net outgoing resources and cash flows for the year then ended.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
London

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

**Combined Statement of Financial Activities
for the year ended 31 March 2008**

		Unrestricted Funds 2008 £'000	Restricted Funds 2008 £'000	Total Funds 2008 £'000	Total Funds 2007 £'000
	Notes				
Incoming resources					
Voluntary income	3	33,022	1,673	34,695	34,778
Activities for generating funds		222		222	230
Investment income		307		307	236
Total incoming resources		<u>33,551</u>	<u>1,673</u>	<u>35,224</u>	<u>35,244</u>
Resources expended					
Cost of generating funds – cost of sales		396		396	328
Costs of activities in furtherance of the Group's objectives	4	32,183	1,412	33,595	29,254
Governance costs	5	1,427	2	1,429	1,195
Taxation	9	14		14	34
Total resources expended	10	<u>34,020</u>	<u>1,414</u>	<u>35,434</u>	<u>30,811</u>
Net outgoing resources before other recognized gains and losses		(469)	259	(210)	4,433
Impairment loss reversal	11	1,259		1,259	
Currency translation differences		38		38	(38)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	7	1,891		1,891	1,439
Net movement in funds		<u>2,719</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>2,978</u>	<u>5,834</u>
Fund balances brought forward at 1 April		7,193	1,952	9,145	3,311
Fund balances carried forward at 31 March		<u>9,912</u>	<u>2,211</u>	<u>12,123</u>	<u>9,145</u>

There is no difference between the results for the year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

The Organization has no recognised gains and losses other than the gains and losses above, and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

The notes on pages 34 to 52 form part of these financial statements.

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

**Combined Balance Sheet
As at 31 March 2008**

	Notes	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	22,055	20,922
Intangible assets	12	77	84
		<u>22,132</u>	<u>21,006</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		17	20
Debtors: amounts falling due after one year	13	780	719
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	3,028	1,403
Short-term investments		2,757	5,375
Cash at bank and in hand	14	3,979	1,906
		<u>10,561</u>	<u>9,423</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(10,089)</u>	<u>(5,884)</u>
Net current assets		<u>472</u>	<u>3,539</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		22,604	24,545
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16	(5,425)	(7,829)
Provisions for liabilities and charges			
Defined benefit pension scheme liability	7	<u>(5,056)</u>	<u>(7,571)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>12,123</u></u>	<u><u>9,145</u></u>
Funds:			
Unrestricted funds		9,912	7,193
Restricted funds	17	<u>2,211</u>	<u>1,952</u>
Total funds		<u><u>12,123</u></u>	<u><u>9,145</u></u>

Approved by the International Executive Committee on 13th December 2008 and signed on its behalf by:

K Gilmore

Director of AI Limited

A Marks

Director of AI Charity Limited

The notes on pages 34 to 52 form part of these financial statements.

Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited

**Combined Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended 31 March 2008**

	Notes	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Net cash inflows from operating activities	22	2,038	5,839
Return on investment and servicing of finance			
Interest received		307	236
Interest paid		(462)	(481)
Interest element of finance lease rental payments		(138)	(121)
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance		(293)	(366)
Taxation		(14)	(34)
Capital expenditure and financial investment			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,121)	(3,166)
Loans (granted)/repaid by Sections			(18)
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure and financial investments		(1,121)	(3,184)
Net cash outflow before use of liquid resources and before financing		610	2,255
Management of liquid resources			
Purchase of short term investments		2,618	(1,627)
Financing			
Capital element of finance lease rental payments		(652)	(517)
Increase in borrowings		(1,201)	472
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing		(1,853)	(45)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22	1,375	583

The notes on pages 34 to 52 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2008**

1 Basis of accounting

These financial statements have not been prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985 and are prepared solely for the purposes of management treating Amnesty International Limited, its subsidiary entities and Amnesty International Charity Limited as a single entity – the Amnesty International Secretariat (“the Organization”).

Basis of combination

The combined financial statements comprise an aggregation of the financial statements of Amnesty International Charity Limited (“the Charity”) and the consolidated financial statements of Amnesty International Limited (“the Company”).

Transactions between the Charity and the Company are eliminated in these combined financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom and the Statement of Recommended Practice – “Accounting and Reporting by Charities” (SORP) revised in March 2005. The International Executive Committee has voluntarily adopted the substantive requirements of this SORP as if the whole Organization were a charity as they consider that this is the most appropriate format to give a fair presentation of the Organization’s activities.

Scope

All companies over which Amnesty International Limited is able to exercise control are consolidated as subsidiary undertakings. Control is defined as the right to give directions as to operational and financial policies. Therefore Editorial Amnistía Internacional, S.L. sociedad unipersonal (EDAI), Amnesty International Asia-Pacific Regional Office Limited (AIAPROL) and Amnesty Human Rights Foundation Limited (AHRFL) have been consolidated into these financial statements. The subsidiaries have 31 March year ends with the exception of EDAI which is legally required to have a 31 December year end under Spanish law and is consolidated as at that date as the difference is not material to these statements.

The combined accounts represent the combined financial position of all group companies within the Organization. They do not include the activities of the Sections of the Amnesty International movement, as these are all separate legal entities that are neither owned nor controlled by the Company or the Charity.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

1 Basis of accounting- continued

Fund accounting

The Organization maintains two types of fund:

Restricted	where income is received from donors for use on specific projects, including relief.
Unrestricted	for use by the directors to further the general objects of the Organization.

2 Accounting policies

Contributions from Sections

Sections contribute a share of their income towards the budget of the International Secretariat. The share is determined from a scale of contribution rates (in £ sterling) set at the International Council Meeting (ICM) of Amnesty International. The scale requires Section income, declared each year in local currency, to be converted into sterling. The exchange rate used (assessment rate), is that prevailing one month before the ICM or an equivalent date set by the International Executive Committee in non-ICM years.

Provisions are made against unpaid contributions which Sections have stated they may not be able to meet. The movement in the provision during the year is offset against the income assessed on the Sections and is disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements.

From time to time, Sections make contributions in advance of the due date as the cash flow of the Section permits. Such contributions are treated by the Company and the Charity as prepaid income and are included in the balance sheet as a liability until released to income in the year to which they relate.

Additional voluntary contributions from Sections, which are not for specific activities, are accounted for on a cash basis.

Donations and bequests

Donations and bequests are accounted for when legal entitlement to them first arises and when the amount can be quantified with reasonable certainty.

Sales income

Sales income is derived from the sale of broadcast and video rights, publications and audio visual products, net of applicable VAT, to various Organizations throughout the world and is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis.

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

2 Accounting policies - continued

Irrecoverable VAT

Irrecoverable VAT is included in the costs where it is incurred.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Assets costing less than £200 are written off in the year of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided so as to write off the cost of fixed assets less their estimated residual value on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. Freehold land is not depreciated. The building refurbishment costs were depreciated from 1 October 2006.

The estimated useful lives used for this purpose, which are consistent with those of the prior year, are:

Freehold buildings	- 50 years	Computer equipment	- 3 years to 5 years
Office equipment	- 3 years to 10 years	Motor vehicles	- 5 years

Leased assets

Operating lease rentals are charged to expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are included in the balance sheet at their equivalent capital value and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful life. The corresponding liabilities are recorded as a creditor and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to expense on a straight line basis.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Assets costing less than £200 are written off in the year of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided so as to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual value on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned.

The estimated useful lives used for this purpose, which are consistent with those of the prior year, are:

Intangible assets	- 3 years
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In prior years, intangible assets were presented with tangible fixed assets. The comparative figures have been reclassified for consistency with the current year presentation.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

2 Accounting policies - continued

Stocks

Stocks comprise books and publications which are sold to Sections and other Organizations or individuals. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, cost being determined on a first in first out basis.

The Company's stocks include work in progress on publications with the cost being written off to cost of sales within resources expended on receipt of the final product.

Foreign currency

Contributions due from Sections are calculated in local currencies. The amount receivable each quarter is translated at the exchange rate ruling on the due date. Any loss or gain on exchange arising from differences between this amount and the amount received is disclosed separately within resources expended.

Other transactions denominated in foreign currencies are similarly translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the transaction date.

Debtors and creditors denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Any consequent gain or loss from exchange rates movements is disclosed within other operating expenses as a net exchange gain or loss.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared for Amnesty International Limited, including its subsidiaries EDAI and AIAPROL. Statements of financial activities have been converted at average exchange rates over the year and balance sheets at 31 March exchange rates. Any difference on revaluation of opening reserves is shown in the statement of financial activities.

Pension costs

The organization operates defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes.

Under the defined benefit scheme, the pension liabilities and assets are recorded in line with FRS17, with a valuation undertaken by an independent actuary. FRS17 measures the value of pension assets and liabilities at the Balance Sheet date, determines the benefits accrued in the year and the interest on assets and liabilities. The value of benefits accrued is used to determine the pension charge in the Statements of Financial Activities and the expected return on scheme assets and interest cost on scheme liabilities are allocated across the appropriate incoming/outgoing resource categories. The change in value of assets and liabilities arising from asset valuation, changes in benefits, actuarial assumptions, or change in the level of deficit attributable to members is recognised in the Statements of activities within actuarial gains/losses on the benefit pension schemes. The resulting pension liability or asset is shown on the Balance Sheet.

Under the defined contribution scheme, pension contributions are charged to the Statements of Financial Activities as incurred.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

2 Accounting policies - continued

Relief Funds

The Organization receives sums of money which are given for the purposes of providing relief. It is responsible for the administration and disbursement of these funds on behalf of the worldwide movement. Funds not yet applied to relief are held in separate bank accounts and are shown separately as a restricted fund.

Segmental analysis

The directors believe that a geographical analysis of the Company's and Charity's income would not provide any additional meaningful information and have taken an exemption under Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No 25.

3 Voluntary income

	Unrestricted Funds 2008 £'000	Restricted Funds 2008 £'000	Total Funds 2008 £'000	Total Funds 2007 £'000
Contributions from sections as assessed by the International Council	31,770	-	31,770	30,768
Currency (loss)/gain arising between assessment date and due date	538	32	570	(617)
Movement in provision for unpaid amounts				(4)
	<u>32,308</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>32,340</u>	<u>30,147</u>
Additional voluntary contributions from sections	76	529	605	1,340
Donations and bequests	614	794	1,408	865
Donations for specific activities	-	318	318	2,426
Other Income	24	-	24	-
Total voluntary income	<u>33,022</u>	<u>1,673</u>	<u>34,695</u>	<u>34,778</u>

4 Costs of activities in furtherance of the Organization's objectives

	Before allocation of support costs 2008 £'000	Support costs 2008 £'000	Total Unrestricted Funds 2008 £'000	Restricted Funds 2008 £'000	Total Funds 2008 £'000	Total Funds 2007 £'000
Research	6,085	4,258	10,343	356	10,699	10,393
Campaigns and actions	5,871	3,885	9,756	564	10,320	9,038
Membership programs	3,718	1,272	4,990	303	5,293	3,542
Communications and publications	4,579	2,017	6,596	74	6,670	5,543
Fund-raising	308	190	498	115	613	738
Total costs of activities in furtherance of the Organization's objectives	<u>20,561</u>	<u>11,622</u>	<u>32,183</u>	<u>1,412</u>	<u>33,595</u>	<u>29,254</u>

Notes to the financial statements - continued

4 Costs of activities in furtherance of the Organization's objectives - continued

Amnesty International in fulfilling its objectives as described in the directors' report allocates resources to these five categories of expenditure and governance. Support costs include premises, communication, information technology and other general running and management costs of the Organization. The support costs are spread over the other categories in proportion to the number of staff engaged in each area.

5 Governance

Governance costs consist of the costs of the operation of the International Executive Committee along with its support staff and International Committees, the Financial Control Committee, the International Council Meeting, audit fees, operational audit costs and a share of the support costs.

	Before allocation of support costs 2007 £'000	Support costs 2007 £'000	Total Unrestricted Funds 2007 £'000	Restricted Funds 2007 £'000	Total Funds 2008 £'000	Total Funds 2007 £'000
Governance	<u>1,277</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>1,427</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,429</u>	<u>1,195</u>

6 Employees and Directors

The employee costs of the Organization (including director's emoluments) during the year amounted to:

	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Salaries	15,376	14,247
Social security costs	1,591	1,597
Pension costs	<u>763</u>	<u>716</u>
	<u>17,730</u>	<u>16,560</u>
Staff recruitment, training and welfare	<u>951</u>	<u>827</u>
	<u><u>18,681</u></u>	<u><u>17,387</u></u>

The total of full time equivalent of staff employed by the Organization during the year was 447 (2007: 449).

The number of employees whose emoluments for the year, including taxable benefits in kind but not employer pension contributions, were over £60,000 were:

	2008	2007
£ 60,000 - 70,000	2	3
£ 70,000 - 80,000	1	1
£ 80,000 - 90,000	1	-
£110,000 - 120,000	1	2
£120,000 - 130,000	1	-
£150,000 - 160,000	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

6 Employees and Directors - continued

The directors of the Charity were not remunerated. The remuneration paid to the directors of the Company amounted to:

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Salaries	600	660
Pension contributions	33	29
	<u>633</u>	<u>689</u>

The aggregate value of company contributions paid to the pension scheme in respect of directors' qualifying services was £33,297 (2007: £29,093). Seven directors are accruing benefits under the defined contribution scheme (2006: Six). No directors are accruing benefits in relation to the previous defined benefit scheme (2005: None).

The directors' emoluments shown above included the following fees and other emoluments (excluding pension contributions):

	2008	2007
Highest paid director	<u>£122,626</u>	<u>£153,971</u>

Directors receive advances from the Organization to cover travel expenditure whilst carrying out their duties. Some of these amounts may remain unutilised for periods exceeding two months. The maximum values of advances outstanding for more than two months during the year were as follows:

	2008	2007
Irene Khan	-	£3,141
Kate Gilmore	-	-
Peter Alderson	£807	-
Claudio Cordone	£1,375	£3,407
Marj Byler	-	-
Marcia Poole	-	-
Widney Brown	£1,335	£414
George Macfarlane	-	-
Colm Ó Cuanacháin	-	-

7 Pension arrangements

The Company operates a pension scheme, the Amnesty International Superannuation Scheme (AISS, the Scheme). The Scheme comprises two sections. The first section contains all employees who were not members of the previous defined benefit scheme and the Company contributes to it at the standard rate of 6% of pensionable salaries, plus an additional 0.8% for death in service premiums and 0.8% for scheme expenses.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

7 Pension arrangements - continued

The second section contains all employees, and former employees who either have retired or have deferred benefits, who transferred from the previous defined benefit scheme (Amnesty International Retirements Benefits Scheme – AIRBS), to the current defined contribution scheme in 1988. These people have fixed or final salary guarantees relating to service in the AIRBS which guarantees them a minimum pension and therefore the Company contributes at enhanced rates for them.

Employees may make contributions at 2.5%, 5%, 7.5%, 10%, 12.5% or 15% of their pensionable earnings at their own discretion.

The assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of the Company. Current contributions are allocated to members on a money purchase basis.

A sectionalisation between the defined contribution and the defined benefit elements of the Scheme was carried out as at 6 April 2006. This involved the Trustees reclaiming control of all assets, including the assets in members' individual money purchase account, that are backing members' final salary guarantees. The Trustees now hold all assets in respect of members' final salary guarantees centrally. The disclosure as at 31 March 2007 and 2008 is in respect of the defined benefit element of the Scheme only. Care should be taken when comparing with disclosures earlier than last year as the historical practice was to include the defined contribution section.

A full actuarial valuation was carried out as at 30 September 2005 which revealed a funding shortfall of £10,283,000. An agreement has been reached with the trustees for the Company to make additional contributions of £900,000 a year for a period of 10 years, increasing at 5% per year, to eliminate this shortfall.

The pension cost for the defined benefit scheme was £276,000 (2007: £440,000). The pension costs for the defined benefit pension scheme are treated in accordance with FRS 17. The following elements are charged to the SOFA:

- the service cost of pension provision relating to the period, together with the cost of any benefits relating to past service (allocated to staff costs);
- the net return on financing which is a charge equal to the increase in the present value of the Scheme liabilities and a credit equivalent to the Companies' long-term expected return on assets (allocated to interest payable); and
- the actuarial gain or loss on the schemes assets and liabilities (allocated to other recognised gains and losses)

The difference between the market value of the assets of the scheme and the present value of accrued pension liabilities is shown as an asset or liability on the balance sheet.

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

7 Pension arrangements - continued

In preparation for the implementation of Financial Reporting Standard No 17 (FRS 17) reporting requirements, the actuarial valuation was updated to 31 March 2008 by a qualified independent actuary. The major assumptions used by the actuary for the purposes of this statement were:

	At 31/3/2008	At 31/3/2007	At 31/3/2006
	%	%	%
Rate of increase to guaranteed pensions in payment	3.00	3.00	3.00
Rate of increase of deferred pensions	5.00	5.00	5.00
Discount rate	6.70	5.40	5.10
Inflation assumption	3.50	3.00	2.75

The assets in the scheme and the expected rates of return under this valuation were:

	Expected long-term rate of return at 31/3/2008 %	Market value of assets at 31/3/2008 £000	Expected long-term rate of return at 31/3/2007 %	Market value of assets at 31/3/2007 £000	Expected long-term rate of return at 31/3/2006 %	Market value of assets at 31/3/2006 £000
Equities	7.50	6,450	7.50	5,657	6.00	4,568
With-Profits Investments	5.50	2,345	n/a	-	n/a	-
Bonds	5.25	85	4.80	2,732	4.00	2,695
Other		-	5.25	252	6.00	31
Total market value of assets		8,880		8,641		7,294
Present value of scheme liabilities		(13,936)		(16,212)		(16,566)
Deficit in the Scheme		(5,056)		(7,571)		(9,272)

The assets and liabilities for the scheme for the year ended 31 March 2008 are for the defined benefit scheme only following the sectionalising of the scheme described above. To be consistent with the earlier year's disclosure the assets and liabilities of the scheme for the year ended 31 March 2005 include the defined contribution element of the Scheme and have not been restated. This explains the big difference between the assets and liabilities in the disclosure between 2005 and 2006.

Effect on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities

The effect on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities for the year to 31 March 2008 was as follows:

Analysis of the amount charged to Resources Expended:

	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Total operating charge	-	-

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

7 Pension arrangements - continued

Analysis of the amount disclosed as pension finance costs:

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Expected return on pension scheme assets	596	401
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(872)	(841)
Net return	(276)	(440)

Analysis of the amount disclosed as actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit pension scheme:

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	(1,139)	397
Experience gains and (losses) arising on scheme liabilities	0	0
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	3,030	1,042
Actuarial gain/(loss) recognised	1,891	1,439

The movement in the pension scheme deficit during the year comprises:

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Deficit 1 April	(7,571)	(9,272)
Movement in the year:		
- Contributions	900	702
- Other finance income	(276)	(440)
- Actuarial gain	1,891	1,439
Deficit at 31 March	(5,056)	(7,571)

The following table sets out the history of experience gains and losses:

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Difference between the expected and actual return on scheme assets:					
- Amount (£'000)	(1,139)	£397	£(546)	£(96)	£1,240
- Percentage of scheme assets	(13%)	5%	(7%)	(1%)	8%
Experience gains and (losses) on scheme liabilities:					
- Amount (£'000)	0	£0	£157	£219	£(2,060)
- Percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	0%	0%	1%	1%	(10%)
Total amount recognised as actuarial gains and losses in the Statement of Financial Activities:					
- Amount (£'000)	1,891	£1,439	£(2,433)	£(272)	£(2,520)
- Percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	14%	9%	(15%)	(1%)	(12%)

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Group interest payable and similar charges		
• on bank loans and overdrafts	462	481
• on pension finance costs	276	440
• on finance leases	138	121
	<u>876</u>	<u>1,042</u>

9 Taxation

As a registered charity, Amnesty International Charity Limited will not be chargeable to corporation tax on its income or profits - on the basis that they are applied for wholly charitable purposes. The charitable status of Amnesty International Charity Limited has been confirmed by the Charity Commission and HM Revenue & Customs. In the light of the provisions in the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988, no tax liability arises.

Amnesty International Limited is liable to corporation tax on investment income received during the year. The Company normally pays all of this income to Amnesty International Charity Limited in the form of a donation under Gift Aid. This year a tax charge £14,000 (2007: £34,000) arose on investment income not covered by the donation in the last financial year. EDAL is liable to tax on any surplus in accordance with Spanish tax law and paid £Nil (2007: £Nil).

10 Resources expended

The Organization's total resources expended are arrived at after charging:

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets	1,283	986
Loss on disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets	0	30
Auditors' remuneration:		
– audit of Amnesty International Limited	104	65
– audit of subsidiaries	12	10
– tax compliance and other services	79	64
	<u>1,478</u>	<u>1,155</u>

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

11 Tangible fixed assets

Movements on the fixed assets during the year were:

	Freehold land & buildings £'000	Office furniture & equipment £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 31 March 2007	22,162	4,064	2,021	37	28,284
Currency revaluation	25	5	4	0	34
Impairment Loss	1,259	-	-	-	1,259
Reversal					
Additions	324	316	473	0	1,113
Disposals		(1)	(465)	0	(466)
At 31 March 2008	<u>23,770</u>	<u>4,384</u>	<u>2,033</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>30,224</u>
Depreciation					
At 31 March 2007	4,429	1,516	1,395	22	7,362
Currency revaluation	1	2	2	0	5
Charge for the year	403	377	483	5	1,268
Depreciation on disposals		(1)	(465)	0	(466)
At 31 March 2008	<u>4,833</u>	<u>1,894</u>	<u>1,415</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>8,169</u>
Net book value					
At 31 March 2008	<u>18,937</u>	<u>2,486</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22,055</u>
Net book value					
At 31 March 2007	<u>17,733</u>	<u>2,548</u>	<u>626</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20,922</u>

See note 15 for encumbrances.

An indicative valuation that was obtained from DTZ Debenham Tie Leung Limited in 2008 showed an economic change in the market value of the Amnesty International Limited's properties. According to the valuation the market value is in excess of the original, un-impaired net book value. Consequently, the previous provision of £2.1m (made in December 1992) for impairment of property values has been reversed.

Assets held under finance leases

Included in both the Group and Company schedules above are the following assets held under finance leases:

	Office furniture & equipment		Computer equipment	
	2008 £'000	2007 £'000	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Net book value of leased assets	<u>957</u>	<u>1,778</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>135</u>
Depreciation charged in year	<u>481</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>139</u>

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

12 Intangible Assets

Movements on intangible assets during the year were:

	Group £'000
Cost	
At 31 March 2007	261
Additions	8
At 31 March 2008	<u>269</u>
Depreciation	
At 31 March 2007	177
Charge for the year	15
At 31 March 2008	<u>192</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2008	<u>77</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2007	<u>84</u>

13 Debtors

Amounts shown as debtors falling due after one year comprise:

	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Amounts due from Sections	946	906
Provisions against amounts due from Sections	<u>(166)</u>	<u>(187)</u>
	<u>780</u>	<u>719</u>

Amounts shown as debtors falling due within one year comprise:

	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Amounts due from Sections	1,717	657
Provisions against amounts due from Sections	(83)	(48)
Other debtors	1,269	737
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>125</u>	<u>57</u>
	<u>3,028</u>	<u>1,403</u>

14 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at banks and in hand includes £13,000 (2007: £65,000) of Relief Funds held in trust by the Organization pending disbursement. (See note 17)

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Amounts shown as creditors falling due within one year comprise:

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,531	1,331
Lennartz accounting VAT amount	123	123
Prepaid contributions from Sections	2,568	1,292
Loan from Sections	1,100	-
Taxation and social security	435	429
Other creditors	1,522	734
Accruals	2,256	1,470
Finance leases	553	505
	<u>10,088</u>	<u>5,884</u>

Accruals include provision for holidays and time off in lieu of overtime not taken at the year end.

The movement on the prepaid contributions from Sections is as follows:

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Prepaid contributions from Sections balance at 1 April	1,292	2,146
Income received	34,023	29,572
Income released to statement of financial activities	<u>(32,747)</u>	<u>(30,426)</u>
Prepaid contributions from Sections balance at 31 March	<u>2,568</u>	<u>1,292</u>

EDAI has a mortgage with Banco Central Hispanoamericano, S.A. for the purchase of its offices. The €210,350 (£140,000) loan was taken out on 14 April 1999 for a period of 12 years. Interest is payable at MIBOR (Madrid Interbank Offered Rate) plus 0.75%, revised on the anniversary of the loan and was 3.75% at the year end (See also note 16).

The Organization has a revolving credit line of £1,750,000 with HSBC Bank plc. This facility has been secured by way of a charge against the freehold properties at 45-47 Rosebery Avenue and 1-7 and 28-37 Easton Street. At the year end £Nil was drawn down on this facility (2007: £Nil).

During the year repayments were made on the facility to finance the refurbishment project. The facility is secured against the value of the properties. At the year end the balance of this facility was £3,835,000 (2007: £5,015,000). (see also note 18)

During the financial year ending 31 March 2007 the Organization obtained a repayment of Value Added Tax (VAT) of £1,368,704, in relation to the refurbishment of the buildings, under what are known as the Lennartz accounting rules. This VAT was to be repaid over 20 years, the notional life of the refurbished property for this purpose, and repayments started with the VAT return in April 2007. The terms of the loan were changed by HMRC during the financial year ending 31 March 2008 and are now due over a 10 year period. (See also note 18)

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Amounts shown as creditors falling due after more than one year
comprise:

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Bank loans	2,694	3,882
Lennartz accounting VAT amount	1,030	1,246
Loans from sections	1,140	1,951
Finance leases	561	750
	<u>5,425</u>	<u>7,829</u>

The Lennartz accounting VAT amount includes ££332,320 (2007: Bank loans included £964,000) due in more than five years repayable by instalments (See also note 15).

The loans from sections are all interest bearing at fixed rates ranging from 3% to 6% or variable at 1% above UK base rate. The loans are scheduled for repayment at different times, some after 3 or 5 years and some over a period of time.

17 Share capital and funds

The Company and the Charity are both companies limited by guarantee and do not have a share capital. The members of the Companies are all members of the International Executive Committee of the worldwide movement. At 31 March 2008 there were 8 such members (2007: 8), each of whom has guaranteed to pay a sum not exceeding £1 to each Company in the event of it being wound up.

The funds of the Company and the Charity are available for use to meet their aims and may not be distributed to the members.

The surplus for the year dealt with in the income and expenditure account of the Company was £2,168,000 (2007: £5,680,000). The surplus for the year dealt with in the income and expenditure account of the Charity was £811,000 (2007: £154,000 deficit). The surplus for the group includes £1,259,000 as a result of the reversal of impairment loss accounted for in 1992.

The movements on Organization's restricted and unrestricted funds during the year are set out in the Statement of Financial Activities.

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

Restricted funds

The restricted funds are funds given for specific purposes. The movements on the restricted funds during the year were as follows:

	At 1 April 2007 £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Transfers £'000	At 31 March 2008 £'000
NRK(Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation) Telethon Fund	295	115	313	-	97
REAP(Rights-Education-Action Program)	9	17	13	-	13
Open Society	11	-	11	-	-
EC Human Rights Education	144	(85)	59	-	-
MacArthur Foundation	35	37	72	-	-
Nicolas Cage	46	-	37	-	9
Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	250	250	-	-
Development/International Mobilization Fund	140	404	-	-	544
Human Rights Defenders Placement Fund	10	-	-	-	10
Kampala Human Rights Defenders Norwegian Fund	16	-	16	-	-
Netherlands Postcode Lottery	9	-	9	-	-
Standing Fund – Major Projects	1,016	213	382	-	847
AIUSA – War on Terror	62	-	47	-	15
Denmark – War on Terror	78	-	-	-	78
Dutch Special Program on Africa Relief Fund	16	-	12	-	4
	45	23	93	-	(25)
Human Rights Foundation: Make Some Noise Project	-	699	100	-	599
	<u>1,932</u>	<u>1,673</u>	<u>1,414</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,191</u>

Restricted funds are represented by current assets and liabilities of the Company and the Charity.

The decrease in income for the EC Human Rights Education represents return of unused funds to the donor.

18 Finance and operating leases

Finance lease commitments comprise obligations payable:

	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Within one year	553	505
Within two to five years	561	750
	<u>1,114</u>	<u>1,255</u>

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

The total rentals under operating leases, charged as an expense in the Statement of Financial Activities, are disclosed below:

	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Land and buildings	65	92
Other	62	86
	<u>127</u>	<u>178</u>

Commitments under operating leases to pay rentals during the year following the year of these accounts are given in the table below, analysed to the period in which the lease expires:

	2008		2007	
	Land & buildings	Other	Land & buildings	Other
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expiring during the next year	-	-	-	-
Expiring during years 2 to 5	65	-	66	-
Expiring thereafter	-	-	-	-
	<u>65</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>-</u>

19 Capital and other commitments

At 31 March 2008 the Organization had entered into contracts for future capital expenditure not provided in the financial statements as disclosed below:

	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Land and buildings	-	-
Other	-	170
	<u>-</u>	<u>170</u>

The Organization has a composite facility comprising of Currency Option and/or Risk Weighted Forward Contracts for up to £5,000,000 per transaction and a Settlement Risk Forward Exchange Delivery facility of up to Euros 5,000,000 per transaction.

At 31 March 2008 the Organization had entered into commitments to sell US Dollars and Euros amounting to £nil (2007:£4,642,000), in order to fix the level of Section income receipts.

20 Contingent liabilities

Amnesty International, by its very nature, can attract legal actions. The directors are not aware of any legal proceedings pending or threatened against any member of the Organization which may have any liability significantly in excess of provisions in the accounts.

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

21 Related Party Transactions

As described in the report of the International Executive Committee and note 1 above, the Organization is funded by Sections in the worldwide Amnesty movement. The amounts involving Sections are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. International Executive Committee members are provided with advances to cover travel and other expenses incurred on behalf of Amnesty International. The unreported balances of these advances outstanding at 31 March 2008 amounted to £3,500 (2007: £4,000).

22 Cash flow information

Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash inflows from operating activities

	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Net movement in funds	(210)	4,433
Depreciation	1,283	1,031
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(1)	30
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	3	4
Decrease/(increase) in Section debtors	(1,086)	700
(Increase)/decrease in other debtors	(600)	(179)
(Decrease)/increase in Section creditors	1,565	(813)
Increase/(decrease) in other creditors	1,401	65
(Decrease)/increase in pensions deficit	(624)	(262)
Investment income	(307)	(236)
Interest payable	600	602
Taxation	14	34
Exchange adjustment	-	430
	<u>2,038</u>	<u>5,839</u>

Net cash inflow from operating activities

Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds

	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
Decrease in cash in the period	1,375	583
Cash outflow/(inflow) from decrease/(increase) in debt and lease financing	2,069	45
Cash outflow from increase in liquid resources	<u>(2,618)</u>	<u>1,627</u>
Change in net funds resulting from cash flows	826	2,255
New finance leases	(511)	(204)
Translation difference	<u>485</u>	<u>(427)</u>
Movement in net funds	800	1,624
Net funds at 1 April 2007	<u>(556)</u>	<u>(2,180)</u>
Net funds at 31 March 2008	<u>244</u>	<u>(556)</u>

**Amnesty International Limited and
Amnesty International Charity Limited**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

Analysis of net funds

	2007	Cash flow	Other non-cash changes	Exchange movement	2008
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash in hand, at bank	1,906	1,588		485	3,979
Overdrafts	(138)	(213)			(351)
		1,375			
Debt due after one year	(5,128)	304	1,100		(3,724)
Debt due within one year	(1,316)	1,113	(1,100)		(1,303)
Finance leases due after one year	(750)	453	(264)		(561)
Finance leases due within one year	(505)	199	(247)		(553)
		2,069			
Liquid resources	5,375	(2,618)			2,757
Total	(556)	826	(511)	485	244

Liquid resources comprise short-term deposits with banks which mature within 12 months of the date of inception.

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