

AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL



Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited

Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2009

AI index number: FIN 40/005/2010

**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 (and Trustees – Amnesty International Charity Limited)	Christine Pamp (appointed 7 February 2010) Pietro Antonioli (appointed 7 February 2010) Guadalupe Rivas (appointed 7 February 2010) Euntae Go (appointed 7 February 2010) Julio Torales (appointed 7 February 2010) Bernard Sintobin (appointed 7 February 2010) Peter Pack (appointed 7 February 2010) Louis Mendy (appointed 7 February 2010) Vanushi Rajanayagam (appointed 7 February 2010) Mr Claudio Cordone (resigned 7 February 2010) Ms Marcia Poole (resigned 7 February 2010) Ms Widney Brown (resigned 7 February 2010) Mr George Macfarlane (appointed on 14 October 2008 and resigned 7 February 2010) Mr Colm Ó Cuanacháin (appointed on 14 October 2008 and (resigned 7 February 2010) Ms Irene Khan (resigned on 31 December 2009) Ms Kate Gilmore (resigned on 13 December 2009) Ms Marj Byler (resigned on 4 August 2009) Mr Peter Alderson (resigned on 1 April 2008)	Ms Alexandra Marks Mr Frans van Dijk Mr Andrew Dick (appointed 6 December 2009) Mr Melvin Coleman (appointed 6 December 2009)
Company Secretary:	Mr George Macfarlane	Mr George Macfarlane
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	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

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

Auditors:

Horwath Clark Whitehill LLP

St Bride's House
10 Salisbury Square
London EC4Y 8EH

Horwath Clark Whitehill LLP

St Bride's House
10 Salisbury Square
London EC4Y 8EH

Report of the International Executive Committee for the year ended 31 March 2009

The Committee presents this report on the combined affairs of Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited, together with the combined financial statements and auditor's report for the year ended 31 March 2009. 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 which has its main office 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 Secretary General who is the Chief Executive Officer of 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 governing documents of the Company and the Charity are their Memoranda and Articles of Association.

The International Executive Committee is an elected body which normally consists of 9 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.

Since the year end date, governance arrangements have been changed and the Directors of the Company are now the same as the elected members of the International Executive Committee. 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, Claudio Cordone (acting Secretary General), supported by a senior management team of 7 people and about 460 staff.

8. Risk Management

The management of activities and the execution of the Organisations' strategy are subject to a number of risks.

Risks are overseen by the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees and appropriate processes put in place to monitor and mitigate them.

The Directors of the Company continue to work with the Trustees 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 organisations.

The key risks affecting the Company are set out below:

Reputational risk

Unauthorised use of the name, logo and trademark of Amnesty International could seriously impact the Company's reputation. The Directors have initiated a project to protect the name, logo and trademark of by coordinating and centralizing their registration.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

Employee protection risk

Due to the nature of the Company's activities there exists the risk of physical harm or detention of AI staff, consultants, volunteers and local partners or sources. To mitigate this risk, security and risk assessments are prepared and approved for every traveller undertaking research and mission work. Hostile environment training for staff is provided to all staff undertaking such activities.

In addition, 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.

Libel risk

There exists the risk of libel or defamation action being taken against the Company arising from publication content (including Amnesty owned or branded websites). During the current financial year the Company has appointed a legal counsel to provide advice and legal support on possible libel and defamation cases.

In addition the Directors have a 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.

Financial risks

The Directors believe that the Company does not have any significant exposure to price, credit, or liquidity financial risks.

The Company's exposure to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (cash flow risk) arising from the receipt of contributions from sections in foreign currencies is not considered significant (see Note 4) as payments made by the Company in foreign currencies offset a proportion of this contribution income.

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 key risks affecting the Charity are set out below:

Reputational risk

Unauthorised use of the name, logo and trademark of Amnesty International could seriously impact the Charity's reputation. The Trustees are aware of a project initiated by AIL to protect the name, logo and trademark by coordinating and centralizing their registration.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

Libel risk

There exists the risk of libel or defamation action being taken against the Charity arising from publication content (including Amnesty owned or branded websites). During the current financial year AIL has appointed a legal counsel to provide advice and legal support on possible defamation issues for the Charity and the Company.

Financial risks

The Trustees believe that the Charity does not have any significant exposure to price, credit, liquidity or cash flow financial risks as:

- The Charity does not trade
- The Charity's principal financial assets are cash at bank and investments
- To maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient unrestricted funds are available for ongoing and future activities, the Charity regularly reviews the programme of AIL commissioned research projects and the value of contributions payable to AIL
- The Charity's exposure to risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates arising from the receipt of assessment contributions in Canadian Dollars is considered insignificant (see Note 3)

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 2008 to 31 March 2009. 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 2009, from AI Sections and on the international website: www.amnesty.org.

The ability of the Organisation to achieve its objectives is dependent upon AIL being granted access to relevant countries and territories and the security of AI staff, consultants, volunteers and local partners undertaking research and campaigning activities.

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 2009, AI delegations visited 76 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 as established by the ICM and will continue to work to build a more just world by organising activities around these and similar goals for the coming year.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- i. **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 gender-based, 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).
 - Challenge or repeal of laws and policies criminalizing or treating as a medical disorder lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender identity or expression in selected countries .
 - 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:
 - 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.
 - Challenging of specific and grave patterns of ethnic, racial and religious discrimination::
 - 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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

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.
- 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.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- 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.
- 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 major global campaigns and a number of more tactical campaigns.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- **Stop Violence Against Women**

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

In 2008/09 AI focused its campaigning on the situation of violence against girls at school. All girls have a right to education without fear, threat or intimidation. This right is essential not only for girls to grow and learn, but also so that they are able to be independent and make their own choices in their lives. However, in practice schools are not just places to learn and realize potential - some are also places of fear and violence. Some girls face violence at school at the hands of teachers, school staff or other students. Violence stops girls going to school. In this context, AI campaigned for girls to be able to pursue their education in an environment which is safe, respectful and non-discriminatory

- **Control Arms Campaign**

Launched in October 2003, this campaign focuses on calling governments to establish an International Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) 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. The idea of a global ATT was inspired by Nobel Peace Laureates and developed by lawyers, human rights organizations, and humanitarian NGOs. It now enjoys the support of a growing number of governments (153 States), as well as more than 800 civil society organizations worldwide.

- **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.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

Through its Counter Terror With Justice Campaign (CTJC) Amnesty International campaigned for the US government to close Guantánamo Bay Detention Centre 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. Incoming USA President Obama announced his intended closure of Guantánamo in January 2009.

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 has 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 continues to campaign for governments to abandon the practices of unlawful transfers, enforced disappearance and secret detention and works for all those responsible for these practices to be held to account.

- **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.

Amnesty International recorded that at least 2390 people were executed and at least 8864 sentenced to death around the world in 2008. As in previous years, the five countries with the highest number of executions in 2008 were China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and the United States of America. Together these five countries were responsible for 93 per cent of all executions carried out in 2008. These countries provide the greatest challenge towards global abolition of the death penalty.

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

2008 was the 60th anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The UDHR declaration sets down the basic principles at the very heart of the human rights movement. It has enabled remarkable progress in human rights, inspiring international human rights standards, laws and institutions that have improved the lives of many around the world. For each month of the anniversary year, Amnesty International highlighted a different aspect of its campaigning work. We celebrated international Human Rights Day and the 60th anniversary through people in hundreds of places all over the globe gathered together to light a candle, fire or flame as part of a mass demonstration. We stood up for human rights and showed our solidarity with people all over the world who are committed to making human rights a reality for everyone.

- **Campaign on the occasion of the 2008 Beijing Olympics: Human rights in China**

With Beijing hosting the 2008 Olympic Games, Amnesty International hoped the event could create a positive human rights legacy for China. The Chinese authorities pledged that human rights would

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

improve through the hosting of the Games and Amnesty International held them to their word. We monitored China's human rights performance, particularly in areas linked to preparations for the Olympics. We judged their progress and informed the world. Our aim was to assess the impact of the Games on human rights in China, to highlight important related issues and to get the world involved.

- **Preparing the Demand Dignity Campaign**

In 2009 Amnesty International's Demand Dignity campaign will begin in full with the aim to end global poverty by working to strengthen recognition and protection of the rights of the poor. With significant preparations undertaken in 2008, this new global campaign will demand of governments and others the leadership, accountability and transparency that are essential to end the human rights violations that keep people poor. This is a campaign about all rights and it reasons that it is the combined abuse of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights that drives and deepens poverty. By demanding dignity we are demanding that all states adopt and implement the laws, policies and practices that will end deprivation, insecurity, exclusion, and voicelessness. By including all rights holders in policy making governments can create a framework for accountability, transparency, inclusion and empowerment. These are the prerequisites to ending poverty.

The Demand Dignity Campaign will put rights at the centre of poverty eradication, and make rights protection efforts work for all people. The stories and solutions that people living in poverty have to tell will be the centrepiece of this worldwide mobilisation. Together we will amplify their voices and demand effective responses from political leaders.

1. 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:

AFRICA

Angola: Briefing for election monitors, 1st August 2008

Angola: Open letter to candidates to the National Assembly and political party leaders: A human rights agenda for political parties and candidates in parliamentary elections, 12th August 2008

Angola: Briefing for the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: 41st Session, 3-21 November 2008, 1 October 2008

Burundi: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Third session of the UPR Working Group of the UN HRs Council - December 2008, 14 July 2008

Cameroon: Impunity underpins persistent abuse, 29 January 2009

Double Misfortune: Deepening Human Rights Crisis in Chad, 18 December 2008

Chad: Open letter to the Security Council, 13 March 2009

Democratic Republic of Congo: North Kivu: No end to the war against women and children, 29 September 2008

DRC: Justine Masika Bihama - Global letter-writing marathon 2008, 29 October 2008

DRC: Open letter to all members of the Security Council, 23 October 2008

Democratic Republic of Congo: Crisis in North Kivu, 21 November 2008

Eritrea: Patriarch Abune Antonios - Global letter-writing marathon 2008, 29 October 2008

Ethiopia: Comments on the Draft Charities and Societies Proclamation, 1 October 2008

Gambia: Fear rules, 11 November 2008

Ghana: A seven point human rights agenda for the new government, 1 January 2009

Liberia: Towards the final phase of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, 29 July 2008

Liberia: Lessons from Liberia: Reintegrating women in post-conflict Liberia, 1 March 2009

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

Mauritania: “Nobody wants to have anything to do with us”: Arrests and collective expulsions of migrants denied entry into Europe, 1 July 2008

Mauritania: Torture at the heart of the state, 3 December 2008

Nigeria: “Pragmatic policing” through extra-judicial executions and torture, 16 May 2008

Nigeria: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review. Fourth session of the UPR Working Group of the Human Rights Council, February 2009, 1 September 2008

Nigeria: 'Waiting for the Hangman', 21 October 2008

Nigeria: ‘Same Gender Marriage (Prohibition) Bill 2008’ violates Constitution: A memorandum to be included in the House of Representatives public hearing on 11 March 2009, 6 March 2009

Senegal: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review. Fourth session of the UPR Working Group of the Human Rights Council, February 2009, 1 September 2008

Routinely targeted: Attacks on civilians in Somalia, 1 June 2008

Somalia: Fatal Insecurity: Attacks on aid workers and rights defenders in Somalia, 6 November 2008

Somalia: Human rights challenges: Somaliland facing elections, 17 March 2009

South Africa: “Talk for us please”: Limited options facing individuals displaced by xenophobic violence, 12 September 2008

South Africa: Survivors still at risk, 10 November 2008

South Africa: No Transport, No Treatment, 10 November 2008

South Africa: Nowhere to Shelter, 10 November 2008

Sudan: Empty Promises on Darfur. International community fails to deliver, 10 February 2009

Sudan: Empty Promises on Darfur: China factsheet, 17 February 2009

Sudan: Empty Promises on Darfur: Egypt factsheet, 17 February 2009

Sudan: Empty Promises on Darfur: South Africa factsheet, 17 February 2009

Sudan: Empty Promises on Darfur: United Kingdom factsheet, 17 February 2009

Sudan: Empty Promises on Darfur: United States of America factsheet, 17 February 2009

Swaziland: Suppression of Terrorism Act undermines human rights in Swaziland, 8 January 2009

Uganda: Amnesty International Concerns on the Regulation of Interception of Communications Bill, 2007, 28 August 2008

Uganda: Left to their own devices: The continued suffering of victims of the conflict in Northern Uganda and the need for reparations, 17 November 2008

Zimbabwe: A trail of violence after the ballot, 3 June 2008

Zimbabwe: Time for Accountability, 31 October 2008

Zimbabwe: Hunger as a political tool, 1 December 2008

Zimbabwe: Security forces torture and kill, 1 December 2008

Zimbabwe: Time for accountability, 1 December 2008

Zimbabwe: A five point human rights agenda for the inclusive government, 10 February 2009

AMERICAS

Americas: A secure future built on human rights for all: Recommendations to states in advance of the Fifth Summit of the Americas, 30 March 2009

Bahamas: Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review: Third session of the UPR Working Group of the UN HRs Council - December 2008, 14 July 2008

Brazil: Picking up the pieces: Women's experience of urban violence in Brazil, 17 April 2008

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9.4 Fundraising

During the year a number of applications were made for funding the work of Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited. The Fund-raising Programme also worked with AI sections to support their own fund-raising applications. The Directors are pleased to acknowledge the support of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Sigrid Rausing Trust, the Oak Foundation, Open Society Georgia Foundation, and the Vanguard Charitable Endowment Programme. The Directors also acknowledge the support of the UK Department for International Development

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(Governance and Transparency Fund) who generously awarded a four year grant towards the company's human rights education work in Africa.

During the year, the company reactivated a loan for fund-raising capacity building activities to one AI entity and worked with eight recipients of earlier funding to ensure the long term sustainability of the movement's investment. In addition, the Company supported fund-raising activities in the movement more generally, developing the capacity of smaller groups to become self-sustaining.

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 17 to the attached accounts.

9.6 Volunteers

Volunteers and interns make a significant contribution towards the organisation's global objectives. For the financial year ended 31 March 2009, there were on average 94 volunteers and interns working at the International Secretariat premises.

Volunteers are requested to commit to a minimum of three months and work between two and three days a week. Interns undertaking specific projects generally work five days per week for a minimum of six months.

This is the equivalent of 32 full time staff.

9.7 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 first year of the third Operational Plan (OP3). This period is 2008/09 This third of the ISP's Operational Plans (OP3) governs the Company's work 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

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- 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.
 - **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.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- 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.
 - 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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

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.
 - 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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

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.
 - 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.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

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 2008/09 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 the truth and told the story of those who too frequently and too easily are forgotten.

10. Financial results and a review of business

The results for the Organisation show net incoming resources after other recognized gains and losses of £607,000 (2008: £2,978,000 as restated)

Incoming resources have increased in total from £35,221,000 in 2007/2008 (as restated) to £44,362,000 in 2008/2009 mainly due to the significant increase in contributions from sections of £7,702,000 combined with the increase in additional voluntary contribution from sections of £1,452,000.

The Organisation is principally funded by contributions from country sections as assessed by the International Council.

Total resources expended have increased from £35,431,000 (as restated) in 2007/2008 to £41,115,000 in 2008/2009 mainly attributable to the increase in costs of activities in furtherance of the Organisation's objectives of £5,131,000. Please refer to note 6 for further details.

The Organisation has net current assets of £3,658,000 as at 31 March 2009 (net current assets of £1,792,000 as at 31 March 2008 as restated). The Organisation has unrestricted funds totalling £11,424,000 at the balance sheet date (2008: £9,912,000).

Net cash inflow from operating activities for 2009 was £2,451,000 (2008: £2,038,000). The Organisation has net funds of £1,591,000 as at 31 March 2009 (£244,000 net funds as at 31 March 2008 as restated).

Significant progress has been made in the current financial year on AI's human rights objectives and on the strategic global goals for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2009. The board monitors progress of the Organisation's human rights activities and financial performance by reference to the following financial and non-financial key performance indicators.

Performance during the year, together with historical trend data is set out in the table below:

		2009	2008 As restated
Total voluntary income	{1}	£43,809,000	£34,692,000
Current ratio	{2}	1.49	1.05
Number of missions		151	126

{1} Increase in total voluntary income is due to the increase in contributions from sections payable to the Organisation arising from past growth of the national sections

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

{2} Current ratio represents the ratio of current assets to current liabilities. The increase in the current ratio in the year is mainly attributable to the increase in cash and cash equivalents of £2,244,000 and the increase in section debtors falling due within one year of £2,579,000 (due to the increase in assessment contributions payable).

11. 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 factors such as the current global downturn, adverse movements in exchange rates or by non payment of Section contributions. The balance of unrestricted funds at the end of the year is sufficient to cover approximately 3 months expenditure at the current level. 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.

12. 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.

13. Grant making policy

The Organisation provides support to AI Country Sections in the global South and East through the provision of grants for research, publications and campaigning activities. Grants payable to Country Sections are made in line with AIL's strategic objectives. The Group monitors all grants in accordance with the relevant Section grant agreement.

14. Pension fund

The FRS 17 valuation of the AIL defined benefit pension scheme as at 31 March 2009 supplied by AIL's actuaries showed a deficit figure of £6,771,000 (2008:£5,056,000).

This net deficit is a statement of the transient situation as at 31 March 2009 and the Directors recognise that this can swing notably in response to market factors and actuarial assumptions made.

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.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

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

The members of the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International who served throughout the year except as noted below were as follows:

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

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

16. Company Secretary

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

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

17. 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.

18. Employee involvement

The Organization provides internal written updates on activities and there are also frequent staff information and consultative meetings. Staff are also invited to presentations on the financial performance of the Organisation (which also address how economic factors have impacted on Organisation's performance).

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

19. Public benefit

Amnesty International Limited is a not for profit organisation whose activities, whilst not exclusively charitable, are intended to be for the public benefit. In setting our objectives and planning our activities Amnesty International Limited's directors have, on a voluntary basis, given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

The activities currently carried out for the public benefit by the Amnesty International Charity Limited can be broadly categorised into the following activities:

- **Research** into the maintenance and observance of human rights;
- Provision of **relief** to needy victims of breaches of human rights; and
- Procurement of the **abolition** of torture, extrajudicial execution and disappearance

In setting our objectives and planning our activities, the Trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit. The Trustees always ensure that the activities undertaken by the Charity are in line with its charitable objects and aims.

20. 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 regulations.

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 organisation and of the profit or loss of the organisation 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 organisation 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 organisation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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.

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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

22. Auditors

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

A resolution to appoint Horwath Clark Whitehill LLP as auditors of the Company and the Charity was proposed at the Annual General Meeting held on 22 January 2010.

On behalf of the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International

Peter Pack
Director

31 March 2010

1 Easton Street
London
WC1X 0DW

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

**Independent auditors' report to the members of Amnesty
International Limited, (AIL) and Amnesty International Charity
Limited, (AICL).**

We have audited the non-statutory combined financial statements of Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited for the year ended 31 March 2009 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. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the members of AIL and AICL for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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 members in accordance with our engagement letter dated 29 March 2010 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 2009 and of its net outgoing resources and cash flows for the year then ended.
- the information given in the Annual Report of the International Executive Committee is consistent with the non-statutory financial statements

*Horwath Clark Whitehill LLP
Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors
London*

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

**Combined Statement of Financial Activities
for the year ended 31 March 2009**

		Unrestricted Funds 2009 £'000	Restricted Funds 2009 £'000	Total Funds 2009 £'000	Total Funds 2008 £'000 As restated
	Notes				
Incoming resources					
Voluntary income	5	41,462	2,347	43,809	34,692
Activities for generating funds		344	-	344	222
Investment income		209	-	209	307
Total incoming resources		<u>42,015</u>	<u>2,347</u>	<u>44,362</u>	<u>35,221</u>
Resources expended					
Cost of generating funds	6	1,459	53	1,512	615
Costs of activities in furtherance of the Group's objectives	6,7	35,057	3,199	38,256	33,125
Governance costs	8	1,346	-	1,346	1,677
Taxation	13	1	-	1	14
Total resources expended	6	<u>37,863</u>	<u>3,252</u>	<u>41,115</u>	<u>35,431</u>
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before other recognized gains and losses					
Impairment loss reversal		4,152	(905)	3,247	(210)
Currency translation differences		-	-	-	1,259
Actuarial losses	11	127	-	127	38
		<u>(2,767)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,767)</u>	<u>1,891</u>
Net movement in funds		1,512	(905)	607	2,978
Fund balances brought forward at 1 April		9,912	2,211	12,123	9,145
Fund balances carried forward at 31 March		<u>11,424</u>	<u>1,306</u>	<u>12,730</u>	<u>12,123</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 in either year other than the net incoming resources for that year, and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

The notes on pages 38 to 66 form part of these financial statements.

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

**Combined Balance Sheet
As at 31 March 2009**

	Notes	2009 £'000	2008 £'000 As restated
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	15	21,578	22,132
Current assets			
Stocks	16	22	17
Debtors: amounts falling due after one year	17	240	780
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	17	4,658	3,028
Short-term investments		-	2,757
Cash at bank and in hand		6,223	3,979
		<u>11,143</u>	<u>10,561</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	<u>(7,485)</u>	<u>(8,769)</u>
Net current assets		<u>3,658</u>	<u>1,792</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		25,236	23,924
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(4,123)	(5,425)
Provisions for liabilities and charges			
Provisions	20	(1,612)	(1,320)
Defined benefit pension scheme liability	11	<u>(6,771)</u>	<u>(5,056)</u>
Net assets		<u>12,730</u>	<u>12,123</u>
Funds:			
Unrestricted funds		11,424	9,912
Restricted funds	21	<u>1,306</u>	<u>2,211</u>
Total funds		<u>12,730</u>	<u>12,123</u>

Approved by the International Executive Committee on 31 March 2010 and signed on its behalf by:

Peter Pack

Director of AI Limited

A Marks

Director of AI Charity Limited

The notes on pages 38 to 66 form part of these financial statements.

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

**Combined Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended 31 March 2009**

	Notes	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Net cash inflows from operating activities	26	2,451	2,038
Return on investment and servicing of finance			
Interest received		209	307
Interest paid		(363)	(462)
Interest element of finance lease rental payments		(119)	(138)
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance		(273)	(293)
Taxation		(1)	(14)
Capital expenditure and financial investment			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(626)	(1,121)
Receipt for sale of fixed assets		5	
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure and financial investments		(621)	(1,121)
Net cash inflow before use of liquid resources and before financing		1,556	610
Management of liquid resources			
Disposal of short term investments		2,757	2,618
Financing			
Capital element of finance lease rental payments		(555)	(652)
Repayment of borrowings		(1,514)	(1,201)
Net cash outflow from financing		(2,069)	(1,853)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	26	2,244	1,375

The notes on pages 38 to 66 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2009

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.

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

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

Incoming resources

Contributions from Sections

This share of income is calculated by the Organisation in the year following its receipt by Sections. The share of income is payable to the Organisation by the Sections in the year after its calculation.

The determination of the share is based on a scale of contribution rates (in £ sterling) set at the International Council Meeting (ICM) of Amnesty International.

Contributions from sections are payable quarterly in advance and are treated as deferred income and included in the balance sheet as a liability until released to income in the period to which they relate.

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 Organisation as deferred 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 when legal entitlement to them first arises and when the amount can be quantified with reasonable certainty.

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.

2 Accounting policies - continued

Expenditure

Resources expended

Resources expended are accounted for on an accruals basis and are recognised in the period in which they relate, and include attributable VAT which cannot be recovered. Liabilities are recognised as resources expended as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the Organisation to the expenditure.

Resources expended are classified over the activity headings shown below. Where expenditure cannot be directly attributed to particular headings (support costs) it is allocated based upon the proportion to the number of staff engaged in each area with the exception of grants. Support costs have been allocated to grant making activities based upon the ratio of grant expenditure to total grant and activity expenditure.

Cost of generating funds comprise:

1. Costs incurred by the Company relating to the submission of funding proposals (including letters of interest, concept notes and full proposals) to grant giving bodies and support provided to AI sections for their own fundraising applications
2. Costs incurred by EDAI relating the purchase of merchandise and other supplies for fundraising trading purposes
3. Costs incurred by AHRFL relating to the promotion and sale of the Make Some Noise music products which incorporates assisting Amnesty International in its worldwide campaigning for the observance of human rights and its membership development

Activities in pursuance of the organisation's objectives comprise:

1. **Charitable activities** undertaken on behalf of Amnesty International Charity Limited which include:
 - **Research into human rights violations** which represents the costs incurred in conducting research to highlight grave abuses of human rights and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated and **publication of research**.
 - **Relief work** which represents costs incurred in providing relief assistance to prisoners of conscience or victims of other serious human rights violations who have not used or advocated violence
 - **Abolition of torture, extrajudicial execution and disappearance** which represents costs incurred in campaigning to hold governments accountable for their actions and to uphold international law and the absolute prohibition of torture, extrajudicial execution and disappearance under any circumstances.
2. Activities 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**.

Grants

Amounts payable to AI Country Sections to support research, publications and campaigning activities are charged to the Statement of financial activities when an obligation exists.

2 Accounting policies - continued

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
Leasehold land and buildings	- Over length of lease	Leasehold improvements	- Over length of lease
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 the statement of financial activities over the period of the lease to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of capital repayments outstanding. ..

Intangible assets

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

Amortisation 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 the current financial year, software licences previously presented as intangible fixed assets have been reclassified as tangible fixed assets, as this presentation more appropriately reflects the nature of these assets.

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. Stock cost includes materials only.

The Company's stocks include work in progress on publications with the cost recognised as an expense within resources expended on receipt of the final product.

2 Accounting policies - continued

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the organisation has a present, legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

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.

Monetary assets and liabilities 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.

The results of overseas subsidiaries are translated at the average rates of exchange during the year and their balance sheets at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on translation of the opening net assets and results of overseas operations are reported in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

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 Statement of Financial Activities as incurred.

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.

2 Accounting policies - continued

Liquid resources

Liquid resources comprise cash held in call deposit accounts.

Lennartz VAT

Following the 1991 European Court case of Lennartz, under Lennartz VAT accounting, when VAT is incurred on the purchase of an asset for mixed business and non-business use, the VAT attributable to both the taxable and non-business use can be recovered in full and then output tax on the ongoing non-business use is repaid over the life of the asset (capped at 10 years).

3 Prior period restatements

Grant income

In the Statement of Financial Activities and Notes 5,6,7 and 8, voluntary income and resources expended for the year ended 31 March 2008 have been restated to present the grant income received from AICL and related expenditure incurred on a gross basis.

This restatement has had no impact on total funds as at 31 March 2008, on net incoming resources for the year then ended nor on net outgoing resources for the year ended 31 March 2009. This restatement has had no impact on total incoming resources or total resources expended as the increase of £6,816,000 for the year ended 31 March 2008 is eliminating by a corresponding increase in the “aggregation” adjustment.

Intangible fixed assets

The balance sheets as at 31 March 2008 have been restated to reclassify software licences previously presented as intangible fixed assets as tangible fixed assets, as this presentation more appropriately reflects the nature of these assets.

This restatement has had no impact on total funds as at 31 March 2008, on net incoming resources for the year then ended nor on net outgoing resources for the year ended 31 March 2009. This restatement has increased tangible fixed assets as at 31 March 2008 for the Organisation by £77,000 and has decreased intangible fixed assets as at 31 March 2008 for the Organisation by £77,000.

Provisions

The balance sheets as at 1 April 2008 have been restated to reclassify restructuring and other provisions previously presented as accruals and other creditors, as this presentation more appropriately reflects the uncertainty, both with regards to timing and the amount, of future expenditure required to settle these obligations.

This restatement has had no impact on total funds as at 31 March 2008, on net incoming resources for the year then ended nor on net outgoing resources for the year ended 31 March 2009. This restatement has increased provisions as at 31 March 2008 for the Organisation by £1,320,000 and has decreased creditors: amounts falling due within one year as at 31 March 2008 for the Organisation by £1,320,000.

3 Prior period restatements – continued

Fundraising costs

The Statement of Financial Activities and Note 6 for the year ended 31 March 2008 have been restated to reclassify fundraising costs previously reported as costs of activities in furtherance of the Group's objectives, as this presentation more appropriately reflects the nature of these expenses.

This restatement has had no impact on total funds as at 31 March 2008, on net incoming resources for the year then ended nor on net outgoing resources for the year ended 31 March 2009. The restatement has increased cost of generating funds by £219,000 and has decreased costs of activities in furtherance of the Organisation's objectives (research and publications) by £219,000.

Governance costs

The Statement of Financial Activities and Note 8 for the year ended 31 March 2008 have been restated to reclassify governance costs previously reported as costs of activities in furtherance of the Group's objectives, as this presentation more appropriately reflects the nature of these expenses.

This restatement has had no impact on total funds as at 31 March 2008, on net incoming resources for the year then ended nor on net outgoing resources for the year ended 31 March 2009. The restatement has increased governance costs by £248,000 and has decreased costs of activities in furtherance of the Group's objectives (research and publications) by £248,000.

4 Segmental analysis

Class of business

The Directors are of the opinion that the Organisation has only one class of business namely securing the observance of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments throughout the world.

Geographical

Income	Europe	Americas	Rest of World	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Combined	33,289	8,389	2,684	44,362

5 Voluntary income

	Unrestricted Funds 2009 £'000	Restricted Funds 2009 £'000	Total Funds 2009 £'000	Total Funds 2008 £'000 As restated
Contributions from sections as assessed by the International Council	39,469	-	39,469	31,767
Currency (loss)/gain arising between assessment date and due date	169	-	169	570
	<u>39,638</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,638</u>	<u>32,337</u>
Additional voluntary contributions from sections	1,152	905	2,057	605
Donations and bequests	661	1,442	2,103	1,726
Other Income	11	-	11	24
Total voluntary income	<u>41,462</u>	<u>2,347</u>	<u>43,809</u>	<u>34,692</u>

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

	Grants payable £'000	Direct costs £'000	Support costs £'000	Total 2009 £'000	Total 2008 £'000 As restated
Cost of generating funds					
Trust and foundations grant fundraising	-	1,174	338	1,512	615
Cost of activities in furtherance of the Group's objectives					
Research and publications	3,843	17,891	7,092	28,826	27,192
Relief work	-	-	-	-	93
Abolition of torture, extrajudicial execution and disappearance	-	857	-	857	-
Campaigning to secure the observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	40	4,448	4,085	8,573	5,840
Total activities	<u>3,883</u>	<u>23,196</u>	<u>11,177</u>	<u>38,256</u>	<u>33,125</u>
Governance	-	1,192	154	1,346	1,677
Total resources expended (excluding taxation)	<u>3,883</u>	<u>25,562</u>	<u>11,669</u>	<u>41,114</u>	<u>35,417</u>

For financial year ended 31 March 2008, costs relating to the abolition of torture, extrajudicial execution and disappearance activity are included in the research cost caption as no separate analysis of such costs is available.

During the year ended 31 March 2009, the Company made grants to certain AI Country Sections. Grants payable to Sections are considered to be part of the costs of activities in furtherance of the Group's objectives as such grants are used by recipients to undertake research, publications and campaigning activities. International

7 Support Costs

	2009 Grants	2009 Activities	2009 Fundraising	2009 Governance	2009 Total	2008 Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Salaries and employment benefits	593	3,910	139	55	4,697	4,223
Occupancy costs	59	387	14	5	465	817
Professional fees	185	1,221	43	17	1,466	1,003
Publication costs	3	22	1	0	26	4
Information technology costs	53	349	12	5	419	886
Administration costs	257	1,691	60	24	2,032	1,733
Depreciation	156	1,031	37	15	1,239	1,253
Insurance	28	182	6	3	219	304
Other costs	122	925	27	30	1,104	1,592
	1,456	9,718	339	154	11,669	11,815

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

8 Governance Costs

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Salaries and employment benefits	371	682
Occupancy costs	7	1
Professional fees	215	93
Publication costs	64	103
Information technology costs	13	12
Administration costs	614	463
Depreciation	15	-
Insurance	3	-
Other costs	44	323
	1,346	1,677

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.

9 Grants

In the current and preceding financial years, the Company made grants to certain AI Country Sections, to be used by recipients to undertake research, publications and campaigning activities.

AI Section	Grant Value 2009 £'000	Number of grants 2009	Grant Value 2008 £'000	Number of grants 2008
AI Algeria	29	1	33	2
AI Argentina	149	2	63	2
AI Burkina	125	2	75	2
AI Cote	88	2	25	3
AI Czech	81	2	66	2
AI Faroe Islands	92	1	2	2
AI Ghana	53	1	49	2
AI India	50	3	56	7
AI Israel	158	3	144	1
AI Kenya	201	3	49	2
AI Korea	10	1	0	0
AI Malaysia	56	1	37	2
AI Mali	101	2	50	2
AI Mauritius	98	2	30	2
AI Mexico	79	1	103	2
AI Moldova	60	1	94	1
AI Nepal	56	1	70	2
AI Peru	132	2	57	3
AI Philippines	191	1	51	2
AI Poland	178	3	47	3
AI Puerto Rico	36	1	25	2
AI Senegal	78	2	30	2
AI Sierra Leone	36	1	30	2
AI Slovakia	48	1	38	2
AI Thailand	39	1	66	2
AI Tunisia	50	1	50	1
AI Ukraine	64	1	55	2
AI Uruguay	41	1	43	2
AI Venezuela	167	2	80	2
AI Zambia	22	1	19	3
AI Zimbabwe	91	3	73	4
Others	1,224	10	740	31
	3,883	60	2,350	99

10 Employees and Directors

Organisation employee costs (including director's emoluments) during the year amounted to:

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Salaries	17,894	15,376
Social security costs	1,808	1,591
Pension costs	1,453	763
	<u>21,155</u>	<u>17,730</u>
Staff recruitment, training and welfare	1,226	951
	<u>22,381</u>	<u>18,681</u>

The average number of persons employed by the organisation during the year was 446 (2008: 447).

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

	2009	2008
£ 60,000 - 70,000	-	2
£ 70,000 - 80,000	-	1
£ 80,000 - 90,000	3	1
£100,000 - 110,000	1	-
£110,000 - 120,000	-	1
£120,000 - 130,000	1	1
£130,000 - 140,000	1	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

The remuneration paid to the directors of the Company amounted to:

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Salaries	702	600
Pension contributions	42	33
	<u>744</u>	<u>633</u>

The aggregate value of company contributions paid to the pension scheme in respect of Directors' qualifying services was £42,134 (2008: ££33,297). Eight directors are accruing benefits under the defined contribution scheme (2008: Eight). No directors are accruing benefits in relation to the previous defined benefit scheme (2008: None).

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

	2009	2008
Highest paid director	<u>£132,490</u>	<u>£122,626</u>

10 Employees and Directors – continued

Directors' travel advances

Directors receive advances from the Company to cover travel expenditure whilst carrying out their duties. Some of these amounts may remain unutilised for periods exceeding two months. As at 31 March 2009, the following travel advances were due to/(to be reimbursed by) the Company::

	2009 (£)	2008 (£)
Claudio Cordone	598	(2,060)
Widney Brown	(1,638)	(520)
Colm Ó Cuanacháin	(425)	-
Marcia Poole	(200)	-
Marj Byler	(1,147)	(206)
Irene Khan	491	(5,970)
George Macfarlane	(248)	-
Kate Gilmore	(1,346)	1,454

Director's loans

The debt due from Kate Gilmore arose out of an unintentional error in salary payments. The amount is as disclosed below and has been fully settled as at the date of this report.

The other amounts disclosed below as owing from directors are unsecured 0% loans and were made to enable these individuals to carry out their duties as directors. Amounts due from Colm O Cuanachin and Marcia Poole reflect season ticket loans, which are available to all employees. The amount owing from Marj Byler was with respect to amounts loaned for settlement of US employment tax liabilities. These loans will be repaid in full before 31 March 2010.

Director	Date of loan	Loan principal (£)	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2009 (£)	Maximum value of loan outstanding during the year ended 31 March 2009 (£)
Kate Gilmore	Apr 2008	66,480	66,480	66,480
Colm Ó Cuanacháin	Nov 2008	2,480	1,353	2,480
Marcia Poole	Nov 2008	968	565	968
Marj Byler	Sep 2007	70,000	20,504	47,704

11 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.

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. An additional amount of £350,000 was due by 1 April 2008.

The pension cost for the defined benefit scheme was £243,000 (2007: £276,000). 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.

11. 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 2009 by a qualified independent actuary. The major assumptions used by the actuary for the purposes of this statement were:

	At 31/3/2009	At 31/3/2008	At 31/3/2007
	%	%	%
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	6.70	5.40
Inflation assumption	3.00	3.50	3.00

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

	Expected long-term rate of return at 31/3/2009 %	Market value of assets at 31/3/2009 £000	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
Equities	7.50	5,769	7.50	6,450	7.50	5,657
Bonds	5.00	2,156	5.50	2,345	4.80	2,732
Other	3.00	70	5.25	85	5.25	252
Total market value of assets		7,995		8,880		8,641
Present value of scheme liabilities		(14,766)		(13,936)		(16,212)
Deficit in the scheme		(6,771)		(5,056)		(7,571)

Scheme assets are taken at bid-value as at 31 March 2009 and mid-value for earlier years. Scheme assets as at 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2007 have not been restated from mid-market to bid values.

Effect on the Combined Statement of Financial Activities

The effect on the Combined Statement of Financial Activities for the year to 31 March 2009 was as follows:

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Expected return on pension scheme assets	688	596
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(931)	(872)
Total amount charged within net incoming / (outgoing) resources	(243)	(276)
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(2,767)	1,891
Total amount (charged)/credited to the Statement of Financial Activities	(3,010)	1,615

The Company expects to contribute £922,250 to the defined benefit pension scheme for the coming year.

The cumulative total of recognised actuarial gains and losses is £6,426,000 as at 31 March 2009 (2008: £3,659,000)

11 Pension arrangements – continued

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

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	(2,790)	(1,139)
Experience gains and (losses) arising on scheme liabilities	-	0
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	23	3,030
Actuarial (loss)/gain recognised	<u>(2,767)</u>	<u>1,891</u>

Changes in the fair value of the scheme assets are as follows:

	2009 £000	2008 £000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	8,880	8,641
Expected return	688	596
Actuarial gain	(2,790)	(1,139)
Employer contributions	1,295	900
Employee contributions	-	-
Benefits paid	(78)	(118)
Fair value of scheme assets at the year end	<u>7,995</u>	<u>8,880</u>

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2009 £000	2008 £000
Opening defined benefit obligation	(13,936)	(16,212)
Service cost	-	-
Interest cost	(931)	(872)
Employee contributions	-	-
Actuarial loss	23	3,030
Benefits paid	78	118
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	<u>(14,766)</u>	<u>(13,936)</u>

The major categories of scheme assets as a percentage of total Scheme assets are as follows:

	2009	2008
Equities	70%	73%
Bonds	27%	26%
Cash	3%	1%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The fair value of the scheme assets did not include any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the group, nor did it include any of the group's own financial instruments.

	2009 £000	2008 £000
The actual return on the scheme assets in the year	(2,102)	(543)

11 Pension arrangements – continued

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

The amounts for the current and previous periods are as follows:

	2009 £000	2008 £000	2007 £000	2006 £000	2005 £000
Defined benefit obligation	(14,766)	(13,936)	(16,212)	(16,566)	(25,264)
Scheme assets	7,995	8,880	8,641	7,294	18,349
Surplus / (deficit)	(6,771)	(5,056)	(7,571)	(9,272)	(6,915)
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities	23	3,030	1,042	(1,887)	(176)
Experience adjustments on scheme assets	(2,790)	(1,139)	397	(546)	(96)

As detailed above, the Organisation operates a defined contribution pension scheme for which the pension cost charge for the year totalled £1,453,000 (2008: £763,000). Contributions outstanding at the year end totalled £107,000 (2008: £72,000)

12 Interest payable and similar charges

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Organisation interest payable and similar charges		
• on bank loans and overdrafts	361	462
• on pension finance costs	243	276
• on finance leases	121	138
	<u>725</u>	<u>876</u>

13 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 £1,000 (2008: £14,000) 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 (2008: £Nil).

14 Resources expended

The Organization's total resources expended are arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets	1,351	1,283
Profit on disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets	(8)	-

AUDITORS REMUNERATION

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's annual accounts	96	104
Fees payable to the company's auditors for other services to the organisation		
- The audit of the company's subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	14	12
Total audit fees	110	116
Tax services	-	79
Other services	36	-
Total non-audit fees	36	79

15 Tangible fixed assets

Movements on the fixed assets during the year were:

	Freehold land and buildings £'000	Leasehold land and buildings £'000	Leasehold improvements £'000	Office furniture and equipment £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	TOTAL £'000
Cost							
At 31 March 2008 as previously reported	23,770	-	-	4,384	2,033	37	30,224
Prior period restatement	-	-	-	-	267	-	267
At 31 March 2008 as restated	23,770	-	-	4,384	2,300	37	30,491
Reclassification	(141)	196	23	(107)	30	(1)	-
Currency revaluation	38	97	17	27	5	-	184
Additions	361	-	-	36	229	-	626
Disposals	-	-	-	(9)	(134)	-	(143)
At 31 March 2009	24,028	293	40	4,331	2,430	36	31,158
Depreciation							
At 31 March 2008 as previously reported	4,833	-	-	1,894	1,415	27	8,169
Prior period restatement	-	-	-	-	187	-	187
At 31 March 2008 as restated	4,833	-	-	1,894	1,602	27	8,356
Reclassification	16	17	18	(99)	48	-	-
Currency revaluation	14	23	15	26	2	-	81
Charge for the year	431	5	6	406	431	5	1,284
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	(7)	(134)	-	(141)
At 31 March 2009	5,294	45	39	2,220	1,949	32	9,580
Net book value							
At 31 March 2009	18,734	247	1	2,112	481	4	21,578
At 31 March 2008 as previously reported	18,937	-	-	2,490	618	10	22,055
At 31 March 2008 as restated	18,937	-	-	2,490	698	10	22,135

Certain items have been reclassified from freehold land and buildings and office furniture and equipment captions to leasehold land and buildings, leasehold improvements and computer equipment captions in the current financial year.

Assets held under finance leases

The following assets held under finance leases:

	Office furniture & equipment		Computer equipment	
	2009 £'000	2008 £'000	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Net book value of leased assets	477	957	83	158
Depreciation charged in year	480	481	75	175

16 Stock

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Finished goods	<u>22</u>	<u>17</u>

17 Debtors

Amounts shown as debtors falling due after one year comprise:

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Amounts due from Sections	240	946
Provisions against amounts due from Sections	<u>-</u>	<u>(166)</u>
	<u>240</u>	<u>780</u>

Amounts shown as debtors falling due within one year comprise:

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Amounts due from Sections	4,296	1,717
Provisions against amounts due from Sections	(974)	(83)
Other debtors	720	1,269
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>616</u>	<u>125</u>
	<u>4,658</u>	<u>3,028</u>

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Amounts shown as creditors falling due within one year comprise:

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000 As restated
Bank loans and overdrafts trade creditors	1,203	1,531
Trade creditors	925	806
Lennartz accounting VAT amount	164	123
Prepaid contributions from Sections	1,477	2,568
Loan from Sections	856	1,100
Taxation and social security	476	435
Other creditors	292	203
Accruals	1,642	1,450
Finance leases	450	553
	<u>7,485</u>	<u>8,769</u>

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

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Prepaid contributions from Sections balance at 1 April	2,568	1,292
Income received	38,547	33,613
Income released to statement of financial activities	<u>(39,638)</u>	<u>(32,337)</u>
Prepaid contributions from Sections balance at 31 March	<u>1,477</u>	<u>2,568</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 19). The book value of the office premise totals £253,000 (£235,000) as at 31 March 2009 and hence the proportion of the mortgage to the value of the asset mortgaged is 59.57%.

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 (2008: £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 19)

In 2007, a repayment of £1,368,704 was obtained in relation to the refurbishment of the buildings, under what are known as the Lennartz accounting rules. This VAT is repayable in equal instalments and is due to be fully repaid by August 2018 (see also note 19)

19 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

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

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Bank loans	1,508	2,694
Lennartz accounting VAT amount	1,176	1,030
Loans from sections	1,328	1,140
Finance leases	111	561
	<u>4,123</u>	<u>5,425</u>

The interest rate on the bank loan is 1.5% over the bank's Base Rate. The bank loan is repayable as follows:

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	1,203	1,531
Between two and five years	1,508	2,694
After five years	-	-
	<u>2,711</u>	<u>4,225</u>

The security for the bank loan is a legal charge given by the Company on freehold properties at 28 - 37 and 1-7 Easton Street, London; 45-47 Roseberry Avenue and 25, 26, and 27 Easton Street, London.

The loans from sections are all unsecured and 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 one year and some between two and six years.

VAT is repayable as follows:

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	164	123
Between two and five years	656	303
After five years	520	727
	<u>1,340</u>	<u>1,153</u>

20 Provisions

	Restructuring £'000	Other £'000	TOTAL £'000
At 1 April 2008 as previously reported	-	-	-
Prior period restatement	359	961	1,320
At 1 April 2008 as restated.	359	961	1,320
Charged to the statement of financial activities	-	369	369
Utilisation of provision	(77)	-	(77)
At 31 March 2009	282	1,330	1,612

The provisions for restructuring and other liabilities have been reclassified from accruals and other creditors in the current financial year as this presentation more appropriately reflects the uncertainty, both with regards to timing and the amount, of future expenditure required to settle these obligations.

Restructuring Provision

The restructuring provision relates to employee severance costs to be incurred as part of the re-organisation of certain departments of Amnesty International Limited. It is expected that the majority of this expenditure will be incurred in the next 12 months.

Other Provisions

The other provision balance as at 31 March 2009 relates to the provision for holiday pay (£1,294,000).

The provision for holiday pay represents present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to the balance sheet date, calculated based upon remuneration rates that Amnesty International Limited expects to pay and which are expected to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

21 Share capital and funds

	Unrestricted funds £'000	Restricted funds £'000	Total
Fund balances at 31 March 2009 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	21,578	-	21,578
Current assets	10,754	1,306	12,060
Current and long term liabilities and provisions	(14,137)	-	(14,137)
Pension liability	(6,771)	-	(6,771)
Total net assets at 31 March 2009	11,424	1,306	12,730

21 Share capital and funds – continued

Restricted funds

	01-Apr-08	Income	Expenditure	31-Mar-09
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
NRK(Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation) Telethon Fund	97	-	97	-
REAP(Rights-Education-Action Program)	13	11	24	-
Open Society	-	9	-	9
MacArthur Foundation	-	80	62	18
Nicolas Cage	9	-	-	9
Development/International Mobilization Fund	544	-	544	-
Human Rights Defenders Placement Fund	10	-	-	10
Kampala Human Rights Defenders	(2)	-	7	(9)
Major Projects: Standing Fund from Sections	849	1	843	7
AIUSA – War on Terror	15	-	22	(7)
Denmark – War on Terror	78	-	78	-
Dutch Special Program on Africa	4	-	-	4
Relief Fund	(5)	22	46	(29)
Human Rights Foundation – Make Some Noise	599	394	245	748
AI Denmark	-	194	163	31
AI France	-	335	134	201
AI Netherlands	-	77	52	25
OAK Foundation	-	5	5	-
AI Spain	-	34	34	-
AI Sweden	-	130	88	42
AI Switzerland	-	120	108	12
Vanguard Charitable Endowment	-	126	17	109
AI UK	-	400	274	126
Department for International Development (DFID)	-	158	158	-
AI Canada (Fr)	-	1	1	-
Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	250	250	-
	2,211	2,347	3,252	1,306

NRK

The Organisation has delivered projects funded by the Norwegian Broadcasting Company (NRK) since 2000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used to fund projects meeting the following four criteria:

1. Human rights education with the objective of creating a local human rights culture
2. Developing and strengthening local human rights activism
3. Protecting human rights defenders
4. Providing regional resource centres to support Amnesty International structures and other human rights NGOs

The Organisation successfully completed the final year of these NRK funded projects in the current financial year.

21 Share capital and funds – continued

AI Norway (REAP)

The Organisation received funds from the AI Norway Section during the year totalling £11,000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used for the Amnesty International Human Rights Defenders in Moscow Project.

MacArthur Foundation

The Organisation received funds from the MacArthur Foundation during the year totalling £80,000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used to fund Amnesty International's Moscow Office.

International Mobilization Fund

The purpose of this fund is to support AI sections and structures and related bodies to build and strengthen the international human rights constituency in the global South and East and carry out effective actions that will impact on the human rights situations around the world and hence this fund is considered restricted.

Kampala Human Rights Defenders

The Organisation receives funds from various Amnesty International Sections to be used solely for provision of relief to needy victims of breaches of human rights. The fund balance is in deficit as at 31 March 2009 as resources expended in the current year exceeded incoming resources due to the high level of activity in the current year. The deficit balance of the fund is expected to be recovered by income received in the future.

AIUSA – War on Terror

The Organisation receives funds from the AI USA Section to be used solely for the Amnesty International Counter Terror With Justice Campaign. The fund balance is in deficit as at 31 March 2009 as resources expended in the current year exceeded incoming resources due to high level of activity in the current year. The deficit balance of the fund is expected to be recovered by income received in the future.

Major Projects

The Organisation received funds from various Amnesty International Sections during the year totalling £1,000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used to fund Amnesty International major project campaigns such as Crisis Response, Arms Control, Stop Violence Against Women and War on Terror.

Relief Funds

The Organisation received funds from the AI Canada Section during the year totalling £22,000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used to provide relief assistance to prisoners of conscience or victims of other serious human rights violations who have not used or advocated violence. The fund balance is in deficit as at 31 March 2009 as resources expended in the prior year exceeded incoming resources due to the high level of activity in the current year. The deficit balance of the Relief Fund is expected to be recovered by income received in the future.

Human Rights Foundation

The Organisation received funds from Amnesty Human Rights Foundation during the year totalling £394,000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used for the advancement of Amnesty International's Universal Declaration of Human Rights Campaign by lobbying for the speedy deployment of a peacekeeping force to Darfur and the funds and equipment to support the mission and the arrest of Sudanese officials indicted for war crimes by the International Criminal Court ("the Darfur Project").

21 Share capital and funds – continued

AI Denmark

The Organisation received funds from the AI Denmark Section during the year totalling £194,000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used to fund the work of the International Mobilisation Trust.

AI France

The Organisation received funds from the AI France Section during the year totalling £335,000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used for certain Amnesty International Projects (Economic Relations, Georgia Crisis, Georgia Economic and Social Relations and Zimbabwe Human Rights Defenders) and to fund the Moscow Office.

AI Netherlands

The Organisation received funds from the AI Netherlands Section during the year totalling £77,000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used for the Amnesty International Access to Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for Roma Project and to fund the Special Advisor for Africa.

AI Sweden

The Organisation received funds from the AI Sweden Section during the year totalling £130,000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used to fund the work of the International Mobilisation Trust and for Human Rights Relief programmes.

AI Switzerland

The Organisation received funds from the AI Switzerland Section during the year totalling £120,000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used for certain Amnesty International Projects (Columbia Economic Actors and Zimbabwe Human Rights Defenders) and to fund the work of the International Mobilisation Trust.

Vanguard Endowment

The Organisation received funds from the Vanguard Endowment Trust during the year totalling £126,000. This fund is considered restricted as it may only be used to fund Amnesty International's Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender programme.

AI UK

The Organisation received funds from AI UK Section during the year. This income is considered restricted as it may only be used to fund the Charity's economic and social relations project.

DFID

The Organisation received a grant of £158,000 (being part of a four year award) from DFID during the year. This grant is considered restricted as it may only be used by the Charity in support of its human rights education work in Africa.

Sigrid Rausing Trust

The Organisation was awarded a grant of £250,000 from the Sigrid Rausing Trust (a UK grant making trust) during the year which was redistributed to sections and structures in the global South and East. The grant is considered restricted as it is only to be used to support AI sections and structures and related bodies to build and strengthen the international human rights constituency in the global South and East and carry out effective actions that will impact on the human rights situations around the world.

22 Finance and operating leases

Finance lease commitments comprise obligations payable:

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Within one year	450	553
Within two to five years	110	561
	<u>560</u>	<u>1,114</u>

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

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Land and buildings	48	65
Other	53	62
	<u>101</u>	<u>127</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:

	2009		2008	
	Land & buildings £'000	Other £'000	Land & buildings £'000	Other £'000
Expiring during the next year	48	-	-	-
Expiring during years 2 to 5	-	-	65	-
Expiring thereafter	-	-	-	-
	<u>48</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>-</u>

23 Capital commitments

At 31 March 2009 the Organization had no commitments for future capital expenditure not already provided in the financial statements (2008; £nil)

24 Other commitments

The organisation provides support to AI Country Sections in the global South and East through the provision of grants for research, publications and campaigning activities. At the balance sheet date the charity had conditional grant commitments that have not been accrued in the accounts as the criteria relating to payment in subsequent years have not been met, as follows:

Section	TOTAL (£)
AI Algeria	57,639
AI Argentina	190,567
AI Benin	60,824
AI Burkina Faso	34,250
AI Chile	159,347
AI Cote D'Ivoire	63,500
AI Croatia PfG	109,160
AI Czech Republic	83,755
AI Faroe Islands	49,158
AI Ghana PfG	58,666
AI Hungary	69,756
AI Israel	257,842
AI Kenya	166,200
AI Mali	87,231
AI Mauritius	74,138
AI Mexico	138,641
AI Moldova	158,972
AI Nepal	130,891
AI Paraguay	151,120
AI Peru	101,733
AI Philippines	140,132
AI Poland	128,415
AI Puerto Rico	40,816
AI Senegal	66,096
AI Sierra Leone	85,660
AI South Korea	65,045
AI Togo	68,485
AI Tunisia	54,380
AI Turkey	215,258
AI Ukraine	78,300
AI Uruguay	64,344
AI Venezuela	215,324
AI Zimbabwe	93,566
	<u>3,519,211</u>

All commitments are payable within twelve months.

25 Related Party Transactions

As described in the report of the directors and note 1 above, the Company is funded by Sections in the worldwide Amnesty International movement. The Company also has arrangements with Sections, the Amnesty International Charity Limited and the Company's subsidiaries on an arm's length basis. The transactions with Sections and the Amnesty International Charity Limited during the year, and the balances due to or from them at the year end, 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 aggregated value of unspent balances of these advances outstanding at 31 March 2009 amounted to £1,089 (2008: £1,434).

Unsecured 0% loans were made to certain directors of Amnesty International during the financial year ended 31 March 2009 or subsisted during the year. These loans are separately disclosed in note 11, Employees and Directors, to the financial statements.

26 Cash flow information

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

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Net movement in funds	607	(210)
Depreciation	1,284	1,283
Currency translation difference	(108)	-
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(5)	(1)
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(5)	3
Increase in debtors	(1,090)	(1,686)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors	(515)	2,966
Increase in provisions	292	-
Increase/(decrease) in pensions deficit	1,472	(624)
Investment income	(209)	(307)
Interest payable	727	600
Taxation	1	14
Net cash inflow from operating activities	<u>2,451</u>	<u>2,038</u>

Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Increase in cash in the period	2,585	1,375
Cash inflow from increase in debt and lease financing	1,519	2,069
Cash outflow from increase in liquid resources	<u>(2,757)</u>	<u>(2,618)</u>
Change in net funds resulting from cash flows	1,347	826
New finance leases	-	(511)
Translation difference	-	485
Movement in net funds	1,347	800
Net funds at 1 April 2008	<u>244</u>	<u>(556)</u>
Net funds at 31 March 2009	<u><u>1,591</u></u>	<u><u>244</u></u>

26 Cash flow information – continued

Analysis of net funds

	2008 £'000	Cash flow £'000	2009 £'000
Cash in hand, at bank	3,979	2,244	6,223
Overdrafts	(351)	341	(10)
		2,585	
Debt due after one year	(3,724)	1,040	(2,684)
Debt due within one year	(1,303)	(74)	(1,377)
Finance leases due after one year	(561)	450	(111)
Finance leases due within one year	(553)	103	(450)
		1,519	
Liquid resources	2,757	(2,757)	-
Total	244	1,347	1,591

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