

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

**Report and financial statements for the
year ended 31 March 2007**

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

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

Legal and Administrative details

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

Report of the International Executive Committee for the year ended 31 March 2007

The Committee has pleasure in presenting this report on the combined affairs Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited, together with the combined audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007. 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. The movement consists of 51 Sections throughout the world, certain “decentralized” units undertaking specific functions and an International Secretariat in London. The work of the International Secretariat is undertaken by two United Kingdom companies: Amnesty International Charity Limited (“AICL”) and Amnesty International Limited (“AIL”), (together the “Organization”). The accompanying combined financial statements have been prepared in order to show the position of the two companies taken as a whole.

2. Aims and Organization

Amnesty International

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

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

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

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

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

Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

3. Amnesty International Limited (“the Company”)

Activities undertaken by Amnesty International Limited include:

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

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

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

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

5. Amnesty Human Rights Foundation Limited

The objectives of Amnesty Human Rights Foundation Limited include:

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

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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

Governance

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

The International Executive Committee is an elected body which 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. As one of the members elected at the 2005 International Council Meeting resigned there are currently 8 members.

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

6. Management

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

The activities of the International Secretariat are managed by the Secretary General, Irene Khan, supported by a senior management team of 6 people and 442 staff.

7. Risk Management

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

- The directors have a financial management group that reviews financial results, monitors potential risks and performance against budget. The group consists of a sub-committee of the directors supported by appropriate staff.
- The directors have appointed an operational auditor who carries out a rolling review of the application of policies, procedures and internal controls. The operational auditor reports on the effectiveness of the risk management process and can carry out investigations into any areas of specific concern.
- The directors have a regional management group that reviews all matters arising from and relating to the implementation of AI's work on regional and country specific human rights issues. The group consists of a sub-committee of the directors supported by appropriate staff.
- The directors have an information strategy group that reviews knowledge-related policies, systems and support services. The group consists of a sub-committee of the directors supported by appropriate staff.
- The directors are carrying out a project to protect the name, logo and trademark of the Organization by coordinating and centralizing their registration.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- The directors continue to review the major risks facing the Organization and to develop a coordinated risk control and monitoring system. A regular review of the risks facing the Organization in the areas of reputational risk, political and environment risk, financial risk and physical and people related risk is undertaken and relevant actions taken to address the risks identified.
- The directors believe that the Organization does not have any significant exposure to financial risks as its financial assets are held in short term deposits and cash in bank.
- The directors believe that the Organization does not have exposure to price, credit, and liquidity and cash flow risks. The Organization mitigates its exposure to foreign exchange risks through the use of Currency Option and/or Risk Weighted Forward Contracts as described in note 19 of the financial statements.

8. Activities during the year – Achievements 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 2006 to 31 March 2007. 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 2006, from AI Sections and on the international website: www.amnesty.org.

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 2007, AI delegations visited 68 countries and territories to undertake research, meet with victims of human rights violations, to observe trials, to make contact with local human rights defenders, and to meet with government officials to discuss AI's concerns. This work generated an enormous range of activity in the defence, protection and promotion of human rights.

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

i. Reform and strengthen the justice sector

The central importance of the rule of law for any field of human activity is widely recognized across societies and governing systems. Yet many of the domestic institutions that are meant to uphold the rule of law are seriously flawed, resulting in widespread human rights violations, committed with impunity.

Such human rights violations include the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience, unfair political trials, torture and ill-treatment, "disappearances" and unlawful killings. International mechanisms to compensate for domestic failures have evolved rapidly in the last decade, but remain still embryonic and contested.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

In this context AI's objectives are to:

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

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

ii. Abolish the death penalty

The momentum for abolition of the death penalty continues, particularly at the inter-governmental level, through the emergence of a World Coalition against the Death Penalty, and the work of national organizations working to abolish the death penalty. However, a sizeable number of countries remain opposed to abolition, and threats of “terrorism”, drugs and organized crime are used to justify the retention or even in some cases the reinstatement of capital punishment.

In this context AI's work has been directed towards:

- Promotion of the abolition of the death penalty and moratoriums on its use, in specific countries and internationally, especially by showing the impact of discrimination.
- Monitoring of death penalty developments globally and quick response to events such as by taking action on emblematic cases.
- Production of global statistics, thematic reports and action.
- Ending the use of the death penalty for child offenders.

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

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

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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

iii. Protect the rights of defenders

Human rights defenders are at the frontline of work on human rights. There is increasing recognition of the important role that activists play in promoting human rights. Throughout the world, however, they are deliberately targeted in a variety of ways. Governments use many pretexts to stifle legitimate criticism of their policies, including security and the “war on terror”.

In this context AI’s work aims to:

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

iv. Resist human rights abuses in the ‘war on terror’

The framework of international law and multilateral action is undergoing the most sustained attack since its establishment. International human rights law and international humanitarian law are being challenged as ineffective in responding to security issues. Governments are eroding human rights standards. Armed groups continue to carry out abuses, and some operate in a loose global alliance. Public opinion is polarized.

In this context AI has worked to:

- Address the human rights impact of “counter-terrorism” measures, focusing specifically on detention and trial safeguards, torture, killings, discriminatory laws and practices.
- Address the impact of cooperation agreements among states on human rights protection.
- Engage with the development of treaties on “terrorism”.
- Promote international and regional mechanisms for state accountability.
- Report on abuses by armed groups, and explore strategies for raising human rights concerns with these groups.
- Advance progressive interpretations of international human rights and humanitarian law as relevant to the “war on terror”.

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

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

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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

v. Uphold the rights of refugees and migrants

The debate relating to the rights of refugees, migrants and the displaced has become increasingly high profile, controversial and politicized.

People will continue to move across borders seeking protection from persecution or driven by the prospects of economic opportunities. Demand for cheap and exploited migrant labour will continue.

Xenophobic and racist responses to refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants will continue in both developed and developing countries. Restrictive migration control measures and security measures targeting non-nationals will force people “underground”. The vulnerability of non-nationals to a wide variety of human rights abuses will increase.

At the start of 2003, UNHCR estimated the number of people of concern to the organisation to be 20.6 million, of which 10.4 million were refugees. Most of these refugees and displaced persons live in dangerous situations, in an unbearable state of limbo, with no way forward and no way back.

Developing countries are host to an estimated 78% of the world’s refugees, many of them struggling to protect the rights of their own citizens as well. A tiny percentage of refugees are resettled to places where they can make a new start and break out of the limbo that they were in. Others return to their country of origin, but are often pressed to do so before they are ready or before their country is ready to receive them. Some are able to stay in their country of asylum, to live and to work, and to enjoy legal rights like the citizens of the country.

In this context AI’s objectives have been to:

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

vi. Promote economic, social and cultural rights for marginalized communities

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

In this context AI’s objectives are to:

- Promote economic, social and cultural rights as human rights, including by participating in global processes such as those on trade.
- Strengthen legal recognition of economic, social and cultural rights, through national law reform initiatives and development of international standards and mechanisms.
- Address severe abuses of economic, social and cultural rights suffered by marginalized communities.
- Address abuses arising from HIV/AIDS

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- Highlight the obligations of economic actors such as companies and expose abuses, for example discrimination in employment.
- Promote human rights principles for privatization and investment and trade agreements.

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

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

vii. Stop violence against women

Violence against women is one of the most widespread and pervasive human rights violations. It is also one of the most hidden. It cuts across cultural, regional, religious and economic boundaries. It is manifested in the context of the family, in the community, in state institutions and in conflict and post-conflict situations. Thanks in particular to the women's movement, there have been significant advances in the promotion of women's rights in international law, including criminal law. However, such advances have made little difference for women on the ground and much remains to be done.

In this context AI's objectives are to:

- Demand that governments criminalize rape and ratify the UN Women's Convention without reservations.
- Challenge impunity for rape and other forms of violence against women, including by armed groups, in conflict and post-conflict situations.
- Ensure that states protect, respect and fulfil women's rights, using the standard of due diligence nationally and internationally to hold states accountable to their obligations.
- Challenge the tolerance of violence against women within society and urge traditional and informal authorities to take effective action to fight it.
- Support women human rights activists.
- Develop policies to address reproductive health rights and other related concerns.

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

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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

member states to deliver on the campaign's goals of abolishing discriminatory laws, strengthening services for survivors and challenging social prejudices.

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

viii. Protect civilians and close the taps that fuel abuses in conflict

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

In this context AI's objectives are to:

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

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

In July a major military conflict erupted between Israeli forces and Hizbullah forces based in Lebanon after Hizbullah fighters crossed into Israel and attacked an army patrol. By the time a ceasefire was agreed 34 days later, Israeli attacks had killed more than 1,000 civilians in Lebanon, displaced around a million people, and destroyed thousands of homes and much of Lebanon's civilian infrastructure. Hizbullah launched missiles into civilian areas of Israel, causing the deaths of 43 civilians, displacing many thousands of people from their homes in northern Israel and damaging hundreds of buildings.

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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

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

Major Campaigns

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

- **Stop Violence Against Women**

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

It calls on everybody, the state, the community and individuals, to acknowledge their responsibilities to stop this human rights violation.

Domestic violence was a particular focus for AI's campaigning in 2006. AI holds the state responsible when it takes inadequate measures to protect women from domestic violence – by not introducing or implementing specific laws or procedures, not providing specialist training or health care, or not making available or supporting shelters or other services. If a state does not make sufficient effort to prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence against women, then it shares responsibility for the abuses. AI called on governments to implement its new 14-Point Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, which calls on governments to protect the physical and mental wellbeing of women who have been abused. It insists that government policies, practices and laws must not discriminate against women, and calls on governments to consult and work closely with women victims and survivors, and with organizations with experience of addressing domestic violence.

- **Control Arms Campaign**

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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

Membership Programmes

During the year a total of 49 Sections and Structures received support to develop membership and aid with training and recruitment of new members. Of specific interest in this year were the following projects:

Burkina Faso:

On impact:

Following a series of three workshops for traditional leaders under his Majesty of the Mooro Naaba, the Emperor asked the chiefs to form a committee to follow-up with Amnesty International Burkina Faso (AIBF). The structure sees this as evidence of impact and potential impact, given the influence of the Emperor on the local population.

As part of their ongoing human rights awareness work, AIBF visit rural villages using videos. At one presentation in June almost the entire village participated, including the village chief and his entourage, for the entire session and follow-up debate on child trafficking.

On growth:

AIBF focussed on diversifying membership in 2006, resulting in the growth of their youth and women members and further diversifying their board membership. Their youth group grew so much they had to create three groups and two school clubs.

For 2007 AIBF's largest growth projects are their Human Resource Centre (HRE) and youth work, targeting a wider range of the Burkinabe public especially in rural areas and schools.

Venezuela:

On impact:

At the writing of this report, Amnesty International Venezuela (AIV) have accomplished most of their planned activities on Control Arms (CA), Stop Violence against Women (SVAW), Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) (Disability), and HRE workshops for police, judges and businesses. The section's pilot project on ESC rights for the Disabled held three successful workshops for the human resources departments of 13 diverse businesses (including IBM, Microsoft, Kodak, Continental Airlines, and Hewlett Packard).

In a joint initiative with the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, and the Bank for Economic & Social Development, AIV organized a Conference for Control Arms, with the participation of international experts.

The section developed a pilot course on HR in Business with the Law School of Caracas Metropolitan University.

On growth:

AIV's projects on Justice, SVAW, and ESCR have clear objectives of increased membership. The Mobilization project includes work aimed at the youth constituency. The Sustainability project will change the section's fee structure to allow for increased membership and hopefully greater diversity. The section's HR work targets participants in workshops and those attending street actions, with follow-up work according to their Key Steps to Growth.

At the writing of this report, AIV have already exceeded their membership growth target (2500) for 2006, growing by 53%. By the end of July, the section had met nearly 60% of their internal fundraising target. As in 2005, AIV anticipate they will exceed their FR target by the end of the year, due to the collection of annual membership fees, Christmas holiday collection boxes and from their subscribers – their largest contributors.

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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

Ukraine:

On impact:

The Europe and Central Asia Deputy Program Director (DPD) reported that Ukraine Association Amnesty International (UAAI) is becoming recognized as a leading human rights organization, due partially to their work against racism and discrimination. They have been called in by the US and UK Embassies for consultation and have a good working relationship with UNHCR. The DPD noted that UAAI is striving to build coalitions with other NGOs to increase their impact. She concluded the meeting by stating that UAAI “stands out as a model, a body of integrity in a corrupt society.”

On growth:

Thus far in 2006 UAAI has increased their non-registered activists from 10 to 100 and their non-paying registered members from 15 to 80. Each project holds an element to make UAAI relevant to a Ukrainian population and increase the number of people participating.

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:

- Amnesty International Report 2006 – documenting a range of human rights abuses in 150 countries.
- Algeria: Torture in the "War on Terror": A memorandum to the Algerian President.
- Algeria: Unrestrained powers: Torture by Algeria's Military Security.
- Angola: Lives in ruins: forced evictions continue.
- Azerbaijan: The Contracting Space for Freedom of Expression.
- Bangladesh: Briefing to political parties for a human rights agenda.
- Belarus: Domestic violence - more than a private scandal.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina Case-Sheet: Anniversary of the "disappearance" of Avdo Palic.
- Burundi: Briefing to the Committee against Torture.
- Cambodia: Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia: Recommendations to address victims and witnesses issues in the Internal Rules effectively.
- Central African Republic: Analysis of the draft Penal Code and draft Code of Criminal Procedure.
- Central African Republic: Government tramples on the basic rights of detainees.
- Chad/Sudan: Sowing the seeds of Darfur: Ethnic targeting in Chad by Janjawid militias from Sudan.
- Chad: "We don't want to die before Hissène Habré is brought to trial".
- Chad: 'Are we citizens of this country?': Civilians in Chad unprotected from Janjawid attacks (with amendment).
- China: Abolishing "Re-education through Labour" and other forms of punitive administrative detention: An opportunity to bring the law into line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- China: Internal Migrants: Discrimination and abuse. The human cost of an economic 'miracle'.
- China: Sustaining conflict and human rights abuses: The flow of arms continues.
- China: The Olympics Countdown - Failing to keep human rights promises.
- Colombia: Fear and Intimidation: The dangers of human rights work.
- Colombia: Open Letter to the Presidential Candidates.
- Congo: Political detainees in legal limbo.
- Côte d'Ivoire: Clashes between peacekeeping forces and civilians: Lessons for the future.
- Côte d'Ivoire: Targeting Women: the forgotten victims of the conflict.

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- Democratic Republic of Congo: Children at war, creating hope for the future.
- Democratic Republic of Congo: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and Reform of the Army.
- Dominican Republic: A life in transit - The plight of Haitian migrants and Dominicans of Haitian descent.
- East Africa and the Horn of Africa: "Defending the Defenders": a Human Rights Defenders Conference.
- Ethiopia: Prisoners of conscience on trial for treason: opposition party leaders, human rights defenders and journalists.
- Europe: Partners in crime: Europe's role in US renditions.
- Fiji: Amnesty International's Comments on the ICC Working Group's Discussion Paper on Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in the Law of Fiji.
- Georgia: Thousands suffering in silence: Violence against women in the family.
- Guatemala: A Summary of Amnesty International's Concerns with regard to the Guatemalan Government's implementation of the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Guatemala: Human rights defenders at risk.
- Guatemala: No protection, no justice: killings of women (an update).
- India: Five years on - the bitter and uphill struggle for justice in Gujarat.
- Indonesia: Comments on the draft revised Criminal Procedure Code.
- Indonesia: Exploitation and abuse: the plight of women domestic workers.
- Israel/Lebanon: Hizbullah's attacks on northern Israel.
- Israel/Lebanon: Israel and Hizbullah must spare civilians: Obligations under International Humanitarian Law of the Parties to the Conflict in Israel and Lebanon.
- Israel/Lebanon: Out of all proportion - civilians bear the brunt of the war.
- Israel/Occupied Territories: Road to nowhere.
- Jamaica: Sexual violence against women and girls in Jamaica: "just a little sex".
- Japan: "Will this day be my last?" The death penalty in Japan.
- Jordan: "Your confessions are ready for you to sign": Detention and torture of political suspects.
- Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro): United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK): Conclusions of the Human Rights Committee: 86th Session, July 2006.
- Kosovo (Serbia): The UN in Kosovo - a Legacy of Impunity.
- Kosovo/Kosova (Serbia): Serbia and Montenegro: Amnesty International's recommendations relating to talks on the final status of Kosovo/Kosova.
- Lao People's Democratic Republic: Hiding in the jungle - Hmong under threat.
- Lebanon: Deliberate destruction or "collateral damage"? Israeli attacks on civilian infrastructure.
- Lebanon: Limitations on Rights of Palestinian Refugee Children: Briefing to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.
- Liberia: A brief guide to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- Liberia: Submission to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- Liberia: Time for Truth, Justice and Reparation for Liberia's victims.
- Liberia: Truth, Justice and Reparation: Memorandum on Truth and Reconciliation Act.
- Mexico: Briefing to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
- Mexico: Injustice and impunity: Mexico's flawed criminal justice system.
- Mexico: Laws without justice: Human rights violations and impunity in the public security and criminal justice system.
- Mexico: Violence against women and justice denied in Mexico State.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- Nigeria: Rape - the silent weapon.
- Pakistan: Death Penalty Action on Pakistan. November 2006-January 2007.
- Pakistan: Human rights ignored in the "war on terror".
- Pakistan: Working to stop human rights violations in the "war on terror".
- Papua New Guinea: Violence against women: never Inevitable, never acceptable!
- Peru: Poor and excluded women. Denial of the right to maternal and child health.
- Philippines: Political Killings, Human Rights and the Peace Process.
- Poland and Latvia: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights in Poland and Latvia.
- Russian Federation: Preliminary briefing to the UN Committee against Torture.
- Russian Federation: Supplementary briefing to the UN Committee against Torture.
- Russian Federation: Torture and forced "confessions" in detention.
- Russian Federation: Violent racism out of control.
- Sierra Leone: Women face human rights abuses in the informal legal sector.
- South Africa: Briefing for the Committee against Torture.
- South Korea: 'Migrant workers are also human beings'.
- Spain and Morocco: Failure to protect the rights of migrants – Ceuta and Melilla one year on.
- Sri Lanka: Waiting to go home - the plight of the internally displaced.
- Sudan: Crying out for safety.
- Sweden: The case of Mohammed El Zari and Ahmed Agiza: violations of fundamental human rights by Sweden confirmed.
- Trinidad & Tobago: End police immunity for unlawful killings and deaths in custody.
- Turkey: Justice Delayed and Denied: The persistence of protracted and unfair trials for those charged under anti-terrorism legislation.
- Ukraine: Briefing to the UN Human Rights Committee: June 2006.
- USA: Amnesty International's supplementary briefing to the UN Committee against Torture.
- USA: Below the radar: Secret flights to torture and 'disappearance'.
- USA: Blind faith: An appeal to President George W. Bush to admit that the USA's 30-year experiment with the death penalty has failed.
- USA: Close Guantánamo - symbol of injustice.
- USA: Five years on 'the dark side': A look back at 'war on terror' detentions.
- USA: Justice at last or more of the same?: Detentions and trials after Hamdan v. Rumsfeld.
- USA: Justice delayed and justice denied? Trials under the Military Commissions Act.
- USA: Memorandum to the US Government on the report of the UN Committee Against Torture and the question of closing Guantánamo.
- USA: The experiment that failed: A reflection on 30 years of executions.
- USA: Updated briefing to the Human Rights Committee on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- USA: 'Where is the justice for me?' : The case of Troy Davis, facing execution in Georgia.
- Uzbekistan: Impunity must not prevail.
- Viet Nam: A tightening net: web-based repression and censorship.
- Zimbabwe: No justice for the victims of forced evictions.
- Zimbabwe: Quantifying destruction - satellite images of forced evictions.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

Fund-raising

During the year a number of large applications for funding of our work were made. The Fund-Raising Programme also worked with AI Sections to support their own fundraising applications. The directors are pleased to acknowledge the support of the NRK (Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation) Telethon Fund, the European Commission, the Netherlands Postcode Lottery, the Sigrid Rausing Trust and the MacArthur Foundation, without whose generous support we would not be able to undertake our vital work. In addition, Nicolas Cage made a generous grant to Amnesty International USA, a portion of which was designated for the International Secretariat and partner organizations, the International Rescue Committee and World Vision.

During the year, the Organization provided loans for fund-raising capacity building activities to four Sections in the movement and worked with seven recipients of earlier funding to ensure the long term sustainability of the movement's investment. In addition, the Organization supported fund-raising activities in the movement more generally, developing the capacity of smaller groups to become self-sustaining.

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 Organization 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.

Plans for Future Periods

Plans for the next year have been set by reference to Amnesty International's strategic plan. This plan was adopted by the International Council at its meeting in 2003 and covers the period 2004 to 2010. The strategic plan is broken into three two year planning periods. The current Second Operational Plan covers the years 2006/07 and 2007/08. This Operational Plan has nine goals identified to achieve our human rights strategy and for the coming year these are as follows:

- i. Build mutual respect and combat discrimination by** creating greater awareness of the intersection of different forms of discrimination. This includes research into specific and grave patterns of ethnic, racial and religious discrimination; into laws which criminalise the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights; and campaigning support for the rights of indigenous people.
- ii. Demand 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 will monitor justice in post conflict situations and ensure barriers to accountability in national justice systems are lifted. We will also research and monitor compliance with International institutions on corporate accountability and states accountability for abuses by non-state actors.

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

- iii. **Uphold 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 will seek ratification of optional Protocol 2 to ICCPR by all states. We will research counter terrorism practices to ensure that international human rights standards are not eroded and ensure safeguards against torture and disappearances are maintained. We will continue to work for the release of prisoners of conscience.
- iv. **Defend the rights of people in armed conflict by** investigating impunity for abuses committed by states and armed groups and 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 will continue to support the development and adoption of standards and legislation on arms transfer and complicity of economic actors being held to account for human rights abuses.
- v. **Protect and promote the rights of human rights and uprooted people by** opposing refoulement of asylum seekers and calling for access to fair and effective procedures. We will challenge the practice of arbitrary detention of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants and continue to call for the effective protection of refugees and internally displaced persons and ensure access for the protection of victims of trafficking. We will work to influence public opinion in support of refugees, migrants and internally displaced people.
- vi. **Champion 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 will continue to work for effective release through criminal justice systems and oppose impunity for rape and other forms of sexual violence.
- vii. **Advance economic, social and cultural rights by** campaigning for support for a comprehensive and effective operational protocol to ICESCR. We will ensure that greater reference is made by UN bodies and other IGOs to existing ESCR legislation and protocols. Researching specific patterns of E8C violations linked to poverty, disease and discrimination, AI will join forces with others to launch a global campaign to address specific human rights abuses leading to or caused
- viii. **Managing quality research globally by** ensuring ours is an integrated strategic research agenda. We will achieve balanced research coverage across the world, increasing our capacity and protecting the quality of our work.
- ix. **Situate AI tactically as opportunities or threats emerge by** taking action to prevent, reduce or relieve human rights violations in crisis or impending crisis situations. We will monitor global trends to identify threats to, and opportunities for advancing, human rights. By ensuring adequate skills, capacity and resources are available, AI will be able to respond effectively and in a timely manner to human rights crises.

Conclusion

The aims and objectives of AI are to bring about change that improves the human rights situation of individuals. We do so by reporting on abuse and calling for change and by asking for the implementation of human rights legislation and standards. In 2006/07 all of AI's activities undertaken by its members, supporters and staff sought to deliver support for victims of human rights abuses and to enhance the work of those who defend them. To do this AI researched the activities of governments and armed groups alike; AI spoke truth to power and told the story of those who too frequently and too easily are forgotten.

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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

9. Financial results and a review of business

Movements on unrestricted funds during the year were as follows:

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	4,607	(1,845)
Accumulated unrestricted funds, 1 April	2,586	4,431
Accumulated unrestricted funds, 31 March	7,193	2,586

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

Income has increased due to the growth of section contributions, a large legacy and higher receipt of additional voluntary contributions from sections.

The resources expended have not increased significantly.

In late 2003 the Organization commenced a major refurbishment program on the premises it owns at No. 1 and No. 28 Easton Street. In December 2004 the main contractor appointed to carry out the refurbishment went into administration. The original completion date for the work was August 2005 but at the time the contractor went into administration these works were approximately 12 weeks behind schedule. The Organization took needed steps to secure the site and ensure the works undertaken matched the value of payments made up to that point. A new tender process was undertaken and work re-commenced on a self-managed basis at the end of April 2005. This work has now been completed. The original cost increased as a result of changes to the contractual basis but a performance bond was in place for the original contract which will hopefully recover the majority of the increased construction costs incurred.

This refurbishment has improved the value and usability of these premises, improving too the working environment for staff while at the same time enabling replacement of obsolete plant and equipment. The design of this refurbishment ensures that the building meets all current legal requirements, improves access for disabled members of staff and the public and improves energy efficiency. As far as possible, materials used in the reconstruction were recyclable and came from renewable resources. In late 2006 a smaller refurbishment of our premises at No. 25 Easton Street was undertaken and completed on time and within budget.

Reserves policy

The Organization has and will maintain a level of reserves sufficient to enable it to meet the requirements of its bankers to support its borrowing facilities and to meet potential shortfalls in income. Income can be affected by adverse movements in exchange rates or by non payment of Section contributions. At the year end the unrestricted funds approximate 3 months expenditure which is a significant increase from the prior year and meets the directors' reserves policy. The Organization's reserve policy on a risk based approach is with the objective of having 15% of income to cover potential exchange rate risk, 5% of contributions from sections to cover delayed or non-payment and working capital needs of one month's expenditure. The Organization will continue to review the level of reserves available and the appropriateness of the policy.

10. Investment policy

The Organization is working to build up the proportion of liquid reserves and is developing an investment

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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

strategy to cover short, medium and long-term needs. It had appointed an investment committee, made up of people experienced in the field, to review investment and fund management options and to make recommendations as to the appropriate way to invest such liquid reserves in a prudent and ethical manner to enable funding of future activities. However the demand for funds to meet the costs of the refurbishment of the premises meant that there were not significant funds to invest. Now that the refurbishment is complete the committee will be revived.

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

The members of the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International at 31 March 2007 and to date were:

Lilian Goncalves	Chairperson	AI Netherlands
Claire Paponneau	International Treasurer	AI France
David Weissbrodt		AI USA
Hanna Roberts		AI Sweden
Ian Gibson		AI Australia
Petri Merenlahti		AI Finland
Soledad Garcia Munoz		AI Argentina
Vanushi Rajanayagam		AI New Zealand

The directors of the Company and the Charity at 31 March 2007 are set out on page 1.

12. Company Secretary

M Baah resigned and P Alderson was appointed company secretary of the Company on 17 April 2007 and of the Charity on 18 May 2007.

13. 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.

14. Employee involvement

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

Report of the International Executive Committee – continued

15. Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On behalf of the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International

K Gilmore
Director

26 September 2007

1 Easton Street
London
WC1X 0DW

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

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

We have audited the combined financial statements which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes.

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the annual report and the combined financial statements are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the companies' members as bodies and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume any responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the combined financial statements are fairly presented and are properly prepared. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the report of the International Executive Committee is not consistent with the financial statements, if the Organization has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions is not disclosed.

We read the other information contained in the Annual Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. The other information comprises only the report of the International Executive Committee.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Organization'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 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 financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the combined financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the state of the Organization's affairs at 31 March 2007 and its net incoming resources, including its income and expenditure, and cash flows for the year then ended;
- the information given in the Report of the International Executive Committee is consistent with the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
London

September 2007

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

**Combined Statement of Financial Activities
for the year ended 31 March 2007**

		Unrestricted Funds 2007 £'000	Restricted Funds 2007 £'000	Total Funds 2007 £'000	Total Funds 2006 £'000
	Notes				
Incoming resources					
Voluntary income	3	31,012	3,766	34,778	32,112
Activities for generating funds		230	-	230	234
Investment income		236	-	236	188
Total incoming resources		<u>31,478</u>	<u>3,766</u>	<u>35,244</u>	<u>32,534</u>
Resources expended					
Cost of generating funds – cost of sales		328	-	328	313
Costs of activities in furtherance of the Group's objectives	4	26,715	2,539	29,254	29,451
Governance costs	5	1,195	-	1,195	1,217
Taxation	9	34	-	34	2
Total resources expended	10	<u>28,272</u>	<u>2,539</u>	<u>30,811</u>	<u>30,983</u>
Net incoming resources before other recognized gains and losses					
Currency translation differences		(38)	-	(38)	25
Actuarial gains/(losses)	7	1,439	-	1,439	(2,433)
Net movement in funds		<u>4,607</u>	<u>1,227</u>	<u>5,834</u>	<u>(857)</u>
Fund balances brought forward at 1 April		2,586	725	3,311	4,168
Fund balances carried forward at 31 March		<u>7,193</u>	<u>1,952</u>	<u>9,145</u>	<u>3,311</u>

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

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

The notes on pages 25 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

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

**Combined Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2007**

	Notes	2007 £'000	2006 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	20,922	18,636
Intangible assets	12	84	95
		<u>21,006</u>	<u>18,731</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		20	25
Debtors: amounts falling due after one year	13	719	445
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	1,403	2,184
Short-term investments		5,375	3,748
Cash at bank and in hand	14	1,906	1,893
		<u>9,423</u>	<u>8,295</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(5,884)</u>	<u>(6,376)</u>
Net current assets		<u>3,539</u>	<u>1,919</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		24,545	20,650
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16	(7,829)	(8,067)
Provisions for liabilities and charges			
Defined benefit pension scheme liability	7	<u>(7,571)</u>	<u>(9,272)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>9,145</u></u>	<u><u>3,311</u></u>
Funds:			
Unrestricted funds		7,193	2,586
Restricted funds	17	<u>1,952</u>	<u>725</u>
Total funds		<u><u>9,145</u></u>	<u><u>3,311</u></u>

Approved by the International Executive Committee on 26 September 2007 and signed on its behalf by:

	}	
K Gilmore	}	Directors
	}	
A Marks	}	

The notes on pages 25 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

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

**Combined Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2007**

	Notes	2007 £'000	2006 £'000
Net cash inflows from operating activities	22	5,839	3,330
Return on investment and servicing of finance			
Interest received		236	153
Interest paid		(481)	(405)
Interest element of finance lease rental payments		(121)	(112)
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance		(366)	(364)
Taxation		(34)	(2)
Capital expenditure and financial investment			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(3,166)	(5,011)
Loans (granted)/repaid by Sections		(18)	37
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure and financial investments		(3,184)	(4,974)
Net cash outflow before use of liquid resources and before financing		2,255	(2,010)
Management of liquid resources			
Purchase of short term investments		(1,627)	(308)
Financing			
Capital element of finance lease rental payments		(517)	(473)
Increase in borrowings		472	2,402
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing		(45)	1,929
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22	583	(389)

The notes on pages 25 to 46 form part of these financial statements.

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

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2007**

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.

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

1 Basis of accounting- continued

Fund accounting

The Organization maintains two types of fund:

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

2 Accounting policies

Contributions from Sections

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

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

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

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

Donations and bequests

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

Sales income

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

Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Irrecoverable VAT

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

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

Notes to the financial statements - 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
Office equipment	- 3 years to 10 years	Motor vehicles	- 5 years

Leased assets

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

Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

Stocks

Stocks comprise books and publications which are sold to Sections and other Organizations or individuals. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, cost being determined on a first in first out basis. The Company's stocks include work in progress on publications with the cost being written off to cost of sales within resources expended on receipt of the final product.

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

2 Accounting policies - continued

Foreign currency

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

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

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

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

Pension costs

The organization operates defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes.

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

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

Relief Funds

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

Segmental analysis

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

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

3 Voluntary income

	Unrestricted Funds 2007 £'000	Restricted Funds 2007 £'000	Total Funds 2007 £'000	Total Funds 2006 £'000
Contributions from sections as assessed by the International Council	30,768	-	30,768	27,971
Currency (loss)/gain arising between assessment date and due date	(617)	-	(617)	247
Movement in provision for unpaid amounts	(4)	-	(4)	-
	30,147	-	30,147	28,218
Additional voluntary contributions from sections	-	1,340	1,340	953
Donations and bequests	865	-	865	140
Donations for specific activities	-	2,246	2,426	2,801
Total voluntary income	31,012	3,766	34,778	32,112

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

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

	Before allocation of support costs 2007 £'000	Support costs 2007 £'000	Total Unrestricted Funds 2007 £'000	Restricted Funds 2007 £'000	Total Funds 2007 £'000	Total Funds 2006 £'000
Research	4,871	4,581	9,452	941	10,393	11,000
Campaigns and actions	4,472	3,565	8,037	1,001	9,038	9,097
Membership programs	2,227	894	3,121	421	3,542	2,955
Communications and publications	3,504	1,888	5,392	151	5,543	5,356
Fund-raising	508	205	713	25	738	1,043
Total costs of activities in furtherance of the Organization's objectives	15,582	11,133	26,715	2,539	29,254	29,451

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

5 Governance

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

	Before allocation of support costs 2007 £'000	Support costs 2007 £'000	Total Unrestricted Funds 2007 £'000	Restricted Funds 2007 £'000	Total Funds 2007 £'000	Total Funds 2006 £'000 Restated
Governance	911	284	1,195	-	1,195	1,217

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

6 Employees and Directors

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

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Salaries	14,247	14,433
Social security costs	1,597	1,512
Pension costs	716	616
	16,560	16,561
Staff recruitment, training and welfare	827	1,080
	17,387	17,641

The average number of persons employed by the Organization during the year was 449 (2006: 451).

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

	2007	2006
£60,000-70,000	3	4
£70,000-80,000	1	-
£110,000-120,000	2	2
£150,000-160,000	1	-

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

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Salaries	660	523
Pension contributions	29	29
	689	552

The aggregate value of company contributions paid to the pension scheme in respect of directors' qualifying services was £29,093 (2006: £29,458). Seven directors are accruing benefits under the defined contribution scheme (2006: Six). No directors are accruing benefits in relation to the previous defined benefit scheme (2005: None).

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

	2007	2006
Highest paid director	£153,971	£118,283

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

6 Employees and Directors - continued

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

	2007	2006
Irene Khan	£3,141	£1,383
Kate Gilmore	-	-
Peter Alderson	-	£3,288
Claudio Cordone	£3,407	£696
Marj Byler	-	-
Denise Searle	-	-
Widney Brown	£414	-

7 Pension arrangements

The Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization. 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 2006 and 2007 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 Organization 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 is to be paid by 1 April 2008.

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

7 Pension arrangements - continued

The pension cost for the year of £702,000 (2006: £616,000) represents £02,000 (2006: £616,000) of current contributions payable by the Organization to the pension scheme and £Nil (2006: £Nil) in respect of past service costs.

An amount of £98,000 (2006: £75,000) is included in creditors and represents the excess of the accumulated pension cost over the payment of contributions to the pension fund.

The pension costs for the defined benefit pension scheme are treated in accordance with FRS 17. The following elements are charged to the SOFA:

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

7 Pension arrangements - continued

In preparation for the implementation of Financial Reporting Standard No 17 (FRS 17) reporting requirements, the actuarial valuation was updated to 31 March 2007 by a qualified independent actuary. The major assumptions used by the actuary for the purposes of this statement were:

	At 31/3/2007	At 31/3/2006	At 31/3/2005
	%	%	%
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	5.40	5.10	5.40
Inflation assumption	3.00	2.75	2.75

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

	Expected long-term rate of return at 31/3/2007 %	Market value of assets at 31/3/2007 £000	Expected long-term rate of return at 31/3/2006 %	Market value of assets at 31/3/2006 £000	Expected long-term rate of return at 31/3/2005 %	Market value of assets at 31/3/2005 £000
Equities	7.50	5,657	6.00	4,568	8.00	5,987
With-Profits Investments	n/a	-	n/a	-	6.00	11,581
Bonds	4.80	2,732	4.00	2,695	5.50	443
Other	5.25	252	6.00	31	3.50	338
Total market value of assets		8,641		7,294		18,349
Present value of scheme liabilities		<u>(16,212)</u>		<u>(16,566)</u>		<u>(25,264)</u>
Deficit in the scheme		<u><u>(7,571)</u></u>		<u><u>(9,272)</u></u>		<u><u>(6,915)</u></u>

The assets and liabilities for the scheme for the year ended 31 March 2007 are for the defined benefit scheme only following the sectionalising of the scheme described above. To be consistent with the earlier year's disclosure the assets and liabilities of the scheme for the year ended 31 March 2005 include the defined contribution element of the Scheme and have not been restated. This explains the big difference between the assets and liabilities in the disclosure between 2005 and 2006.

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

7 Pension arrangements - continued

Effect on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities

The effect on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities for the year to 31 March 2007 was as follows:

Analysis of the amount charged to Resources Expended:

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Total operating charge	-	-

Analysis of the amount disclosed as pension finance costs:

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Expected return on pension scheme assets	401	487
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(841)	(763)
Net return	(440)	(276)

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

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	397	(546)
Experience gains and (losses) arising on scheme liabilities	0	157
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	1,042	(2,044)
Actuarial gain/(loss) recognised	1,439	(2,433)

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

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Deficit 1 April	(9,272)	(6,915)
Movement in the year:		
- Current service cost	-	-
- Contributions	702	352
- Past service cost	-	-
- Other finance income	(440)	(276)
- Actuarial loss	1,439	(2,433)
Deficit at 31 March	(7,571)	(9,272)

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

7 Pension arrangements - continued

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

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Difference between the expected and actual return on scheme assets:					
- Amount (£'000)	£397	£(546)	£(96)	£1,240	£(1,002)
- Percentage of scheme assets	5%	(7%)	(1%)	8%	(8%)
Experience gains and (losses) on scheme liabilities:					
- Amount (£'000)	£0	£157	£219	£(2,060)	0
- Percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	0%	1%	1%	(10%)	(0%)
Total amount recognised as actuarial gains and losses in the Statement of Financial Activities:					
- Amount (£'000)	£1,439	£(2,433)	£(272)	£(2,520)	£(1,764)
- Percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	9%	(15%)	(1%)	(12%)	(11%)

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2007 £'000	2006 £'000
Group interest payable and similar charges		
- on bank loans and overdrafts	481	405
- on pension finance costs	440	276
- on finance leases	121	112
	1,042	793

9 Taxation

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

Amnesty International Limited is liable to corporation tax on investment income received during the year. The Company normally pays all of this income to Amnesty International Charity Limited in the form of a donation under Gift Aid. This year a tax charge £34,000 (2006: £Nil) arose on investment income not covered by the donation. EDAI is liable to tax on any surplus in accordance with Spanish tax law and paid £Nil (2006: £2,000).

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

10 Resources expended

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

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	986	819
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	30	-
Auditors' remuneration:		
– audit of Amnesty International Limited	65	54
– audit of subsidiaries	10	11
– tax compliance and other services	64	38
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

11 Tangible fixed assets

Movements on the fixed assets during the year were:

	Freehold land & buildings £'000	Office furniture & equipment £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 31 March 2006	19,746	3,838	1,565	37	25,186
Currency revaluation	(41)	(14)	(1)	-	(56)
Additions	2,457	422	457	-	3,336
Disposals	-	(182)	-	-	(182)
At 31 March 2007	<u>22,162</u>	<u>4,064</u>	<u>2,021</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>28,284</u>
Depreciation					
At 31 March 2006	4,197	1,376	960	17	6,550
Currency revaluation	(9)	(11)	(2)	-	(22)
Charge for the year	241	303	437	5	986
Depreciation on disposals	-	(152)	-	-	(152)
At 31 March 2007	<u>4,429</u>	<u>1,516</u>	<u>1,395</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>7,362</u>
Net book value					
At 31 March 2007	<u>17,733</u>	<u>2,548</u>	<u>626</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20,922</u>
Net book value					
At 31 March 2006	<u>15,549</u>	<u>2,462</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>18,636</u>

See note 14 for encumbrances.

Included in the depreciation of freehold land and buildings of both the Company is a provision of £2,100,000 made in 1992 against the carrying value of certain property. As a result of changes in market values of properties part, or all, of this provision may no longer be required. Under generally accepted accounting principles the provision should be written back to the extent that it is no longer necessary. The directors have commissioned a valuation of the property now that the refurbishment project is completed. The carrying value of the property will be reviewed when this valuation is completed. It is anticipated that this will result in a significant increase in the carrying value of the property.

Assets held under finance leases

Included in the schedule above are the following assets held under finance leases:

	Office furniture & equipment		Computer equipment	
	2007 £'000	2006 £'000	2007 £'000	2006 £'000
Net book value of leased assets	<u>1,778</u>	<u>1,767</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>240</u>
Depreciation charged in year	<u>204</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>122</u>

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

12 Intangible assets

Movements on intangible assets during the year were:

	Total £'000
Cost	
At 31 March 2006	227
Additions	34
At 31 March 2007	<u>261</u>
Depreciation	
At 31 March 2006	132
Charge for the year	45
At 31 March 2007	<u>177</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2007	<u>84</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2006	<u>95</u>

13 Debtors

Amounts shown as debtors falling due after one year comprise:

	2007 £'000	2006 £'000
Amounts due from Sections	906	858
Provisions against amounts due from Sections	<u>(187)</u>	<u>(413)</u>
	<u>719</u>	<u>445</u>

Amounts shown as debtors falling due within one year comprise:

	2007 £'000	2006 £'000
Amounts due from Sections	657	1,573
Provisions against amounts due from Sections	(48)	-
Other debtors	737	485
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>57</u>	<u>126</u>
	<u>1,403</u>	<u>2,184</u>

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

14 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at banks and in hand includes £65,000 (2006: £67,000) of Relief Funds held in trust by the Organization pending disbursement. (See note 17).

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Amounts shown as creditors falling due within one year comprise:

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,331	1,176
Lennartz accounting VAT amount	123	-
Prepaid contributions from Sections	1,292	2,146
Taxation and social security	429	385
Other creditors	734	679
Accruals	1,470	1,506
Finance leases	505	484
	<u>5,884</u>	<u>6,376</u>

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

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

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Prepaid contributions from Sections balance at 1 April	2,146	2,165
Income received	29,572	26,913
Income released to statement of financial activities	<u>(30,426)</u>	<u>(26,932)</u>
Prepaid contributions from Sections balance at 31 March	<u>1,292</u>	<u>2,146</u>

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

The Organization has a revolving credit line of £1,750,000 with HSBC Bank plc. This facility has been secured by way of a charge against the freehold properties at 45-47 Rosebery Avenue and 1-7 and 28-37 Easton Street. At the year end £Nil was drawn down on this facility (2006: £Nil).

During the year repayments commenced 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 £5,015,000 (2006: £5,900,000). (see also note 18)

During the year the Organization obtained a repayment of Value Added Tax (VAT) of £1,368,704, in relation to the refurbishment of the buildings, under what are known as the Lennartz accounting rules. This VAT has to be repaid over 20 years, the notional life of the refurbished property for this purpose, and repayments started with the VAT return in April 2007. (See also note 18)

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

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

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Bank loans	3,882	5,076
Lennartz accounting VAT amount	1,246	-
Loan from Art for Amnesty	-	58
Loans from sections	1,951	1,848
Finance leases	750	1,085
	<u>7,829</u>	<u>8,067</u>

The Lennartz accounting VAT amount includes £964,000 (2006: Bank loans included £300,000) due in more than five years repayable by instalments (See also note 15).

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

17 Share capital and funds

The Company and the Charity are both companies limited by guarantee and do not have a share capital. The members of the Companies are all members of the International Executive Committee of the worldwide movement. At 31 March 2007 there were 8 such members (2006: 8), each of whom has guaranteed to pay a sum not exceeding £1 to each Company in the event of it being wound up.

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

The surplus for the year dealt with in the income and expenditure account of the Company was £5,680,000 (2006: £641,000). The surplus for the year dealt with in the income and expenditure account of the Charity was £154,000 (2006: £1,498,000 deficit).

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

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

17 Share capital and funds - continued

Restricted funds

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

	At 1 April 2006 £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Transfers £'000	At 31 March 2007 £'000
NRK(Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation) Telethon Fund	49	1,070	824	-	295
REAP(Rights-Education-Action Program)	-	11	2	-	9
Open Society	11	-	-	-	11
EC Human Rights Education	214	259	329	-	144
MacArthur Foundation	-	69	34	-	35
Nicolas Cage	-	46	-	-	46
Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	250	250	-	-
Development/International Mobilization Fund	10	133	3	-	140
Human Rights Defenders Placement Fund	10	-	-	-	10
Kampala Human Rights Defenders Norwegian Fund	19	3	6	-	16
Netherlands Postcode Lottery	12	-	-	(12)	-
Standing Fund – Crisis Response	109	719	819	-	9
Standing Fund – Major Projects	136	210	205	-	141
Standing Fund – Stop Violence against Women	-	837	-	(1)	836
Standing Fund – Military. Security, Police/Arms Control	-	40	1	-	39
Standing Fund – War on Terror	-	-	2	2	-
AIUSA – War on Terror	2	-	13	11	-
Denmark – War on Terror	86	-	24	-	62
Dutch Special Program on Africa	-	91	13	-	78
Relief Fund	-	26	10	-	16
	67	2	4	-	65
	<u>725</u>	<u>3,766</u>	<u>2,539</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,952</u>

Restricted funds are represented by current assets and liabilities.

Transfers are the rationalisation of small balances on funds from sections into the major projects fund.

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

18 Finance and operating leases

Finance lease commitments comprise obligations payable:

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	505	484
Within two to five years	750	1,085
	<u>1,255</u>	<u>1,569</u>

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

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Land and buildings	92	157
Other	86	106
	<u>178</u>	<u>263</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:

	2007		2006	
	Land & buildings	Other	Land & buildings	Other
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expiring during the next year	-	-	65	28
Expiring during years 2 to 5	66	-	-	-
Expiring thereafter	-	-	-	-
	<u>66</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>28</u>

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

19 Capital and other commitments

At 31 March 2007 the Organization had entered into contracts for future capital expenditure not provided in the financial statements as disclosed below:

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Land and buildings	-	100
Other	170	94
	170	194

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

At 31 March 2007 the Organization had entered into commitments to sell US Dollars and Euros amounting to £4,642,000 (2006: £14,263,000), maturing between 5 April 2007 and 13 July 2007, in order to fix the level of Section income receipts.

20 Contingent liabilities

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

Since the events of 11 September 2001 the Organization's travel insurers have been taking a more cautious approach than previously to the risk they are covering. This has necessitated the Organization undertaking an element of self insurance in order to be able to carry out its work. At 31 March 2006 the exposure was £250,000. New insurance arrangements from 1 April 2006 mean that self insurance is no longer necessary.

21 Related parties

As described in the report of the International Executive Committee and note 1 above, the Organization is funded by Sections in the worldwide Amnesty movement. The amounts involving Sections are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

International Executive Committee members are provided with advances to cover travel and other expenses incurred on behalf of Amnesty International. The unreported balances of these advances outstanding at 31 March 2007 amounted to £4,000 (2006: £1,000).

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

22 Cash flow information

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

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Net movement in funds	5,834	(857)
Currency translation difference	38	(25)
Depreciation	1031	819
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	30	-
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	4	(7)
Decrease/(increase) in Section debtors	700	(165)
(Increase)/decrease in other debtors	(179)	164
(Decrease)/increase in Section creditors	(813)	1,169
Increase/(decrease) in other creditors	65	(198)
(Decrease)/increase in pensions deficit	(2,141)	2,081
Investment income	(236)	(188)
Interest payable	1,042	793
Taxation	34	2
Exchange adjustment	430	(258)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash inflow from operating activities	5,839	3,330
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

22 Cash flow information - continued

Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds

	2007	2006
	£'000	£'000
Decrease in cash in the period	583	(389)
Cash outflow/(inflow) from decrease/(increase) in debt and lease financing	45	(1,929)
Cash outflow from increase in liquid resources	1,627	308
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Change in net funds resulting from cash flows	2,255	(2,010)
New finance leases	(204)	(932)
Translation difference	(427)	256
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Movement in net funds	1,624	(2,686)
Net funds at 1 April 2005	(2,180)	506
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net funds at 31 March 2006	(556)	(2,180)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Analysis of net funds

	2006	Cash flow	Other non-cash changes	Exchange movement	2007
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash in hand, at bank	1,893	443	-	(430)	1,906
Overdrafts	(278)	140	-	-	(138)
		<hr/>			
		583			
Debt due after one year	(5,076)	(1,247)	1,193	2	(5,128)
Debt due within one year	(898)	775	(1,193)	-	(1,316)
Finance leases due after one year	(1,085)	-	334	1	(750)
Finance leases due within one year	(484)	517	(538)	-	(505)
		<hr/>			
		45			
Liquid resources	3,748	1,627	-	-	5,375
		<hr/>			
Total	(2,180)	2,255	(204)	(427)	(556)
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Liquid resources comprise short-term deposits with banks which mature within 12 months of the date of inception.

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