

Company No: 1735872

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

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Legal and administrative information

Amnesty International United Kingdom Section - a company limited by guarantee

Company registration number 1735872

Date of incorporation 30 June 1983

Board members

Ruth Breddal - Chair ^(*,A,C)

Hannah Perry - Vice Chair ^(E)

Meredith Coombs - Treasurer ^(*,A,B,C)

Thomas Chigbo - Appointed 2 June 2017 ^(D)

Abigail Grant - Appointed 2 June 2017

Lisa Warren - Appointed 2 June 2017 ^(A)

Sharon Lovell - Appointed 2 June 2017

Cris Burson-Thomas - Resigned 2 June 2017 ^(A,F)

Harrison Littler - Resigned 2 June 2017

Tom Hedley ^(*,C)

Lucy Blake

Tom Sparks

Eilidh Douglas ^(D)

Jeremy Allen ^(D)

James Lovatt ^(E)

Tracy Newton-Blows ^(B,C)

* Trustee of Amnesty International UK Section Charitable Trust

Sub-Committee membership

A - member of the Finance Audit and Risk Sub-Committee

B - member of the Human Resources Sub-Committee

C - member of the Joint Consultative Committee

D - member of the Activism Sub-Committee

E - member of the Nominations Sub-Committee

F - member of the Campaigns and Impact Sub-Committee

Chief executive and other key management personnel

Kate Allen Chief Executive

Tim Hancock Director of Chief Executive's Office

Rosalyn Parker Director of Corporate Services

Kerry Moscogiuri Director of Supporter Campaigning and Communications

Rosie Chinchon Director of Fundraising

Secretary and registered office

Michelle O'Keeffe, The Human Rights Action Centre, 17-25 New Inn Yard, London EC2A 3EA

Bankers

Co-operative Bank plc, 9 Prescot Street, London, E1 8BE

Lloyds Bank plc, 25 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7HN

External auditors

BDO LLP, 2 City Place, Beehive Ring Road, Gatwick, RH6 0PA

Solicitors

Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP, 10 Queen Street Place, London EC4R 1BE

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017

Directors' Report

1. Overview of our structure in relation to the worldwide Amnesty International movement

Amnesty International is a 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 independent entities (known as "sections") throughout the world and an International Secretariat ("the IS") which coordinates the worldwide movement and provides support for global governance structures. The IS consists of two companies – Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited.

Amnesty International in the United Kingdom is part of the worldwide Amnesty International movement. There are two active legal entities:

Amnesty International United Kingdom Section ("the UK Section") - a company limited by guarantee, a membership organisation whose policies and priorities are set, within the context of decisions of the International Council of Amnesty International, by the members at the Annual General Meeting. The UK Section pursues the objective of the movement in the United Kingdom by campaigning for observance, and opposing violations, of human rights. The UK Section has a licence to use the Amnesty name and logo in the United Kingdom.

Amnesty International UK Section Charitable Trust ("the Trust") - a company limited by guarantee and a registered charity. The Trust pursues its charitable objectives by funding a range of activities aimed at promoting the rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This includes funding Amnesty International Limited, and other organisations, to conduct worldwide research into the observance and abuses of human rights. The Trust is also registered in Scotland, where it raises funds and conducts some of its charitable activities. The Trust has a licence to use the Amnesty name and logo in the United Kingdom.

2. Governance and management

The UK Section has a Board of up to 15 individual members, up to 12 of whom are elected by the membership. The Board has the power to co-opt three places based on a skills audit of the existing Board members to ensure the most appropriate Board qualities are obtained. It has permission from the Registrar of Companies to omit 'Limited' from its title. Individual membership of the UK Section stood at around 111,000 at 31 December 2017.

The Constitution of the UK Section gives the Board specific powers and responsibilities for:

- according membership to individuals, families, affiliates, local, student and youth groups and, subject to procedures provided in the Articles of Association, removing such membership rights
- recognising networks according to guidelines produced by the Board
- reporting to general meetings on the work of the UK Section and presenting audited accounts and budgetary estimates
- reviewing the position and interpreting the policy of the UK Section as decided by general meetings and arranging for the Chief Executive to implement
- appointing and dismissing the Chief Executive
- appointing the Trustees of the Trust

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017

Certain duties and responsibilities are formally delegated to the Chief Executive by the Board; these are reviewed regularly.

The UK Section is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association. Induction training is provided for new Directors, which covers their responsibilities and statutory duties. All members of the Board give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits.

To ensure our independence, we do not seek or accept money from governments or political parties other than for our human rights education work. In no way do any monies received influence or affect our impartiality or independence.

The Board is assisted in its work by several sub-committees, namely:

The **Finance, Audit and Risk Sub-Committee**, a joint committee of the UK Section and the Trust. It deals with areas primarily relating to risk and risk management, the effectiveness of internal controls, stewardship of assets, and financial performance. The sub-committee includes independent members who have specialist skills. It is chaired by the Treasurer.

The **Human Resources Sub-Committee**, a joint committee of the UK Section and the Trust. It actively initiates, helps develop, monitors and evaluates strategic human resources actions and policies that will enhance and embed our reputation as an employer, and enable us to recruit, develop, engage and retain the best staff, volunteers and Board members.

The **Joint Consultative Committee**, the aim of which is to provide a forum in which the UK Section Board, Trustees, Senior Management Team and Trades Union can work together to ensure staff are managed in accordance with best practice, that they can work effectively for the benefit of the organisation, and that they maximise their own potential.

The **Activism Sub-Committee**, which serves to support the Board of Directors in monitoring and supporting the growth and impact of our activism in the UK.

The **Nominations Sub-Committee**, which assists the Board and Members in making decisions on governance appointments including seeking out appropriately qualified candidates for elected and appointed positions on the Board, its sub-committees and other appointments as required.

The **Campaigns and Impact Sub-Committee** was established in 2017. The aim of this sub-committee is to improve the effectiveness of our human rights and campaigning work at a strategic level. It provides support and scrutiny on monitoring, evaluation and learning across our campaigns.

A full list of members of the sub-committees can be found on our website <http://www.amnesty.org.uk/subcommittees>

3. Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017

they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Financial statements are published on the company's website in accordance with legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements, which may vary from legislation in other jurisdictions. The maintenance and integrity of the company's website is the responsibility of the Directors. The Directors' responsibility also extends to the ongoing integrity of the financial statements contained therein.

All of the current Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The Directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

4. Policy on pay for employees including senior staff

The UK Section operates a pay and reward policy that aims to attract and retain the talent needed to take forward our ambitious human rights work within the UK. We aim to pay all roles at the median salary level for the sector and ensure that all elements of pay are fair and transparent and easily understood by our employees. We periodically undertake benchmarking exercises using established salary surveys.

The UK Section is a Living Wage accredited employer, meaning all our staff and contractors are paid at least the Living Wage.

5. Thank you

Volunteers are involved in a lot of different roles across the UK Section, in campaigning, fundraising, media and general support. The members, volunteers and activists of the UK Section are warmly thanked for their continuing commitment to the aims of the UK Section and for their exceptional generosity.

This report is now approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

Ruth Breddal, Chair
29 March 2018

Strategic Report

1. Key objectives and statement of benefits

The UK Section is part of the worldwide Amnesty International movement, which campaigns for internationally recognised human rights to be respected and protected.

The vision and mission of the UK Section, therefore, are those of the international movement. Amnesty International's vision is for every person to enjoy all the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards. Our mission is to conduct research and act to prevent, and end, grave abuses of all human rights: civil, political, social, cultural and economic.

Amnesty's guiding principles are the universality and indivisibility of human rights, effective action for the individual victim, impartiality and independence, democracy and mutual respect, international solidarity and global presence.

The UK Section contributes to this by identifying and working towards change in support of the objectives developed within the framework of the Strategic Goals of the worldwide Amnesty movement.

Although the UK Section is not recognised in UK law as a charity, we have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing our objectives and in planning our future activities. The Board considers how planned activities will contribute to the objectives they have set.

Our objectives or purposes, and the activities that flow from them, are broadly aligned to those summarised in the Charity Commission's guidance publication RR12 – The Promotion of Human Rights.

Our main activities and those we help are described below. All our activities focus on delivering human rights benefits both to specific individuals and to the public in general.

Some of the benefits described in our activities and achievements below are direct, such as protecting individuals at risk of human rights abuse or securing the release from custody of human rights defenders. We also campaign more generally to prevent or end human rights abuses, by promoting general awareness of human rights, creating cultural support in favour of human rights, and encouraging supporters to take action.

2. Key activities

In 2017 the UK Section employed 228 salaried staff based in offices in London, Belfast, and Edinburgh. This is a relatively small part of the Amnesty movement in the United Kingdom, as many activities are undertaken by unpaid activists and volunteers. Those volunteer and activist supporters make a considerable contribution around the UK in many ways towards Amnesty's global objectives.

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Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Achievements and performance

Section 4 of the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out plans for 2017. This section reports our achievements and performance in 2017 against those plans.

Our Human Rights Priorities

a. I Welcome Campaign

What we said we would do in 2017: *We will engage different audiences to support and welcome refugee rights; We will partner with other organisations to campaign on one issue that will protect the rights of refugees; We will increase political support for child family reunion; We will support and promote national and local initiatives to welcome refugees*

During 2017, Amnesty UK Section instigated or took part in four national moments of welcome: Football Welcomes, More in Common, Refugee Week and Give a Home for Human Rights.

In 2017, the UK Section launched *Football Welcomes*, a project that celebrated the contribution refugees have made to football and acted as a moment of national and local welcome for refugees. 30 football clubs participated in the project, enabling the campaign to reach new and different audiences. These audiences, which included refugees, heard and spoke a message of welcome, sent through diverse messengers, including clubs themselves, football players (including refugee players), managers and celebrity football fans. This message was heard and appreciated by those impacted by the project, including one Syrian refugee living in Bath who attended a Bath City football match: *“We feel very loved here”*. A refugee centre which received free tickets for a Southampton FC game said:

“These opportunities are few and far between and it means so much to know that an institution such as yours welcomes refugees. Everyone has said how welcomed they felt and what an extraordinary experience it was”.

Partnerships were a key part of much of our work on *I Welcome* in 2017, not only on the Football Welcomes project. We established a national and regional partnership with City of Sanctuary aimed at building grassroots community support for refugees. We partnered with smaller organisations who we aim to help establish or grow. This included hosting Solidarity with Refugees at the Human Rights Action Centre and hosting monthly Welcome Cinema events, which promotes integration for refugees and asylum seekers in London through food, film and friendship. A new national partnership was established in 2017 with More in Common and we continued to be a partner for Refugee Week.

The UK Section also helped to establish the Families Together coalition – working with Oxfam, Refugee Council, UNHCR, British Red Cross and Student Action for Refugees - to change the government rules on refugee family reunion, which currently serve to separate refugee families. Support for this issue increased in 2017 and the Families Together coalition succeeded in securing two private members bills on family reunion, including child family reunion. More than 40 MPs have committed to support the Refugee Family Reunion Private Members Bill and in 2018 we will increase this number. Changing these government rules is an organisational priority and, if the change is successful, would prevent refugee children from having to grow up alone, without their family in the UK, young women being stranded in war zones and elderly parents left to fend for themselves.

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b. Human Rights Defenders

What we said we would do in 2017: *We will develop a Human Rights Defender (HRD) campaign strategy relevant to the UK context and priorities; We will deploy the UK Section and the Trust approach to campaign and project management to develop and implement the HRD campaign strategy*

During 2017, we developed a strategy for the UK part of the global Amnesty priority campaign on HRDs, the Brave campaign. Objectives and outcomes within the strategy are set to achieve systemic impact, positive change in the lives of individual HRD's and provide capacity building to ensure that HRD's are more enabled and equipped as a result of the campaign.

The UK Section has developed a strong UK component of the Brave campaign with distinct and relevant UK aims and objectives campaigning to strengthen UK Government policy to support HRD's abroad. This includes a political strategy with additional actions and indicators that we would like the UK Government to take to further support of HRD's. This will also ensure further implementation of the EU guidelines for HRD's and ensure that the UK Government stay true to its commitments to these guidelines as the UK leave the EU.

The UK Section also contributed to the global Amnesty strategy for the Brave campaign, including for the EU and Middle East and North Africa regional strategies.

c. Human Rights in the UK

What we said we would do in 2017: *We will develop an overarching Human Rights in the UK strategy; We will implement a campaign strategy that will pressure UK authorities to tackle failings on hate crime; We will continue to advocate for the retention of the Human Rights Act (HRA); We will continue to highlight positive case studies for the HRA*

The Human Rights Act (HRA) is still UK law and the UK Government have stated that they will not repeal the Act whilst they are implementing Brexit. This resulted in a decision to pause our campaign work and the collection of positive case studies in this area.

In April we released our research report drafted by Leicester University and profiled cases of people who had experienced hate crimes. We disseminated the report widely to parliamentarians when it was published and again to targeted recipients during the Against Hate campaign. Parliamentary Questions were asked and meetings held with officials. The report helped us to identify some areas where the UK section could support the calls of others, including the Law Commission's proposed review of the hate crime legislation.

The snap general election in June 2017 shifted attention from planned campaigning areas. We used this as an opportunity to encourage Amnesty local groups and individuals to contact their Prospective Parliamentary Candidates and ask them what their main human rights concerns were. After the election, we undertook a 100 days strategy in order to establish relationships with the new government and parliament. We highlighted the case of Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe to begin engaging MPs with our work.

We also began working on online violence against women with two media and supporter engagement pushes in September and October. The aim was to raise the issue and highlight the abuse that women MPs received in the six months prior to the General Election, as well as an IS commissioned poll of women in 8 countries, including the UK.

With the announcement from President Trump that he was bringing in a travel ban for people from 8 countries we launched the 'No Ban, No Wall' campaign in collaboration with the IS and the USA Section.

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d. Crisis and tactical

What we said we would do in 2017: *We will deliver timely and effective crisis responses, including on Syria and Yemen.*

Syria: The UK Government responded positively to our advocacy around accountability and targeted sanctions. This included commitment to and funding for the new UN accountability mechanism, war crimes investigations and tightened sanctions on regime officials engaged in the use of chemical weapons.

We engaged with Syrian activists and groups, communicating our human rights messages, providing training and empowering individuals and groups to be better enabled to protect their own and others' human rights. This included developing the strategies, structures and operations of several Syrian human rights NGOs focused on justice and accountability and leading on war crimes investigations.

We successfully completed consultations with a wide range of Syrian women human rights defenders in Lebanon, Turkey and Syria and the report we produced with partners shaped the UK Government's approach to working with Syrian women inside Syria and in the region.

Israel/Palestine: We highlighted the day to day human rights abuses faced by Palestinians living in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. We launched a campaign calling on governments around the world, including our own, to ban the sale of goods produced in the illegal settlements within their markets and to stop their companies operating in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. We launched a new website and petition to government, and our campaign film was viewed over 1.6million times and shared over 35,000 times on Facebook alone.

Yemen: On the second anniversary of the conflict we held an awareness raising memorial service, laying flowers at a tomb stone in Parliament Square, for the thousands of Yemeni civilians who had been killed in the conflict, and reaffirming calls for the UK to stop arming Saudi Arabia. We also participated as a third-party intervenor in a legal action challenging the legality of the UK government's arms transfers to Saudi Arabia. The case placed certain communications and campaigning restrictions on our Yemen work, and unfortunately the case was lost.

Sudan: Following research into human rights abuses in Darfur in late 2016, we used the power of the movement to scale up our research and uncover the extent of the abuses committed in the region. Using crowdsourcing and micro-tasking technology we worked with our members to identify the damage done to villages and settlements, showing them satellite imagery over 5 years and essentially asking them to spot the difference. This work allowed us to analyse 360,000 sq. km of satellite imagery far more quickly than would otherwise have been possible.

USA: In January members of the UK Section marched in solidarity at the Women's March in London and in Washington DC, where we criticised the incoming administration's anti-human rights policies. Through the rest of the year, we continued to respond to anti-human rights policies from the Trump administration. Standing against the Muslim travel ban, and refugee ban we marched as 100 sombre statues of liberty to the US embassy in London. Responding to a prompt invitation from the UK government for Trump to visit the UK, we built relationships with other organisations mobilising campaigning response to the state visit. A key part of our work in this area has been building a close relationship with the USA Section, and working with them to ensure that any campaigning or media work we do boosts their own work nationally in the US.

Myanmar: In September 2017 the Myanmar military launched a campaign of violence against the Rohingya population in Northern Rakhine state. Amnesty's crisis researchers were mobilised quickly and were on the ground gathering testimonies and conducting research. The Myanmar country team also finished a 2 year research project on systemic discrimination against Rohingya people, concluding that an apartheid regime is

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operating in Rakhine state. We conducted media and social media work to highlight the horrendous human rights violations we saw on the ground, and launched a petition urging the Commander in Chief of the military to end the campaign of violence against the Rohingya people and dismantle the apartheid system that discriminates against them in Rakhine state – over 46,000 people have taken action.

Crisis and Tactical Capacity Building: We worked closely with the IS to expand the capacity of the movement to respond to human rights crises, creating two regional networks that empower sections to take more rapid action in response to crisis situations in their regions. In Lima, Peru, sections from across Latin America gathered to learn about Crisis & Tactical (C&T) campaigning and how their sections could become more engaged in this work, with the UK Section participating to share how we carry out this work and in particular how we fundraise on crisis and tactical campaigns. In Prague, Czech Republic, sections from across Europe and Central Asia (ECA) gathered to discuss how to better work together when responding to crisis situations in the regions. Both the Americas and ECA regions have now launched C&T networks that will enable better regional collaboration and sharing of resources when responding to crisis situations. The UK Section will continue to work closely with IS to shape these networks and share our experiences of crisis and tactical campaigning.

e. Individuals at Risk

What we said we would do in 2017: *We will support the new Priority Campaigns by providing casework when strategic and relevant; We will develop the Urgent Action Network to ensure that it continues to remain responsive and impactful; We will continue to develop and improve our policies on ethical responsibilities and roll out training across all key staff; We will run a successful Write for Rights campaign in November and December 2017*

The Write for Rights campaign was successfully delivered in November and December of 2017, highlighting ten cases, including the Istanbul 10 and four Brave campaign cases. This included Sakris Kupila, who was overwhelmed by the support of more than 16,000 people who wrote to the Finnish Government to appeal for the reform of Finland's gender recognition procedures. Five Human Rights Defenders spoke at events organised across the country, including a parliamentary event at Speaker's House attended by 50 MPs who took action on Write for Rights cases. More than 50 MPs gave their support to the Istanbul 10 and more than 50,000 people have written online solidarity messages for Write for Rights cases. The global Write for Rights campaign, carried out by Amnesty Sections across the movement, has delivered a record breaking 5 million+ messages in 2017.

The impact of those messages of solidarity to human rights defenders is captured in this feedback from Shackelia Jackson, a human rights defender featured in the 2017 Write for Rights campaign:

'Reading them has been overwhelming. Kindness from one stranger is wonderful. Kindness from tens of thousands of strangers – not just from the UK but from across the world - is almost unbelievable. It has been life changing.'

A significant amount of time in 2017 was spent responding to unplanned Super Urgent Actions. After the arrest of 10 human rights defenders in Turkey in July, including two colleagues from the Turkey section, we mobilised our supporters to bring attention to the story and to call on the Foreign Secretary to speak out. These efforts resulted in the Foreign Secretary and other MPs speaking out against the arrests and some of those arrested, including the Director of the Turkey section, were released on bail. We also partnered with Stonewall to campaign for the rights of gay men in Chechnya. More than 200,000 people signed our petition and high-profile ambassadors, including Sir Ian McKellen, took part in the hand-in at the Russian embassy.

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Some of our biggest individuals at risk successes in 2017 include:

- Dr Mudawi Ibrahim Adam from Sudan, one of the Brave global cases, was released by Presidential Pardon in August 2017;
- Activist Htin Kyaw was released from prison after the Myanmar Army dropped all charges against him;
- In Azerbaijan, all LGBTI persons detained during the raids carried out across Baku in September were released;
- Crimean Tartar leaders who had been arrested as Prisoners of Conscience were released;
- The Arkansas Supreme Court granted a stay of execution in the case of a 62-year-old man, Jack Greene;
- 13 human rights activists were released in Tanzania without charge after being arrested for ‘promoting homosexuality’ after Tanzanian police raided a legal consultation meeting;
- Mahadine from Chad who was transferred to a prison closer to his family with better facilities following the extraordinary number of appeals received by the authorities through the Write for Rights campaign.

Our work on ethical responsibilities continued in 2017 as all key staff participated in ethics training. Further development of the Urgent Action network is on track for completion in early 2018.

f. Human rights education (HRE)

What we said we would do in 2017: We will reach 31,500 children and young people and 3,300 adults through HRE activities led by the UK Section

In 2017, the UK Section reached over 34,000 children and young people through our human rights education activities – an increase of almost 60 percent from 2016. We also more than tripled the number of adults reached in the UK by HRE activities to over 13,000. This was mainly due to popular Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) run by the IS on issues related to refugees and human rights defenders.

At the heart of our education work are our volunteer educators. In 2017, our brilliant school speakers conducted sessions throughout the UK on human rights issues as diverse as refugees, asylum seekers and migrants’ religious freedom, children’s rights and torture. More than 30,000 students participated in almost 300 sessions conducted by our school speakers. By educating people of any age about human rights we build both their knowledge and understanding and give them the skills to stand up for their own rights and those of others and share what they have learned.

g. Women’s human rights

Working with the Gender Action for Peace and Security we delivered two workshops with Syrian Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) in Lebanon and Turkey, aimed at informing the development of the new UK Government’s National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. Our engagement in the World Population summit in London, secured the participation of WHRDs who undertake vital work in delivering and safeguarding the sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls. We met with a number of female politicians to discuss our work highlighting online violence against women and submitted evidence to the Committee on Standards in Public Life Review.

h. Refugee and migrant rights

Refugee rights remained the focus of work in 2017 with our particular attention on refugee family reunion. Work on that developed in partnership with others. Joint advocacy and campaigning was instrumental in securing two Private Members Bills – in the Commons and Lords – on refugee family reunion. We actively supported both, though are more closely connected to the former – on which we led the drafting. We jointly

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commissioned research with Save the Children on the impact on child refugees in the UK of their being denied refugee family reunion rights.

2017 saw further deterioration internationally relating to refugees. The year began with rapid escalation of refugee migration from conflict in South Sudan, particularly to Uganda. That continued throughout the year. In late summer, ethnic cleansing of Rohingya led to even faster forced displacement from Myanmar to Bangladesh. Meanwhile, EU migration policy in Libya slowed sea migration to Europe at the expense of grave human rights abuses of people trapped in Libya. The security of refugees in Greece, Lebanon, Kenya and elsewhere remained, or became more, precarious.

By year's end, our work modestly expanded to migrant rights more generally. We published research into routine use of immigration detention in the UK; made submissions to select committees on the future of UK immigration policy; and briefed parliamentarians on proposed exclusion of immigration functions from basic safeguards in the Data Protection Bill. Through our children's human rights network, we also worked with the Project for the Registration of Children as British Citizens to raise awareness of barriers, particularly high fees, to tens of thousands of children born in the UK or brought here at a young age securing British citizenship, which for many is theirs by right but without which leaves them vulnerable to immigration policy and practice.

i. Business and human rights

During 2017 the UK Section has been ratcheting up its work on labour rights abuses in supply chains, with a special focus on palm oil plantations in Indonesia and cobalt mines in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This has generated media coverage as it resonates with the UK's commitment to phase out petrol and diesel vehicles by 2040, which will greatly increase the demand for cobalt as used in lithium-ion rechargeable batteries for electric cars.

The UK Section has been closely following implementation of the Transparency in Supply Chain provision of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, lobbying for this to be strengthened through linkage to public procurement contracts so that companies not in compliance will face real consequences.

In January 2017, the UK Section published a critical report on the Co-operative Bank's closure of civil society accounts, which led to an undertaking from the Bank's CEO to address the issues raised. The Bank has subsequently introduced much more rigorous procedures to ensure that civil society organisations working in high risk countries are not picked on unfairly.

The role of companies in offshore refugee processing centres where there are widespread abuses of refugees, in particular on Manus Island and Nauru, has come under scrutiny with the publication of two IS reports – 'Island of Despair' and 'Treasure Island'. The UK Section has met with Serco's CEO and contributed to the company's decision not to take on the Nauru contract, which the Spanish conglomerate Ferrovial had decided not to re-tender for.

j. Military, security and policing

2017 was a difficult year for our work on military, security and policing, working in an environment where human rights protections have often not been prioritised in export licensing decisions. A 2017 High Court judgement over arms sales to Saudi Arabia, in which the IS was a formal intervenor, was a disappointing verdict, and whilst at the time of writing is still subject to an appeal, nevertheless has allowed the Government to continue to supply military equipment to Saudi Arabia, despite their documented use in the devastating conflict in Yemen.

Against that backdrop, there were some notable achievements. We were successful in our lobbying work to get the Committee on Arms Exports re-established. The committee, which provides specialist scrutiny over UK

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arms exports, had been dormant since the summer of 2016. We have also been successful in ensuring that greater human rights protections for arms sales were policy commitments in the election manifestos of the Labour, Scottish National, Liberal Democrat and Green parties. At the 2017 Defence Systems Equipment International exhibition in London, no companies were found to be exhibiting torture or other illegal weapons and a much-increased effort by the authorities to prevent UK arms trade laws being violated at this event can be attributed to the UK Section's work in raising these issues over many previous years.

On policing, despite the increasing roll out of Taser weapons and concerns over the increasing use of the weapon, upgraded weapons were introduced in 2017 with extra safety features, including a decision to supply them with the optional automatic shutdown feature, which we and others had been lobbying for over recent years. The UK Section was also a member of the project board overseeing a new "use of force reporting tool" that for the first time requires all police forces to report on a variety of use of force incidents, ranging from Taser, CS gas, batons and hand-cuffing and other restraint techniques. The reporting requirement was introduced in 2017 and will for the first time, provide greater data, transparency and oversight over police use of force.

Activities in Scotland and Northern Ireland

Scotland

We have continued our refugee campaigning work in Scotland, creating events and media moments with partners including Scottish Refugee Council, Oxfam Scotland and grassroots campaigners such as Refuweegees. Our human rights education work has focused on refugees in schools across Scotland and some schools were even empowered to join us to launch World Refugee Day in June.

In the summer, we had our biggest ever presence at Glasgow Pride, where over 650 people signed action cards to end the persecution of gay and bisexual men in Chechnya. Our work during the Edinburgh Festival saw #JeSuis, a contemporary dance production from Turkey, win our Freedom of Expression award, and the author Chimimanda Ngozi Ndiechie take part in our Imprisoned Writers series.

We hosted a number of human rights defenders in Scotland this year, including Ensaf Haider, human rights campaigner and wife of imprisoned Saudi blogger Raif Badawi, Richard Ratcliffe, husband of Nazanin, and Bonface Massah, a disability rights activist from Malawi. In December, we launched the 2017 Write for Rights campaign in the Scottish Parliament, and MSPs from across all Scottish political parties joined us to write messages of support to human rights defenders around the world.

We continued to provide human rights information to the Scottish Government and Scottish Parliament, particularly engaging on the evaluation of the Scottish National Action Plan on Human Rights, and Scotland's international relations. We briefed First Minister Nicola Sturgeon ahead of her trip to the United States, as well as Cabinet Secretaries, Ministers, Scottish MPs and MSPs on Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Yemen, refugees, hate crime, policing and abortion. We continue to host and support the Human Rights Consortium Scotland, whose work included a report on 'Rights at Risk', a collection of Scottish civil society perspectives on the potential impact of Brexit.

Northern Ireland (NI)

The UK Section made a significant intervention in the Supreme Court in a judicial review case heard in October 2017 regarding the human rights breaches involved in the denial of abortions to women in Northern Ireland in certain circumstances. In addition to the legal arguments on human rights points, we were able to present to the court powerful evidence of women directly affected by Northern Ireland's restrictive abortion laws. A judgement is expected in early 2018.

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We worked with others in supporting the widening of free access to abortion in England for women from Northern Ireland following an intervention in Queens Speech debate by Stella Creasy MP. We worked with the Departments of Equalities and Health on the implementation of this new UK Government policy. We subsequently secured a public statement from the Public Prosecution Service that there is no risk of criminal prosecution for NHS employees in Northern Ireland who refer women for abortions to NHS hospitals and clinics in the rest of the UK.

Following the Westminster election, the UK Section and coalition allies mobilised over 10,000 people for a marriage equality march in Belfast, which had the backing of high profile figures including Liam Neeson and Graham Norton. An equal marriage Private Members Bill we helped draft, which has the backing of five parties, awaits the return of devolution before it can be tabled. The Assembly election of March 2017 returned 90 MLAs, of whom at least 55 are pro-equal marriage, and we continue to work with parties and coalition allies on the issue.

Following the publication of the report of the Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry in January 2017, we worked with victims to respond to its findings and recommendations and secure political support for their aims. Further progress is dependent on a political resolution. Meanwhile, we worked with victims from Northern Ireland Mother and Baby Homes to support their campaign for a public inquiry, resulting in a new government working group and the commissioning of new academic research in late 2017.

Fundraising and Foundations Strategies

Fundraising

At the end of December 2017, individual members to the UK section stood at around 111,000. In comparison at December 2016, there were around 115,000 – a decrease of 3.5%, which has resulted in a £0.4m decrease in membership income compared to 2016, at £8.4m in 2017. We retained 93% of those 2016 members and recruited around 4,000 new individual members.

In previous years, the UK Section has not invested in recruiting new members. However, in 2017 a series of digital adverts boosted the number of new members to above target levels, achieved despite the impact of increased regulation on our membership marketing activity.

Amnesty International's strength lies in the fact that we are a global movement of people who stand up for humanity and human rights. Central to everything we believe is the principle that people are the instruments of change. We value and respect the members engaged in our movement and its democracy, and we strive to give them the best experience we can, so that together we can do more to promote and protect human rights for everyone.

The UK Section follow a set of six fundraising principles, which we use to guide our fundraising policy, strategy and the behaviour of our fundraisers and the professional fundraising agencies we work with. These principles lay out our commitment to our supporters and members:

- Our fundraising respects and protects our independence, impartiality and mission
- We fundraise with integrity
- We work in partnership with those who support us
- We value and respect our supporters
- We fundraise with courage
- We are transparent in our fundraising and use of funds

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The UK Section complies with all relevant legislation, regulation and fundraising guidance including the Data Protection Act 1998, and the Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations 2003. During 2017, we prepared for compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (which comes into force in May 2018), including updating our Privacy Policy. The UK Section complies with the Code of Fundraising Practice and is a provisional member of the Direct Marketing Association.

Our in-house team, who have an in-depth understanding of our work, make most of our fundraising calls to supporters. Where we engage professional fundraising agencies, we provide training to their staff and monitor their compliance with the Code of Fundraising Practice.

In addition to a new, clearer fundraising policy, our focus in 2017 was to develop procedures to enable our staff, volunteers and suppliers to carry out fundraising activity aligned with our policy and current UK regulation and legislation.

Our supporter care team received a total of 188 complaints in relation to fundraising activities in 2017. We respond to all complaints, and ensure corrective action is taken as required. Those corrective actions might include retraining fundraisers and updating monitoring processes.

We recognise the need to ensure we respond appropriately when our fundraisers engage with people who may be in vulnerable circumstances and work is ongoing in developing documented procedures and processes to support this. The UK Section commit to show respect and empathy towards people in vulnerable circumstances and we ensure that no donation is sought from someone who may not have the capacity to make an informed and considered decision.

In some instances the objectives for 2017 set out in the 2016 Strategic Report relate to the activities of both the UK Section and the Trust.

Our Foundations

What we said we would do in 2017: *The UK Section and the Trust will grow fundraised income to £26.6m; we will have a level of free reserves within our target range of £6.0m - £8.0m; we will acquire or reactivate 32,200 financial supporters; we will achieve a net gain in financial supporters of 2.1%*

Total fundraised income was £29.4m. Free reserves at the year end were above the target range (see Section 7 of this Strategic Report).

The improved fundraising income was largely attributable to higher than anticipated level of Legacy income, and a new partnership with People's Postcode Lottery which contributed an additional £2.6m in 2017. However, fundraising from individuals remained challenging during 2017, due in part to greater difficulties in being able to contact potential donors. Whilst around 30,000 financial supporters were acquired or reactivated during 2017, we ended the year with around 2,000 fewer financial supporters than at December 2016, a 1% reduction.

What we said we would do in 2017: *The UK Section and the Trust will connect with 725,000 supporters*

We connected with 776,000 supporters, increasing engagement with online supporters throughout 2017 to exceed the target.

What we said we would do in 2017: *The UK Section will engage with more politicians to increase our impact in parliament and ensure that human rights concerns are amplified and addressed*

We continued to reach out to politicians from all political parties throughout 2017. Using the General Election as an opportunity to build relationships with new and returning MPs, we highlighted the case of imprisoned

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British-Iranian Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe and gained significant cross-party political support that led to the government making a public call for her release.

What we said we would do in 2017: *The UK Section and the Trust will contribute £8.7m in grant support towards human rights change delivered by the Amnesty International movement worldwide*

Financial performance in 2017 was better than budget, allowing grants in support of the international movement in 2017 of over £10m, significantly more than plan.

What we said we would do in 2017: *The UK Section will develop an evidence-based model and strategy for empowering and engaging members of the Amnesty movement to be effective advocates for human rights change*

Consultations with activists and members took place in 2017 and a strategy is being developed. The strategy will be approved and piloted in 2018.

Building our Capacity

What we said we would do in 2017: *The UK Section and the Trust will deploy an updated approach to project management successfully in all new projects;*

The approach to project management was developed and piloted with new projects in 2017. The pilot was evaluated at the end of 2017 and the findings will be used to adapt and roll out the approach across the organisation. A Professional Development Programme, which aims to provide all current project managers and sponsors with project management skills, has been developed and will be delivered in 2018.

What we said we would do in 2017: *The UK Section will develop its approach to impact, evaluation and learning for projects and campaigns*

In 2017, a new UK Section Board Sub-Committee was established to provide the Board with support and scrutiny on monitoring, evaluation and learning across our campaigns. Its aim is to improve the effectiveness of our human rights and campaigning work at a strategic level and, thereby, maximising our impact. We have also initiated a project to develop a systematic approach to Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) that can apply across our campaigning work and enable future improvements and learning. This has so far included developing a tool for planning and capturing MEL data and reflections for our priority campaigns and individuals at risk work. The tool is being piloted and aims to provide evidence and learning for proving and improving our human rights achievements and impact.

What we said we would do in 2017: *The UK Section and the Trust will identify, develop and agree a set of core competencies and associated behaviours for all staff*

A set of four core 'commitments' were created and describe ways of working consistently and will better enable us to work together for human rights change. Using these will also help to identify development needs and inform what training and support we offer. Our 'commitments' will be rolled out in 2018.

What we said we would do in 2017: *The UK Section will improve member participation in the democratic process*

There was a 26% reduction in the number of AGM votes in 2017: from approximately 2,500 in 2016 to approximately 1,900 in 2017. However, this remains 50% above the baseline of approximately 1,200 votes recorded at the 2015 AGM, before new approaches were adopted under the current strategic plan. The approach taken in 2017 was substantially the same, although there were a number of variables including fewer resolutions being tabled, which may account for the change in turnout. The Board intend to monitor participation and continue to innovate to make participation easier for the member and more efficient for the organisation. There were insufficient numbers of candidates to trigger a member ballot in the Board election process in 2017. This is disappointing but during its first full year of office since being reconstituted, the Nominations Sub-Committee of the Board prioritised actions to remedy this in the 2018 election cycle.

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What we said we would do in 2017: *The UK Section and the Trust will reach the highest level of compliance in an increased number of the Global Amnesty International core governance standards*

The Core Governance Standards provide a benchmark for all Amnesty sections to work towards. As full self-assessments are conducted every two years, there has been no change to the compliance ratings which were reported in 2016. A full self-assessment will be undertaken in 2018.

What we said we would do in 2017: *The UK Section and the Trust will develop a technology strategy*

Due to organisational capacity constraints and other priorities, further work on the technology strategy is to be factored into the operational planning for 2018.

4. Plans for future periods

We are two years into our 2016-2020 strategic period. The table below details how the UK Section will make progress toward its strategic goals in 2018.

Our Human Rights Priorities	What we will do in 2018
Protecting the rights of refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will ensure that the UK Section supporters are equipped to engage in more effective welcoming activities in communities beyond the end of the campaign. • We will campaign to expand family reunion opportunities for refugees in the UK
Protecting the space for civil society and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will lobby the UK Government for a coherent and strategic plan of work on HRDs that strengthens UK Government policy to support HRD's abroad. • We will achieve positive developments in the cases of at least five Human Rights Defenders • We will provide training and advocacy opportunities for HRD's at York University in collaboration with York HRD Hub
Ensuring that human rights are respected, protected and promoted in the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will develop a strategy for Human Rights in the UK • We will review our work on Against Hate and use the learning to inform our future work in this area • We will pressure the UK Government and social media companies to tackle online violence against women • We will raise human rights concerns during the process of Britain's exit from the EU
Responding to human rights crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will work with four Syrian NGOs to develop their strategies, structures and operational plans • We will ensure the UN accountability mechanism is further supported by the UK and its funding is formalised. • We will use the UN's proposed database of companies operating in Israeli settlements to create momentum among the UK Government and companies toward a UK ban on settlement goods. • We will increase the skills and exposure of partner NGOs and HRDs

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Protecting individuals at risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will campaign for positive developments on long term cases, including cases for the Brave campaign We will use learning from the evaluation of the 2017 Write for Rights campaign to deliver an improved Write for Rights campaign in 2018 We will campaign to highlight the changing nature of human rights abuses using evidence from our past Urgent Actions
Educating people about their human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will reach 36,000 children and young people through our HRE activities We will reach 5,000 adults through our HRE activities
Our Foundations	
Increasing the impact of the Amnesty movement in the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will ensure activists feel motivated and empowered to achieve Human Rights change
Growing our financial resources*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will achieve fundraised income to £28.3m We will reduce the level of free reserves towards our target range of £6.5m - £8.5m. UK Section £2.8m-£3.8m and the Trust £3.7m - £4.7m. We will acquire or reactivate 41,000 financial supporters
Connecting more people to human rights*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will achieve a net gain in financial supporters of 1.0% We will connect with 890,000 supporters
Ensuring political analysis informs our work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will enable our staff and decision makers to use political analysis to improve the outcomes of our work
Playing a full role in the international movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will participate in the first Amnesty International Global Assembly
Building our capacity	
Enhancing our campaign and project management*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will roll out our approach to project management
Assessing our impact, evaluating and learning*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will develop our approach to Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
Developing our people and culture*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will improve equality, diversity and inclusion We will embed the behavioural 'commitments' in the way we work
Enhancing our governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will continue to seek ways of increasing membership participation in our decision-making
Deploying technology effectively*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will develop a vision for technology and a strategy to achieve it

* Footnote: Combined objective of the UK Section and the Trust

5. Financial review

The Directors have voluntarily adopted the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" issued in 2015 in preparing the annual report and financial statements of the company as they consider this to be the most appropriate format for the organisations activities.

The accounts show a deficit for the year of £1.4m which is the same as the 2016 deficit.

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Income has decreased by £0.3m on 2016 levels to £10.1m in 2017. This is mainly due to £0.5m lower income from subscriptions, donations and grants. This is a consequence of limited active recruitment of new financial supporters to the UK Section, and less grant income received from The Trust.

There was an increase in income from other trading activities of £0.2m from 2016. There were small increases in conferencing income, improved sales performance in the Shops and Sales catalogue and a UK Section cash appeal in 2017 which contributed to this improvement.

6. Risk and assurance

Risk management is an integral part of our governance. We identify and address our key strategic risks in order to mitigate their likelihood and impact. There are two levels to the risk and assurance process.

Our strategic risk approach is designed to identify the key risks which could prevent the UK Section from achieving its strategic objectives. It also identifies the assurance processes which we have in place to mitigate these risks and any outstanding actions around these assurance processes.

We also have an operational risk framework which underpins the strategic risk framework, dealing with a greater number of potential risks at a more detailed level.

The Directors consider aspects of risk and assurance and are supported in this by the work of the Finance Audit and Risk Sub-Committee.

The major strategic risks for both the UK Section and the Trust, together with plans and strategies in managing these risks, are shown in the table below.

Risk	Plans and strategies to manage risks
Strategy and Impact – are we delivering the strategy and impact in order to meet our vision?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have a clear strategy for the period 2016 to 2020. • We report quarterly against strategic objectives through a suite of Key Performance Indicators. • Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment systems continue to be developed.
Financial sustainability – are we delivering the strategy in a way that safeguards our financial sustainability?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have a fundraising strategy which supports the overall strategy. • We have a reserves policy which is linked to risks and is reviewed annually. • A sustainable international funding framework in place. • Robust budgeting, forecasting and long-term financial planning processes.
Reputation – are we delivering the strategy in a way which safeguards our reputation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have a suite of policies designed to manage this risk including: donor acceptance, corporate donations, procurement, investment, data protection and social media. • We have an established crisis communications group with significant experience of effectively managing response to reputational risk. • We have an established on-call media team. • We have a Content Approval Process to approve content of mass communications.

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<p>Governance – do our governance arrangements support our strategic delivery whilst ensuring that they are fit-for-purpose?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International movement core standards reporting ensures our compliance with movement core standards. • We have an on-going programme of work, to ensure that the most effective relationship exists between the UK Section and the Trust to support human rights change. • The UK Section constitution sets out member rights and the AGM provides an annual opportunity for formal member participation.
<p>Statutory and Regulatory Compliance – do we meet all compliance obligations relevant to the delivery of our strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We monitor and manage all compliance aspects relevant to the delivery of our strategy. • We have conducted a fundraising oversight report (using CC20 Charity Commission guidance). • We have project groups and significant workstreams around ensuring fundraising compliance and in particular to address regulatory changes resulting from EU General Data Protection Regulation. • There is a grant assurance process in place which ensures that grants from the Trust to the International Secretariat are used in furtherance of the Trust’s charitable objects. • There is a programme of internal audit and we have undertaken pieces of work to ensure compliance in certain areas.
<p>People – are we acting as a responsible employer and are we exercising the right level of duty of care to the people who we work with and for?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We work closely with staff and have a number of formal forums within which staffing issues are discussed. • We have a HR strategy and suite of HR policies that ensure we are exercising our duty of care. • The individuals at risk and human rights defenders strategy addresses informed consent as part of the strategy. We discuss risks with human rights defenders and the consent status of each case is recorded and reviewed regularly.

7. Reserves policy

As at 31 December 2017 unrestricted funds totalled £8.7m (2016: £10.1m). This comprises:

- £4.3m (2016: £4.4m) of designated funds, representing the net book value of fixed assets, which are not readily realisable and are hence excluded from free reserves.
- £4.4m (2016: £5.7m) of funds which represent free reserves.

A level of free reserves is necessary to ensure that the UK Section’s activities can continue on a day-to-day basis, and in particular, can continue in the event of a major unforeseen reduction of income or increase in expenditure. These reserves provide a contingency to enable the Directors to take the necessary actions to bring income and expenditure into line.

In line with recommendations of the Charity Commission, the Directors have adopted a risk based reserves policy which is reviewed annually.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2017

The target range of free reserves is arrived at by considering the key strategic and operational risks facing the UK Section, as well as the strategic plans and current financial position.

Taking into account these factors, the Directors have determined that free reserves should be within the range of £2.8m to £3.8m, and this is reflected in the financial strategy.

At 31 December 2017 the level of free reserves was £4.4m. The UK Section plans to bring reserves in line with the policy gradually over a period of up to 4 years by increasing the spend on human rights campaigning activity in line with the strategy.

8. Investments

In making any financial investment, the UK Section's policy requires consideration of:

- **Minimisation of risk:** No speculative investments shall be made
- **Liquidity:** Invested funds shall be kept liquid to allow them to be called upon as necessary
- **Reputational Risks:** No investment shall be made if the Directors are aware that the investment vehicle may present a compromise (or a perception of one by its supporters) to the UK Section's commitment to human rights, and thus result in reputational risk.

At 31 December 2017 the only form of investment held by the UK Section was cash held in interest-bearing deposits, included in the accounts within cash balances.

This report is now approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

Ruth Breddal, Chair

29 March 2018

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2017

Independent Auditor's Report to Members of Amnesty International United Kingdom Section

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Amnesty International United Kingdom Section ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report and strategic report, other than the financial statements

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2017

and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and Director's report.

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2017

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

<https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Fiona Condron (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Gatwick, West Sussex
29 March 2018

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account)
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds	Total funds
		2017 £000's	2017 £000's	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
Income from:					
Subscriptions, donations and grants	3	8,407	115	8,522	9,014
Publications and materials	4	222	-	222	198
Other trading activities	5	1,336	-	1,336	1,141
Investment and other income	6	49	-	49	69
Total income		10,014	115	10,129	10,422
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	3	2,133	-	2,133	2,378
Other trading activities	5	1,441	-	1,441	1,260
		3,574	-	3,574	3,638
Pursuit of objectives					
Human rights campaigning	7	6,941	115	7,056	7,295
Investment in activist recruitment	7	938	-	938	853
Total expenditure in pursuit of objectives		7,879	115	7,994	8,148
Total expenditure		11,453	115	11,568	11,786
Net expenditure		(1,439)	-	(1,439)	(1,364)
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward	14,15	10,091	-	10,091	11,455
Total funds carried forward	14,15	8,652	-	8,652	10,091

All amounts relate to continuing activities. There are no recognised gains or losses other than the deficit for the year. The notes on pages 26 to 39 form part of these financial statements. Analysis by fund of the 2016 income and expenditure comparatives is shown in notes 3 to 7.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Balance sheet at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	11	4,260	4,402
Current assets			
Debtors	12	1,136	849
Stock		30	36
Cash at bank and in hand		4,448	6,007
		5,614	6,892
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(1,222)	(1,203)
Net current assets		4,392	5,689
Total net assets		8,652	10,091
Funds			
Restricted	14	-	-
Unrestricted			
Undesignated	15	4,392	5,689
Designated	15	4,260	4,402
		8,652	10,091
Total funds		8,652	10,091

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Meredith Coombs, Treasurer
29 March 2018

The notes on pages 26 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £000's	2017 £000's	2016 £000's	2016 £000's
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	16		(1,449)		690
Cash flows from investing activities					
Interest received	6	4		24	
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	11	(114)		(109)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(110)		(85)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	16		(1,559)		605
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16		6,007		5,402
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16		4,448		6,007

The notes on pages 26 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1 Company information

Amnesty International United Kingdom Section (“the UK Section”) is a company limited by guarantee. It is a membership organisation whose policy and priorities are set, within the context of decisions of the International Council of Amnesty International, by the members at the Annual General Meeting. The UK Section pursues the objective of the movement in the United Kingdom by campaigning for observance, and opposing violations, of human rights.

An overview of the place of the UK Section in relation to the worldwide Amnesty International Movement is provided in the Directors' Report.

The UK Section exists to further the aims of the international Amnesty movement as contained in the Mission and Vision of Amnesty International and in the decisions made by the International Council Meetings. A large number of individuals and groups in the UK are members of, or are affiliated to, the UK Section. These accounts only reflect cash received by the UK Section from the individual groups, and do not reflect their activities, since the company is not responsible for their finances.

2 Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The report and financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP (FRS102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The UK Section constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS102.

The Directors consider that there are no material uncertainties about the UK Section's ability to continue as a going concern.

Income and Expenditure

- Income from royalties, events and interest receivable is accounted for on an accruals basis. Grant income is recognised when any conditions for receipt have been met, or when received if no such conditions apply
- Income from all other activities including subscriptions and other contributions from members and turnover generated by the UK Section's shops is accounted for when received
- Expenditure is charged to the statement of financial activities on an accruals basis. Where expenditure relates to more than one classification within the statement of financial activities, it is attributed on the basis of staff time spent on the relevant activity
- Grants awarded are recognised as expenditure when the recipient is notified of the award of the grant
- Rentals payable under operating leases, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the lessor, are charged to the statement of financial activities on a straight line basis over the lease duration
- Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the relevant expenditure account when it is incurred

2 Accounting Policies - continued

Estimates and Judgements

All accounting judgements and estimates included in these accounts are in line with the stated accounting policies.

There are no assumptions or estimates included in these accounts that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of fixed assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold buildings	2% per annum	Plant and machinery	5% per annum
Computer infrastructure	20% per annum	Computer equipment	33% per annum
Office equipment	20% per annum	Office furniture	10% per annum
Leasehold improvements	10% - 20% per annum		

A de minimis value of £5k is used for the capitalisation of fixed assets, with items of a lower value being charged to expenditure.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due to the UK Section at the end of the period.

Creditors and Provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount.

Financial Instruments

The UK Section only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

Stock

Stock held, which comprises goods purchased for resale, is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value and excludes donated goods.

Holiday pay

All employees of the Trust and the UK Section are contractually entitled to annual leave in accordance with relevant legislation and organisational policies. The total cost of untaken staff holiday entitlement at the year end is provided for.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

2 Accounting Policies - continued

Pensions

The UK Section contributes to two defined contribution pension schemes:

- A multi-employer scheme with The Pensions Trust.
- A separate scheme with Scottish Widows.

Contributions are charged to the income and expenditure account in the year to which they relate. The pension schemes are independently administered and the assets of the schemes are held separately from the UK Section.

Reserves

Reserves are distinguished between restricted and unrestricted reserves. Income, expenditure, assets and liabilities for each classification of reserve are accounted for separately.

3 Subscriptions, donations and grants

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
	2017	2017	2017	2016
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Subscriptions and donations from supporters and members	8,407	-	8,407	8,758
Grants received (see note 3.1)	-	115	115	256
	8,407	115	8,522	9,014
Expenditure on raising funds				
Supporter recruitment	1,407	-	1,407	1,280
Supporter care	474	-	474	566
General fundraising	252	-	252	532
	2,133	-	2,133	2,378
Net fundraised income generated	6,274	115	6,389	6,636

Investment in recruiting new supporters not only contributes to developing future income streams but also helps to increase the number of human rights activists campaigning as part of the Amnesty International movement, thereby boosting our campaigning effectiveness.

Included within the expenditure on raising funds is £615k (2016: £447k) of apportioned support costs, as described in note 8.

In 2016 Grants received included £256k of restricted income. All other 2016 income and expenditure shown above was unrestricted.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

3.1 Analysis of restricted funds received	2017	2016
Restricted grants received from the Trust	£000's	£000s
"Still Human Still Here" Coalition		105
Women's human rights	9	-
Human Rights Consortium Scotland	26	-
Human rights education	69	119
Individuals at risk	5	-
Human rights defenders	3	-
Youth Awards 2016	-	5
Refugee programme	3	10
Stop Torture	-	17
Total restricted funds received	115	256

4 Publications and materials	2017	2016
	£000s	£000s
Income from human rights publications and campaigning materials	222	198

5 Other trading activities

	Income	Expenditure	Net income/ (expenditure)	Income	Expenditure	Net income/ (expenditure)
	2017	2017	2017	2016	2016	2016
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Shops	766	872	(106)	706	766	(60)
Sales	107	96	11	105	85	20
Conferencing	303	239	64	235	169	66
Corporate relationships	36	-	36	33	1	32
Royalties	8	9	(1)	10	5	5
Community fundraising	33	117	(84)	32	123	(91)
Events	2	77	(75)	20	111	(91)
Appeals	81	31	50	-	-	-
	1,336	1,441	(105)	1,141	1,260	(119)

Included in expenditure on other trading activities is £416k (2016: £355k) of apportioned support costs (see note 8). Many events are carried out primarily to raise public awareness of the UK Section and its activities, with income generation often being a by-product. Such events make a significant contribution to the furtherance of our fundraising programmes.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

6 Investment and other income	2017	2016
	£000s	£000s
Investment income - interest receivable	4	24
Other income - rental income	45	45
Total investment and other income	49	69

7 Expenditure in pursuit of objectives	2017	2017	2017	2016
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Human rights campaigning				
Production and distribution of human rights publications and campaigning materials	1,270	-	1,270	1,430
Media	652	-	652	761
Individuals at risk	291	5	296	385
Human rights education	351	69	420	474
Policy	785	-	785	695
Amnesty in the community	455	-	455	320
Nations and regions	537	26	563	466
Refugees and asylum	391	3	394	493
Women's human rights	81	9	90	72
Grants to AI Sections	311	-	311	272
Youth activism	206	-	206	203
Country campaigning	261	-	261	124
Corporate and social responsibility	103	-	103	121
Security and human rights	90	-	90	91
Human Rights Act	123	-	123	127
Stop Torture	1	-	1	27
My Body, My Rights	3	-	3	107
Human rights defenders	176	3	179	84
Campaigns and activism support	854	-	854	1,043
Total human rights campaigning	6,941	115	7,056	7,295
Investment in activist recruitment				
Direct costs of activist recruitment	671	-	671	711
Support costs apportioned (see note 8)	267	-	267	142
Total investment in activist recruitment	938	-	938	853
Total expenditure in pursuit of objectives	7,879	115	7,994	8,148

Included in human rights campaigning is £1,804k (2016: £2,172k) of apportioned support costs (see note 8).

2016 expenditure on human rights campaigning included a total of £264k of restricted expenditure. This was expended on the following activities: Human rights education - £132k; Refugees and asylum - £115k; Stop Torture - £17k. All other 2016 comparative expenditure in this note was unrestricted.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

8 Support costs

	2017	2016
	£000s	£000s
Staff costs	713	1,082
Staff and volunteer training and welfare	392	237
Premises costs	1,020	909
Recoverable VAT	(40)	(49)
Depreciation	256	240
Auditors - Audit fees	19	16
- Other services	2	6
Other support costs	471	406
Governance	269	269
Total support costs	3,102	3,116

	2017	2016
	£000s	£000s
Apportionment of support costs		
Raising funds	615	447
Other trading activities	416	355
Human rights campaigning	1,804	2,172
Investment in activist recruitment	267	142
Total support costs apportioned	3,102	3,116

Staff costs include employees in the Finance, Information Technology, Human Resources and Facilities departments. Included within support costs are operating lease costs of £515k (2016: £470k).

These support costs are apportioned across the UK Section's activities based on the amount of staff time spent on each activity.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

9 Staff costs

All staff are employed on joint contracts of employment with both the UK Section and the Trust. A total of 232 staff were employed during 2017 (2016: 211).

This number includes part-time and job-share posts and those who joined and left during the year. The average headcount was 195 in 2017 (2016: 181). The full time equivalent number of staff employed in 2017 was 177 (2016: 162).

Apportioned staff costs

Costs shown here are those apportioned to the UK Section only. The amount charged for an employee to each entity is based on time spent in undertaking work for that entity.

	2017 £000s	2016 £000s
Wages and salaries	4,609	5,193
Social security costs	498	557
Pension costs	316	357
Redundancy costs	43	30
	5,466	6,137

The amount shown above against Redundancy costs is in respect of a payment to a single member of staff.

The UK Section contributes to defined contribution pension schemes.

Full time equivalent analysis

The number and cost of apportioned full-time equivalent staff engaged on the UK Section's various activities was as follows:

	Average number of staff	Full-time equivalents	Cost £000s
Cost of generating voluntary income	73	28	1,272
Activities for generating funds	20	13	535
Human rights campaigning	71	59	2,978
Support	28	12	681
	192	112	5,466

Of the 232 staff employed during 2017, there were 228 staff who had a part of their time apportioned to the UK Section. The full time equivalent number of staff apportioned to the UK Section was 112 full-time posts. The average number of employees apportioned to the UK Section for 2017 was 192 (2016: 173).

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

9 Staff costs (continued)

Emoluments of employees

The number of employees of the UK Section whose emoluments fell within the following bands were:

£ 000s	2017 £000s Total numbers	2016 £000s Total numbers
0 - 60	222	194
60-70	1	-
70-80	3	3
80-90	1	-
90-100	-	-
100 - 110	1	1
	228	198

The banding above is based on the full employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) of those staff working for the UK Section irrespective of the apportionment of those costs between the Trust and the UK Section.

Key management personnel remuneration

Aggregate emoluments for the key management personnel of both the UK Section and the Trust for the year ended 31 December 2017 total £480,815 (2016: £437,459). These emoluments include employer's pension and National Insurance contributions. This figure represents the total costs, of which 54% in total are apportioned to the UK Section.

Director's Remuneration

None of the Directors received any remuneration during the year. During 2017, out of pocket expenses totalling £7,289 were reimbursed to 10 Directors (2016: £6,656 to 8 directors).

Directors and Officers Liability Insurance cover was in place as an annual premium of £2k (2016: £2k).

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

10 Taxation

No tax charge arose in respect of 2017 or 2016 as the the UK Section incurred a loss for tax purposes in each of those years. At the balance sheet date the UK Section had tax losses available to carry forward to offset against future taxable profits, but this was not recognised as an asset.

Reconciliation

	2017	2016
	£000s	£000s
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(1,439)	(1,364)
Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (prior year 20.00%)	(277)	(273)
Effects of:		
Net non-taxable income	264	232
Changes in tax rates	2	-
Deferred tax not recognised	11	41
Total tax charge	-	-

Net non-taxable income includes expenses not deductible for tax purposes and income not taxable for tax purposes.

Deferred tax asset - not recognised in the accounts	£000s	£000s
Deferred tax at 20%		
Balance at 1 January 2017	(127)	(86)
Movement	(11)	(41)
Balance at 31 December 2017	(138)	(127)

The year end unprovided deferred tax asset comprises	£000s	£000s
Accelerated capital allowances	115	127
Losses available to carry forward	(252)	(253)
Other timing differences	(1)	(1)
	(138)	(127)

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant & machinery	Computer equipment & infrastructure	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost						
At 1 January 2017	4,637	1,691	868	903	20	8,119
Additions	-	9	47	58	-	114
At 31 December 2017	4,637	1,700	915	961	20	8,233
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2017	1,105	1,006	781	806	19	3,717
Charge for the year	93	84	35	43	1	256
At 31 December 2017	1,198	1,090	816	849	20	3,973
Net book value						
At 31 December 2017	3,439	610	99	112	-	4,260
At 31 December 2016	3,532	685	87	97	1	4,402

12 Debtors

	2017 £000s	2016 £000s
Amounts owed by related entities	386	176
Trade debtors	80	38
Other debtors, prepayments and accrued income	498	485
Value Added Tax recoverable	172	150
	1,136	849

All amounts are due within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

13 Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000s	2016 £000s
Trade creditors	657	683
Accruals and deferred income	225	194
Payroll taxes and other creditors	255	204
Provisions	85	122
	1,222	1,203

Included in the above figures is £5k of deferred income (2016: £1k), relating to refundable deposits received for conference sales after the balance sheet date.

All income deferred at 31 December 2016 was recognised as income in 2017, and all deferred income included above relates to receipts in 2017.

Provisions include £40k for shop dilapidation remedial work and £45k for a tax liability.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

14 Restricted Funds

	Total 2017 £000s	Total 2016 £000s
At 1 January	-	8
Income	115	256
Expenditure	(115)	(264)
At 31 December	-	-

15 Unrestricted Funds

	2017 £000s			2016 £000s		
	Designated funds	Undesignated funds	2017 £000s Total unrestricted funds	Designated funds	Undesignated funds	2016 £000s Total unrestricted funds
At 1 January	4,402	5,689	10,091	4,534	6,913	11,447
Total incoming resources	-	10,014	10,014	-	10,166	10,166
Total resources expended	-	(11,453)	(11,453)	-	(11,522)	(11,522)
Movement between funds	(142)	142	-	(132)	132	-
At 31 December	4,260	4,392	8,652	4,402	5,689	10,091
Represented by						
Tangible fixed assets	4,260	-	4,260	4,402	-	4,402
Cash at bank and in hand	-	4,448	4,448	-	6,007	6,007
Other net current assets	-	(56)	(56)	-	(318)	(318)
	4,260	4,392	8,652	4,402	5,689	10,091

Designated funds

The Designated fund comprises investments in fixed assets which enable the UK Section to carry out its work effectively. Such funds are not available for other use.

The movement between funds shown above which reduces the Designated fund by £142k (2016; £132k) is a reflection of the reduction in the net book value of the fixed assets over the year.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

16 Notes to the cash flow statement

Reconciliation of net expenditure to net cash flow from operating activities

	2017	2016
	£000s	£000s
Net expenditure for the year as per the statement of financial activities	(1,439)	(1,364)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	256	241
Interest received	(4)	(24)
Decrease in stock	6	-
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(287)	1,489
Increase in creditors	19	348
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	(1,449)	690

Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	1 Jan	Cash	31 Dec
	2017	flows	2017
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cash in hand and at bank	<u>6,007</u>	<u>(1,559)</u>	<u>4,448</u>

The difference of £110k (2016: £85k) between the net cash provided by operating activities and the change in cash in the year represents the net cash used in investing activities as shown in the cash flow statement.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

17 Related party transactions

The UK Section and the Trust are considered to be related entities due to the alignment of their objectives and close collaborative and operational working.

The UK Section and the two companies which comprise the International Secretariat are considered to be related entities due to the alignment of objectives and close relationships that exist within the Amnesty movement.

Amnesty International European Institution Office is considered to be a related entity due to the the alignment of objectives and close relationships that exist within the Amnesty movement.

Related entity balances

	2017	2016
	£000s	£000s
Due from the Trust	386	176

Related entity transactions

During the year the following transactions took place between the related entities:

	2017	2016
	£000s	£000s
Restricted grants from the Trust	115	255
Charges made by the Trust for Human Rights Action Centre occupancy	(245)	(245)
Charges made to the Trust under the terms of a licence to use the Human Rights Action Centre	45	45
Charges made to the Trust for the Amnesty magazine	100	102
Charges made to the Trust for campaigning work in support of the Human Rights Act	-	30
Contribution made to Amnesty International European Institutions Office	(311)	(291)
Donation of trading profits to the Trust under a Deed of Covenant	(100)	(100)

18 Commitments under operating leases

The following payments are committed to be paid in the future in respect of operating leases:

	2017	2016
	£000s	£000s
Minimum lease payments due		
No later than one year	515	458
Between 1 and 5 years	1,765	1,474
More than 5 years	4,205	4,390
	6,485	6,322
Analysed between:		
Hire of office equipment	382	312
Other operating leases:		
Human Rights Action Centre	5,370	5,615
Shops	501	295
Offices (Belfast and Edinburgh)	232	100
	6,485	6,322

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

19 Financial instruments

	2017	2016
	£000s	£000s
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at settlement amount	5,584	6,856
	5,584	6,856
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at settlement amount	1,222	1,203
	1,222	1,203

Financial assets measured at settlement amount comprise cash, trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by associated undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at settlement amount comprise trade creditors, other creditors and accruals.