



Amnesty International
United Kingdom Section

**CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

for the year ended 31 December 2014

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United Kingdom Section
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The financial statements for the combined Amnesty UK entities can be found on our website: www.amnesty.org.uk

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2014

Amnesty International United Kingdom Section – a company limited by guarantee

Company reg. number 1735872
Date of incorporation 30 June 1983

Board members

Sarah Jane O'Grady Chair
Richard Cryer Treasurer (co-opted 9 May 2014)
Hannah Perry Vice Chair
Rona Keen
Cris Burson-Thomas
Gareth Harrison Littler
Brian Gilda
Hugh Whitby
Katherine McSherry
Tom Hedley
Ruth Breddal
Eilidh Douglas (elected 9 May 2014)
Sarah Ward
Tom Sparks (elected 9 May 2014)
Louise Ewington (resigned 31 January 2014)

Amnesty Freestyle Limited – a company with share capital

Company reg. number 2918065
Date of incorporation 24 May 1994
(a wholly-owned subsidiary of AIUK Section)

Board members

Kate Allen
Tom Hedley
Kerry Moscogiuri

Secretary and Registered office

Rosie Chapman
The Human Rights Action Centre
17-25 New Inn Yard
London EC2A 3EA
Tel: 020 7033 1500
email: amnestycompany.secretary@amnesty.org.uk

Bankers

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

External auditors

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

Internal auditors

Sayer Vincent
8 Angel Gate
City Road
London EC1V 2SJ

Solicitors

Bates, Wells & Braithwaite
2-6 Cannon St
London EC4M 6YH

REPORT OF THE BOARD

Objectives and activities

1. KEY OBJECTIVES AND STATEMENT OF BENEFITS

Amnesty International United Kingdom Section (“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 of the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards. Our mission is to conduct research and take action 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 Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) 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. In particular, the Board consider 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 whom we help are described below. All our activities focus on delivering human rights benefit both to specific individuals and to the public in general.

Some of the benefits described in our activities and achievements below are more obvious, for example, protecting individuals at risk of human rights abuse or securing the release from custody of human rights defenders.

We also believe that campaigning 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, is a benefit to all of humankind.

2. KEY ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY STAFF, VOLUNTEERS AND ACTIVISTS

The UK Section and Trust currently jointly employs the equivalent of 150 full-time salaried staff (see note 10) based in offices in London, Belfast, and Edinburgh and the proportion of the costs of these staff charged to the Section equates to 119 FTE’s. This is a relatively small part of the Amnesty movement in the United Kingdom, as many activities are undertaken by unpaid activists and volunteers.

Our main activities rely upon the number of volunteer and activist supporters who make a considerable contribution around the UK in many different ways towards Amnesty’s global objectives.

The Board are extremely grateful to the huge contribution made by our activists and volunteers and staff.

Strategic Report

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Individuals at risk of human rights abuse

Large scale human suffering which impacted on the lives of millions of people dominated the headlines in 2014: the continuing brutal civil war in Syria, which has killed nearly 200,000 people and driven four million from their homes; the murderous activities of Islamic State terrorists and their fellow fanatics in Nigeria, Boko Haram; the 50-day conflict in Gaza, in which more than 2,100 died and 100,000 were displaced from their homes, with war crimes committed on both sides; the tragedy of more than 2,500 men, women and children drowned in the Mediterranean as they attempted to flee conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa. More than ever, Amnesty International is needed in the world.

But one of the most important lessons we have learned in more than 50 years of work by Amnesty International is that however big and ugly a human rights problem may seem, it can be tackled if sufficient willpower, persistence and courage are brought to bear. Some truly wonderful, heartening things took place in 2014 – many of them the result of exactly that kind of patient pressure, applied by hundreds of thousands of Amnesty supporters.

Individuals at risk of human rights abuse

Our work to campaign for specific individuals at risk across the world continues to be a key priority. In 2014 we increased the scale of this work. AIUK was part of the movement’s biggest ever “letter writing” marathon in November and December 2014 when Amnesty supporters in over 100 countries wrote more than three million messages, emails, tweets, posts, letters. Earlier in the year we ran a high-profile campaign that saw more than a million people around the world call on the Sudanese authorities to release Meriam Ibrahim, a 27-year-old mother of two young children who was facing execution for refusing to renounce her Christian faith. Meriam was released six weeks after she was sentenced to hang and has since started a new life in the USA with her husband and children. 250,000 people in the UK took action with us via emails, texts and letters.

Refugees and asylum-seekers

Since the Syrian conflict began in March 2011, more than 11m people – nearly half the population – have been forced out of their homes. Of these, approximately four million have sought refuge in other countries. The UK government initially refused to admit any additional Syrian refugees at all: it was pressure from Amnesty members that led to a grudging offer of safe haven to some of the most vulnerable. This can be seen on a local level, with both the Malvern Hills and Perth Amnesty groups successfully lobbying their local councils to allow Syrian refugees to be resettled in their towns. In November Amnesty joined other major charities in a letter to Prime Minister David Cameron. The letter called for the rich and developed countries to agree collectively to resettle at least 5 per cent of the total Syrian refugee population by the end of 2015.

My Body My Rights Campaign

Being able to make our own decisions about our health, body and sexual life is a basic human right. Yet all over the world, many of us are persecuted for making these choices – or prevented from doing so at all. Amnesty International launched a global campaign in Spring 2014 on this issue. Over 20,000 people in the UK took action to end the ban on abortion in El Salvador.

Control Arms

In December the Arms Trade Treaty finally came into force when it was ratified by 50 countries. The treaty represents a huge vindication of the dogged campaign carried out by Amnesty International and others over more than 20 years to curb the international trade in arms. The treaty, a legally binding international agreement, will regulate the transfer of conventional weapons around the world – reducing conflict, saving lives and averting at least some of the serious human rights violations that accompany armed conflicts.

Corporate social responsibility

Amnesty International's work on business and human rights has expanded considerably in recent years as part of our increasing focus on the 'Global South', especially countries where economic expansion is progressing at a greater pace than concern for human rights.

Amnesty's long campaign against the forced eviction of slum dwellers in Kenya won a significant victory in October 2014. In May 2013, residents of 'City Carton', an informal settlement in Nairobi, were woken by gangs of men who burst into their homes to evict them forcibly. Nearly 400 homes were destroyed, leaving the people homeless and unable to salvage their possessions. When residents protested police fired live ammunition and teargas. Amnesty and partner organisations in Kenya worked with residents to bring a court case against the company which carried out the evictions, and the Kenyan government. In October 2014 it was ruled that both should pay compensation to the residents.

Country Campaigning

We campaigned to protect human rights in many specific countries in 2014. Much of this work is carried out by AIUK's volunteer Country Coordinators. Amongst the many countries we highlighted during 2014 are:

ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES – action on arms exports: our efforts to improve the human rights situation in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories were inevitably overshadowed by the 50-day conflict in Gaza in July and August. We campaigned for the UK government to cancel all arms export licences to Israel, in line with its obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty. After the Gaza conflict the government said it would suspend 12 licences for arms to Israel, but only if 'significant hostilities' resume. Our campaign secured 56,000 signatures and an opportunity to give evidence to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Arms.

NORTH KOREA – we made the world listen: in 2014 Amnesty International took the lead in exposing the horrific truth about life in North Korea. Though banned from access to this closed state, where all freedom of expression is repressed, Amnesty has undertaken detailed research into widespread human rights abuses, especially in the country's brutal prison camps, where murder, starvation and torture

are routine. One way we've done this is by commissioning satellite images proving beyond all doubt that the camps exist and that they hold around 100,000 inmates. Our pictures had a worldwide impact, being reported in media across the globe early in 2014. Amnesty researchers also gathered testimonies from some of the survivors who have escaped North Korea's camps. Our satellite images and survivors' testimonies were made available to the UN Commission of Inquiry investigating human rights abuses in North Korea which presented its report in March 2014. The inquiry report likened the conditions and treatment of North Korean prison camps to Nazi concentration camps.

The 400-page report recommended that the UN Security Council refer North Korea's leaders to the International Criminal Court for investigation and possible prosecution, calling the gravity and nature of abuses in the country 'without parallel in the contemporary world'. On 18 November 2014 a UN General Assembly committee voted to condemn North Korea for its abuses and recommended the prosecution of its leaders by 111 votes to 19, with 55 abstentions.

Campaign against Torture

In May 2014 we launched a new Stop Torture campaign, focusing on five countries – Nigeria, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines and Uzbekistan – where torture is rife. The campaign has highlighted a long-term case from each of these countries. While there is a long way to go, we have seen some positive developments since the campaign was launched. The Philippines Senate opened an enquiry into police torture the day after Amnesty International launched its report "Above the Law: Police Torture in the Philippines" on 4 December. In Nigeria, a bill that criminalises torture has progressed in its legislative process and is now pending in the Senate. Thanks in part to lobbying by Amnesty, in October the European Parliament passed a resolution calling on Uzbekistan to eliminate torture and allow a visit from the Special Rapporteur.

Campaigning for Women in Afghanistan

Women's rights have been badly eroded in Afghanistan during more than three decades of violence. Amnesty's Women's Rights in Afghanistan campaign has worked hard to encourage the new Afghan government to embrace reform and has succeeded in extracting firm promises of support from the international community. Thousands signed our petition calling for a clear operational plan to support Afghan women. In December the EU promised real protection and support to Afghan women. Human rights defenders at risk can now turn to diplomats from EU embassies for help. They can now seek temporary protection or apply for an emergency visa. Safe houses are promised by the end of 2015. Such measures offer hope for Afghan women and a vital safety net at a dangerous time. Amnesty also supports Women for Afghan Women (WAW), which provides frontline services to the women and girls of Afghanistan. Their shelters offer refuge to women and girls escaping forced marriages, rape and violence.

Human Rights Education

Every year, Amnesty reaches tens of thousands of secondary school students and older primary pupils by providing free high quality human rights educational materials, tailored to the curriculum. We produced a number of new resources, including an updated version of our popular Power of Our Voices pack, focusing on protest songs and human

rights, and a new toolkit on women's rights in Afghanistan. We upgraded our website to enable teachers and school speakers to download electronic versions of education resources – fast becoming the preferred method of access. Amnesty school speakers reached more than 27,000 school students in 2014

Activities in Scotland and Northern Ireland

Nearly 17 years after the Good Friday Agreement Northern Ireland's peace is still uneasy. Although more than 3,500 people died in the Troubles and some 40,000 were injured, in most cases no one was prosecuted. Our view is that lasting peace can only be secured if a new, comprehensive process is established to review the conflict as a whole, establish the truth about outstanding human rights violations and determine responsibility. In September 2013 Amnesty launched a report, Northern Ireland: Time to Deal with the Past. It received widespread coverage and was well-received by politicians, other human rights groups and victims' groups in Northern Ireland.

The Scottish independence referendum of September 2014 was a unique event in the history of the United Kingdom. While Amnesty International UK took no position on the outcome of the vote, nor on the constitutional framework of post referendum Scotland, it saw the process as a vital opportunity to promote discussion about how human rights could be respected, promoted and safeguarded. To that end we hosted five high-profile public debates leading up to the referendum.

Policy and government affairs

The policy and government affairs team works to shape and influence the human rights political agenda of the UK. The team is responsible for the policy, advocacy, and information work of the UK Section that makes for effective campaigning. The team adds value to the work of Amnesty International by relating international issues to the UK political scene and by contributing towards the UK dimension of research and campaigns. The team provides support and advice and promotes best practice in all its areas. In 2014 the team played a key role behind the scenes in the development of the work led by William Hague on preventing rape as a weapon of war. On 11 April, Foreign Secretary William Hague and the 7 other G8 Foreign Ministers agreed a landmark declaration on preventing rape during conflict: the Prevention of Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI).

Recruiting and retaining Amnesty supporters

Amnesty International draws its political and financial strength from the fact that it is a movement of people. This defines the way it works and gives it legitimacy, creativity and a truly human perspective.

Amnesty International UK needs more supporters for two reasons: as human rights activists and to provide secure income streams to fund our human rights work into the future. Both of these help to increase our impact and effectiveness. This recruitment activity continues to generate future income as well as adding to the pool of those able to take action on human rights abuses. For this reason the Board of UK Section has decided to allocate these recruitment costs between Costs of Generating Voluntary Income and Expenditure in Pursuit of Objectives on a 60/40 ratio.

At the end of December 2014, membership of the UK

Section stood at 127,350. In comparison at December 2013 we had 132,130 active members (of whom we retained 92%). (This includes 4,773 regular givers to section who do not have voting rights.)

In 2014 we recruited 5,090 new members, exceeding the target of 3,158. In 2015 we plan to maintain the 92% retention rate and to recruit 1,614 new members. The forecasted number of members at end of 2015 is 122,084.

2. FINANCIAL REVIEW

Review of the year

The financial statements are formatted to comply voluntarily with the 2005 Charity SORP as this is considered the most appropriate format for the organisation's activities.

The Board are pleased to announce a surplus of £1.8m for the year. Our income from members was in line with last year although the number of members declined slightly. Although we exceeded our recruitment target this was not sufficient to cover those who ceased to be members during the year.

Other income increased with all but one of our bookshops exceeding budget and our merchandise operation (www.amnestyshop.org.uk) delivering record sales. Expenditure, including that on human rights activities, was below last year due to reductions in support costs.

Financial independence

Amnesty International is independent of any government, political ideology, economic interest or religion. It does not support or oppose any government or political system, nor does it necessarily support the views of the victims whose rights it seeks to protect. To ensure our independence, we do not seek or accept money from governments or political parties for our work in documenting and campaigning against human rights abuses. In no way do monies received from corporate donors influence or affect our ability to campaign.

Corporate relations

In 2007 Amnesty International's Executive Committee finalised its international policy on this subject. Following this the Board decided to adopt the same policy and procedures. The international policy is published on the UK Section's website: www.amnesty.org.uk

Treasury Policy

The organisation's investment policy requires the maximisation of income returns subject to the following considerations:

- minimisation of risk shall be of the utmost importance. No speculative investments shall be made.
- invested funds shall be kept liquid to allow them to be called upon as necessary
- no investment shall be made if the organisations are aware that the investment vehicle may present a compromise (or a perception of one by its supporters) to the organisation's commitment to human rights.

In practice, the organisation adheres to this policy by a day-to-day strategy of placing its available funds on short and medium term deposit; this ensures a reliable income stream and enables ready access to the funds should they be required to support essential human rights work.

3. PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

It will be challenging in the current economic climate to increase our membership numbers in the coming years but we will continue to diversify our income from other sources. This along with the continued scrutiny of our operating cost base will help us maintain a healthy financial position.

4. PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Overview

The Board is aware of the need to assess the risks faced by the organisation and respond to manage those risks appropriately. A comprehensive risk identification, assessment and management analysis is on-going. A register of risks is maintained with risks scored for likelihood and impact, and risk management strategies and timescales. Individual senior managers are nominated to take responsibility for each significant risk area.

Major risks and uncertainties

The Board consider the following to be the major risks and uncertainties facing the organisation:

i) Legal claim relating to website or publications content

The Board is aware that there is a considerable and continual flow of communication via our website and written publications. Strategies to manage this risk include:

- formal management structures, internal controls and training to mitigate the threat of legal action in relation to the content of our communications
- content of all major website changes and new publications monitored by senior managers
- legal advice in relation to web and publication content is taken where necessary
- on-going discussions with insurers in relation to the extent risk can be mitigated by insurance policies.

ii) Political attack

It is possible that the Amnesty International movement could become subject to a political attack which then impacted on the UK Section. This could include an attack driven by a particular political motive or media agenda. The Board considers that an attack on any part of the global Amnesty movement could have major implications for the ability of the organisation to maintain existing supporters, recruit new supporters or raise funds from other external sources. It is recognised that this is a risk that is not easy to control and may arise as a reaction to a decision taken by another Amnesty Section or the worldwide movement. Although the Board would have to react rapidly to any political attack, our strategy for dealing with this is based on long-term foundations:

- build and strengthen the UK Section as a democratic movement, that also engages effectively with the general public in the UK
- be open and transparent
- be independent of, but develop constructive relationships with a broad range of political parties
- develop relationships with and earn the respect of the media.

iii) Supporter retention

Regular membership subscriptions and donations from individual supporters make up a large proportion of the UK Section's total voluntary income. The Board is aware of the need to continually recruit new supporters to replace those who cease to make donations. Strategies to manage the effects of this risk are:

- a policy of continual investment in new member and

supporter recruitment to replace those who lapse

- a high emphasis on generating income from as broad a range of sustainable sources as possible
- a very cautious approach to budgeting income
- support for current supporters and activists to ensure a high level of retention.

Systems and procedures to manage other risks

The risk register is detailed. A summary of the main strategies to deal with other risks include:

- formal procedures governing the delegation of specific authority to the Directors and to the Finance Sub-Committee
- consideration of all financial issues by the Finance Sub-Committee and subsequent feedback to the Board
- segregation of duties among members of staff as far as possible
- formal limits to staff members' ability to authorise expenditure
- the establishment of an internal audit programme.

5. RESERVES POLICY

The Board take a risk based approach to reserves, therefore our policy is to hold not less than a minimum level of unrestricted free reserves sufficient to meet the quantification of the risks on the risk register.

As at 31 December 2014 the unrestricted free reserves stood at £7.2 million.

The minimum free reserves are calculated on the basis of the financial impact and probability of the significant risks identified in the risk assessment, and amount to £2.2 million.

Inherently there is a degree of judgement involved in identifying risks faced by the organisation and in establishing the appropriate level of reserves that the organisation should maintain to mitigate against those risks.

The excess of free reserves over the current minimum level at 31 December 2014 stood at £5 million, although it should be noted that this calculation is being constantly re-appraised.

Structure, governance and management

1. OVERVIEW OF OUR STRUCTURE IN RELATION TO THE WORLDWIDE AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

Amnesty International is an unincorporated worldwide movement which has as its objective the securing throughout the world of the observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The movement consists of independent sections throughout the world and an International Secretariat in London consisting of two companies – Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited.

The UK Section is part of the worldwide Amnesty International movement. The name and logo are registered in the name of Amnesty International Limited and the UK Section has a licence to use the name and logo in the United Kingdom.

There are two main Amnesty legal entities in the United Kingdom:

Amnesty International United Kingdom Section (“the UK Section”): 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. In August 2006 the UK Section acquired Amnesty Freestyle Limited, a trading company.

Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust (“the UK Trust”): the UK Trust meets its charitable objectives by funding Amnesty International Limited to conduct its worldwide research into the observance and abuses of human rights. It also part-funds projects undertaken by the UK Section.

2. GOVERNANCE AND BOARD’S RESPONSIBILITIES

The UK Section is a membership based Company Limited by Guarantee, managed by a Board of 15 individual members, 12 of whom are elected by the membership. The Board has the power to co-opt three places on the basis of 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. Its Board is elected by its members. The Board appoints the Trustees of Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust and the Directors of Amnesty Freestyle Limited. Individual voting membership of the UK Section stood at 122,577 at December 2014.

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

- according membership to individuals, affiliates, local and student groups and, subject to procedures provided in the Constitution, removing such membership rights
- recognising Outreach 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 Director to implement
- appointing and dismissing the Director
- appointing the Trustees of Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust
- appointing the Directors of Amnesty Freestyle Limited

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

The Board is conscious of its responsibilities for dealing with its members’ money and adopts the highest standards of transparency and accountability in its actions and reporting. To assist it in this the Board appoints a Finance Sub-Committee, composed of both Board members and other UK Section members with appropriate skills. All members of the Board give their time voluntarily and received no benefits.

Although the UK Section is not recognised in law as a Charity, the Board nevertheless has decided to adopt the Charity Statement of Recommended Practice 2005 (SORP 2005) format for these audited accounts as best meeting its obligations to members, supporters and the general public. The Board has implemented the SORP 2005 framework for the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors’ report and strategic 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 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
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed
- 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.

3. AUDITORS

All of the directors who held office at the date of approval of this report have taken all the steps 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.

The Board will be recommending to the members at the Annual General Meeting that BOO LLP is reappointed as auditor for the forthcoming financial year.

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



**Sarah O’Grady Chair
21 March 2015**

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION

To the members of Amnesty International United Kingdom Section

We have audited the financial statements of Amnesty International United Kingdom Section for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial activities, the consolidated and company balance sheets, the consolidated cash flow statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private.cfm

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of the group's profit 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.

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report and strategic report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.



Andrew Stickland

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Gatwick
United Kingdom

30 March 2015

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)

for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	Unrestricted Funds 2014 £000s	Restricted Funds 2014 £000s	Total Funds 2014 £000s	Total Funds 2013 £000s
Incoming resources from generated funds					
Voluntary income					
Subscriptions and donations from members and supporters	3	9,482	-	9,482	9,518
Grants	3	1,405	181	1,586	1,813
Total voluntary income		10,887	181	11,068	11,331
Activities for generating funds	4	1,343	-	1,343	1,242
Income from pursuit of objectives	5	260	-	260	256
Investment and other income	6	68	-	68	17
Total incoming resources		12,558	181	12,739	12,846
Expenditure					
Cost of generating voluntary income	3	2,218	-	2,218	2,414
Activities for generating funds	4	1,100	-	1,100	1,218
Total cost of generating funds		3,318	-	3,318	3,632
Expenditure in pursuit of objectives					
Human rights campaigning	7	6,487	218	6,705	7,257
Investment in activist recruitment	7	697	-	697	821
Total expenditure in pursuit of objectives		7,184	218	7,402	8,078
Governance costs	8	235	-	235	298
Total resources expended		10,737	218	10,955	12,008
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		1,821	(37)	1,784	838
Total funds brought forward	16	10,120	54	10,174	9,336
Total funds carried forward	16	11,941	17	11,958	10,174

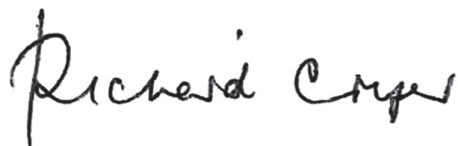
All amounts relate to continuing activities. There are no recognised gains or losses other than the deficit for the year. The notes on pages 15 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEETS

at 31 December 2014

	Note	Group 2014 £000s	Company 2014 £000s	Group 2013 £000s	Company 2013 £000s
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	12	4,763	4,763	5,093	5,093
Current assets					
Debtors	13	925	925	1,394	1,394
Cash at bank and in hand		6,794	6,770	4,491	4,467
		7,719	7,695	5,885	5,861
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(524)	(524)	(804)	(804)
Net current assets		7,195	7,171	5,081	5,057
Total net assets		11,958	11,934	10,174	10,150
Reserves					
Restricted	15	17	17	54	54
Unrestricted					
Undesignated	16	7,178	7,154	5,027	5,003
Designated	16	4,763	4,763	5,093	5,093
		11,958	11,934	10,174	10,150

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by



Richard Cryer, Treasurer
21 March 2015

The notes on pages 15 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 £000s	2014 £000s	2013 £000s	2013 £000s
Net cash inflow from operating activities	17		2,245		791
Returns on investment and servicing of finance					
Interest received	6	23		17	
Other income	6	45		-	
Net cash inflow from return on investments and servicing of finance			68		17
Taxation					
Corporation tax paid	11		-		-
Capital expenditure and financial investment					
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	12	(10)		(101)	
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure and financial investment			(10)		(101)
Increase in cash			2,303		707

The notes on pages 15 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2014

1. AIMS AND ORGANISATION

Amnesty International United Kingdom 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 we are not responsible for their finances.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" published in 2005 and applicable accounting standards.

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 by the organisation are recognised as expenditure when confirmation of an award is made to the receiving organisation
- governance costs include those incurred in governance of its assets and are primarily associated with constitutional and statutory requirements
- 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.

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

Pensions

Amnesty International United Kingdom Section contributes to defined contribution pension schemes, which are operated externally by The Pensions Trust and 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 Amnesty International United Kingdom Section.

Funds

Funds are distinguished between restricted, endowment and unrestricted funds. Income, expenditure, assets and liabilities for each classification of funds are accounted for separately.

3. GENERATION OF VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Unrestricted 2014 £000s	Restricted 2014 £000s	Total 2014 £000s	Total 2013 £000s
Voluntary Income				
Subscriptions and donations from supporters and members	9,482	-	9,482	9,518
Grants received (see note 3.1)	1,405	181	1,586	1,813
	10,887	181	11,068	11,331
Costs of generating voluntary income				
Investment in supporter recruitment	1,046	-	1,046	1,231
Supporter care	556	-	556	556
General fundraising	616	-	616	627
	2,218	-	2,218	2,414
Net voluntary income generated	8,669	181	8,850	8,917

Investment in recruiting new supporters not only results in future income streams but also increases the number of human rights activists campaigning on behalf of Amnesty, giving a direct boost to our campaigning effectiveness. It is difficult to quantify the relative benefits accruing to income growth and to campaigning effectiveness from this expenditure; the Board judges that 40 per cent of this expenditure is treated as campaigning and 60 per cent as a cost of generating income. Included in the costs of generating voluntary income is £388k of apportioned support costs. See note 9—(2013: £595k)

3.1 ANALYSIS OF GRANTS AND RESTRICTED FUNDS RECEIVED

	£000s
General campaign support grant	
Amnesty International UK Section Charitable Trust, a related entity (note 18):	<u>1,405</u>
Restricted grants received from Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust	
Human Rights Education	
City of London Trust	28
Peoples Postcode Lottery	22
Human Rights in Scotland Referendum	
Thomas Paine Initiative	15
Individuals at Risk	
Anonymous Donor	1
Middle East & North Africa	
Donation from an individual	50
N.Ireland "Time to deal with the past"	
Donation from an individual	1
Scottish Gypsy Travellers campaign	
Celtic FC	1
Still Human Still Here	
Foundation	1
Comic Relief	27
Unbound Philanthropy	23
Stop Torture	
Donation from an individual	10
Splitmoon Trust	2
C B And H H Taylor 1984 Trust	1
	<u>181</u>

4. ACTIVITIES FOR GENERATING FUNDS

	Income	Expenditure	Net funds generated	Income	Expenditure	Net funds generated
	2014	2014	2014	2013	2013	2013
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Shops	609	637	(28)	545	555	(10)
Sales	133	78	55	132	189	(57)
Conferencing	175	49	126	88	35	53
Corporate Relationships	48	-	48	7	-	7
Royalties	80	37	43	123	6	117
Community fundraising	283	95	188	316	54	262
Events	15	204	(189)	30	379	(349)
Appeals	-	-	-	1	-	1
	1,343	1,100	243	1,242	1,218	24

Included in the costs of activities for generating funds is £367k of apportioned support costs. See note 9 (2013 £270k). 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. We are aware that these events make a significant contribution to the furtherance of our fundraising programmes and bring lasting financial benefits.

5. INCOME IN PURSUIT OF OBJECTIVES

	2014	2013
	£000s	£000s
Income from human rights publications and campaigning materials	260	256

6. INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME

	2014	2013
	£000s	£000s
Interest receivable on bank deposits	23	17
HRAC usage licence fee	45	-
	68	17

7. EXPENDITURE IN PURSUIT OF OBJECTIVES

	2014 Unrestricted £000s	2014 Restricted £000s	2014 Total £000s	2013 Total £000s
Human Rights Campaigning				
Production and distribution of human rights publications and campaigning materials	1,262	-	1,262	1,052
Media	683	-	683	767
Individuals at risk	617	1	618	476
Human rights education	452	50	502	816
Policy	430	-	430	446
Amnesty in the community	417	-	417	240
Nations and regions	371	17	388	484
Refugees & asylum	193	84	277	258
Women's Human Rights	274	-	274	94
Grants to AI Sections	269	-	269	339
Youth activism	155	-	155	119
Country campaigning	94	53	147	127
Corporate & social responsibility	110	-	110	118
Security & human rights	81	13	94	135
Death penalty	1	-	1	67
Control arms	-	-	-	125
Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual	-	-	-	72
Art for Amnesty	-	-	-	42
Dignity	-	-	-	107
Campaigns and activism support	1,078	-	1,078	1,373
Total human rights campaigning	6,487	218	6,705	7,257
Investment in activist recruitment				
Investment in activist recruitment	595	-	595	635
Support costs apportioned (see note 9)	102	-	102	186
Total investment in activist recruitment	697	-	697	821
Total expenditure in pursuit of objectives	7,184	218	7,402	8,078

Included in human rights campaigning is £2,321k of apportioned support costs. See note 9 (2013: £2,541k) and the following amounts were funded by a grant from AIUK Section Charitable Trust, an affiliated organisation.

Individuals at risk	252	260
Media	235	262
Human rights education	156	237
Policy	138	115
Nations and regions	127	178
Women's human rights	108	116
Amnesty in the community	86	40
AGM	76	74
Youth activism	68	125
Corporate & social responsibility	59	100
Security & human rights	52	-
Refugees & Asylum	48	11
	1,405	1,518

8. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2014	2013
	£000s	£000s
Members' annual general meeting and national conference	177	153
International council meeting (biennial meeting of global movement)	-	19
Other direct governance costs	58	126
Total governance costs	235	298

None of the Directors received remuneration during the year. The total of expenses reimbursed to Directors was £10,662 (2013: £24,492). There were 14 directors who received reimbursement (2013: 15) All expenses related to travel, accommodation and subsistence costs incurred in relation to attendance at Board meetings, other governance meetings and Amnesty events.

Included in governance costs is £32k of apportioned support costs. See note 9 – (2013: £16k)

9. SUPPORT COSTS

	2014	2013
	£000s	£000s
Staff costs	961	1,426
Staff and volunteer training and welfare	285	222
Premises costs	958	969
Recoverable VAT	(34)	(37)
Depreciation	340	380
Other support costs	701	648
Total support costs	3,211	3,608

Apportionment of support costs

	2014	2013
	£000s	£000s
Cost of generating voluntary income	388	595
Activities for generating funds	367	270
Human rights campaigning	2,322	2,541
Investment in activist recruitment	102	186
Governance	32	16
Total support costs apportioned	3,211	3,608

Staff costs cover employees in finance, information technology, human resources and facilities management. Included within other support costs are operating lease costs and external audit fees of £24k (2013: £20k). Our external auditors were also paid £4k in respect of non-audit fees.

Support costs are apportioned across the organisation's activities. Apportionment is based on staff time spent on the organisation's activities.

10. STAFF COSTS

All staff employed by Amnesty UK are employed on joint contracts of employment between Amnesty International United Kingdom Section and Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust. The amount charged to each entity varies according to the requirements of the role.

All of the disclosures below relate to those costs apportioned to Amnesty International United Kingdom Section only.

	2014 £000s	2013 £000s
Wages and salaries	4,779	5,100
Social security costs	519	557
Pension costs	325	323
Redundancy costs	68	702
	5,691	6,682

The UK Section contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme.

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

	Full-time equivalents	Cost £000s
Cost of generating voluntary income	15	661
Activities for generating funds	11	504
Human rights campaigning	72	3,454
Support	20	1,021
Governance	1	51
Total	119	5,691

There were 199 staff employed including part-time and job-share posts. This number also includes those who joined and left during the year. Overall, this is the equivalent of 119 full-time posts.

Ongoing salaries £000s	2014 Total numbers	2013 Total numbers
0 - 60	196	199
60 - 70	2	2
70 - 80	-	-
80 - 90	1	1
	199	202

As noted above, the emoluments in the table above represent the amounts charged to Amnesty International United Kingdom Section, not the total annual emoluments for the relevant staff, which are split across both entities. The table above provides analysis of salary costs only. Details of redundancy payments are provided separately in the table below.

In 2013 Amnesty UK undertook a review of costs and priorities. In the final quarter of 2013, 25 staff posts were made redundant with 2 more in 2014. The amounts shown under the bandings below represent redundancy costs only.

Ongoing salaries £000s	2014 Total numbers	2013 Total numbers
0 - 60	2	23
60 - 70	-	1
70 - 80	-	1
	2	25

AI UK operates a pay policy that as part of our offering, aims to attract and retain the best talent. We reward competitively within our sector and we ensure all elements of pay are fair and transparent and easily understood by our employees. AI UK are an accredited Living Wage employer.

Senior Pay

Emoluments for all permanent Senior Management Team members employed by Amnesty UK for the year ending 31 December 2014 are shown below. These figures show the total salary of which 82% in total is apportioned to Amnesty International United Kingdom Section:

	Full Time Annual Salary	Salary and Emoluments*
	£	£
Senior Management Team		
Director	97,587	98,037
Director of Supporter Campaigning and Communications	68,186	68,636
Director of Fundraising	67,035	53,562
Director of Corporate Services	68,186	63,347
Director of Chief Executive's Office	68,186	68,636

* Differences between full-time annual salaries and actual gross salary and emoluments may result from part-time hours, periods of sick or maternity leave, joining or leaving Amnesty UK during the reporting year, and accrual of individual or state benefits that are excluded from general emoluments. Emoluments exclude employer pension contributions. Interim appointments are also excluded. Some of these figures are higher than the Full Time Annual Salary as a non-consolidated pay increment was awarded in 2014.

11. TAXATION

Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	2014 £000s	2013 £000s
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Movement in deferred tax provision	-	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

Reconciliation	2014 £000s	2013 £000s
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	1,784	838
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23% (prior year 24%)	383	193

Effects of:

Net non-taxable income	(365)	(172)
(Decrease)/increase in trading losses in the year	(18)	(27)
Excess of depreciation over capital allowances	-	6
Current tax charge for period	nil	nil

Provision for deferred tax – treated as unprovided

	£000s
Deferred tax at 20%	
Balance at 1 January 2014	(117)
Movement	17
Balance at 31 December 2014	(100)

The year end unprovided deferred tax asset comprises

	£000s
Accelerated capital allowances	236
Losses available to carry forward	(335)
Other timing differences	(1)
	(100)

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS – GROUP AND COMPANY

	Leasehold land and buildings £000s	Plant & Machinery £000s	Computer equipment/ infrastructure £000s	Office Equipment £000s	Leasehold Improvements £000s	Total £000s
Cost						
At 1 January 2014	4,637	1,691	891	820	20	8,059
Additions	-	-	-	10	-	10
At 31 December 2014	4,637	1,691	891	830	20	8,069
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2014	829	753	733	634	17	2,966
Charge for the year	93	85	70	90	2	340
At 31 December 2014	922	838	803	724	19	3,306
Net book value						
at 31 December 2014	3,715	853	88	106	1	4,763
at 31 December 2013	3,808	938	158	186	3	5,093

13. DEBTORS

	Group 2014 £000s	Company 2014 £000s	Group 2013 £000s	Company 2013 £000s
Amounts owed by related entities	62	62	819	819
Trade debtors	115	115	64	64
Other debtors, prepayments and accrued income	634	634	391	391
Value Added Tax recoverable	114	114	120	120
	925	925	1,394	1,394

All amounts are due within 12 months.

14. CREDITORS – AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Group 2014 £000s	Company 2014 £000s	Group 2013 £000s	Company 2013 £000s
Trade creditors	154	154	153	153
Accruals and deferred income	323	323	371	371
Payroll taxes and other creditors	47	47	280	280
	524	524	804	804

15. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Total £000s
At 1 January 2014	54
Income (see note 3.1)	181
Expenditure (see note 7)	(218)
At 31 December 2014	17
Represented by:	
Refugees - Still Human Still Here	17
Cash at bank	17

16. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	Fixed Asset reserve £000s	Total Undesignated funds £000s	Total Unrestricted funds £000s
At 1 January 2014	5,093	5,027	10,120
Utilised during year	-	1,821	1,821
Movement between reserves	(330)	330	-
At 31 December 2014	4,763	7,178	11,941
Represented by:			
Fixed Assets/Investments	4,763	-	4,763
Cash at bank	-	6,777	6,777
Other net current assets	-	401	401
	4,763	7,178	11,941

Fixed Asset reserve

The fixed asset reserve comprises funds invested in fixed assets (also see note 12) that allows Amnesty to carry out its work effectively. As this reserve comprises fixed assets, it is not possible to utilise them elsewhere within the organisation.

17. NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Reconciliation of incoming/(outgoing) resources to net cash inflows from operating activities

	2014 £000s	2013 £000s
Incoming/(outgoing) resources	1,784	838
Depreciation	340	380
Interest received	(23)	(17)
Other income	(45)	-
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	469	(604)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(208)	194
Net cash inflow from operating activities	2,245	791

Reconciliation of net cash to movement in net funds

	2014 £000s	2013 £000s
Increase in cash	2,303	707
Opening net funds	4,491	3,784
Closing net funds	6,794	4,491

Analysis of net funds

	1 Jan 2014 £000s	Cash flows £000s	31 Dec 2014 £000s
Cash in hand and at bank	4,491	2,303	6,794
	4,491	2,303	6,794

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Amnesty International consists of independent sections throughout the world and an International Secretariat (IS) in London 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.

The related entity of the UK Section is Amnesty International (United Kingdom) Section Charitable Trust. The UK Section regularly makes applications for funding in relation to charitable human rights work carried out by the UK Section.

Related entity balances

At 31 December the balance Amnesty International UK Section was owed from its related entity was:

	2014 £000s	2013 £000s
Due from Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust	62	819

Related entity transactions

During the year the following transactions took place with related entities reflecting monies flowing in/(out) of the company.

	2014 £000s	2013 £000s
Restricted grants from the UK Trust	181	295
General grants from the UK Trust to support campaigning costs	1,405	1,518
Charges made by the UK Trust for HRAC occupancy	(245)	(245)
Charges made to the UK Trust under the terms of a licence to use the human rights action centre	45	45
Charges made to the UK Trust for the Amnesty magazine	91	93
Contribution made to Amnesty International European Institutions office	(269)	(239)

19. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES**Operating leases which expire**

	2014	2013
	£000s	£000s
Within one year	49	66
In two to five years	141	147
In more than five years	245	245
	435	458

Analysed between

Hire of plant and machinery	46	46
Other operating leases	389	412
	435	458

Included in the leases expiring in more than five years is a 35 year lease from a related entity, Amnesty International UK Section Charitable Trust, to occupy the Human Rights Action Centre at an annual rent of £245,000.