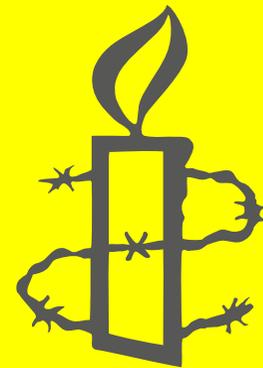


2014

Amnesty International UK
Annual Report 2014





‘It’s incredible that there is so much support from different countries and cultures, and that people who don’t even know me feel solidarity with me and support my struggle. I truly thank you all and hope that I can soon give good news regarding the case.’

Miriam Lopez, torture victim, Mexico



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'If the feelings of disgust all over the world could be united into common action, something effective could be done.'

Peter Benenson, founder of Amnesty International, 1961





ABOUT THIS REPORT

Our annual report provides an overview of Amnesty International UK and Amnesty's work, from 1 January to 31 December 2014.

This report aims to show our stakeholders how our organisation is governed, managed and funded, the nature of our work and the extent of our impact. The report covers the combined activity of two legal entities:

Amnesty International United Kingdom Section, a limited company registered in England (number 01735872), which undertakes campaigning work in the UK.

Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust, a charity registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales (number 1051681), in Scotland with the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (number SCO39534) and a limited company registered in England (number 03139939), which funds some of the projects undertaken both in the UK and globally.

We refer to these two entities as **Amnesty International UK (AIUK)**.

Amnesty International UK is one of 69 national entities in the Amnesty International movement. For information on activity elsewhere in the world, please visit www.amnesty.org

How to use this report

There are various active links in this pdf document that can help you navigate through this annual report.

You can click the forward and backward icons to go to the previous or next page.



Weblinks and email addresses

Weblinks or email addresses are active. They are indicated by underlined text eg www.weblink.org

When you click on a weblink it will open a web browser and load the relevant website.

Email addresses will open an email program.

Contact us

Amnesty International UK

The Human Rights Action Centre
17-25 New Inn Yard
London EC2A 3EA
+44 (0) 20 7033 1777
sct@amnesty.org.uk

Northern Ireland

397 Ormeau Road
Belfast BT7 3GP
+44 (0) 28 9064 3000
nireland@amnesty.org.uk

Scotland

MWB Business Exchange Centre
9-10 St Andrew Square
Edinburgh EH2 2AF
+44 (0) 844 800 9088
scotland@amnesty.org.uk

www.amnesty.org.uk



INTRODUCTION

Open your newspaper any day of the week and you will find a report from somewhere in the world of someone being imprisoned, tortured or executed because his opinions or religion are unacceptable to his government... The newspaper reader feels a sickening sense of impotence. Yet if these feelings of disgust all over the world could be united into common action, something effective could be done.

This is how Peter Benenson imagined the power of Amnesty International when he founded it back in 1961.

He was proved to be right. The power of people to make their outrage heard has been effective time and time again. It is also sadly true that Peter's disgust at reading the newspaper in 1961 resonates entirely with how it feels to read the newspapers of 2014.

The need for Amnesty is as strong as ever.

It is an honour therefore for us jointly to introduce Amnesty International UK's 2014 Annual Report.

It was a year when we again saw the huge impact that Amnesty makes, both on a personal level on specific individuals and on a macro level on us all through the law and policy changes that we influence.

Campaigning for individuals is how Amnesty began, and it is still a significant part of our work. Early in 2014 we made sure there was global outrage at the case of Meriam Ibrahim, a Christian woman who, heavily pregnant, had been sentenced to death in Sudan for abandoning Islam. More than a million people worldwide supported Amnesty's campaign and she was finally released in June. She now lives in the USA.

Campaigning for law and policy change is equally important to us. At the end of the year, the global Arms Trade Treaty finally came into force. These landmark rules on the international sale of weapons will help save lives, prevent human rights abuses, and protect the livelihoods of people around the world. It followed nearly two decades of tireless campaigning from Amnesty and others across the world.

Amnesty's unique strength lies in the fact that we are a true global movement of people. There are 7 million of us across the world and more than half a million in the UK. It is those people who give Amnesty our power, in terms of numbers and in terms of breadth and depth of their action. There is a huge range of ways in which Amnesty members and supporters make change happen: raising their voice so that those in power listen, providing their personal solidarity and support to people at risk, providing specialist expertise, donating and raising money, lobbying and raising the profile of human rights issues in their communities, and more... To all of you who have taken part in this vital work, thank you.

The role of members of Amnesty extends to the way in which the organisation is governed. Members work together, democratically, to set the course of the organisation. For a global organisation this requires a huge degree of organisation and cooperation, and we are proud of the role that AIUK plays in the global movement. In 2014 AIUK has made it a priority to make sure that our governance arrangements are strong and effective for the changing times in which we work.

AIUK is organised into two parts: the UK section which undertakes our human rights campaigning and the Charitable Trust which is a registered charity funding global human rights research, monitoring and education, and promoting public support for human rights in the UK and globally.

The two parts work together to one vision: Amnesty's original vision. To achieve effective change for human rights in a world where we are all too often outraged by what we see.

We are very proud of the impact that we had in 2014 and thank everyone involved.

Sarah O'Grady, Chair, Amnesty International UK Section
Gareth Davies, Chair, Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust
Kate Allen, Director, Amnesty International UK



ABOUT US

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK

Who we are

Amnesty International is a movement of ordinary people from across the world standing up for humanity and human rights. Our purpose is to protect individuals wherever justice, fairness, freedom and truth are denied.

Our vision

A world in which every person enjoys all of the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments.

Our mission

To undertake research and action focused on exposing, preventing and ending grave abuses of these rights.

Our values

- International solidarity
- Effective action for individuals
- Global coverage
- The universality and indivisibility of human rights
- Impartiality and independence
- Democracy and mutual respect.

Strategic direction

Our work in the medium term is framed by our **strategic direction 2011-2016**.

1. Pursue and achieve human rights change
2. Increase net income
3. Raise awareness and educate
4. Shape and deliver a more effective global movement
5. Build support for Amnesty in the UK
6. Become more efficient and effective.



Action for Change 2014 © Mark Sherratt

OUR WORK



We aim to end the abuse of human rights across the world by working in solidarity with the women, men and children directly affected by that abuse. All the work our members and supporters do – from lobbying and media work to fundraising, human rights education and running our organisation – contributes to that goal.

We are part of the global Amnesty International movement. The human rights impact reported here is most often the result of coordinated campaigning by the entire movement, and not of AIUK on its own.

Our top priorities in 2014

Write for Rights – mobilising our activists, and through them the UK public, to take action on behalf of people whose rights have been abused or denied

Stop Torture – demanding protection from torture for everyone in state custody, through the use of effective safeguards

Women's rights in Afghanistan – ensuring support and protection for Afghan women teachers, doctors and human rights activists

Fundraising strategy and budget development – enabling us to increase our income and supporter base, and meet our commitments to the global Amnesty movement

SPOTLIGHT 2014

OUR WORK

You can read about our priority campaigns on the following pages. Here are a few other examples of our everyday human rights work.

Opposing repression in Russia

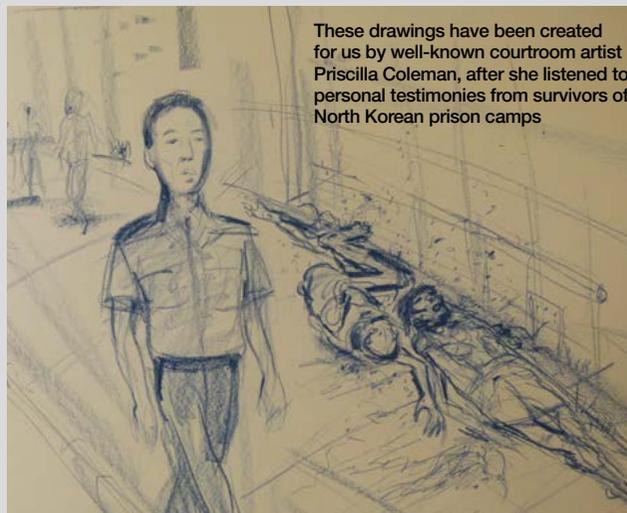
Behind the glitz of the Sochi Winter Olympics, the Russian authorities pursued a clampdown on the freedom of their citizens to protest, organise and express their views. On the eve of the games, we staged a ballet-themed demonstration outside the Russian embassy in London, gaining widespread media coverage.



© Marie-Anne Ventoura

Exposing the horror of North Korea's camps

International pressure is building on North Korea to close the political prison camps where women, men and even children are subjected to torture, beatings and starvation. Amnesty International played a key role in the UN Commission of Inquiry which published a harrowing report on the camps in February 2014. We supported the creation of the Commission and found witnesses who were prepared to tell their stories – we **filmed** some of the testimonies. In November the UN General Assembly endorsed the Commission's report and asked the Security Council to consider referring North Korea to the International Criminal Court.



These drawings have been created for us by well-known courtroom artist Priscilla Coleman, after she listened to personal testimonies from survivors of North Korean prison camps

Debating Scotland's future

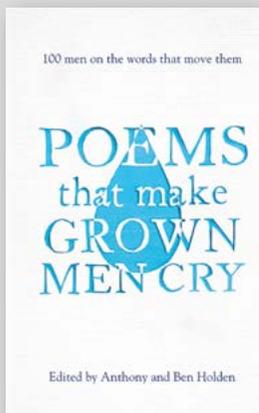
September's independence referendum revealed a huge appetite among the people of Scotland to debate their aspirations for the country. We made sure that human rights were part of the discussion by hosting five high-profile public debates and publishing a report, ***The Rights Referendum: the future of human rights in Scotland***

Ending sexual violence in war

In June London hosted a global summit on ending sexual violence in armed conflict, with representatives from more than 120 countries. We enabled women human rights defenders from the world's war zones to bring their vital knowledge and experience to the gathering. We also put forward a set of practical recommendations for ending sexual violence in conflict.



Hosts William Hague and Angelina Jolie at the summit © AP



Poems that Make Grown Men Cry

Published in conjunction with Simon & Schuster, our anthology featured poems chosen by 100 prominent men, including Salman Rushdie, Daniel Radcliffe and Colin Firth. It was the best-selling poetry anthology in the UK in 2014. An exclusive live reading from the anthology was held at London's Olivier Theatre in April.

‘Everyone who reads this collection will be roused: disturbed by the pain, exalted in the zest for joy given by poets.’

Nobel Prize for literature winner Nadine Gordimer, on *Poems that Make Grown Men Cry*

Refugees

Expert evidence that we provide helped more than 50 refugees to claim their right to safety. We also persuaded the UK government to reverse its refusal to take in vulnerable Syrian refugees.



Children at Freij informal tented settlement in Bekaa Valley, Lebanon © AI

Northern Ireland

An independent **opinion poll** we commissioned challenged the assumption of public support for abortion laws in Northern Ireland that put women's mental and physical health at risk. The survey showed that seven out of 10 people in the territory back changes to the abortion law that would help bring it into line with international human rights standards.

Fundraising

We raised £26.7 million for human rights work in 2014.



Taunton group fundraising with their MP Jeremy Browne (centre) © Private

FOCUS: INDIVIDUALS AT RISK

Amnesty International was founded on the idea that ordinary people can make an impact when they show solidarity with people whose rights are abused or denied. Direct support for such people remains at the heart of our work. We use two basic approaches: Urgent Action (UA) to protect people in imminent danger of serious abuse; and long-term casework aimed at lasting change in the situation of a person or community. Both approaches rely on thousands of Amnesty supporters who send appeals to government officials by post, email and text message, and sometimes also, as in our Write for Rights campaign, messages of support to people whose rights are being violated.

Urgent Action: saving lives

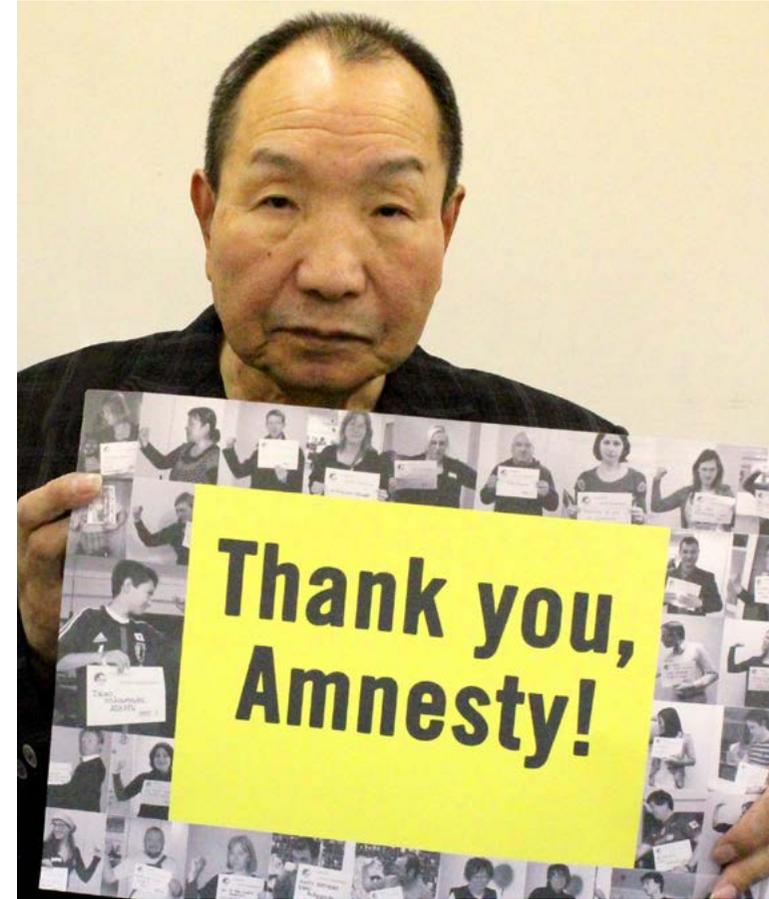
For more than four decades, urgent appeals from Amnesty supporters have protected people from torture and ill-treatment, obtained the release of people wrongly detained, secured access to medical treatment or legal advice for prisoners, and sometimes even saved lives. By the end of 2014, there were 15,226 supporters in our Urgent Action Network, an increase of more than 1,200 in the year. See page 13 for our success in 2014.

Long-term casework

Our supporters took action on 98 long-term cases in 2014, opposing torture, unfair trials, arbitrary detention, forced psychiatric treatment, and the threatened destruction of Indigenous communities.

Amnesty's International Secretariat initially investigate these cases, providing national sections with information and recommendations for the type of action most likely to achieve results. In the UK, our country coordinators – dedicated volunteers with specialist knowledge – play a major role in long-term casework. They support local groups, raise concerns with embassy officials and lobby politicians.

Cases are selected for long-term support because we believe sustained action can achieve justice for the people concerned. It can take many months, sometimes years, to achieve success. But the persistence of Amnesty supporters does bear fruit. See page 14 for our success in 2014.

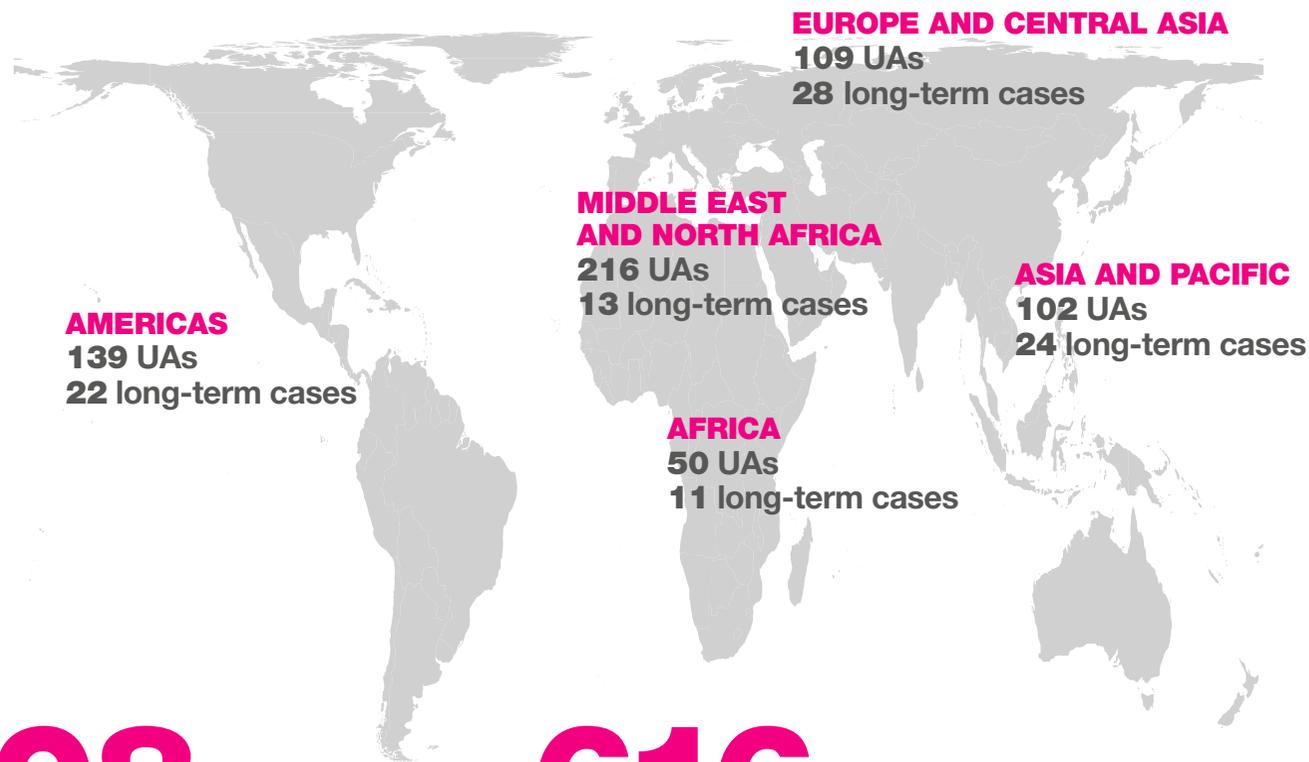


Hakamada Iwao, on death row in Japan since 1968, was released pending a retrial © AI



‘I would like to thank all those who stood beside me.’

Meriam Ibrahim, who had been sentenced to death for refusing to convert from Christianity to Islam, was freed after a million people called on the authorities in Sudan to release her



98

Total number of long-term cases the UK section worked on in 2014

616

Total number of Urgent Actions (UAs) in 2014

LONG-TERM CASES		
Male	60	61%
Female	23	24%
Mixed	15	15%

Write for Rights

For a prisoner held on trumped-up charges, for families waiting for news of a relative who has ‘disappeared’, for survivors of abuse fighting for justice, letters and cards bearing messages of support are a source of hope and encouragement. In our annual Write for Rights campaign we ask supporters to send cards, letters and messages of support to people whose rights have been abused, as well as sending appeals to authorities with the power to remedy the abuse.

In 2014 our members and supporters sent more than 85,000 appeals and messages. Local groups mobilised the public to get involved, through street stalls, coffee mornings and letter-writing nights at the local pub. On 10 December, when Parliament observed International Human Rights Day, 40 MPs and peers joined in the campaign. It was all part of a global Amnesty campaign, in which more than 3 million people took action in 100 countries.

More than
3 million
people took action in 100 countries

‘All words of appreciation are not enough to thank the people who took action. Raif knows all your names and where you’re from. From inside his small and dark cell he sends you all his greetings and wishes.’

Ensaf Haidar, wife of Raif Badawi



Raif Badawi

© Private

‘She wishes she could thank every person who sent her one of the tens of thousands of cards and letters... It is encouraging for her that so many people around the world support her and want to see her out of prison.’

Nancy Hollander, lawyer for US whistleblower Chelsea Manning



Chelsea Manning

© Alicia Neal / Chelsea Manning Support Network

Urgent Action success

These are cases where we believe our Urgent Actions helped make a positive difference in 2014. For more information see www.amnesty.org.uk/iar

AFGHANISTAN

Brishna: Given protection

BAHRAIN

Khalil Al-Marzouq: Acquitted
Nabeel Rajab: Released on bail

BURMA

Zaw Pe and Win Myint
Hlaing: Released
U Kyaw Hla Aung: Released

CHINA

Three citizen journalists:
Released on bail
Liu Hua: Released
Li Yan: Retrial ordered

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President urged decriminalisation of abortion in certain cases

EGYPT

Abdallah Elshamy: Released
Adly al-Qazzaz: Released
Two Palestinian refugees: Resettled in Europe

GAMBIA

Musa Sheriff and Sainey M.K. Marenah: Acquitted and discharged

INDIA

Jaikhlong Brahma: Released on bail

INDONESIA

Johan Teterissa and Johni Sinay: Improved prison conditions
Two Papuan students: Released

KUWAIT

'Abdulhakim al-Fadhli and 'Abdullah 'Atallah: Released
Sulaiman al-Jassem: Released and conviction overturned

MEXICO

Ángel Amílcar Colón Quevado: Released

MONTENEGRO

Zvjerinjak families: Resettled to social housing

MOROCCO/WESTERN SAHARA

Sahrawi detainees: Authorities pledged to improve their prison conditions

MOZAMBIQUE

Rapists can no longer escape prosecution by marrying their victims

NIGERIA

Yusuf Sikaya Onimisi: Released
Thankgod Ebhos: Released

OMAN

Four men arbitrarily arrested: Released without charge

PARAGUAY

Sawhoyamaxa Indigenous community: Traditional land returned

QATAR

Krishna Upadhyaya and Ghimire Gundev: Released

RUSSIA

Elena Klimova: Case against her closed
Kholzhigit Sanakulov and Sherzod Sanakulov: Released

SINGAPORE

Yong Vui Kong: Death sentence commuted

SOUTH KOREA

Kim Jungwoo: Released on bail

SUDAN

Magdi Saleem: Released
Three youth activists: Released
Meriam Yeyha Ibrahim: Released
Mariam al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: Released

SYRIA

Yara Faris: Released
Ranim Khalil Ma'touq: Released

TAJIKISTAN

Alexander Sodiqov: Safely returned to Canada

TURKMENISTAN

Mansur Mingelov: Prison authorities improved behaviour

UKRAINE

Oleksiy Gritsenko, Sergiy Suprun and Natalya Lukyanchenko: Released
Yuriy Lelyavskiy and Serhiy Shapoval: Released
Anastasia Stanko and Ilya Bezkorovaini: Released

UAE

Aisha Ibrahim Al-Zaabi: Released

USA

Robert Campbell: Granted stay of execution

YEMEN

Ahmed Omar al-Abbadi al-Markashi: Death sentence overturned
Anwar Ismail and Khaled al-Junaidi: Released without charge

ZAMBIA

James Mwape and Philip Mubiana: Acquitted

FOCUS: INDIVIDUALS AT RISK

OUR WORK

Long-term case success

These are cases where we believe our long-term casework helped make a positive difference in 2014. Some of these people remain at risk and we continue to work on their behalf. For more information see www.amnesty.org.uk/iar



© Private

BURMA
Dr Tun Aung:
Sentence reduced (released January 2015)



© Jean Pierre Aime

BURUNDI
Pierre Claver Mbonimpa:
Released on bail



© Hu Jia

CHINA
Gao Zhisheng (far left):
Released
Liu Ping (left):
Daughter allowed to visit her in prison



© Private



© AI

CANADA
Stolen Sisters:
Police figures for the first time showed scale of violence against Indigenous women



© Giles Clarke / Getty Images Reportage

INDIA
Bhopal communities:
Government sought greater compensation from Dow Chemical



© Al Jazeera English

INDONESIA
Johan Teterissa:
Improved prison conditions



© Campaign for Equality

IRAN
Campaign for Equality:
Activist Behareh Hedayat given medical leave from prison



© AI

JAPAN
Hakamada Iwao:
Released



© Private

MOROCCO
Ali Aarrass:
Investigation into torture claim re-opened



© AI Norway

NORWAY
John Jeanette Solstad Remø:
Irreversible

sterilisation no longer a requirement for changing legal gender



© Mugur Varzaritu



© Javier Florentin / AI, Tierraviva / PhotoVoice

PARAGUAY
Yakye Axa and Sawhoyamaxa Indigenous communities: New law enabling return to ancestral land



© Private

PHILIPPINES
Alfreda Disbarro:
Torture investigation opened

ROMANIA
Coastei Street families (left):
Forced eviction ruled illegal



© AI

from psychiatric hospital



© www.Angola3.org

USA
Angola 3:
Court affirmed decision to overturn Albert Woodfox's conviction



© uznews.net

UZBEKISTAN
Salidzhon Abdurakhmanov:
Visited by local human rights organisations

FOCUS: STOP TORTURE

OUR WORK



Stop Torture Day of Action on 26 June © Reuben Steains

The global Amnesty campaign to Stop Torture, launched in May 2014, revealed that torture remains widespread in the 21st century and that in some countries few citizens feel safe from it. Our campaign is still new, but there are already signs that governments and politicians are taking our concerns seriously.

Amnesty has a long history of campaigning for the eradication of torture. We were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for it in 1977. In 2014 we marked the 30th anniversary of the Convention Against Torture, a landmark agreement that followed years of lobbying by Amnesty and others. However, torture is still flourishing. Over the past five years it has been reported in 141 countries and it features in more than a third of our Urgent Action cases.

In May we published an opinion poll of 21,000 people in 21 countries (including the UK). Most respondents (82 per cent)

said there should be clear laws against torture. But more than a third (36 per cent) still thought 'torture is sometimes necessary and acceptable'. And some 44 per cent said they would be at risk of torture if taken into custody.

Stop Torture focuses on Nigeria, Mexico, Morocco, Uzbekistan and the Philippines, where torture is rife and we believe we can have a significant impact. Within these countries, we focus on five individual cases, and urge governments to apply effective safeguards against torture.

The depth of commitment to the campaign among members and supporters was highlighted when over 100 activists participated in a skillshare event at the Human Rights Action Centre in October.

Also in October, thanks partly to Amnesty lobbying, the European Parliament passed a resolution calling on Uzbekistan to eliminate torture and allow the UN special rapporteur on ►

86%

of people in the UK support clear international rules against torture

29%

of people in the UK believe torture is sometimes necessary and acceptable

83%

of people in the UK feel safe from torture

FOCUS: STOP TORTURE

OUR WORK

► torture to visit the country. In November Morocco signed up to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, paving the way for greater protection of detainees. The next month, in direct response to an Amnesty report – *Above the Law: Police Torture in the Philippines* – the Philippine senate announced an inquiry into widespread police torture. And in Nigeria, a bill criminalising torture progressed in its legislative process and is now pending in the Senate.

We also made progress on some of the individual cases. The Moroccan authorities re-opened an investigation into the torture allegations made by Ali Aarrass, and in the Philippines an investigation opened into the torture allegations of Alfreda Disbarro. The UK's Minister for Human Rights, Baroness

Anelay, is supporting our call for an investigation into the alleged torture of Moses Akatugba in Nigeria and the commutation of his death sentence.

We will step up our actions in 2015, urging Morocco to investigate reports of torture and Uzbekistan to bring torturers to justice, and taking the opportunity of the Mexican president's state visit to expose the widespread use of torture by police and security forces.

In December, following the release of the US Senate report into the CIA's torture programme, we called for an independent, judge-led inquiry into the UK's role in the rendition and torture of terrorism suspects.

'I decided to speak out because people need to know everything that is going on... I want Amnesty with me because I want justice.'

Claudia Medina Tamariz

Focus cases

Our campaign focuses on five countries, highlighting an individual case in each one.

63,926
appeals sent on behalf of these five torture survivors



UZBEKISTAN Dilorom Abdukadirova: Bruised and emaciated



MEXICO Claudi Medina Tamariz: Beaten, kicked, electric shocks



MOROCCO Ali Aarrass: Beaten, burned, electric shocks



NIGERIA Moses Akatugba: Shot, beaten, finger and toe nails pulled out



PHILIPPINES Alfreda Disbarro: Slapped, punched and beaten with a metal bar

FOCUS: WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN AFGHANISTAN

OUR WORK



A message to the NATO summit from Afghan human rights defender Samira Hamidi © AI

In 2014 Amnesty kept the spotlight on the plight of women in Afghanistan. We campaigned for women to be involved in the making of decisions that affect their lives and we demanded support and protection for women who defend human rights.

Since the overthrow of Taliban rule in 2001, the lives of some Afghan women have changed for the better. There are women working in government offices and in the media and the proportion of female MPs (thanks to a quota) is higher than it is in the UK. But progress is fragile and variable, and the danger persists that women's rights will be rolled back again.

Following pressure from members and supporters, the Department for International Development (DFID) promised to prioritise tackling violence against women in Afghanistan in its next operational plan. Throughout 2014 we worked with the department, pressing to ensure Afghan women have an input into the process.

Thanks to this working relationship with DFID, we successfully lobbied for Afghan women to have a voice at the London Conference on Afghanistan in December. To coincide with this international gathering, the British and Irish Agencies Afghanistan Group, of which Amnesty is a member, released survey results showing that aid workers and rights campaigners in Afghanistan feel dramatically less safe than a year ago. ▶

FOCUS: WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN AFGHANISTAN

► For most Afghans, 2014 was an anxious time, with a hotly contested presidential election followed by months of political uncertainty, a deadline for foreign combat troops to leave by the end of the year, and no sign of an end to armed conflict. The first half of the year saw a 17 per cent rise in the number of civilians killed or wounded, according to UN research. For women doctors, teachers and human rights activists, the sense of insecurity was particularly acute, as many armed groups see women's participation in public life as a direct challenge.

Our Occupational Hazards campaign aimed to ensure that the UK would support and protect these women after the troops withdrew. Our supporters built the pressure by raising awareness about the dangers faced by working women in Afghanistan and collecting petition signatures.

We also teamed up with theatre company Ice and Fire to portray the true stories of three inspirational Afghan women who defend human rights. Local groups staged performances of the play around the country, and in December some of the testimonies featured in a BBC Radio 4 documentary. We brought two of the women over to London in June to speak to supporters, parliamentarians and government officials. Their visit made a big impression on politicians: it brought home to them the urgency of our calls to protect women working for health, education and human rights in Afghanistan.

To make sure diplomats based in Afghanistan were in a position to act, we sent a consultant to Kabul to facilitate a workshop with Afghan women human rights defenders (HRDs) and international diplomats. This resulted in the publication of an EU-wide action plan for protecting HRDs in Afghanistan. This is something we had long campaigned for and it would not have happened so quickly without our work. But the action plan is only a first step: we need to make sure that it is implemented.

Although Amnesty's priority campaign is finishing, our work on Afghanistan will continue in 2015. We will monitor the UK government to make sure it keeps its promises and lobby for human rights defenders on the ground in Afghanistan.

17%

rise in the number of civilians killed or wounded in first half of the year



Delivering a petition to the UK government © AI

FOCUS: CRISIS RESPONSE

OUR WORK

Defending human rights at times of armed conflict is one of Amnesty's biggest challenges. In 2014 we addressed two of the most serious human rights crises in the world: **Syria** and the **Central African Republic**. We also responded to the renewed armed conflict in **Gaza**.



A Syrian boy looks out from a snow-covered tent in a Lebanese refugee camp
© AP

Syria

Since the brutal crackdown on peaceful protesters in March 2011 more than 210,000 people have been killed in Syria – by the Syrian regime, by opposition groups and by ISIS. The rise of ISIS has complicated the international efforts to resolve the armed conflict: the Islamist group is undoubtedly a major threat, but poorly thought through US-led airstrikes and arming of opposition groups also pose grave risks to civilians. Meanwhile, some 4 million refugees have fled Syria and many others have been internally displaced. The international response to this humanitarian crisis has been pitiful.

In 2014 we focused on the immediate issues. We kept the crisis in the public eye. We applied diplomatic pressure on the Syrian National Coalition to respect international humanitarian law. We lobbied for accountability via the International Criminal Court (ICC) and for humanitarian aid to be allowed through to the people who needed it. We also urged the UK and other nations to accept Syrian refugees.

Amnesty International is a core member of the 130-strong #withSyria coalition, whose coordinated campaign led directly to the UN Security Council adopting several resolutions on Syria. These included resolution 2165, which enables the UN to enter Syria and deliver aid without the government's permission. We also encouraged UN officials and leading

activists in Syria to increase coordination and improve security for delivery of UN aid. Although the UK government supported our call for the UN Security Council to refer Syria to the ICC, Russia and China vetoed the proposal.

Meanwhile, our supporters worked hard to persuade the UK to accept vulnerable Syrian refugees. The UK government bowed to the pressure, but only 143 Syrian refugees were resettled by the end of the year. The Malvern Hills Amnesty group showed the power of local campaigning by persuading the local council to take in a dozen vulnerable Syrian families. Preparations for their reception are underway.

Training and capacity building

In the longer term, we are helping to develop an independent civil society in Syria and ensure the survival of human rights defenders and other non-violent activists. Our training programme included:

- a week-long session in Turkey for 34 Syrian Non-Violence Movement (SNVM) members
- advocacy training for 24 leading Syrian opposition activists
- restructuring a Syrian thinktank
- helping to recruit and train new human rights investigators to work in Syria
- providing opportunities for SNVM members to speak to media, on panel discussions, and with MPs and officials.

Central African Republic

In 2013 a horrifying cycle of sectarian violence broke out in the Central African Republic (CAR), killing and injuring thousands of civilians and displacing hundreds of thousands from their homes. Neither the transitional government established in January 2014 nor the French and African Union peacekeeping force could control the warring factions.

The crisis is rarely covered in the western media and largely ignored by the international community. In 2014 we aimed to ensure that an international peacekeeping force with an adequate mandate and resources was deployed to protect civilians, and that human rights violators would be held to account.

Following our lobbying, the UN deployed a peacekeeping mission in mid-September to protect civilians: although this did not end the violence, it did reduce it. We also urged the UN mission to monitor human rights – including gender-based and sexual violence, and women’s rights – and bring war criminals to justice.

Through extensive lobbying, we fed our knowledge and experience of the CAR into the UK government’s policy. The UK has no diplomatic presence inside the country, so feeding in our research and information from the country was particularly important. Together with other UK NGOs and aid agencies, we



A mother greets her son, who escaped after being abducted by Seleka fighters. CAR, February 2014 © Marcus Bleasdale
From the winning entry in the 2014 Amnesty International Media Awards, photojournalism

secured the UK’s support for keeping European Union forces in the country.

Research reports from our International Secretariat identified 20 individuals, including anti-balaka (who are mainly Christian) and Seleka (who are mainly Muslim) commanders, who are

suspected of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious human rights abuses since December 2013.

Throughout the year our supporters played a vital role in our work on the CAR, both by taking action and by giving £42,000 to back our campaign.

Gaza

The conflict in Gaza intensified in 2014, with war crimes carried out by both the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) and Hamas. Operation Protective Edge, a seven-week military offensive launched by the IDF in July 2014, resulted in the deaths of more than 1,500 Palestinian civilians – including 539 children. Hamas and other armed Palestinian groups carried out indiscriminate attacks on Israel: they fired 4,500 rockets into civilian areas, killing five adults and one child.

Israeli attacks forced 110,000 people to flee their homes, and Gaza’s basic infrastructure was left in tatters. Family homes were among the targets for airstrikes, and several attacks directly and deliberately targeted civilians and landmark buildings. Our research found a failure to take necessary precautions to avoid excessive harm to civilians, which is against international humanitarian law.

In 2013 the UK sold £6.3 million-worth of arms to Israel. As part of a global campaign, almost 60,000 Amnesty members and supporters called on the UK government to immediately suspend all arms transfers to Israel and to put pressure on those who supply weapons to Palestinian groups in Gaza. Following a briefing from us, members of the parliamentary Committee on Arms Export Controls raised concerns with ministers, who carried out a review of licensed exports to Israel.

The outcome was disappointing. In mid-August the UK government announced the suspension of just 12 export licenses for arms and other military equipment to Israel, and only if ‘significant hostilities’ resumed after the end of any ceasefire. This represented a significant weakening of the government’s own rules, which stipulate that arms should not be supplied where there is a clear risk they might be used for serious violations of international law. The UK government later announced a second review of arms export licenses, and we await the result.

We continue to call for both Israel and Hamas and other armed Palestinian groups to allow an independent, impartial investigation into these grave violations. Those who have committed war crimes must be held accountable.



Reporting on the 2014 Gaza conflict

Amnesty International documented war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law by both Israeli forces and Palestinian armed groups in the July/August 2014 conflict. We recorded unlawful killings of civilians and destruction of civilian property, as well as other serious violations and abuses of human rights.

During the conflict Israel’s armed forces attacked

- inhabited civilian homes
- landmark buildings
- hospitals and medical workers.

We published reports on these in 2014; each report included testimonies and analysis pointing to war crimes.

Palestinian armed groups fired thousands of indiscriminate rockets and mortars into Israel:

- firing munitions which cannot be aimed accurately into civilian areas is a war crime
- statements by Hamas and Palestinian armed groups indicate that some attacks were intended to kill or injure civilians.

We repeatedly condemned these unlawful attacks by Palestinian armed groups. A report to be published in March 2015 will provide further documentation. We also condemned the summary killings and executions of alleged ‘collaborators’ in Gaza by Hamas forces during the conflict; these will be the subject of another upcoming report.

MAKING IT HAPPEN: FUNDRAISING

OUR WORK

Amnesty International UK relies on voluntary income, the bulk of it from regular donations from committed members and supporters. It is their commitment to funding human rights that makes our work possible.

Over the past few years, our income has barely kept pace with inflation while our commitments to fund human rights work and to support the growth of the Amnesty movement in the global South and East, have grown. Our supporter base, the main source of funds, shrank by an average of 4 per cent a year between 2009 and 2013. In 2014, therefore, we made it a priority to review and refresh our fundraising strategy.

After analysing our strengths and weaknesses, we concluded that the key challenge for 2014 was to arrest the decline in supporter numbers. Our ability to retain supporters is good, so our focus was on attracting new people. Although the UK economic climate remained difficult, other charities have grown so we knew it could be done. Our goal was to end the year with no fewer financial supporters than we had at its beginning.

Fundraising strategy 2014-15

- To connect more people to human rights through their financial support of Amnesty UK
- To grow income and grow it from sustainable sources
- To diversify our income sources
- To acquire more supporters and from more diverse channels
- To get our fundraising fundamentals right
- To create a culture for fundraising success

We expanded our street fundraising programme, stepped up telephone fundraising, and asked people who had supported our work by taking action for human rights or through one-off donations to give money on a regular basis. As a result, we managed to exceed our goal and increased the supporter base from 208,000 to 210,183 as well as exceeding the income budget by £2 million, bringing in £26.7 million, up 9 per cent from 2013.



© Marie-Anne Ventoura

Total funds raised 2014

£26.7m

Up 9% from 2013

Number of financial supporters

210,222

Up 1% from 2013

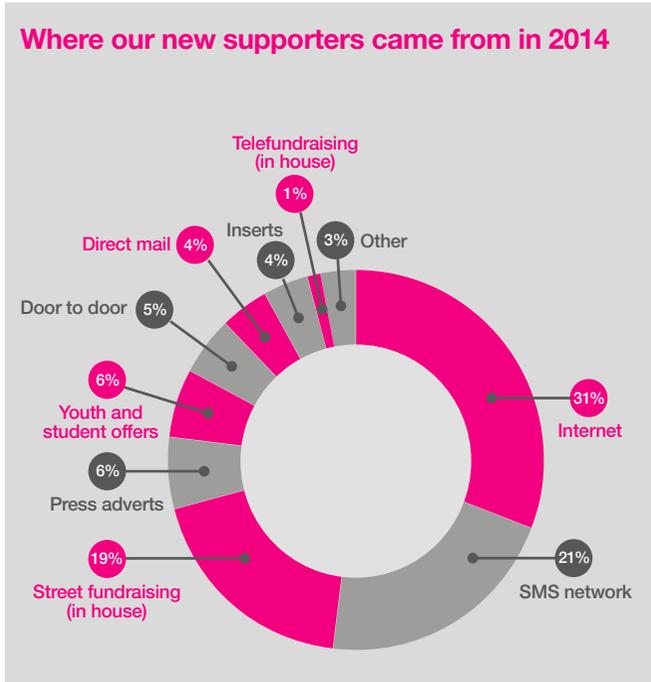
MAKING IT HAPPEN: FUNDRAISING

Our sources of income in 2014 also included commercial activities (our chain of second-hand bookshops and merchandise), major gifts, legacies, and the funds raised by Amnesty groups and individual supporters. For more information see **Where our money comes from**, page 38.

Our total fundraising income in 2014 was £26.7 million: £2 million above target and an increase of 9 per cent on the previous year. A further £0.3 million income was raised through conferencing, royalties, events, investment and other income.

Income raised by our supporters
£585,819
 Up 4% from 2013

Income from commercial activities
£744,180
 Up 11% from 2013



Income from legacies
£5.4m
 Up 53% from 2013

Corporate relationships

Total number of corporate relationships: 49
 Number of corporate entities donating over £5,000: 8

Corporation	Value	Type
The Cooperative Bank	£216,000	Money
GBR Trade & Technology	£20,000	Money
Ecotricity	£18,000	Money
Triodos Bank	£13,000	Money
SOAS	£10,000	Money
Ethical Investment Cooperative	£9,000	Money
Anna Purina HR Ltd	£8,000	Money
DLA Piper	£5,000	Money

All corporate giving above £5,000 is subject to screening by AIUK

NOTE: We are members of the Public Fundraising Regulatory Association. This is a charity-led regulatory body covering all types of face-to-face fundraising. We are also members of the Institute of Fundraising. We are bound by the Face-to-Face Activity Code of Fundraising Practice, which sets out the regulatory requirements and best practice standards expected from all those parties involved in face-to-face campaigns. More information: www.pfra.org.uk or www.institute-of-fundraising.org.uk

Major gifts
£1.6m
 Down 13% from 2013

MAKING IT HAPPEN: AWARENESS

OUR WORK

Raising awareness about human rights is a fundamental part of our work. It helps us to generate support for our campaigns, as well as to attract new members and financial supporters. It is also a way to increase understanding of human rights – particularly important in the current climate of political and media hostility.

Media work

Working with the media enables us to reach a wide audience. In 2014 coverage of Amnesty in the print, broadcast and online media reached almost 80 per cent of UK adults with stories about torture, women's rights, the death penalty, and human rights in the UK. We were featured in more than 5,000 articles – most of them favourable – in publications ranging from the *Financial Times* to the *Sun*. We also appeared in 318 broadcast interviews on outlets such as the BBC, Sky News and Al Jazeera.

At times we helped to shape the news agenda, ensuring coverage for issues and stories that would otherwise have remained hidden. For example, we revealed the Nigerian authorities' failure to act on warnings that the Boko Haram armed group were about to raid the girls' school in Chibok. We also brought to public attention the abuse of migrant workers in Qatar who are building the infrastructure for the 2022 World Cup.

Journalists play a vital role in uncovering human rights abuses around the world, but their job is becoming ever more difficult and dangerous. Our 23rd Media Awards ceremony, hosted by Lindsay Hilsum of Channel 4 News, celebrated human rights journalism and honoured the reporters, photographers and film-makers who practise it. We also used the event to highlight the plight of the three Al Jazeera journalists imprisoned in Egypt.

AMNESTY FILMS

We make our own short films to bring compelling human rights stories to a wider public. Three of the best from 2014:

[North Korea: The inside story](#)

[Turkey: Hakan Yaman's story](#)

[Brazil 2014 – Eric Cantona looks ahead to Rio](#)



Eric Cantona © AI



© Tristan Fewings/Getty/AI

MAKING IT HAPPEN: AWARENESS

Festivals

Festivals provide a great opportunity for informal human rights education. In 2014 we put on our own football-themed film festival just ahead of the World Cup, as well as bringing human rights events to the Edinburgh and Belfast Festivals. Hundreds of Amnesty supporters joined in LGBTI Pride celebrations all over the country.

The three-day *Sidelines* festival, a partnership between AIUK, Picturehouse Cinemas and the *Blizzard* magazine, explored the connections between football and human rights through thought-provoking films and lively panel discussions with film-makers and sports journalists. The screenings included the UK premiere of Eric Cantona's *Looking for Rio*, telling the tale of a city in which football is a way of life. Five football clubs, a number of supporter organisations and many others promoted the festival.



London Pride © AI

Talking for Amnesty



Irish drag queen **Panti Bliss**, aka Rory O'Neill, Amnesty Pride lecture, Belfast © AI



Children's Laureate **Malorie Blackman**, Edinburgh Book Festival teachers' event © Alan McCredie



Journalist **Paul Conroy**, Amnesty lecture, Belfast Festival © Reuben Steains

3,376,998
people visited our website in 2014

2,172,670
of them were new visitors

MAKING IT HAPPEN: EDUCATION

OUR WORK

By educating children, young people and adults about human rights we not only build their knowledge, understanding and self-esteem but also give them the skills to stand up for their own rights and those of others. We work with children, young people and adults to raise their awareness of human rights, build their capacity for effective campaigning and equip them to provide human rights education in their own communities.

Resources

We produce a wide range of educational resources to help teachers bring human rights into **primary** and **secondary** school classrooms. In 2014 we launched a new LGBTI activity pack, which enables teachers to explore the human rights of sexual and gender minority groups with children and young people. We also expanded our series of teachers' notes on Amnesty-endorsed fiction for children and young people, part of a project to encourage Teaching Human Rights through Fiction.

Resources we produced in previous years continue to be widely used in schools.

Theatre workshop

In a joint project with Chickenshed Theatre Company, we used drama activities based on our picturebook *We Are All Born Free* to explore human rights with 800 children and young people. They delivered workshops in schools and their out-of-school club developed a show which was made into a **film**.



Youth Awards

The Youth Awards competition celebrates children and young people's creativity and commitment to human rights. In 2014 over 7,000 children and young people participated in the competition, which has human rights reporter, photographer, songwriter, campaigner and fundraiser categories. The awards culminated with a ceremony hosted by Radio 1 DJ Nick Bright.

MAKING IT HAPPEN: EDUCATION

OUR WORK

Junior Urgent Action Network

Approximately 400 teachers and parents receive Junior Urgent Actions, which allow children aged 7–11 to take action for individuals at risk. Over the course of 2014 we sent letters and cards to government officials and individuals at risk, including detained human rights defender Liu Xia, jailed Bahrain Teachers Association president Mahdi Abu Dheeb, and Moses Akatugba, who was convicted on the basis of ‘confessions’ obtained under torture.

School Speakers

Our School Speakers programme goes from strength to strength. We now have over 100 speakers who deliver free workshops, lessons and assemblies on human rights in schools across the UK. In 2014 they reached over 20,000 young people. Their work on women’s rights in Afghanistan was particularly successful: over 2,000 young people took part, and one group met Baroness Anelay, Minister for Human Rights, and handed in an Amnesty International UK petition.

Amnesty Trainers

In March we re-launched the Amnesty Trainers programme. In just a few months, this network of skilled trainers has grown to over 30 volunteers who inspire and educate members of Amnesty student groups and local groups, and external organisations.

Amnesty Teacher programme

This programme offers professional development for teachers and other professionals to help them bring human rights education into their classrooms. The twelve graduates of the 2013-14 course also trained 261 of their colleagues. The total number of participants in the current course is 12, each of whom have delivered training to colleagues in their institutions.

As part of our Teaching Human Rights through Fiction project, we ran an event for teachers at the 2014 Edinburgh International Book Festival on the theme of identity. The panel of speakers included Children’s Laureate Malorie Blackman.



Behind the scenes at the Amnesty Youth Awards © Marie-Anne Ventoura

‘I have been thrilled to see shy students come out of their shells and grow enormously in confidence thanks to their involvement in Amnesty.’ Sue Bingham, Henley College

‘Amnesty is like a machine that improves people. In my own life Amnesty increased my self-confidence, my self-esteem, my communication skills.’ Denys, student at Eastlea School

‘Every child should fully understand human rights and be able to recognise when they are being denied. [The Youth Awards] provide a fantastic opportunity for teachers to ensure this happens.’ Ann Mroz, editor of the *Times Educational Supplement*

‘The course has really helped give me new ideas to use in the classroom and has increased my confidence in tackling difficult situations.’ Amnesty Teacher programme participant

‘Outstanding workshops for everyone – enjoyable and rewarding.’ Teacher’s comment on the theatre workshops

‘By the end of the session the energy and optimism apparent in everyone was, for me, the sign of a great training session.’ Participant in the Amnesty Training programme

MAKING IT HAPPEN: ACTIVISM

Activists are at the heart of the Amnesty movement: thousands of people across the UK standing up for individuals who suffer human rights abuses. Whether as individuals or as part of an Amnesty group or network, they mobilise public support for our campaigns, lobby local media and politicians, and raise funds for our work.



278,320
people took action for human rights through Amnesty International UK in 2014

UK map showing Amnesty activist groups

- Local groups
- Student groups
- Youth groups

230

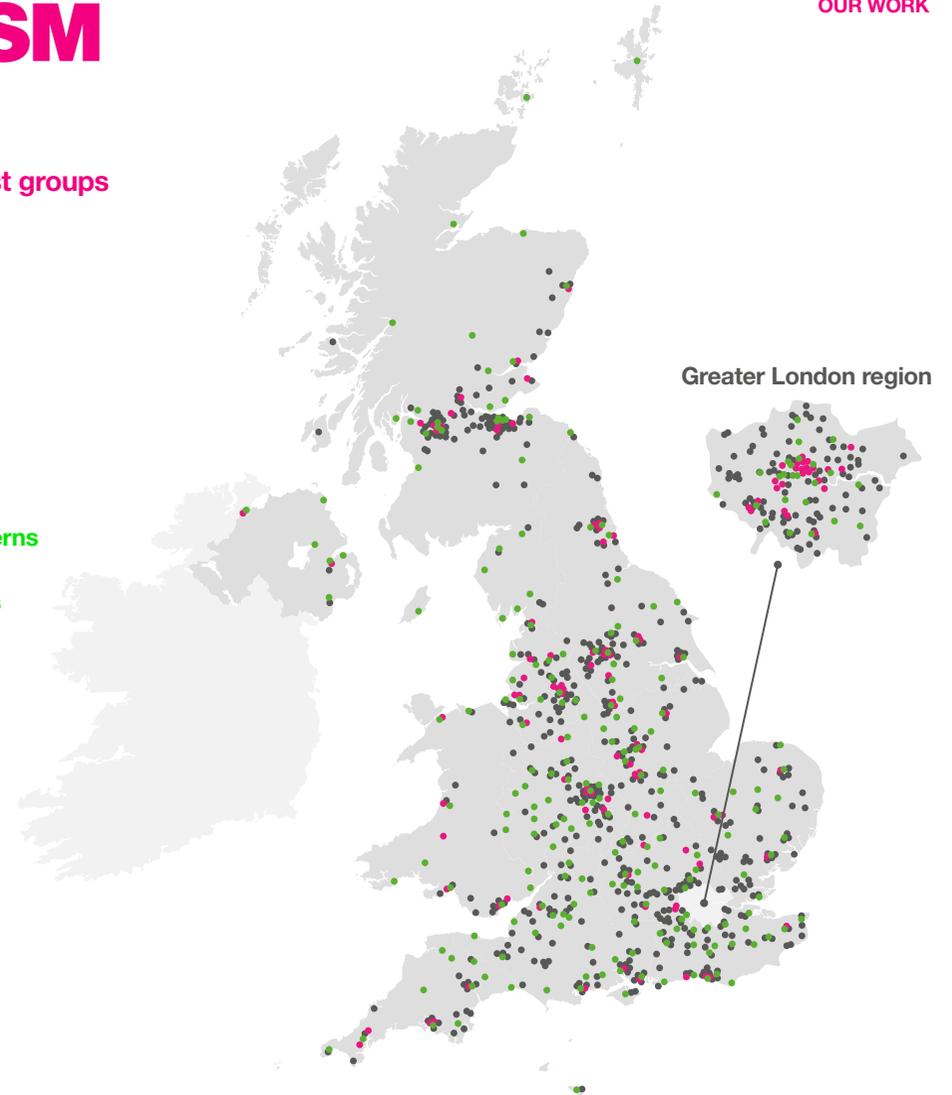
Local groups brought Amnesty's concerns and campaigns to their local media, politicians and public, and raised funds

114

Student groups took part in our campaigns and raised funds

567

Youth groups (most based in schools) took action and raised funds



MAKING IT HAPPEN: ACTIVISM

Activism by numbers

15,226

members of our Urgent Action Network provide a rapid response to protect people in imminent danger of abuse such as torture and ill-treatment, illegal detention, or lack of access to medical treatment or legal advice for prisoners



17,091

people defend women's rights through our Women's Action Network

15,471

people stand up for children's rights through our Children's Rights Network

14,082

individuals support Amnesty campaigns and defend workers' rights through our Trade Union Network

76,159

people in our SMS action network, Pocket Protest, send texts to defend individuals at risk



4,162

people stand up for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) rights through our LGBTI network

MAKING IT HAPPEN: ACTIVISM

OUR WORK

50 country coordinators, with in-depth knowledge of human rights issues in particular areas of the world, advise Amnesty groups, give talks and presentations, organise conferences and demonstrations, and lobby politicians and diplomats.

In 2014 our country coordinators:

- worked an estimated **15,600 hours** over the year
- reached an estimated **2,765 people**
- had **87 meetings** with local groups
- had **29 meetings** with UK officials and politicians and **12 meetings** with officials and politicians from other nations.

AMNESTY ACTIVISTS ONLINE 2014

857,130
online actions

241%
increase on 2013

TOP ACTIONS

Amnesty International UK

STOP EXECUTION OF MOTHER IN SUDAN

Meriam Yahya Ibrahim was sentenced to death for 'apostasy' as she refused to renounce her Christian faith. Meriam is on death row with her newborn baby girl and her 20-month-old son.

Ask Sudan to immediately enact reports that it may free Meriam. Until Meriam and her children are freed and all charges and sentences are dropped we must continue to call for her release.

TAKE ACTION

269,972 actions taken so far, help us reach 300,000

Amnesty International UK

GAZA: STOP THE ARMS, STOP THE KILLING

The human toll of the violence is horrific. Children, women, men – nobody has been safe from indiscriminate bombing. Israel says it targeted ' Hamas operatives' but most of the dead are civilians.

Call on the UK government to halt the supply of all arms to Israel. We must not facilitate war crimes.

TAKE ACTION

59,918 actions taken so far, help us reach 68,000

Amnesty International UK

Nigeria: Justice For Moses, Facing Execution

After eight years in prison, convicted on 'confessions' obtained through torture, Moses Abasiogba was sentenced to death by hanging.

Moses was 16 when he was arrested, and 24 when he was sentenced to death. His claims of torture have still not been investigated, even though Nigeria's constitution prohibits torture.

TAKE ACTION

35,115 actions taken so far, help us reach 37,000

172,274

ACTIONS VIA FACEBOOK

TOP POSTS

Sudan: Pregnant mother to be executed for apostasy reached **2.9m people**

#Bring back our girls **64,576 people** liked, shared or commented

8 reasons why the Human Rights Act makes the UK a better place prompted **30,571 visits** to our website

16,362

ACTIONS VIA TWITTER

TOP TWEETS

Stop the killing. Arms embargo now **1,745 retweets**

8 reasons why the Human Rights Act makes the UK a better place **1,657 retweets**

New evidence of deliberate attacks on medics in #Gaza by Israeli army **1,483 retweets**

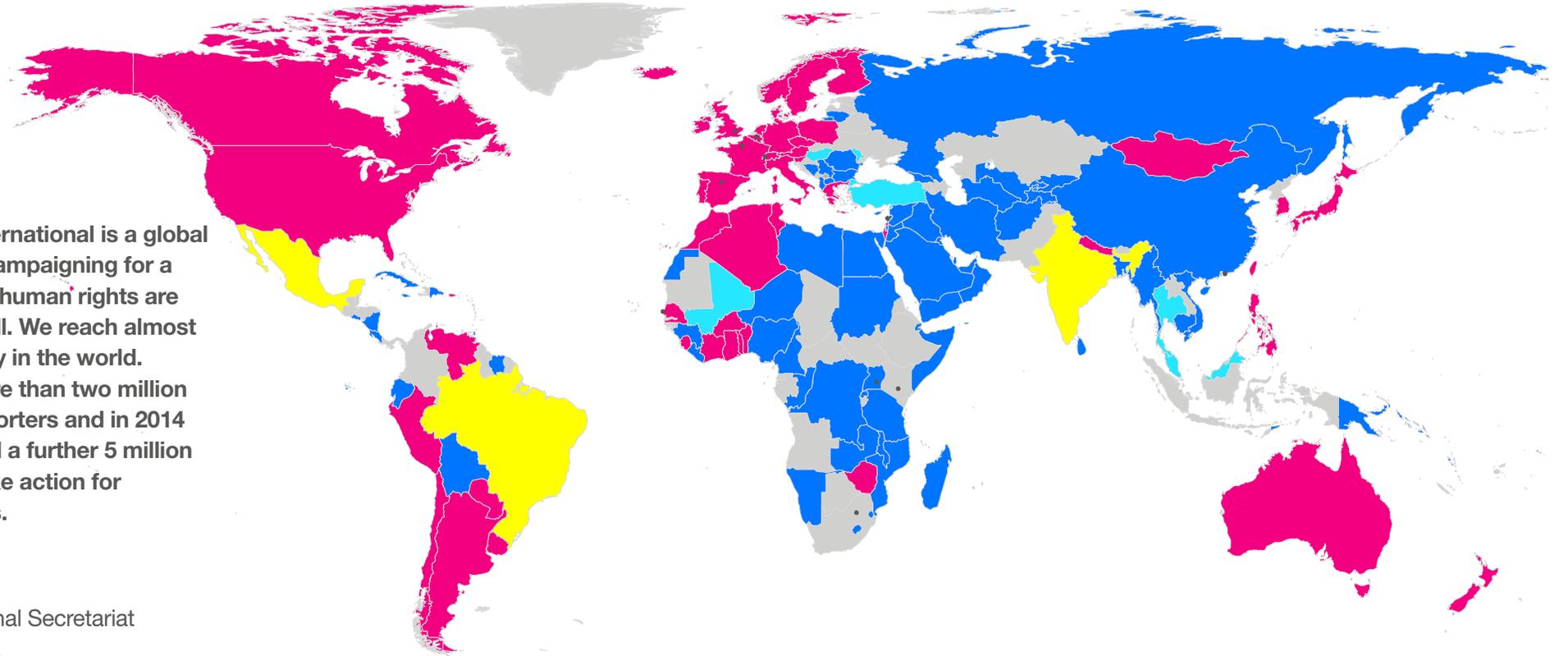
PART OF A GLOBAL MOVEMENT

OUR WORK

Amnesty International is a global movement campaigning for a world where human rights are enjoyed by all. We reach almost every country in the world. We have more than two million regular supporters and in 2014 we mobilised a further 5 million people to take action for human rights.

Key

- International Secretariat
- Structures
- National offices
- Sections
- International membership



PART OF A GLOBAL MOVEMENT

Amnesty International UK is one of the largest national sections of this movement. We work with the rest of the global movement in a concerted and coordinated manner.

Amnesty International is committed to deepening its work in the global South and East to make our work for human rights bigger and more influential in global terms. The International Council Meeting (ICM), which takes place every two years, is the movement's highest decision-making body. It elects the International Board to continue its work between meetings, setting movement-wide policy and defining the global governance rules for all Amnesty organisations.

Authority for conducting the daily affairs of the global movement is delegated to the International Secretariat. Amnesty International UK, like other national sections, can influence the development of policy by participating in ICMs and the deliberations of the International Board.

£9.1m

AIUK's grant to the International movement in 2014

Working in partnership

India

In March 2014, in partnership with Amnesty International India, we embarked on an innovative project using digital technology to support and protect human rights defenders campaigning against coal mining projects in the eastern Indian state of Chhattisgarh. The people adversely affected by these projects are mainly Adivasi (indigenous) communities.

Human rights defenders participating in such campaigns find their actions declared criminal by state authorities that bring trumped-up charges, leading to arbitrary detention and imprisonment. Our project will equip and train the defenders to use technology to safely document and report violations of human rights against their communities. We will also campaign together to stop the criminalisation of human rights defenders.

34%

AIUK's grant to the international movement as a percentage of our income in 2014

OUR WORK

Israel

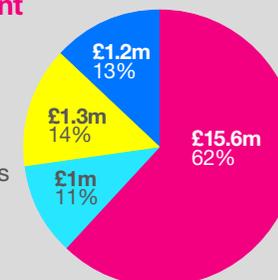
We are working to provide moral and practical support to the Amnesty section in Israel, where human rights campaigners face an uphill struggle. Most people view Amnesty's call for an international arms embargo and for the International Criminal Court to investigate human violations (on all sides) as hostile. We sent an AIUK delegation to Amnesty Israel during the Gaza conflict and will help the section raise funds in 2015.

Our grant to the global movement

As part of an international movement, we help to pay for human rights work in many other countries. In 2014 we made a grant of about 34 per cent of our income to the international Amnesty movement, to fund research, campaigning and advocacy by the International Secretariat, the expansion of our movement in the global South, and the work of other Amnesty sections.

Where the money goes: our grant to the international movement

- Research, advocacy and campaigning
- Building our movement
- Supporting Amnesty sections
- Allowance for governance and support



OUR ORGANISATION

OUR ORGANISATION



© Marie-Anne Ventoura

Amnesty International UK is one of 69 national entities that make up the global Amnesty movement (see page 17). Members and supporters play a vital role in our campaigns and provide the major part of our income. We have a main office in London, and smaller offices in Edinburgh and Belfast.

Legal structures

Amnesty International UK comprises two separate legal entities: the UK Section and the Charitable Trust, which are autonomous but work to a common vision.

The Amnesty International United Kingdom Section is owned and controlled by its members and undertakes our human rights campaigning and trading activities, and some of our fundraising.

The Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust is a registered charity. It funds global activity concerned with human rights research, monitoring and education, and promoting public support for human rights. It also part-funds projects undertaken by the UK Section.

STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE

Amnesty International UK Section

Governance reform

During 2014 the board and Governance Task Force undertook extensive reviews of Amnesty International UK's governance systems. This included a major review of the Section's Memorandum and Articles of Association (the constitution), drawing on external assessments of compliance with legal and good practice standards.

The reviews highlighted a need to update the constitution, as a result of changes to Company Law and accepted good practice since the last significant overhaul of the constitution in 2004. At the end of year, the Governance Task Force proposed a series of recommendations on constitutional change, which were under consideration by the board. The board also decided to address a small number of largely technical issues, through Special Resolutions to be tabled at the 2015 AGM.

In October 2014 Amnesty International UK completed its inaugural self-assessment against the Amnesty movement's global Core Standards. This demonstrated generally strong levels of compliance, while confirming the board's prior emphasis on reviewing risk management and developing governance induction and review processes. Work on these areas will be completed in 2015.

Amnesty International UK Section board members as of 31 December 2014



Sarah O'Grady
(Chair)
(6/6)



Hannah Perry
(Vice Chair)
(6/6)



Richard Cryer
(Treasurer)
(4/5 from May)



Ruth Breddal
(6/6)



Cris Burson-Thomas
(6/6)



Eilidh Douglas
(5/5 from May)



Brian Gilda
(4/6 to Feb 2015)



Tom Hedley
(5/6)



Rona Keen
(5/6)



Harrison Littler
(6/6)



Kate McSherry
(5/6)



Tom Sparks
(4/5 from May)



Sarah Ward
(5/6)



Hugh Whitby
(6/6)

(Board attendance from May 2014 to March 2015)

Responding to recommendations from the Governance Task Force, supported by the board, the Section's 2014 Annual General Meeting (AGM) also revised the election procedures and terms of reference for the Nominations Committee.

Section board of directors

The board of directors consists of volunteers responsible for the overall performance of Amnesty International UK Section and for providing strategic direction, effective governance and leadership on behalf of our members. The board meets at least eight times a year. In addition its members sit on a number of committees, sub-committees and working groups, details of which can be found at www.amnesty.org.uk/governance

The board is accountable to the Amnesty International UK Section membership through the AGM, the primary decision-making forum for the Section.

Special board sub-committees (composed of board members, non-board members and specialist staff) provide updates, advice and guidance on aspects of the Section's performance. These sub-committees are:

- Active Membership
- Finance (which also acts as our Audit Committee)
- International Issues
- Joint Consultative Committee
- Human Resources.

For more about the sub-committees, see www.amnesty.org.uk/subcommittees

All board members are non-executives. Under the Amnesty International UK constitution no staff members or office-based volunteers may serve on the board. The board periodically carries out a skills audit and may decide to supplement its skills and expertise by co-opting up to three additional members.

Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust

Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust is governed by its trustees (who are the directors and members). The trustees are appointed by the board of the UK Section. They are generally very familiar with human rights and the work of Amnesty International. In 2014 three of the seven trustees were serving members of the UK Section board.

Trustees are appointed for a three-year term, and under the Articles of Association can serve for a maximum of two consecutive terms. They are then eligible for re-appointment after an interlude of one year. The trustees meet at least three times each year. In addition they sit on a number of committees, sub-committees and working groups, details of which can be found at www.amnesty.org.uk/governance

The Trust's objectives and activities are broadly aligned to those summarised in the Charity Commission's guidance publication *RR12: The Promotion of Human Rights*. All its activities focus on delivering human rights benefit both to specific individuals and to the public in general.

The trustees have delegated oversight of the business and financial affairs of the Trust to a Finance Sub-Committee, which comprises trustees, board directors and ordinary members of

Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust board of trustees



Gareth Davies
(Chair)
(4/4)



Livia Aliberti
(4/4)



Emma France
(3/4)



Bridget Lindley
(3/4)



Sarah O'Grady
(4/4)



Richard Cryer
(2/2 from May)



Tom Hedley
(1/1 from Sep)

(Trust meetings attended 2014)

the UK Section, and which also acts as the Finance Sub-Committee of the UK Section.

All the trustees and members of the Finance Sub-Committee give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits.

OUR PEOPLE

175 Paid employees
(full and part-time)

in our London, Belfast and Edinburgh offices and managing four of our six bookshops

152.2

Permanent staff (full-time equivalent)

Approximately

60 **300**

Volunteers
in our offices

Volunteers in
our bookshops

150,000

Hours contributed by volunteers

All staff of Amnesty International UK are on joint contracts of employment between the Section and the Charitable Trust.

Amnesty UK pays the living wage, which is calculated to meet the basic cost of living in the UK. It is currently £9.15/hour in London and £7.85/hour elsewhere.

Gender and pay grade of staff members

Grade*	Female	Male
Total	65%	35%
A and A2	50%	50%
B	65%	35%
C	71%	29%
D	65%	35%
E and above	50%	50%

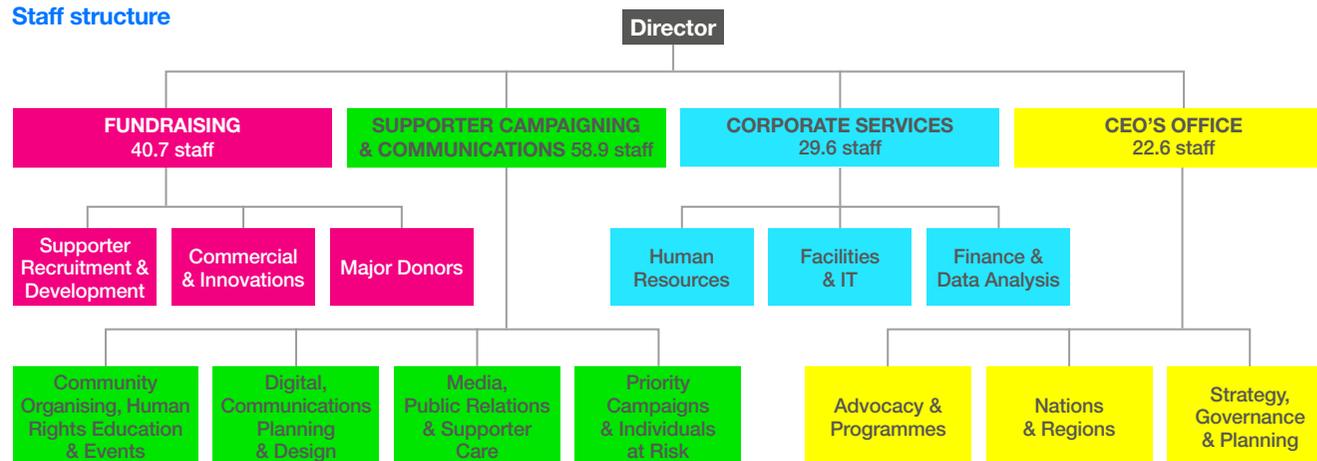
*E and above are the most senior pay grades

Ethnicity and pay grade of staff members**

Grade*	Asian	Black	White	Chinese/ Mixed/Other
Total	7%	4.7%	84.1%	4.2%
A and A2	9.1%	0	90.9%	0
B	9.1%	15.2%	63.6%	12.1%
C	10.5%	3.5%	86%	0
D	1.9%	1.9%	90.5%	5.7%
E and above	6.3%	0	93.7%	0

** Only includes staff members who have declared their ethnicity

Staff structure



OUR POLICIES AND PRACTICES

Our policies and practices are designed to maintain our effectiveness and efficiency while being mindful of our social and economic impact.

Feedback

We value the views of our stakeholders and have invited and recorded feedback since 2009. Complaints are reviewed and assessed by the Feedback Oversight Panel, which comprises the director, the four heads of department, the head of media, PR and supporter care, the supporter care manager and a board member. The panel identifies and recommends actions to the senior management team where appropriate.

Feedback is collated monthly and reviewed regularly on behalf of the board by the Finance Sub Committee.

In 2014 AIUK received 3,833 recorded pieces of feedback. We received 340 favourable comments, predominantly about our campaigns, largely the Sudan apostasy case and our work on Syrian refugees. We also received positive feedback on our street fundraising and telemarketing staff. We received 1,352 items of negative feedback predominantly about our campaigns, largely for our stance on Israel and Gaza. We also received 985 complaints predominantly about the content of our materials, our stance on Israel and Gaza and our communication methods particularly telemarketing.

The Lobbying Act

In January 2014 the Transparency of Lobbying, non-Party Campaigning and Trade Union Administration Act 2014 – commonly known as the Lobbying Act – was enacted by the UK parliament. It limits expenditure on any public campaigning that could be seen as seeking to influence election outcomes. We believe the act seriously risks inhibiting the work of charities and NGOs.

As a matter of principle, we do not campaign for or against political parties or candidates. However, the act means that we may have to register the Amnesty International UK Section and Trust as ‘non-party campaigners’ with the Electoral Commission, if spending on certain campaigning activities exceeds certain thresholds.

We have produced a [Lobbying Act guide](#) for local groups.

Environmental impact

Our gas, electricity and water consumption all dropped in 2014.

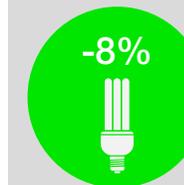
We recycled 100 per cent of our waste.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION



GAS

63.25 tonnes of CO2 emissions in 2014
77.9 tonnes of CO2 emissions in 2013



ELECTRICITY

217.2 tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions in 2014
235 tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions in 2013



WATER

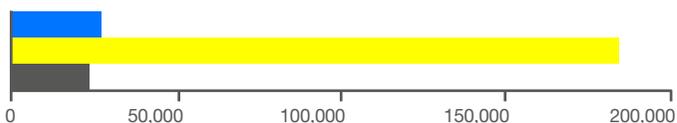
1793 m3 in 2014
2392 m3 in 2013

FINANCE

Where our money comes from and where it goes

Our supporters provide Amnesty International UK with the vast majority of the financial resources used and also, as this report shows, undertake campaigning and other actions which ensure that our work on human rights maintains a strong voice. However, as the chart below shows, considerable investment is required to recruit new members and supporters to replace those who, for a variety of reasons, leave Amnesty International UK.

The importance of retaining our supporter base



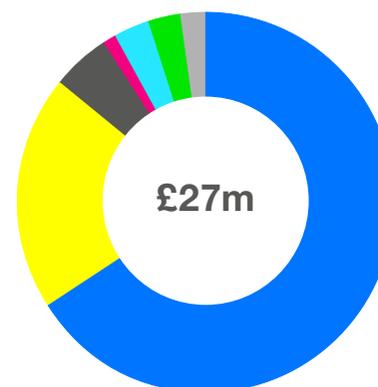
Supporter base movement this year

● New Supporters making a financial payment	26,848
● Supporters who have stayed with us	183,374
● Supporters who left	24,379
Total	234,601

Based on Combined accounts

Financial supporters Jan 14	207,753
Of which retained	183,374
therefore financial supporters who left	24,379
Financial supporters Dec 14	210,222
therefore new financial supporters	26,848

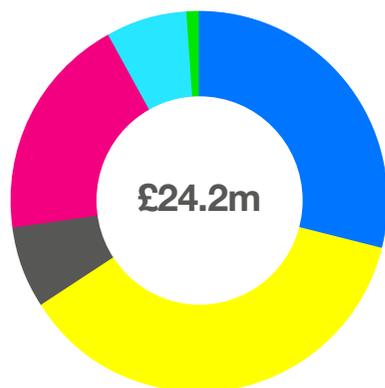
Where our money comes from



Overall income growth of almost 9 per cent was driven largely by record Legacy income. A small number of extremely generous legacies drove this growth. The fundraising team has experienced considerable change and an interim strategy was put in place, setting goals until the end of 2015. The strategy implementation has helped deliver a 1 per cent increase in the number of financial supporters.

	Actual 2014		Actual 2013	
	£m	%	£m	%
● Members and supporters	17.9	66%	17.6	71%
● Legacies	5.4	20%	3.5	14%
● Appeals and raffles	1.2	5%	1.0	4%
● Grants	0.3	1%	0.7	3%
● Other	0.9	3%	0.7	3%
● Shops and catalogue	0.7	3%	0.7	3%
● Community fundraising	0.6	2%	0.6	2%
Total	27.0	100%	24.8	100%

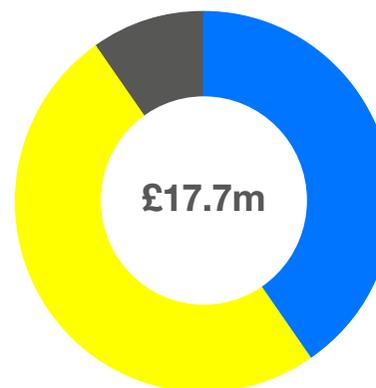
How we spend our money



2014 gross expenditure was 0.6 per cent lower than in 2013. Tight cost control has resulted in the main expenditure lines being £0.9m below budget. The total amount we spent on human rights campaigning, activism and research decreased by 1.3 per cent during 2014 to £17.7m.

	Actual 2014		Actual 2013	
	£m	%	£m	%
● Campaigning, raising awareness and educating	7.1	29%	7.8	32%
● Finding out what's happening (research)	8.9	37%	8.7	36%
● Encouraging more people to become activists	1.7	7%	1.4	7%
● Recruiting, retaining and communicating with our supporters	4.5	19%	4.3	18%
● Raising additional funds	1.8	7%	1.8	8%
● Sustaining our systems of governance	0.2	1%	0.3	1%
Total	24.2	100%	24.3	100%

Human rights work



Our expenditure on human rights work has remained at historically high levels in recent years and we plan to grow this expenditure through development and monitoring of our income generating activities and careful control of our operating costs.

	Actual 2014	Actual 2013	Actual 2012	Actual 2011
	£m	£m	£m	£m
● Human rights campaigning	7.1	7.8	7.8	8.5
● Research: human rights violations	8.9	8.7	7.8	7.0
● Investment in activism recruitment	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.3
Total	17.7	17.9	17.3	17.8

FINANCIAL COMMENTARY

The Boards' statement on the summarised pro forma combined financial statements

The Boards are pleased to present a summary of the audited 2014 financial statements containing the following information:

- The summary accounts are not statutory accounts, but a summary of information relating to both the SOFA, balance sheet and cash flow statements.
- The full Annual Report and Accounts 2014 is available online: www.amnesty.org.uk/finances
- The accounts were approved by the Boards on 26 March 2015 and signed by the auditors on 30 March 2015.
- The accounts from which the summary has been extracted have been subjected to audit and the audit opinion was unqualified.

What we planned for the year ended 31 December 2014

At the beginning of the year the board of AIUK agreed a budget deficit for 2014 of £0.7m which was to be funded from our surplus free reserves of £2m. This approach was largely driven by the need to gradually increase funds for the global movement between now and 2021. We forecast income stabilising in 2014 together with an increase in investment in fundraising, resulting in a small decrease in net fundraised income. A significant increase in the

contribution to the international movement was budgeted to be offset by a reduction in other costs.

Performance during the period

We delivered a surplus of £2.8m. The overall surplus is significantly better than we budgeted due to three main factors:

- Fundraising income was £1.9m better than budget, mostly due to legacies.
- The contribution to the international movement was down £0.5m on budget mainly due to a lower advance payment of the 2015 assessment and lower direct funding to other sections than anticipated.
- Tight cost control, deferral of some expenditure and release of some contingency budgets have resulted in other costs being £0.9m lower than budget.

Comparing our financial performance to the previous year, our income rose by almost 9 per cent.

- Income from legacies was up 53 per cent to £5.4m, a record annual amount. Our largest legacy in 2014 of a London property, sold for £1.5m, was left to AIUK by a supporter who had received a legacy request from us.
- Income from individual supporters was up 2 per cent.
- Major Gifts income was down 13 per cent to £1.6m, with some committed income now expected in 2015.

- Commercial income was up 11 per cent to £0.7m, with all but one of our bookshops exceeding budget and our merchandise operation (www.amnestyshop.org.uk) delivering record sales.

Our fundraising expenditure was around 5 per cent higher than in 2013 mainly due to investing in supporter recruitment to reach the objective of arresting the decline in the number of our financial supporters. However, expenditure on fundraising was still lower than budget in 2014, reflecting adjustments to planned activity following monthly reviews of performance and opportunity, with investment being diverted to successful campaigns (eg reactivation) or pulled back.

The total amount we spent on human rights campaigning, activism and research decreased by 1.3 per cent during 2014 to £17.7m, largely as a result of cost savings. As discussed above, this includes an interim payment of £1.3m towards our undertaking to the international Amnesty movement for 2015. This is not an extra or higher payment; we will reduce our 2015 grant by the corresponding amount.

Budget 2015 and beyond

The 2015 budget shows an overall combined deficit of £0.4m. The budget assumes a slight decline in gross

fundraising income to £25.8m, together with an increase in investment of £1.3m, resulting in an overall reduction in fundraising net income of £2m.

Most of the income reduction comes from the budget for legacies being conservative at £3.4m vs the record £5.4m achieved in 2014. Most other fundraising income lines are budgeted to grow.

The increased investment in 2015 is focused on acquiring new supporters – up from £1.5m in 2014 to £2.8m in 2015. In recent years, the number of new supporters gained has not kept pace with the number who ceased their financial support – a decline that we succeeded in arresting in 2014. In 2015, we will build on our recent success, seeking to further grow the number of people engaged in protecting human rights through their financial support of AIUK.

We are budgeting to reduce corporate support costs by 9 per cent and invest in campaigning and communication costs. Salaries remain stable and international movement contributions reduce slightly. The longer-term context continues to look challenging. A programme of action is underway to rectify this.

The strategic planning process is being undertaken in 2015 to set the direction of AIUK for 2016-2019. In tandem with

this a robust long-term financial planning process has started and is scheduled to deliver a revised long-term financial plan in autumn 2015. This will enable us to model different fundraising investment, income and cost scenarios so that a more robust and sustainable financial future can be planned. A variety of international assessment model scenarios will also be built into our modelling.

Reserves policy

The boards 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 (net current assets less the total of restricted funds, cash endowment funds and deferred grant payments) stood at £8.6m.

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 £3.7m.

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 over the minimum amount of free reserves at 31 December 2014 stood at £4.9 million.

Risk management

The boards are aware of the need to assess the risks faced by the organisations and respond to manage those risks appropriately. In particular, we carried out a comprehensive risk identification, assessment and management analysis. A register of risks has been compiled, risks scored for likelihood and impact, and risk management strategies and timescales established. Individual senior managers are nominated to take responsibility for each significant risk area.

The boards continue to review how risk is managed within the organisation and the level of reserves that should be held in relation to the principal risks that we face. This work is due to be completed in the first half of 2015 and we will incorporate the outcome in our 2015 strategic report.

The organisation concerns itself with human rights in an ever-changing environment and the boards are very much aware that the risks facing the organisation are not constant. Consequently, the monitoring of risk will continue to be a high priority for the boards.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditors' statement to the Boards of Amnesty International United Kingdom

We have examined the summarised pro forma combined financial statements of the following entities for the year ended 31 December 2014:

- Amnesty International United Kingdom Section
- Amnesty International (United Kingdom Section) Charitable Trust
- Amnesty Freestyle Limited.

This report is made solely to the Boards of Amnesty International United Kingdom. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Boards as a body, for this report.

Respective responsibilities of the Boards and auditors

The Boards are responsible for preparing the summarised combined annual report in accordance with the basis of accounting and the accounting policies included in the full pro forma combined financial statements.

Our responsibility is to report to you our opinion on the consistency of the summarised pro forma combined financial statements within the summarised annual report with the full pro forma combined financial statements and Boards report. We also read the other information contained in the summarised

annual report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the summarised pro forma combined financial statements.

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.

Our report has been prepared in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter and for no other purpose.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/3 'The auditors' statement on summary financial statement in the United Kingdom' issued by the Auditing Practices Board. Our report on the organisation's full pro forma combined financial statements describes the basis of our opinion on those financial statements and combined Boards Report.

Opinion

In our opinion the summarised pro forma combined financial statements are consistent with the full combined pro forma financial statements and combined Boards report of the entities as listed above for the year ended 31 December 2014.



BDO LLP
Gatwick
United Kingdom
26 March 2015

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Combined statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 December 2014

OUR ORGANISATION

	Unrestricted Funds Dec-14 £000s	Restricted Funds Dec-14 £000s	Endowment Funds Dec-14 £000s	Total Funds Dec-14 £000s	Total Funds Dec-13 £000s
Incoming resources from generated funds					
Voluntary income					
Subscriptions and donations from members and supporters	16,465	127	25	16,617	16,213
Legacies	5,430	-	-	5,430	3,538
Gift Aid	1,248	-	-	1,248	1,399
Grants	-	314	-	314	653
Total voluntary income	23,143	441	25	23,609	21,803
Activities for generating funds	3,160	-	-	3,160	2,775
Income from pursuit of objectives	169	-	-	169	164
Investment and other income	35	-	12	47	39
Total incoming resources	26,507	441	37	26,985	24,781
Expenditure					
Cost of generating voluntary income	4,491	-	-	4,491	4,271
Activities for generating funds	1,768	-	-	1,768	1,825
Total cost of generating funds	6,259	-	-	6,259	6,096
Expenditure in pursuit of objectives					
Human rights campaigning	6,904	218	-	7,122	7,755
Research: human rights violations	8,733	135	-	8,868	8,700
Investment in activist recruitment	1,684	-	-	1,684	1,453
Total expenditure in pursuit of objectives	17,321	353	-	17,674	17,908
Governance costs	254	-	-	254	320
Total resources expended	23,834	353	-	24,187	24,324
Net surplus for the year before revaluation	2,673	88	37	2,798	457
Unrealised gain/(loss) on revaluation of investment asset	-	-	36	36	(30)
Net incoming resources	2,673	88	73	2,834	427
Total funds brought forward	13,565	244	436	14,245	13,818
Total funds carried forward	16,238	332	509	17,079	14,245

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Combined balance sheet at 31 December 2014

OUR ORGANISATION

	Dec-14 £000s	Dec-14 £000s	Dec-13 £000s	Dec-13 £000s
Fixed assets				
Tangible fixed assets	9,541		9,903	
Investments	261		239	
		9,802		10,142
Current assets				
Debtors	2,139		2,327	
Cash at bank and in hand	7,959		5,041	
	10,098		7,368	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(918)		(1,214)	
		9,180		6,154
Net current assets				
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(1,903)		(2,051)
Total assets less current liabilities		17,079		14,245
Reserves				
Restricted				
Endowment	509		436	
Grants	332		244	
		841		680
Unrestricted				
Undesignated	8,600		5,713	
Designated	7,638		7,852	
		16,238		13,565
Total reserves		17,079		14,245

These financial statements are now approved by the Boards and authorised for issue on

26 March 2015



Richard Cryer, Treasurer

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Combined cash flow statement at 31 December 2014

OUR ORGANISATION

	Dec-14 £000s	Dec-14 £000s	Dec-13 £000s	Dec-13 £000s
Net cash inflow from operating activities		3,133		1,743
Returns on investment and servicing of finance				
Interest received	47		39	
Interest paid	<u>(104)</u>		<u>(111)</u>	
Net cash outflow from return on investments and servicing of finance		(57)		(72)
Taxation				
Corporation tax paid		0		0
Capital expenditure and financial investment				
Gift of fixed asset investments	-		-	
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	<u>(10)</u>		<u>(101)</u>	
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure and financial investment		(10)		(101)
Financing				
Decrease in long term debt		(148)		(847)
Increase in cash		<u>2,918</u>		<u>723</u>

INGO ACCOUNTABILITY CHARTER

OUR ORGANISATION

INGO Charter

www.amnesty.org/en/how-were-run/ingo-charter

Amnesty International is a founding signatory to the International Non-Governmental Organisations' (INGO) Accountability Charter, making this binding on all Amnesty International's national branches and our International Secretariat.

The charter commits Amnesty International and all other INGO signatories to meeting best-practice standards on public accountability and transparency.

It sets out core values, operating principles and areas for particular attention by international NGOs. These include good governance and effective management; ethical fundraising and multi-stakeholder engagement. Specific reference is made to the expectation that INGOs will respect the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

As a signatory to the Charter, Amnesty International is committed, in partnership with other INGOs, to comply with this externally generated code of organisational conduct as a minimum standard for all its operations.

To this end Amnesty International mobilises the various parts of

the Amnesty International movement to document and monitor compliance with the Charter and makes the results fully available to the public.

The latest Amnesty International compliance reports can be found at:

[INGO Accountability Charter Global Compliance report 2014](#)

[INGO Accountability Charter Global Compliance report 2013](#)

[Feedback from Panel to Amnesty International](#)

[Amnesty response to INGO Charter Feedback](#)

To read previous Amnesty International's compliance reports:

[INGO Accountability Charter Global Compliance report 2012](#)

[INGO Accountability Charter Global Compliance report 2011](#)

[INGO Accountability Charter Global Compliance report 2010](#)

[INGO Accountability Charter Global Compliance report 2009](#)

About our financial statements

The financial statements in this report show the combined accounts of two legal entities, the Amnesty International UK Section and the Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust. Separate financial statements for the two entities can be seen on our website www.amnesty.org.uk

Amnesty International United Kingdom Section

Company registration number
1735872

Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust

Charity registration number – England and Wales
1051681

Charity registration number – Scotland
SC039534

Company registration number
03139939