



Amnesty International
United Kingdom Section

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2012

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for the year ended 31 December 2012

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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UNITED KINGDOM SECTION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2012

Amnesty International United Kingdom Section - a company limited by guarantee

Company reg. number 1735872
Date of incorporation 30 June 1983

Board members

Ciarnan Helferty	(Chair)
Tom Hedley	(re-elected 11 May 2012 - Vice Chair)
Brian James Landers	(Treasurer)
Hugh David Whitby	(elected 11 May 2012)
Peter James Murray	
Rona Bella Keen	
Sharmila Kar	
Sarah Jane O'Grady	
Collette Anne Crill	
Hannah Perry	
Brian Paton Gilda	
Gareth Harrison Littler	
Cris Burson-Thomas	
Katherine McSherry	
Duncan Booth	(retired 11 May 2012)
Emma France	(retired 11 May 2012)

Amnesty Freestyle Limited – a company limited 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	
Brian Landers	
Tony Farnfield	(appointed 30 January 2013)
Martin Tyler	(resigned 30 January 2013)

Secretary and Registered office

Iain McSeveny
The Human Rights Action Centre
17-25 New Inn Yard
London EC2A 3EA
Tel: 020 7033 1500
email: financecontact@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
138 Cheapside
London EC2V 6BB

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 currently employs the equivalent of 145 full-time salaried staff (see note 10) based in offices in London, Belfast, and Edinburgh. This is a relatively small part of the Amnesty movement in the United Kingdom, as many activities are undertaken by unpaid 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.

3. ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The UK Section is committed to transparency and accountability in all its operations. A full description of how the organisation is governed, managed and funded, the nature of our work and the extent of our impact, is available in the Amnesty International UK Annual Report, which is published on our website every year. See: www.amnesty.org.uk

Individuals at risk of human rights abuse

Today Amnesty members are still writing in their hundreds of thousands – and making a difference to the lives and prospects of prisoners of conscience, their families and human rights defenders in the global appeal-writing campaign we now call Write for Rights. Whether it be a letter or a card of support, taking a photo or writing to the authorities, the campaign is a

wonderful opportunity to show support and stand with women and men who have bravely dared to defend their human rights or are at risk of human rights abuse. This year we also asked people to send voicemails, texts and sign online blogs. Our letter-writing efforts go on all year, but were focused on 10 December – International Human Rights Day. The campaign has been estimated to be the single biggest human rights event in the world, yet it's all done with the simplest of resources – demonstrating just how powerful a force the combined actions of thousands of individuals can be.

Amnesty's Urgent Action Network is made up of 150,000 people around the world who are outraged by injustice and prepared to act swiftly at critical moments to stop particular abuses. For more than 35 years, the network has protected people from torture and ill-treatment, obtained the release of people who were wrongly - and sometimes secretly - detained, and secured access to medical treatment or legal counsel for prisoners. Sometimes it has even saved lives. Urgent action is based on a simple idea: when someone is in immediate danger of serious abuse, the government responsible for perpetrating or failing to prevent that abuse will receive thousands of faxes, telegrams, emails and air-letters from every part of the globe. Those messages tell the authorities that the world is watching, and create pressure to stop the abuse. Nowadays, this network tackles about 400 new cases and up to 300 updates each year, addressing not only torture but also death threats, the death penalty, 'enforced disappearance', forced repatriation, extrajudicial execution, secret detention, forced evictions and a range of other human rights violations.

Corporate social responsibility

In 2012 our campaigning focused on six countries: Kenya, Nigeria, Serbia, Romania, UK and Italy. In Kenya, following a longstanding campaign in support of the huge 'Deep Sea' community in Nairobi, the prime minister announced a halt to all evictions until legal safeguards were in place. Alas, at least two large evictions have since taken place in the Kenyan capital, so AIUK has therefore renewed our call for a moratorium on all evictions. In July Amnesty condemned the authorities in Rivers State, Nigeria, after up to 200,000 people were forcibly evicted in the oil city of Port Harcourt. Amnesty instigated an Abonnema Wharf Rapid Response to ensure emergency relief and to halt any further evictions in the area. European sections of Amnesty successfully engaged their embassies in Nigeria to intervene and request a meeting with the State governor. The British High Commission in Nigeria engaged with Amnesty in forced evictions for the first time having previously dismissed this as not an issue of international relevance. This is significant progress. Amnesty called on the authorities in France, Italy and Serbia to end the harassment and displacement of members of the Roma community. We also engaged in successful lobbying work and launched further Rapid Responses.

During 2012 Amnesty International published its report, The Toxic Truth, uncovering details of toxic waste dumping in the Côte d'Ivoire by Trafigura, the leading international commodity company. This report is the culmination of a three-year investigation by Amnesty and Greenpeace into the dumping, the events that led to it, and the action taken in response. As Trafigura is registered in the UK, where some of the decision-making took place, we recently wrote to the Director of Public Prosecutions urging him to consider a criminal investigation under the offence of 'conspiracy' as set out in the Criminal Law Act 1977.

Refugees and asylum-seekers

Amnesty's expertise, reliable testimony about the conditions prevailing in different countries, and the risks attendant to particular individuals and groups, is highly regarded by both government decision-makers and courts. We are pleased to report many significant achievements during 2012.

Evidence presented by our Refugee team at legal asylum cases helped dozens of people secure the right to remain in the UK and protection from persecution over the past year. Among the people who benefited from this were children from Afghanistan. Several cases set important legal precedents which should help other refugees in the future including individuals from Iran, Eritrea, Afghanistan and Somalia. For example, in February 2012 the court of appeal's ruling that the UK's forcible return of an Afghan 17-year-old was unlawful was significant for all Afghan children across Europe. Amnesty gave evidence at the appeal to prove that lone children returned to Afghanistan face serious risk of harm. In another case in May 2012, the European Court of Human Rights granted injunctions against the forcible return of an Iraqi family living in Sweden. The court relied upon Amnesty evidence in this ruling.

In January 2012 the House of Commons Home Affairs committee reported into the 'Rules governing enforced removals from the UK'. The MPs agreed with Amnesty's evidence, that the system of using private contractors to run the 'enforced removal' programme for failed asylum seekers is not fit for purpose. Both Amnesty and the MPs found that private contractors were poorly trained and often used dangerous restraint techniques. In October, Amnesty declared the attempt to remove a Syrian national to Damascus from the UK, despite the civil war in the country, deeply alarming. The planned removal due to take place in October was blocked by the High Court partly due to Amnesty's intervention in this case. Amnesty highlighted that no other EU countries were returning asylum seekers to Syria and it was time the UK followed suit.

Control Arms

The last 12 months saw real progress in Amnesty's efforts to secure a landmark Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), despite some setbacks along the way. In July, on the last day of a UN conference to finalise the draft treaty text, the US, followed by Russia and China, said they needed more time to consider the issues. It was not the result we wanted but was far from the end of the ATT. Work continued and at the UN General Assembly's First Committee on Disarmament in New York in November an overwhelming majority of states voted to finalise work on the Treaty in March 2013. This was the biggest show of support for the treaty so far, with only 18 countries abstaining and none voting against. At the final negotiating conference in March, we will have a wonderful opportunity to secure a treaty that saves lives and protects human rights.

This would be the culmination of a 17-year campaign by Amnesty and our partners. The entire negotiating process and the success of securing an effective draft treaty is a result of Amnesty and the coalition lobbying governments and mobilising public support in the UK and globally. Our determination helped to turn an inadequate draft into a final text that is close to what we believe is needed. Although a handful of countries have held up negotiations, governments backing the treaty are using the delay to hammer out technical issues and potential loopholes. The conference in March presents an opportunity to push for further improvements.

Hopes are also high that the new Obama administration in the USA will support a reasonably strong treaty when the world's nations meet in March to hammer out a consensus agreement. However, the USA has previously tried to weaken the human rights rules and the scope of the treaty by excluding ammunition, and by favouring watered-down rules on key issues. For Amnesty, the job is now to make sure the agreement next year is one that will ultimately make the greatest difference for victims of armed violence and is not a diluted version agreed by the consensus.

Death Penalty

In January 2012, the Mongolian parliament approved a bill that aims to scrap the death penalty in that state. The move was a vital step closer to complete abolition, and followed two years of campaigning by Amnesty members and activists around the world. In April, Connecticut became the 17th US state to reject capital punishment, and although 33 states still execute their citizens, there are some signs that public opinion is beginning to turn against the practice. Even in states such as Texas and Ohio, which have traditionally been very pro-capital punishment, the number of executions is declining. In November, a renewed battle to repeal the death penalty in California began after voters chose to retain it by a margin of less than six per cent. Although this was a big blow – California has the highest number of prisoners awaiting execution of any US state, with 725 death row inmates – the relatively narrow margin of defeat should spur on human rights activists and campaigners. In other areas of the world, however, there were less positive signs. In addition to an unknown number in China, countries including Iran, Yemen and North Korea each carried out scores of executions. In 2012, Iraq, the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and Saudi Arabia all saw a rise in executions. In a particularly troubling development, several countries have recently resumed executions, including Botswana, Japan, the Gambia and India.

Country Campaigning

SYRIA: Donatella Rovera, Amnesty's senior crisis response adviser, made repeated visits to northern Syria in 2012 to investigate the human rights situation. She found a shocking escalation in unlawful killings, torture, arbitrary detention and wanton destruction of homes. Most places she visited were suffering from armed conflict. In September Donatella investigated attacks which killed 166 civilians, including 48 children and 20 women, and injured hundreds in 26 towns and villages in the Idlib, Jabal al-Zawiya and north Hama regions. We discovered that government forces, pushed into retreat by opposition fighters, were indiscriminately bombing and shelling lost territory – with disastrous consequences for the civilian population. Opposition fighters in Syria have also endangered civilian lives by using imprecise weapons such as mortars and indiscriminate ones such as home-made rockets in populated residential areas. Amnesty International warned Syrian armed opposition groups that they, too, could not violate IHL with impunity. In Aleppo, Syria's largest city, Amnesty witnessed uniformed security forces and plain clothes shabiha militia members firing live rounds against peaceful demonstrators in May. This fresh evidence demonstrated how urgent the need for decisive international action is and put more pressure on our call on the Security Council to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court and to impose an arms embargo on Syria. After considerable lobbying of the UK government, which raised parliamentary questions, the Foreign Secretary William Hague finally stated that the UK will intensify support to

get the Security Council to refer Syria to the International Criminal Court. This has been Amnesty's campaign objective since April 2011. Additionally, the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva adopted a resolution on 23 March which condemns the appalling human rights violations in Syria.

EGYPT: Amnesty International congratulated Egypt's new civilian president Mohammed Morsi after his election in June 2012 – and delivered a comprehensive memorandum to him listing all that needed to be done to repair Egypt's abysmal human rights record. Key priorities included ending the military's power to police civilians, reforming the security forces and launching independent investigations into violations of the past – both under Mubarak and the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) who assumed power after the '25 January Revolution' of 2011. One area where there is a long way to go is in ending discrimination against women. A draft constitution approved by Egypt's Constituent Assembly in November 2012 falls well short of protecting human rights and in particular ignores the rights of women. It also restricts freedom of expression in the name of protecting religion, and allows for the military trial of civilians.

INDIA: India's recent rapid economic growth and industrial development is a story of success for some, but one of deprivation and neglect for millions more. Old issues such as caste, gender and religious discrimination persist. There is little investment in human rights education. Police torture is endemic and extra-judicial killings common, as are repression and harassment of social movements and human rights defenders. Since its inception, over 110,000 people joined the Amnesty India movement. Amnesty India has 23 new staff spread across research, campaigning, education and fundraising functions. A hub of the International Secretariat will soon be opening in Delhi. Amnesty India and Amnesty UK collaborated on a campaign supporting the Dongria Kondh adivasi (indigenous) community's struggle to safeguard their traditional lands and way of life from a proposed bauxite mine in Orissa. The Indian government's rejection of Vedanta's plans was a victory for the community and human rights groups fighting for their cause. We also supported the fight for justice for survivors of the Bhopal gas tragedy. In October 2012, a primary campaign, the Human Rights Friendly Schools Project, was launched. It will concentrate on implementing human rights education in India's schools.

AFGHANISTAN: Since the fall of the Taliban in 2001 women in Afghanistan have been able gradually to claim their basic human rights – including accessing work and school and voting in local and national elections. But since the re-emergence of insurgency in 2005 by armed groups, including the Taliban, these basic rights are under attack once again. In 2012, much of Amnesty's work in Afghanistan was focused on developing policy and campaigns and building relationships with organisations such as Young Women for Change (YWC), a grassroots movement that campaigns against sexual discrimination and inequality. Amnesty lobbied the UK embassy in Kabul, calling for greater support for Afghan women's human rights defenders, and received a positive response for the UK ambassador. In February, an Amnesty report documented how numbers of displaced Afghans have reached a record half a million. They subsist in dire conditions. We went to the Tokyo International Donors Conference for Afghanistan in July 2012, to lobby that much-needed aid earmarked for Afghanistan is used to tackle women's rights, human rights-based security and help those displaced people. The Afghan president vowed to improve

security and fight corruption.

BURMA: In May 2012 Amnesty researchers entered the country for the first time in nine years. They returned with reports of a society that has set out on the road to human rights reform, but that still has a very long way to go. Behind the headlines many human rights abuses continue unabated, including arbitrary arrest and detention, beatings, rapes and extrajudicial killings. In a broadcast on Burmese state-controlled TV in September 2012 – an extraordinary happening in itself – Suu Kyi listed the further changes necessary if Burma is to become a genuinely democratic society: full freedom of the media, an independent judiciary, the revocation of repressive laws and an end to conflict with the country's ethnic minorities. For Amnesty and for the people of Burma it has been a long struggle to keep hope alive, but now at last we see signs of real change.

Human rights education

A key aspect of Amnesty's work is promoting human rights awareness throughout the education system – from primary schools to universities. We produce lessons plans and teaching materials and offer teachers training and advice. Amnesty UK's TeachRights network provides resources and information for more than 5,000 teachers who want to bring human rights into the classroom. Topics include the arms trade, child soldiers, the death penalty, freedom of expression and women's rights. We also have a range of groups, programmes, conferences and competitions for pupils and students across the UK. We currently send more than 150 trained volunteers to introduce Amnesty and its work to young people in schools, universities and educational settings across the UK. Enthusiastic and knowledgeable, they inspire young people and their teachers, who often go on to set up Amnesty youth groups.

Amnesty in the Community

Youth groups: there are currently more than 700 Amnesty groups in schools across the UK. Students take action, raise money, organise events, have fun and make new friends. Young people in 54 schools set up their own Amnesty groups, inspired by an Amnesty film about the Eastlea Community school's youth group, *I Talk Out Loud*. Students at the school in London were filmed mounting a campaign against stoning in Iran. It shows how standing up for human rights can transform the lives of campaigners as well as those for whom they campaign. The campaign made the headlines and the film has been shown across the globe and watched by thousands of people online. Students wrote passionately about subjects as diverse as sexual harassment, labour camps in Vietnam, abortions and prejudice for Amnesty International's Young Human Rights Reporter of the Year competition 2012.

Secret Policeman's Ball

On 4 March 2012 Amnesty USA hosted a Secret Policeman's Ball music and comedy show which took place at Radio City Hall in New York. The event celebrated Amnesty's human rights work over the last fifty years with a focus on the importance of freedom of expression. The deficit made on the Ball at 31 December 2012 was £793k of which £405k was provided in 2011 and the balance of £388k in 2012. A further £51k in advances on the sale of DVDs is due in relation to a contract signed in early January 2013. As a result the deficit on the Ball at the present time is £742k. We hope to secure further royalty deals in 2013 and additional royalty income will accrue to Amnesty in coming years.

Although the Ball made a deficit, the investment that we made re-energised the Amnesty brand in the UK, the US and globally. There was positive media reporting on both sides of the Atlantic as well as 20 million who saw the coverage on Facebook. Despite being difficult to quantify, we consider the media coverage to have a significant financial value.

Fuller details of the achievements and future opportunities created by the Ball will be detailed in our Annual Report.

Activities in Scotland and Northern Ireland

As well as the Human Rights Action Centre in London, Amnesty has staffed offices in Belfast and Edinburgh. We do this to ensure that the Amnesty's work is co-ordinated and represented in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

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.

Recruiting and retaining Amnesty supporters

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

We need more supporters for two reasons: to develop human rights activists and to provide secure income streams 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 the UK Section has decided to allocate recruitment costs between Costs of Generating Voluntary Income and Expenditure in Pursuit of Objectives on a 60/40 ratio.

Individual voting membership of the UK Section stood at 150,935 at December 2012. In 2012 the Acquisition team recruited 4,991 new members, exceeding the target of 4,190. We retained 90% of the 146,143 members who were active in December 2011.

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.

Following a deficit of £2.5m in the previous year, the Board are pleased to announce that 2012 saw a return to a break-even position. This was primarily due to a resumption of grant support from the Amnesty UK Section Charitable Trust. We are grateful to the Trustees for their renewed support (the Trustees of the charity had allocated additional resources in 2011 to increasing its donor base so we did not apply for a grant in that year).

We had been able to fund additional human rights expenditure in 2011 from surplus reserves, but we knew this was difficult to sustain without increased income. Returning to break even has relied on the resumption of grants income from our sister charity and human right expenditure returning to 2010 levels.

It is difficult to know which way the economy will head, but the Board anticipate low income growth rates in the foreseeable future.

BUDGET 2013

As required by the UK Section EGM resolution 6 the 2013 budget proposals will be presented to the UK Section AGM in April.

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.

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. In no way do monies received from corporate donors influence or affect our ability to campaign.

INVESTMENT 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 with its bankers 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.

Statement on risk and reserves

1. OVERVIEW

The Board is aware of the need to assess the risks faced by the organisation 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.

2. MAJOR RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Board consider the following to be 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
- ongoing 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.

3. SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES TO MANAGE OTHER RISKS

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

- formal procedures governing the delegation of specific authority to the Director and to the Finance Sub-Committee
- consideration of all financial issues by the Finance Sub-Committee and subsequent feedback to the Board
- input into Board meetings from members of the organisation's senior management team who consider day-to-day risk at their regular meetings
- 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.

4. RESERVES POLICY

The Board take a risk based approach to reserves, therefore our policy is to hold a minimum level of unrestricted free reserves sufficient to meet the quantification of the risks on the risk register.

As at 31 December 2012 the unrestricted free reserves (net current assets less restricted funds), stood at £3.9 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 surplus of free reserves at 31 December 2012 stood at £1.7 million.

In relation to our current surplus reserves we are mindful of organisational restructuring plans to be discussed at the 2013 AGM in April and the desire of the Amnesty movement to fund more human rights work in the global south and east. We plan to review our reserves policy, and the minimum level of reserves that we should hold, with our auditors during the second half of 2013.

Structure, governance and management

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 (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 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 of 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 objectives 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.

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 whole 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 150,935 at December 2012.

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 Ltd.

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 and Finance Sub-Committee 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 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.

Auditors

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

These financial statements are now approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

Peter James Murray, Director

28 March 2013

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 2012 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 Auditing Practices Board's (APB'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 APB'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 2012 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' 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

4 April 2013

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 2012

	Note	Unrestricted Funds Dec-12 £000s	Restricted Funds Dec-12 £000s	Total Funds Dec-12 £000s	Total Funds Dec-11 £000s
Incoming resources from generated funds					
Voluntary income					
Subscriptions and donations from members and supporters	3	9,802	-	9,802	9,825
Grants	3	1,420	302	1,722	398
Total voluntary income		11,222	302	11,524	10,223
Activities for generating funds	4	2,033	-	2,033	1,062
Income from pursuit of objectives	5	325	-	325	381
Investment and other income	6	17	-	17	31
Total incoming resources		13,597	302	13,899	11,697
Expenditure					
Cost of generating voluntary income	3	2,623	-	2,623	2,935
Activities for generating funds	4	2,588	-	2,588	1,607
Total cost of generating funds		5,211	-	5,211	4,542
Expenditure in pursuit of objectives					
Human rights campaigning	7	7,037	253	7,290	7,940
Research: human rights violations	7	-	-	-	300
Investment in activist recruitment	7	908	-	908	987
Total expenditure in pursuit of objectives		7,945	253	8,198	9,227
Governance costs	8	504	-	504	455
Total resources expended		13,660	253	13,913	14,224
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources		(63)	49	(14)	(2,527)
Total funds brought forward	16	9,335	15	9,350	11,877
Total funds carried forward	16	9,272	64	9,336	9,350

All amounts relate to continuing activities. There are no recognised gains or losses other than the deficit for the year.
The notes on pages 16 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEETS

at 31 December 2012

	Note	Group Dec-12 £000s	Company Dec-12 £000s	Group Dec-11 £000s	Company Dec-11 £000s
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	12	5,372	5,372	5,586	5,586
Current assets					
Debtors	13	790	790	826	826
Cash at bank and in hand		3,784	3,760	3,540	3,516
		4,574	4,550	4,366	4,342
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(610)	(610)	(602)	(602)
Net current assets		3,964	3,940	3,764	3,740
Total net assets		9,336	9,312	9,350	9,326
Reserves					
Restricted	15	64	64	15	15
Unrestricted					
Undesignated	16	3,900	3,876	3,749	3,725
Designated	16	5,372	5,372	5,586	5,586
		9,336	9,312	9,350	9,326

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by



Brian Landers, Treasurer
28 March 2013

The notes on pages 16 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	17		422		(2,432)
Returns on investment and servicing of finance					
Interest received	6	17		31	
Net cash inflow from return on investments and servicing of finance			17		31
Taxation					
Corporation tax paid	11		nil		nil
Capital expenditure and financial investment					
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	12	(195)		(112)	
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure and financial investment			(195)		(112)
Increase/(decrease) in cash			244		(2,513)

The notes on pages 16 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2012

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. The report and financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), "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 to 20% per annum

Pensions

The UK Section operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the income and expenditure account in the year to which they relate.

Funds

Funds are distinguished between restricted, designated and unrestricted funds. Income, expenditure, assets and liabilities for each classification of funds are accounted for separately. Further details are shown in the statement of financial activities for the year to 31 December 2012.

3. GENERATION OF VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Unrestricted Dec-12 £000s	Restricted Dec-12 £000s	Total Dec-12 £000s	Total Dec-11 £000s
Voluntary Income				
Subscriptions and donations from supporters and members	9,802	-	9,802	9,825
Grants received (see note 3.1)	1,420	302	1,722	398
	11,222	302	11,524	10,223
Costs of generating voluntary income				
Investment in supporter recruitment	1,362	-	1,362	1,480
Supporter care	576	-	576	597
General fundraising	685	-	685	858
	2,623	-	2,623	2,935
Net voluntary income generated	8,599	302	8,901	7,288

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 International, giving a direct boost to our campaigning effectiveness.

In addition, our campaigning influence is strengthened significantly by the resulting increase in supporter numbers - the more we speak for, the more we are heard. 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 is included above as a cost of generating income.

Included in the costs of generating voluntary income is £609k of apportioned support costs.
See note 9 – (2011: £596k)

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):	1,420
Restricted grants received from Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust	
Refugees (Still Human Still Here)	173
Diana Princess of Wales Memorial Fund	1
Leach Forteenth Charitable Trust	1
Arms Trade Treaty	50
David & Elaine Potter Trust	10
Serve All Trust	1
Oakdale Charitable Trust	1
Cornwell Charitable Trust	1
Morel Charitable Trust	1
Anonymous	2
The Edith M Ellis 1985 Charitable Trust	1
Dignity	16
The Indigo Trust	13
The Alistair Berkley Charitable Fund	1
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	10
N Smith Charitable Settlement	8
Anonymous	6
Burma	4
Individuals at risk	4
Israel-Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT)	4
	302

4. ACTIVITIES FOR GENERATING FUNDS

	Income Dec-12 £000s	Expenditure Dec-12 £000s	Net funds generated Dec-12 £000s	Income Dec-11 £000s	Expenditure Dec-11 £000s	Net funds generated Dec-11 £000s
Shops	523	585	(62)	454	519	(65)
Sales	136	253	(117)	135	137	(2)
Corporate Relationships	62	2	60	5	1	4
Royalties	5	12	(7)	13	11	2
Community fundraising	344	57	287	430	156	274
Events	22	401	(379)	25	378	(353)
Secret Policeman's Ball	856	1,244	(388)	-	405	(405)
Appeals	85	34	51	-	-	-
	2,033	2,588	(555)	1,062	1,607	(545)

Included in the costs of activities for generating funds is £319k of apportioned support costs. See note 9 (2011: £325k). 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

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Income from human rights publications and campaigning materials	325	381

During 2012 we reduced the number of supporter magazines from six to five.

6. INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Interest receivable on bank deposits	17	31

7. EXPENDITURE IN PURSUIT OF OBJECTIVES

	Dec-12 Unrestricted £000s	Dec-12 Restricted £000s	Dec-12 Total £000s	Dec-11 Total £000s
Human Rights Campaigning				
Production and distribution of human rights publications and campaigning materials	1,119	-	1,119	1,267
Human rights education	733	-	733	770
Media	681	-	681	688
Policy	558	-	558	588
Nations and regions	430	-	430	575
Individuals at risk	431	5	436	472
Refugees & asylum	130	132	262	267
Amnesty in the community	218	-	218	259
Grants to AIEU Section	244	-	244	245
Country campaigning	155	20	175	302
Art for Amnesty	288	-	288	323
Women's Human Rights	83	-	83	73
Youth activism	135	-	135	173
Dignity	82	31	113	217
Corporate & social responsibility	129	-	129	120
Control arms	73	65	138	125
Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transexual	52	-	52	98
Security & human rights	84	-	84	65
Death penalty	64	-	64	51
Campaigns and activism support	1,348	-	1,348	1,212
Donation to charitable trust	-	-	-	50
Total human rights campaigning	7,037	253	7,290	7,940
Research into and relief of human rights violations				
Grant to Amnesty International Limited	-	-	-	300
Total research: human rights violations	-	-	-	300
Investment in activist recruitment				
Investment in activist recruitment	730	-	730	839
Support costs apportioned (see note 9)	178	-	178	148
Total investment in activist recruitment	908	-	908	987
Total expenditure in pursuit of objectives	7,945	253	8,198	9,227

Included in the cost of human rights campaigning is £2,467k of apportioned support costs. See note 9 – (2011: £2,749k)

Within the above expenditure the following amounts were funded by the General Campaign Support grant from Amnesty International UK Section Charitable Trust an affiliated organisation.

	Dec-12 Total £000s	Dec-11 Total £000s
Human rights education	257	-
Individuals at risk	235	-
Media	202	-
Policy	178	-
Youth activism	126	-
Nations and regions	137	-
AGM	110	-
Dignity	96	-
Amnesty in the community	42	-
Country campaigning	20	-
Women's human rights	9	-
Refugees & Asylum	8	-
	1,420	-

A full discussion of all the UK Section's activities appears in the Directors' report on pages 5 to 11.

We did not apply for a grant from Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust during 2011 as the Trust focussed additional resources on the recruitment of new donors.

8. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Members' annual general meeting and national conference	224	220
International council meeting (biennial meeting of global movement)	-	20
Other direct governance costs	280	215
Total governance cost	504	455

None of the Directors received remuneration during the year. The total of expenses reimbursed to Directors was £19,286, including £10,897 repaid to the Chair. All expenses related to travel, accommodation and subsistence costs incurred in relation to attendance at Board meetings, other governance meetings and Amnesty events. Our governance costs often fluctuate due to the timing of our biennial council meetings; there was no major international council meeting in the current year but there was one in the previous year.

Included in governance costs is £62k of apportioned support costs. See note 9 – (2011: £80k)

9. SUPPORT COSTS

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Staff costs (including agency costs)	1,408	1,261
Staff and volunteer training and welfare	201	308
Premises costs	983	1,126
Irrecoverable VAT	(28)	137
Depreciation	376	389
Other support costs	695	677
Total support costs	3,635	3,898

From 1 January 2012 the cost of irrecoverable vat has been charged directly to the relevant expenditure account.

Apportionment of support costs

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Cost of generating voluntary income	609	596
Activities for generating funds	319	325
Human rights campaigning	2,467	2,749
Investment in activist recruitment	178	148
Governance	62	80
Total support costs apportioned	3,635	3,898

Staff costs cover employees in finance, information technology, human resources and facilities management. Included within other support costs are audit fees of £20k (2011: £20k)

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

10. STAFF COSTS

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Wages and salaries	5,719	5,521
Social security costs	604	603
Pension costs	337	331
	6,660	6,455

The UK Section operates 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	25	1,111
Activities for generating funds	10	432
Human rights campaigning	79	3,648
Support	29	1,368
Governance	2	101
Total	145	6,660

There were 237 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 145 full-time posts.

Salary band £000s	Dec-12 numbers	Dec-11 numbers
0 - 10	62	46
10 - 20	40	49
20 - 30	52	49
30 - 40	41	45
40 - 50	34	29
50 - 60	6	7
60 - 70	1	1
80 - 90	1	1
	237	227

11. TAXATION

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Movement in deferred tax provision	-	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	-	-
 Reconciliation		
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(14)	(2,527)
Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (prior year 26%)	(3)	(657)
 Effects of:		
Net non-taxable income	(8)	560
Increase/(decrease) in trading losses in the year	5	(17)
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	6	5
Depreciation on non qualifying expenditure	-	96
Gift aid payment lost	-	13
Current tax charge for period	nil	nil

Provision for deferred tax – treated as unprovided

Deferred tax at 23%	
Balance at 1 January 2012	(217)
Movement	(11)
Balance at 31 December 2012	(228)

The year end unprovided deferred tax asset comprises

Accelerated capital allowances	278
Losses available to carry forward	(506)
Balance at 31 December 2012	(228)

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold land and buildings £000s	Plant & Machinery £000s	Computer equipment/ infrastructure £000s	Office Equipment £000s	Leasehold Improvements £000s	Total £000s
Cost						
at 1 January 2012	4,637	1,691	822	749	18	7,917
Additions	-	-	190	3	2	195
Disposals	-	-	(121)	(33)	-	(154)
at 31 December 2012	4,637	1,691	891	719	20	7,958
 Depreciation						
at 1 January 2012	643	583	628	464	13	2,331
Charge for the year	93	85	118	78	2	376
On disposals	-	-	(121)	-	-	(121)
at 31 December 2012	736	668	625	542	15	2,586
 Net book value						
at 31 December 2012	3,901	1,023	266	177	5	5,372
at 31 December 2011	3,994	1,108	194	285	5	5,586

13. DEBTORS

	Group Dec-12 £000s	Company Dec-12 £000s	Group Dec-11 £000s	Company Dec-11 £000s
Amounts owed by related entities	50	50	110	110
Trade debtors	44	44	86	86
Other debtors, prepayments, accrued income	526	526	430	430
Value Added Tax recoverable	170	170	200	200
	790	790	826	826

All amounts are due within 12 months.

14. CREDITORS**Amounts falling due within one year**

	Group Dec-12 £000s	Company Dec-12 £000s	Group Dec-11 £000s	Company Dec-11 £000s
Trade creditors	323	323	164	164
Accruals and deferred income	87	87	175	175
Payroll taxes and other creditors	200	200	263	263
	610	610	602	602

15. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Total £000s
At 1 January 2012	15
Income (see note 3.1)	302
Expenditure (see note 7)	(253)
At 31 December 2012	64
Represented by:	
Refugees - Still Human Still Here	46
Refugees - Monitoring work	10
Israel - OPT	8
Cash at bank	64

16. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	Fixed Asset reserve £000s	Total Undesignated Funds £000s	Total Unrestricted Funds £000s
At 1 January 2012	5,586	3,749	9,335
Utilised during year	-	(63)	(63)
Movement between reserves	(214)	214	-
At 31 December 2012	5,372	3,900	9,272
Represented by:			
Fixed Assets	5,372	-	5,372
Cash at bank	-	3,720	3,720
Other net current assets	-	180	180
	5,372	3,900	9,272

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 net outgoing resources to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities**

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Outgoing resources	(14)	(2,527)
Depreciation	376	389
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	33	-
Interest received	(17)	(31)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	36	(128)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	8	(135)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	422	(2,432)

Reconciliation of net cash to movement in net funds

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Increase/(decrease) in cash	244	(2,513)
Opening net funds	3,540	6,053
Closing net funds	3,784	3,540

Analysis of net funds

	At 1 Jan 2012 £000s	Cash flows £000s	At 31 Dec 2012 £000s
Cash in hand and at bank	3,540	244	3,784
	3,540	244	3,784

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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:

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Amnesty International (UK Section) Charitable Trust	50	110

Related entity transactions

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Restricted grants from the UK Trust	302	398
Donations made under Gift Aid to the UK Trust	-	(50)
General grants from the UK Trust to support campaigning costs	1,420	-
Charges made to the UK Trust for staff costs	1,577	1,439
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	123	128

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

	Dec-12 £000s	Dec-11 £000s
Within one year	39	45
In two to five years	123	141
In more than five years	245	245
	407	431

Analysed between

Hire of plant and machinery	16	38
Other operating leases	391	393
	407	431

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.

