

Company no. 3079904  
Charity no. 1049160

**Anti-Slavery International**  
**Report and Financial Statements**  
**31 March 2013**

**sayer vincent**  
  
*auditors and advisors*

## Anti-Slavery International

### Reference and administrative details

For the year ended 31 March 2013

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<b>Company number</b>	3079904
<b>Charity number</b>	1049160
<b>Registered office and operational address</b>	Thomas Clarkson House The Stableyard Broomgrove Road London SW9 9TL
<b>Honorary officers</b>	Paul Whitehouse      Chair from 15th December 2011 John Cropper          Vice Chair Graham Duncan        Treasurer
<b>Principal staff</b>	Aidan McQuade        Director / Company Secretary
<b>Bankers</b>	Barclays Bank PLC P.O. Box 270 London SE15 4RD
<b>Auditors</b>	Sayer Vincent Chartered accountants and statutory auditors 8 Angel Gate City Road London EC1V 2SJ

## **Anti-Slavery International**

### **Report of the Trustees**

#### **For the year ended 31 March 2013**

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The trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2013.

The trustees would firstly like to express their thanks to staff, volunteers and supporters for all their hard work and commitment during the financial year.

Reference and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting and Reporting by Charities (issued in March 2005).

#### **Structure, governance & management**

Anti-Slavery International, founded in 1839, is the world's oldest international human rights organisation and the only charity in the United Kingdom to work exclusively against slavery and related abuses.

Anti-Slavery International is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 14 July 1995 and registered as a charity on 13 September 1995.

The organisation was established as a charitable company under a memorandum of association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its articles of association.

Anti-Slavery International's main business is carried out from its offices in London. Day to day management is the duty of the Director appointed by the charity trustees acting as the board of directors.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the period are the charity trustees listed on page 16. In accordance with the Articles of Association the trustees retire by rotation at the end of their respective three year terms of office and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the Annual General Meeting of the company. Trustees can only serve three consecutive terms of three years.

#### **Governance**

The charity is a membership organisation and paid up members are eligible to vote at meetings and to elect the officers of the company and the charity's trustees/company directors. The rules of the organisation are set by its Articles and Memorandum of Association.

New trustees with specific expertise are recruited by the Council as required. All new trustees/directors must be approved by a vote at the Annual General Meeting. New trustees are provided with information on the duties and responsibilities of charity trustees and given the opportunity to meet with staff at the charity to learn about current activities.

## **Anti-Slavery International**

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#### **Objectives**

The Charity Commission sets out “two key principles and seven important factors which must be met in order to show that an organisation’s aims are for the public benefit.” These are:

- There must be an identifiable benefit or benefits
- It must be clear what the benefits are
- The benefits must be related to the aims
- Benefits must be balanced against any detriment or harm
- Benefit must be to the public or a sector of the public
- The beneficiaries must be appropriate to the aims
- The opportunity to benefit must not be unreasonably restricted
- People in poverty must not be excluded from the opportunity to benefit
- Any private benefits must be incidental

The Trustees are aware that the Charities Act 2006 requires charities to demonstrate that their work is of direct benefit to the public.

The principal objectives of the organisation as set out in the Memorandum of Association are the elimination of slavery, the slave trade and all forms of unlawful forced labour and unlawful deprivation of freedom; the advancement of public education concerning the rights of indigenous peoples and of human rights as set out in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Its mission statement sets out that the organisation is committed to eliminating all forms of slavery throughout the world. Slavery, servitude and forced labour are violations of individual freedoms, which deny millions of people their basic dignity and fundamental human rights. Anti-Slavery International works to end these abuses by exposing current cases of slavery, campaigning for its eradication, supporting the initiatives of local organisations to release people and address the causes of slavery, and pressing for more effective implementation of international laws against slavery.

Anti-Slavery International’s board of trustees have considered the Charity Commission Guidelines on Public Benefit and believe that these objectives satisfy both principles. The eradication of slavery from the world is a clear public benefit particularly to those actually enslaved or vulnerable to slavery, who are the portion of the public that the organisation seeks to serve. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are a minimum of 21 million people in forced labour across the world in every region of the globe. Anti-Slavery International’s programmes, described below, are available free of charge, constrained only by the capacity and geographic location of those programmes themselves.

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When planning Anti-Slavery International's activities each year, the trustees take account of the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit. In order to achieve these objects the organisation is committed to:

- Accurate research and reporting on slavery today;
- Campaigning and raising public awareness about the continued existence of slavery;
- Working closely with those whose rights it seeks to defend, by building working alliances, based on mutual respect and transparency;
- Identifying and challenging oppressive regimes and systems, which hold people in slavery;
- Using methods that bring about sustainable change;
- Considering the consequences of its actions and seeking to prevent adverse repercussions for the beneficiaries of its work;

Anti-Slavery International develops annual and multi-year programmes of work to meet this mission statement. Specific outcomes are agreed for all projects and campaigns during the design phase and these are confirmed with partners, as appropriate. In addition the organisation has developed a series of impacts and objectives covering both the main themes and issues on which Anti-Slavery International and its partners are working, and country and regional impacts. These are used to agree programme and campaigns priorities and provide some longer term measures against which the organisation can judge its work and achievements. It works to:

- Ensure greater international support, in principle and in practice, for human rights standards that assist in protecting people from slavery. These standards include particularly ILO Conventions 29 on Forced Labour (1930) and 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999); the 1956 UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery; the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children supplementing the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and their Families (1990) and the International Labour Organisation Convention 169 on indigenous people.
- Hold governments accountable for failures to ratify anti-slavery treaties and conventions, implement the above international standards through the development of specific action plans for the eradication of slavery and these standards to national law to increase their capacity to hold employers to account for abuses.
- Ensure that actions and policies in relation to the eradication of slavery pay particular attention to the position of those discriminated against, in particular the position of the most vulnerable such as women, and those discriminated against on the basis of descent or caste.
- Help improve partners' effectiveness in promoting policies and practice to prevent or reduce slavery, through appropriate training and capacity building as well as enhanced networking and information sharing between partners.
- Increase public understanding of the incidence of contemporary slavery, and support for actions to combat slavery.

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- Make the eradication of slavery a key concern in development policy, both for national governments and for international institutions so that: European Union (EU) governments will take up the issues of those affected by slavery when discussing and deciding development programmes and policies and the implementation of human rights standards and countries will address the issues of slavery and trafficking in their poverty reduction strategy programmes and related development programmes.
- Increase the use of regional mechanisms, in particular the EU Group of Experts on Trafficking, of which Anti-Slavery's Trafficking Programme Co-ordinator is a member, and the African Commission of Human and Peoples' Rights, to provide recommendations and monitor implementation of actions required to tackle different forms of contemporary slavery and to extend the recognition by national governments of issues of contemporary slavery.

#### Glossary

AGTR – Asociacion Group de Trabajo Redes (Peru)

CDW – Child domestic worker

CHV – Community Health Volunteer

COMP.ACT – Act for Compensation for Trafficked Persons in Europe

CRAG – Child Rights Awareness Group (Nepal)

DFID – Department for International Development (UK)

DW – Domestic worker

EC – European Commission

EU – European Union

GEFONT – Nepalese trade union congress

IHRB- Institute of Human Rights and Business

ILC – International Labour Conference

ILO – International Labour Organization

INSEC – Informal Sector Service Centre - Nepalese NGO

ITUC – International Trade Union Confederation

JRF – Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Kafa – Enough (violence against women) Lebanese NGO

NDWM – National Domestic Workers Movement (India)

OSCE – Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe

OSI – Open Society Institute

OSF – Open Society Foundation

TW – Transport worker

UN – United Nations

UPR – Universal Periodic Review

## Anti-Slavery International

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#### Review of activities in the context of the charities aims and how they have been carried out to the public benefit

Notable achievements and significant milestones

- Anti-Slavery's work on forced child begging has led to commitment by Senegalese government for a *daaras* modernisation programme;
- Anti-Slavery published a ground breaking report on child slavery and marriage;
- Strategic litigation in West Africa has resulted in important court decisions that advance the rule of law towards the elimination of slavery;
- Anti-Slavery obtained a further five years funding from Comic Relief for communities schools for children of slavery descent in northern Niger;
- The Staff Wanted Initiative, of which Anti-Slavery is a pivotal part, led to the hosting of a round-table by the UK immigration minister on ending trafficking in the hotel sector;
- Anti-Slavery published a report, *Home Truths*, on the wellbeing and vulnerabilities of child domestic workers;
- Anti-Slavery launched, with Irish Aid funding, a major new programme on community organisation of brick kiln bonded labourers in India;
- As part of the Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group, Anti-Slavery played a pivotal role in the publication of the Groups third report "In the Dock" on the UK's criminal justice response to trafficking;
- With OSI funding Anti-Slavery established a new model of intervention to identify and support potential migrant domestic workers in Nepal."

Further detail of the work undertaken by Anti-Slavery International in 2012/13 under each programme area is described below.

#### Worst Forms of Child Labour

##### Forced child begging

A project to end the forced child begging of *talibés* in Senegal started in September 2010. *Talibés* are children aged five-fifteen years, almost exclusively boys, who study in Qur'anic schools (*daaras* under teachers (*marabouts*). Most *daaras* do not charge the students for their studies, food or accommodation. Instead, the *marabouts* force the children to beg for their keep. Most *talibés* are from remote rural areas, even trafficked from neighbouring countries. Far from their parents and villages and living in squalid conditions, they are impoverished, vulnerable to disease and poor nutrition, and subject to physical and emotional abuse if they fail to meet their financial 'quota' from begging.

The five-year project is funded mainly by the Department for International Development's Civil Society Challenge Fund. The project objectives are to encourage the State to introduce and roll-out a national modern-daara programme, where children can learn the Qur'an within a wider curriculum in safe conditions regulated by the State, and where they are not forced to beg; and to enforce anti-forced begging laws.

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Some key changes were made to the project during the year. Notably the leading human rights NGO in Senegal, RADDHO (La Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme) took over as the project partner leading on national and regional advocacy. In addition, the work of Tostan in local communities was expanded. Despite delays to activities while gaining the final agreement for the changes from the donors, the project achieved some key successes. For example, the new Government, elected in March 2012, publicly committed its support for the state run/regulated daara-modernisation programme and enforcement of anti-begging laws. A standardised curriculum has been developed and piloted, and funding to cover the costs of establishing modern-daaras in Senegal has already been pledged from the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank. From January 2013, it has been possible to expand the work currently being done in the 10 local communities in the Fouta region, Thiès and Mbour, to cover a further 10 communities in the region of Kaolack, a major, source, transit, and destination for talibés. This is following considerable success achieved in the Fouta, Thiès and Mbour, where a significant proportion of local people now understand what daara-modernisation is, have demonstrated strong support for it and are advocating for modern-daaras locally, including many local *marabouts*. Internationally, the ILO has continued to press the Senegalese Government on daara-modernisation and enforcement of laws in its 2013 Committee of Experts report. The UN Committee which monitors State compliance with the 1965 UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Racial Discrimination also raised these issues when examining Senegal's report in 2012. The aim in the next year is to build on these successes at local, national and international levels, and begin to investigate possibilities for replicating this work in other countries in the region with similar problems.

#### **Child slavery and marriage**

Anti-Slavery's report "Out of the Shadows: Child marriage and slavery" was finalised. It is based on arguments presented at the UN and in conferences during the year. The foreword was contributed by the UN special rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery. It highlights the fact that despite growing publicity around child marriage, the links with slavery have received very little attention to date. Furthermore, it shows that a potentially high proportion of the millions of children in marriage could be in slavery. As not all child marriage (involving under 18 year-olds) is slavery, the report outlines the relevant international slavery framework to help clarify when it could amount to slavery. It notes gaps at the international level for addressing child marriage as a slavery issue, and at the national level in terms of tackling it in law and practice. It also deals with the complexity of root causes. The report forms a useful advocacy tool, and provides a framework for future work on the issue.

#### **Child Domestic Work (funded by Oak and DFID)**

The project was in its 4<sup>th</sup> year and a lot of the efforts made over the years have started to materialised in concrete policy changes.



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At the international level, the Philippines were the second country to ratify ILO C189; Visayan Forum was a very central player in making this happen, through its leadership in the Technical Working Group on ILO C189. In Tanzania, WoteSawa organised a meeting with the Labour Minister who committed to ratifying ILO C189 in the New Year.

Asociacion Grupo de Trabajo (AGTR) and Anti-Slavery also took part and influence the UPR process and secured the inclusion to a reference to domestic workers in the Committee's concluding observations.

At national levels, the Batas Kasambahay (bill of rights for domestic workers) was finally passed in the Philippines in January 2013 after 17 years of tireless campaigning. 50 child domestic workers (CDW) participated in a congressional hearing on the bill and Senate hearing on ILO C189. and SUMAPI was invited as a speaker during the special hearing.

In Tanzania, 5 wards, low level administrative regions, are awaiting final approval of by-law on CDWs and 2 wards have presented their by-law to the Ward Development Committee. 15 CDWs were part of the working group consulted for drafting of new constitution. The Director of Wadada , a SGS supported through the project was selected to be a member of the council of the constitution and will push for inclusion of CDWs as a focus issue. Two new associations of responsible employers were formed in Mahina and Kirumba bringing together 220 new employers. The Tanzania Coalition for Domestic Workers, which brings together the various SGS, has been granted NGO status.

In India, the Sexual Harassment Bill passed in parliament on September 3<sup>rd</sup>, putting an end to the exclusion of domestic workers from its protection. NDWM facilitated the mass mobilisation of CDW to advocate for their rights through postcard campaigns, rallies, children parliaments.

In Costa Rica, we have expanded our work to new partners in the region (Panama).

In Togo, a draft law was handed over to the Labour Minister in April to amend the current regulation on domestic work, and prohibiting CDW. The children also presented their demands in relation to the draft law to the Head of Bureau of the Labour Minister during the day of DWs on July 24. The Association des enfants et jeunes travailleurs du Togo, of which the AC are a part has been officially recognised by the Labour Ministry.

In Peru, 2 of the SGS are now autonomously coordinated by former CDWs. AGTR is building a coalition and a campaign for the ratification of ILO C189; it brings together 2 members of congress and 3 trade unions. AGTR is also building the capacity of 5 SGS to do advocacy with employers, which is a new area of intervention for AGTR.

Anti-Slavery also published the Home Truths: *wellbeing and vulnerabilities of child domestic workers* report.

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#### **Child Domestic Work (funded by Comic Relief)**

We have just finalised the first year of this 5 year Comic Relief funded programme. This project has been developed from direct experiences and lesson learning from collaborative work between Asociacion Grupo de Trabajo Redes (AGTR) and Anti-Slavery International over the past 9 years. AGTR is the lead implementing organisation in Peru with day-to-day responsibility for in-country co-ordination and delivery.

The specific objectives of the project are to reduce the vulnerability of CDWs to abuse and exploitation and remove the negative impacts that domestic work has on the emotional and physical well-being of children, on their personal development and on their educational achievement and future life chances. Over 1,500 children in domestic work have been reached out to so far this year.

#### **Slavery Based on Descent**

##### **Slavery and land conflict in Mauritania**

Following last year's publication of a report on conflict over land in the south of Mauritania (with the government pitting people of slave descent against neighbouring communities of other ethnic groups), local teams were formed and trained to engage and mediate with affected communities. The teams included local representatives of the partner organizations as well as community leaders from the groups in question who are keen to help resolve conflicts. Over the year the local teams have visited 18 sites where conflicts exist, facilitating dialogue meetings and helping communities come to agreements. The dialogue process has had mixed results: some communities have made concerted efforts to devise agreements on sharing land and resources and about five have essentially resolved the conflicts that previously existed. They are now sharing land, schools and mosques with the neighbouring community. Others have resisted engaging in the process, with three communities still unable to come together to negotiate. However, across all the sites the local teams are highly engaged and committed to working with the communities to resolve conflict.

The Africa Programme Coordinator made two trips to the region over the year to support the work of the local teams, gather information and hold advocacy meetings to engage the government in the process. The Africa Programme also organized training on gender equality for the local teams, to ensure women's equal participation in the dialogue process. On the second trip, the Africa Programme Coordinator was accompanied by a representative of conflict resolution NGO Concordis International. As the Anti-Slavery International project funding is coming to an end in October 2013, Anti-Slavery is keen for other international partners to continue to support the work, especially those with expertise in dialogue facilitation and conflict resolution. Anti-Slavery is pursuing its other areas of work in Mauritania: advocacy, awareness-raising, legal assistance to victims, strengthening of civil society networks to end slavery across Mauritania.

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#### **Legal assistance to victims of slavery**

Legal work to prosecute slave-owners in Niger and Mauritania continues with the support of Herbert Smith.

In Niger, the Africa Programme has mainly dealt with cases in which people deemed to be 'slaves' have been forcibly evicted from their land by their so-called 'masters', with reference to customs that preclude slaves from owning land. Our Nigerien partner organization Timidria has supported work on the cases with government advocacy on discrepancies in legal provisions prohibiting slavery practices and court decisions based around customary systems of slavery. There have also been several new cases relating to the 'fifth wife' practice, whereby men buy girls and women of slave descent as domestic and sexual slaves. An appeal on one such case was recently ruled in our favour, with a grand jury in Niger ruling that a case was likely to be a slavery case and that the alleged perpetrator should not have been acquitted. He was sent back to court to face a slavery trial.

In Mauritania, new cases of slavery are regularly brought to the courts, with occasional successes. For example, the anti-slavery movement saw a victory in March 2013 as two masters were arrested and a family of nine released after a struggle of nearly ten years. Maatalla Ould Mbeirick had escaped slavery in a remote desert region in 2004, supported by our Mauritanian partner organization SOS-Esclaves. He filed a complaint immediately against his former masters, who were still holding the other members of his family in slavery. When no action was taken, Maatalla began visiting the regional authorities every year to try to get them to investigate the situation and make the necessary arrests. At last the Mayor of Zouerate and a military commander agreed to help facilitate this, and in early March the family was reunited. Anti-Slavery has provided support and legal assistance to the family.

#### **Community schools in Niger**

Anti-Slavery International successfully secured a further five years of funding from Comic Relief for the community schools for children of slave descent in northern Niger. A UK visit from the Schools Coordinator for a Comic Relief assessment of the project had strengthened our application, as he was able to provide detailed evidence of the project's impact on the lives of children and their communities. The new project began in January 2013. The Africa Programme is currently preparing for a visit to Niger in June to review and consolidate plans for the new project with the partners and beneficiaries. We envisage greater engagement with the Niger government and other international agencies during this phase of the project, with a view to the government assuming responsibility for the majority of the school running costs over the next five years.

Other contributions to the project were also sought to ensure the schools stayed open pending Comic Relief decision over further funding.

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#### **International advocacy**

Anti-Slavery International continued to provide information on slavery to international institutions (including UN committees, the ITUC, the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the EU), international media (including The Guardian, the BBC, Radio France Internationale) and governments. We have also co-written letters and press statements on slavery in Mauritania and the government crackdown on anti-slavery activists. These contributions ensure that the issue remains high on the international agenda and bring our policy recommendations to influential stakeholders at the international level.

The Africa Programme organized a visit from Ibrahim Ag Idbaltanat, President of Malian partner organization Temedt, to receive the annual Anti-Slavery Award. This involved attending interviews and meetings in order to raise awareness about slavery in Mali, share analysis of the current crisis and publicise Temedt's work. In addition to the awards ceremony, Ibrahim had interviews with BBC Afrique, BBC Focus on Africa, The Guardian, and met with representatives from DFID, the FCO, Chatham House, various academics and journalists from the Today Programme and Channel 4 News. He also spoke at an event on Mali in the UK Parliament. We have since seen analysis of the slavery issue reflected in many other articles, and we have been invited to speak on the issue on a number of occasions. During Ibrahim's visit, we also developed an overview of Temedt's work and strategies to present to potential donors. On Ibrahim's return to Bamako, Temedt held a ceremony to celebrate the prize-giving, attended by over 100 stakeholders including several key government ministers. This demonstrated that Temedt's profile and credibility increased as a result of the award. A donation from a US foundation was secured as a result.

#### **Debt Bondage / Bonded Labour**

##### **Education for Children of Former Bonded Labourers and Bonded Children Nepal**

This Comic Relief supported project that seeks to provide remedial education for out of school children of bonded labourers, or children who have themselves been bonded, prepare them for entry into formal schools system, and to provide them vocational training. The project is being implemented in 10 districts of Nepal, 5 in the plains and 5 in western hills of Nepal.

The project is in its third year now. A mid-term evaluation of the project will be carried out in June this year. The project, in its third year, has added some more activities targeting school children. The children are now beneficiaries but also are actors in creating awareness for the right of the child including right to education, right to equality focusing caste and gender discrimination. The project has established Child Rights Awareness Groups (CRAGs) in 50 schools in 10 districts of Nepal where the project is implemented. Each CRAG group has a membership ranging from 50 to 200 and has a committee of at least 11 members. A school teacher supports the CRAGs and agreements with schools have been made to support the children in their awareness raising activities. CRAG activities benefit from the experiences of INSEC, one of the project partners in Nepal which have been organising children in CRAGs for last 15 years.

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This year, 336 children from former bonded labour communities both in the hills and plains received the preparatory classes so as to enable to join the mainstream schools. Altogether 221 children were admitted for vocational trainings. The project collaborated with Department of Small Industries, Government of Nepal, to impart the vocational training to children. The skills children learnt this year included carpentry, radio, tv, motor cycle, mobile phone repairing, knitting and tailoring. Nearly equal number of boys and girls participated in these training. training for some skills are still continuing but some of the elder children who completed education have started are in employment and earning money for their livelihood and are also able to support their families.

As a result of the advocacy work carried out in the districts, mainly with the schools and education authorities, all most all Dalit children were able to receive the government scholarship (Rs 400). Advocacy work was carried out mainly through the regional stakeholders meeting bringing mostly the headmasters, district education officers, school inspectors and the parents of children and the community leaders from Dalits and former bonded labour communities. Additionally, advocacy efforts were made through the district watch dog committees formed by the project comprising of stakeholders and through their regular interactions and meetings with the school managements and district education authorities.

#### **Bonded Labour Project India**

Anti-Slavery International secured funding from Irish Aid for a three year project for the empowerment of bonded labourers working in brick-kilns. The project formally started in July 2012. In the first year it covered 50 kilns in the districts of Ferozpur, Taran Taran and Amritsar of Punjab. Initially, need assessments and surveys were carried out in the kilns to identify the needs related to government entitlements for the poor, education of children and the working conditions in the kilns. Work based associations of workers are being formed in the kilns and the membership of these associations has grown. The partner organisation also initiated discussions with the kiln owners associations to improve the working conditions in the kilns. Fifteen kiln owners so far committed to start the provident fund scheme for workers and install safe drinking water taps in the kilns. In May 2013 partners in Delhi and Punjab have joined forces to run training for male and female workers about the provisions of government entitlements, work conditions in the kilns and use of legal support of the project that is provided to workers in the extreme form of bondage. The project has also started a free hotline for workers to contact to report abuses and seek support for temporary rehabilitation. A temporary rehabilitation centre has been established in Punjab for the workers who escape violence and abuses. The project will be extended to further 100 kilns next project cycle starting July this year.

A stand-alone three year project for the similar activities covering further 250 kilns in Punjab, Hariyana and Chandigarh state of Punjab have been developed and submitted to Big Lottery Fund.

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#### **Trafficking**

Anti-Slavery's trafficking work focuses principally on obtaining policy and practice changes in Europe and in the UK that will increase the protection for people who have been trafficked into all forms of forced labour or sexual exploitation.

#### **Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group**

Anti-Slavery secured further three-years of funding (Comic Relief, Esmée Fairburn Foundation, The Bromley Trust) and will continue to take a lead role in the project to monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings in the UK. The project has established itself as a vehicle for awareness raising on trafficking and interacts with a number of stakeholders including: All Party Parliamentary Group on Trafficking; Human Trafficking Inquiry in Scotland by Baroness Kennedy. The findings of both researches have been submitted to the GRETA (monitoring body of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings) and the US State Department Trafficking in Persons Office. The monitoring model is used as guidance by NGOs in several European Countries. In May, the second report on prevention of trafficking was published. The report was launched in collaboration with the UK Human Trafficking Centre and was also presented at a special session of the All Party Parliamentary Group on Trafficking. The findings of the report and the work of the Group were recognised in the first report of the Interdepartmental Ministerial Group on Human Trafficking. Following the ATMG's recommendation that prevention was overlooked in Government action, the Government made funds available for awareness raising and training in early 2013.

The ATMG is currently finalising a report on prosecutions, due to be launched in June 2013, with the support of the Honourable Society of Inner Temple and keynote speech of Baroness Butler-Sloss. Anti-Slavery has received an invitation to re-apply for funding from all three project funders.

#### **Dialogue with ministers, government officials, law**

This continues to ensure that trafficking stays on the political agenda of the new government. Anti-Slavery has been invited to join the independent oversight group of the UK Human Trafficking Centre and the Home Office Joint Strategic Group that feeds into the implementation of UK's strategy on Trafficking.

Anti-Slavery participated in the coordination of the London 2012 Human Trafficking Network, a network of over 50 agencies concerned about potential risk posed by the Olympics. The Network is coordinated by the Metropolitan Police, Metropolitan Police Authority, Greater London Assembly, Eaves Housing-Poppy Project, Anti-Slavery International and the London Safeguarding Children's Board. Anti-Slavery chaired the forced labour sub-group of the network. The work of the Network concluded in October 2012 and was positively evaluated by an independent evaluator.

Act for Compensation for Trafficked Persons in Europe (COMP.ACT) Co-ordinated with La Strada International and funded by the EC, the King Bedouin Foundation and the ICCO.

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A new three year project started in 2010 concluded in December 2012. The project was delivered through a coalition of organisations in 14 different countries. The campaign enjoyed the institutional support of the Council of Europe and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Anti-Slavery secured cooperation of Hogan-Lovells law firm that now provides pro-bono support in several of the European. Project has seen 54 cases of compensation claims of trafficked persons, with a number pending across the 14 countries. The project has received significant recognition Europe-wide and has been presented as a model of good practice by the European Commission, OSCE and the Council of Europe. Anti-Slavery was the only NGO invited, on behalf of COMP. ACT to present to member states on access to compensation at an expert consultation organised by the UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking.

#### **Casework**

Anti-Slavery International has also been able to provide an advisory service, producing approximately 7 expert witness reports and occasional case assessments based on case files and interviews with people presumed to have been trafficked. Anti-Slavery was also asked to deliver training to the Law Centre in Northern Ireland on identification of trafficking and relevant laws.

#### **RACE in Europe Project**

Anti-Slavery was successful in a funding application for the RACE in Europe project, a two-year initiative to improve knowledge and responses to human trafficking for the purposes of forced criminal exploitation and forced begging in Europe. Although trafficking for forced criminal activities and forced begging are increasingly significant phenomena, they have only recently been recognised in European legislation, and little research has been undertaken to assess the extent of this type of trafficking across Europe.

The RACE project began in October 2012, with partners in the UK, Czech Republic, Ireland and the Netherlands. In January 2013, the exploratory research commenced to look at the scale and scope of this type of trafficking across Europe. The desk-based research is being undertaken over a 6-month period to identify trends well as individual cases of men, women and children trafficked for these purposes. The research aims to highlight the experience of victims and the response of authorities, and the levels of awareness of this type of trafficking across Europe. In March, a specific project website was launched: [www.raceineurope.org](http://www.raceineurope.org)

In June 2013, the project partners will again come together to collate and discuss research findings, and produce a baseline research report. Using the findings from this research report, the partners will begin planning the three training sessions for relevant key agencies. The first training session will focus on trafficking for forced cannabis cultivation, and will take place towards the end of 2013.

## **Anti-Slavery International**

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#### **FINE TUNE project**

Anti-Slavery co-coordinates a project led by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the Churches Commission for Migrants in Europe to improve responses to labour trafficking. The three organizations, as well as national partners from NGOs and trade unions in Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Romania and Spain will in particular focus on exploring new trends in trafficking – such as gender dimension of labour trafficking, more and more severe exploitation of increasingly large groups of exploited migrant workers in mainstream economic activities and new labour trafficking recruitment methods including the use of Internet.

The project is funded by the European Commission and is a follow-up of the successful project with ITUC that Anti-Slavery led and completed in 2011.

#### **Forced Labour**

##### **Staff Wanted Initiative**

Anti-Slavery, in partnership with the Institute for Human Rights and Business, completed Phase I of Staff Wanted Initiative, which aims to combat forced labour, trafficking, and exploitation in the UK hospitality industry.

The Initiative has done much to raise awareness of the exploitation faced by hotel workers. John Cryer MP hosted a well-attended parliamentary meeting in January 2013 following the success of the EDM 276 he tabled in July 2012 calling for to prevent exploitation of workers in the hospitality industry, which received cross-party support from 52 MPs. The event was covered in industry press.

UK Immigration Minister Mark Harper hosted a small roundtable on ending trafficking in the hotel industry, securing the attendance of representatives from a number of hotel companies. Staff Wanted Initiative was the only non-governmental agency invited to present at the meeting. Anti-Slavery and IHRB worked closely with the Home Office to organise the event, which the Home Office followed up with a larger conference on trafficking in UK industry.

The Staff Wanted Initiative has been endorsed by the Metropolitan Police Human Exploitation Team and the SEE formula, guidance for hotels on responsible recruitment, features on the National Police Knowledge Database used by all police forces in the UK. The Initiative has received inquiries and interest from a diverse range of organisations across the world from a business initiative in the US, to a tourism campaigning NGO, trade unions and the Bulgarian National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

As funding for the Initiative from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation came to an end, Anti-Slavery in partnership with the Institute for Human Rights and Business has developed a second phase of the Initiative focusing on strengthening the voice of hotel workers, for which we are seeking funding.

We have secured an additional grant to share the lessons learned with partners in Glasgow in anticipation of mounting interest with the upcoming Commonwealth Games in 2014.



## **Anti-Slavery International**

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#### **Forced labour in the cotton industry: Cotton Crimes Campaign**

Anti-Slavery continued our work on Cotton Crimes in partnership with an international coalition of organisations under the banner Cotton Campaign – see [www.cottoncampaign.org](http://www.cottoncampaign.org). The Cotton Crimes campaign seeks to end the use of state-sponsored forced labour in Uzbekistan's cotton industry by mobilising industry to ensure that no tainted cotton is in the goods we buy; national governments and the European Commission to put pressure on the Government of Uzbekistan to end this practice; and the United Nations including the International Labour Organisation to ensure that international human and labour rights standards that the Government has signed up to are respected.

Anti-Slavery worked closely with the Home Affairs Editor of the Observer newspaper as he wrote a substantial news piece for the 15th December 2012 edition. This was picked up by a number of other news outlets, including Agence France Press and the Swedish 'Industry Today' publication, who interviewed Anti-Slavery for their own articles, as well as a Croatian outlet, Polish Radio, and an industry magazine (Just Style), demonstrating our reach across Europe.

We launched a campaign in December 2012, marking the end of the cotton harvest, calling on H&M to implement the Daewoo Protocol, a series of steps to ensure that no Uzbek cotton enters H&M's supply chain in line with its commitment to not knowingly source Uzbek cotton. The campaign was online and we also produced postcards to be left in shops, which as well as being downloadable from our website, we disseminated to supporters, including at the re-launch of H&M's flagship central London Oxford Circus store. As a result of the pressure we were able to exert, H&M now requires direct suppliers to sign a commitment to not use Uzbek cotton. In addition, H&M has asked its 300 most important fabric suppliers to stop sourcing Uzbek cotton. H&M has made a commitment to stop doing business with direct suppliers and strategic fabric mills that do not stop sourcing Uzbek cotton. Going forward, H&M plans to conduct random checks to ensure compliance.

Anti-Slavery drafted a letter to be sent to Trade Ministers of EU Member States calling for an end to Europe's complicity in Cotton Crimes through Uzbekistan's continued benefit from trade preferences. These letters were adapted by coalition partners and sent simultaneously in France, Germany and the UK. Simultaneously we launched an online campaign for supporters to write to Business Secretary, Vince Cable MP. Following an exchange of letters with Lord Green, the trade minister who leads trade matters for the UK government in Europe, we had a private meeting with him, in which we reiterated our request that he raise Uzbekistan's continued benefit from European trade preferences at the European Council.

We wrote joint letters with other Cotton Coalition members to the External Action Service, to Vice-President, High Representative Baroness Ashton and to Patricia Flor, the EU Special Representative for Central Asia. However neither took the opportunity to express their serious concern about the use of forced labour during their visits to the region in the second half of 2012.

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In preparation for the examination of Uzbekistan under the Committee on the Rights of the Child; by the Human Rights Council under the Universal Periodic Review; and the International Labour Conference; all falling in the first half of 2013, Anti-Slavery drafted a number of submissions and undertook a number of briefings with key stakeholders. We hope that these bodies will conclude that the lack of meaningful progress during the 2012 harvest shows that the practice of state-sponsored forced labour remains both serious and systematic placing pressure on the Government of Uzbekistan to end forced labour and demonstrating to the European Commission that trade preferences for Uzbekistan must be withdrawn.

#### **Responsible Palm Oil consultation**

Anti-Slavery responded to the Public Consultation for the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil Principles and Criteria Review. Anti-Slavery supported the adoption of the proposed new criteria on the abolition of all forms of forced or trafficked labour. Anti-Slavery also recommended a number of specific, measurable indicators should be included in the guidance and adopted. We proposed indicators that were in line with International Labour Organization guidance.

#### **UK Parliamentary Select Committee consultation on EU's European External Action Service**

Anti-Slavery drew upon the Supply Chain Programme's experience with the Cotton Crimes campaign to respond to the House of Lords European Union Committee, Sub-Committee for External Affairs' consultation on the European External Action Service. Key messages include our frustration with the EEAS lack of recognition of the nuance between forced child labour as a particularly egregious form of child labour and therefore it's inappropriate policy response. Secondly, the inconsistency between EEAS's engagement with Uzbekistan and its stated commitment to human rights.

#### **Attended first UN Business and Human Rights Forum (December 2012)**

Anti-Slavery's Supply Chain Programme Coordinator attended this first ever, seminal UN Business and Human Rights Forum in order to maintain Anti-Slavery's now established voice in the business and human rights world. The forum was very well attended and was a good opportunity for Anti-Slavery to forge new connections and contacts.

Anti-Slavery's Supply Chain Programme Coordinator and Trafficking Programme Co-ordinator attended the opening seminar of a project entitled 'Foreign workers in the market' led by a coalition of migrant rights organisations in the Czech Republic. The project aims to learn from our experiences in the UK and experiences in Germany to improve foreign migrant workers' experience in the Czech Republic.

#### **Expert group on supply chains hosted by UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking, Ankara**

In November 2012 Anti-Slavery's Supply Chain Programme Coordinator presented a paper at the Expert Group on Supply Chains meeting hosted by UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Ankara which informed her report on this subject to the Human Rights Council.

## **Anti-Slavery International**

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#### **Nepali Migrant Domestic Worker Project (OSI funded)**

Year one of the project delivered with GEFONT (Nepal) and KAFA (Lebanon) was completed in January 2013 and funding secured for another year.

The project's aims are to:

1. To empower Nepali migrant domestic workers (MDW) who may be seeking work in Lebanon to be aware of their rights and how to claim them
2. To ensure that the Nepali migrant domestic workers self-organise
3. To ensure that duty bearers and civil society in both Nepal and Lebanon are responsive to the needs of migrant domestic workers
4. To share the lesson learning from the project with relevant stakeholders from other source and destination countries.

The project has successfully set up a model of intervention dedicated at identifying and reaching out to potential MDW in two remote districts of Nepal (Jhapa and Morang). Relying on the community Health Volunteer (CHV) and Transport Workers (TW), we have been building the capacity of these individuals to share information on safe migration. Two trainings have been CHV, transport workers and returnee migrant domestic workers, one in each Jhapa and Morang. In total 69 participants have been trained. A facilitation pack has been put together that aims at presenting women with an easy to use information and training tools that they can use when delivering face to face or groups briefings on safe migration in their villages. We developed a comprehensive contacts card aimed at female migrants that includes contact information for embassies and migrant associations / relevant NGOs in Lebanon and the Gulf where Nepali women can seek assistance whilst abroad. 2000 contact cards were sent to the zonal GEFONT offices, and were distributed to the health volunteers.

As well as training CHVs and TWs to deliver face to face information related to safe migration, we have also looked to utilizing radio, film and the internet to produce media outreach materials that ensure easy to understand information regarding the rights and risks associated with being a MDW reach a wide audience of potential MDWs.

In Lebanon, a number of Nepali MDW established for a number of years have come together to form the NARI group. NARI is meeting regularly, under the guidance of KAFA, have put together a Facebook age and has participated in a number of initiatives, including festivals and collecting signatures for petitions.

Two petitions were put together to push for the establishment of a Nepali embassy in Beirut. Efforts have also been made to secure the right of MDW to change employers, get a weekly day off and reform the Kafala system. Both organisations have also been active in trying to make progress towards ILO C189 ratification. However the political and institutional environment in both countries makes progress slow.

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#### **Trafficking of MDW from Nepal (DfID)**

The purpose of this project was to gain a greater understanding of the government and private sector policy and practices that increase the risk of trafficking of Nepalese domestic workers to Lebanon, and in doing so outline how more effective trafficking prevention policy can be established across South Asia. The project built the work done through the project funded by OSI, with KAFA and GEFONT.

The major activity in this project was a research report, which included undertaking an extensive literature review of current Nepalese migration policy, policy dialogues with the Nepalese authorities, engagement with employment and border agencies at different stages through the migration journey and most importantly, involvement of current and returning migrant domestic workers. The findings of the report (Personal Costs) identified a number of positive steps taken by the Nepali Government to implement various policies, acts and regulations to help combat trafficking and exploitation, most notably the 2012 Foreign Employment Policy. However, the study concludes that a combination of gender discrimination, lack of implementation and overall confusion with regards to the frequently changing advice from the Nepali Government, means the authorities have largely failed to protect women migrant workers and have actually exacerbated the problem, creating barriers that force women to seek alternative, more risky routes to foreign employment.

Eight recommendations were shared with DfID in relation to improving anti-trafficking initiatives in the region:

1. Process is key: It is essential for all engaged in the struggle against trafficking to recognize that the response must be a dynamic process not a static solution as illustrated by the challenges linked to the open Nepal-Indian border.
2. Research and learning are fundamental to effective anti-trafficking processes
3. Mass communication is vital for effective dissemination in South Asia.
4. All policy needs to mainstream women's rights.
5. Decentralize state bureaucracy, particularly in relation to travel and other documents and there is a great need to ensure that state officials are properly trained in the risks and realities of trafficking and migration.
6. Establish effective consular services for migrant workers
7. Encourage the ratification of ILO 189 on domestic work
8. Work with Governments and civil society to dismantle the exploitative "Kafala" system.

Budget savings meant that we were able to conduct an additional piece of research into Bangladeshi MDW going to Lebanon. Bangladeshi MDW are amongst the newer and more isolated and exploited workers. The research highlighted interesting issues in relation to pre-departure arrangements, push and pull factors as well as migration routes. We collected a number of interesting case suited.

#### **Organisational learning**

Over the last year a great deal of progress has taken place in developing Anti-Slavery International's learning systems, both at a project and an organisational level.

## **Anti-Slavery International**

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Organisationally we have been through a strategic review process that has included reviewing our internal systems and processes. Through a consultation process with staff, trustees and partners, we have learnt what works well and where there are areas for improvement and we are now developing a follow up plan to strengthen our systems where needed.

We have also undergone a Theory of Change process. In an all staff group we reflected on the problems our target groups face, the people and groups that have an impact on their lives and the changes that we want to take place in their lives. Through this process we were able to develop a common understanding of how we think change happens; how a world free from slavery can be achieved, and where we as Anti-Slavery International fit into that process.

We have now summarised our view of how we think change happens into a Theory of Change diagram which will enable us to communicate our work in a clear and simple way internally and externally.

Over the next year our Theory of Change will form the basis for organisational outcomes and indicators that will form the foundation of our organisational learning framework. These will enable us to monitor the progress we are making as an organisation and to learn from and improve our work on an ongoing basis. Ultimately it will provide us with an evidence base to demonstrate the impact our work is having.

At a project level much work has focused on the Dfid/Oak funded CDW project. Over the last year we have facilitated a learning process between 50 partners across nine countries. This has included workshops bringing partners together in six different countries. The workshops were an opportunity to share learning about different approaches to working with child domestic workers, to reflect on the achievements they have had through the project and to plan for the future. The findings from the process have been written up in a comprehensive report which will be published in the coming months.

Over the next year we will be strengthening the learning and monitoring systems on the India Brick Kilns project, the Niger schools project, the CDW project funded by Comic Relief and the Nepali Migrant Domestic Workers project, enabling us to further demonstrate the impact of our work.

### **Campaigning, Advocacy and Public Education**

#### **Education outreach**

Education outreach to approx 2000 students from primary to university levels encouraging action on our work especially the Talibe project and Cotton Crimes campaign. Some actions that student have gone on to take include writing letters to the Senegalese government urging them to take action to end forced child begging as well as writing to retailers to call for an end of Uzbek cotton in their supply chains. This work has been carried out across England and internationally with students from the United States and Brazil regularly taking part in our work through skype assemblies and workshops.

## **Anti-Slavery International**

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The Anti-Slavery International LSE Student group were awarded a student union award for their work to raise awareness about slavery through newspaper articles on the UK's retraction of the Migrant Domestic Worker visa and a photographic exhibition on campus. The UCL society also carried out campus wide awareness-raising about trafficking. We worked with the University of Bristol's International Development conference to call for development agencies to integrate the needs of enslaved people into their project delivery and Kingston University hosted our exhibition as well as showing our partner film on forced child begging as part of their Human Rights Film festival. Students from across six schools in Lambeth took part in a Model United Nations simulation where they discussed solutions to slavery as members of the Human Rights Council. We also worked with the St Alban Amnesty group and the Hertfordshire Law Society to deliver an evening of discussions about modern-day slavery in the UK.

We received three year funding from the Patsy Wood Trust to develop an education and campaign project linking ten university school students and local schools to develop campaign and fundraising activities and receive training as mentors and future anti-slavery leaders. Project activities will be delivered from September onwards. We also seek to work closer with university courses so that the issue of slavery can be further integrated into undergraduate and master's human rights programmes.

#### **UN Advocacy**

Anti-Slavery International has been extremely active at the UN level in the last year, engaging with and influencing Treaty Bodies, the Universal Periodic Review process, Special Procedures and the International Labour Organisation. We have ensured a strong profile for slavery issues at the level of UN mechanisms.

#### **UPR**

Our advocacy for the UPR of the UK, achieved significant numbers of comments and recommendations on our priority issues of trafficking and migrant domestic work, which had not featured at all in the first UPR in 2008, including our key recommendations on establishment of a national Rapporteur on Trafficking, access to compensation, and ratification of ILO Convention No.189. On Peru, there had been no mention of child domestic work in its first UPR and we succeeded in having our headline concerns featured and 4 recommendations made specifically related to child domestic work and domestic work, which covered our key priorities. Uzbekistan's UPR saw numerous comments and recommendation on the issue of forced labour in the cotton harvest, and our priority recommendations were made.

#### **Treaty Bodies**

We have focused our advocacy on the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Uzbekistan), Human Rights Committee (Peru and Mauritania), and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (UK, with Kalayaan). So far, achievements have included several strong references to, and questions on, forced child labour in the cotton harvest in the List of Issues for the CRC's upcoming examination of Uzbekistan, and strong statements and questions on descent-based slavery for the Human Rights Committee's upcoming examination of Mauritania. CEDAW's List of Issues for its upcoming examination of the UK include both priority areas of trafficking and migrant domestic workers. The Human Rights Committee's Concluding Observations on Peru contained explicit reference to, and recommendations on, domestic servitude.

## **Anti-Slavery International**

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#### **Special Procedures**

We maintain a good relationship with various mandate holders, particularly the UN Special Rapporteur on Slavery, and regularly supply information and advice. In September 2012, we organised a side event at the Human Rights Council to coincide with the Special Rapporteur on Slavery's thematic report on servile marriage. The event was co-sponsored by the Permanent Missions of Canada and the United Nations, as well as the UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, and was Chaired by the British Ambassador to the United Kingdom. It was a very well attended and well-received event which raised the profile of the links between slavery and marriage at the UN level.

#### **ILO**

We conducted advocacy at various levels of the ILO, including the supervisory bodies. We continue to work with the ITUC and TUC to submit information to the Committee of Experts. This year's Committee of Experts report carried substantial information from these submissions. Of the four Observations, two received a single footnote – indicating gravity and requiring the government to report out of cycle. Uzbekistan received a “double footnote” – a process by which the Committee automatically refers a case to the ILC's Committee on the Application of Standards, and an extremely important outcome for our work on the European Union GSP process. We have participated actively in the ITUC's 12 by 12 campaign for the ratification of ILO C189.

Anti-Slavery International was one of three NGOs invited to participate in the ILO's expert meeting on trafficking.

#### **Financial Review**

This year saw a rise in total income of over 23% from 2011/12. This was largely due to receipt of four new project grants received in year. Attracting voluntary income continues to be a challenge in the current financial climate. The level of income achieved was due considerably to one large one-off trust donation and to one large major donation.

A new major donor and corporate fundraiser was recruited in 2012 and it is planned to recruit a new individual giving fundraiser in 2013 to expand income in this area.

The rise in restricted income led to an increase in the level of spending on our charitable objectives. Some of this income will be used to increase expenditure further in 2013/14 and beyond.

The overall result achieved in 2012/13 has meant that we have been able to increase general reserves from £328,825 to £443,714. Some of these reserves will be used in 2013/14 and 2014/15 to cover the initial investment in new fundraising initiatives and to ensure that there is the capacity within the organisation to deliver the quality projects outlined elsewhere.

## **Anti-Slavery International**

### **Report of the Trustees**

**For the year ended 31 March 2013**

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#### **Risk statement**

The trustees regularly consider the major risks to which the charity is exposed in particular to those related to the finances and ongoing activities of the charity and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate its exposure.

#### **Reserves policy**

The charity's reserves are broken down between Restricted Funds and Unrestricted Funds. Within Restricted Funds the Programme Funds represent the funds earmarked by donors or funders for specific projects or work areas. The Building and Library Fund represents funds received in the past for the purchase of, or improvement to, the organisations buildings. This fund is used to offset depreciation charges.

The Revaluation Reserve represents the increase in the net book value of the organisation's headquarters and the value of its revaluation less the increases in depreciation charges since the revaluation in 2007.

The charity's unrestricted funds can be used on charitable objectives as seen fit by the Trustees. The reserves policy of Anti-Slavery International is to maintain its liquid reserves at a level sufficient to fund working capital; to fund unexpected expenditure; or to fund shortfalls in income. In 2012, the Board of Trustees agreed to change the reserves target from an average five months of salaries and associated overheads to three months, equivalent to £276,000 on the basis of planned expenditure in 2013/14.

#### **Investment policy**

Under the terms of Anti-Slavery International's Memorandum of Association the Council has the power to invest surplus funds. It is the policy of Anti-Slavery International to maximise the values of its financial reserves, with a balance between the short term cash requirements and the long term value of these reserves. Reserves above the level likely to be required as cash may be invested in a mixture of stocks and shares. Due to the relatively low level of liquid reserves and the policy to reduce exposure to stock market fluctuations Anti-Slavery currently has no investment portfolio.



## **Anti-Slavery International**

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#### **PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS**

As well as continuing our existing work as described above, Anti-Slavery will be expanding its work into the following areas:

- In South Asia we are currently seeking funding the extension of Brick-kiln project in 250 more kilns in the state of Punjab, Haryana and Punjab.
- Child Domestic Work (funded by Oak): We will be wrapping up the project, finalising two additional project reports (on peer learning and on child participation) as well as three additional evaluation reports (evaluation report, annual report and project completion report). We will organise a final partner meeting and will use partners' visit to London to also share the learning from the project. WE will seek funding for future work with Kivulini to strengthen the work of the TDWC.
- Child Domestic Work (Comic Relief) We will be continuing with most of the activities as originally set up at the beginning of the project, however, we will adjusting some of them in order to better achieve project outcomes. In relation to health insurance registration, we will be able to start the actual registration of the children (as the identification process took most or year 1). We will continue helping AGTR in finding ways to raise awareness and good practice amongst employers, as this has proved to be the most difficult target group. We will be having regular Skype meetings with AGTR to help build their capacity in terms of monitoring and evaluation as well as financial reporting.
- ATMG will continue with the research for the final report that will assess overall progress for the past three years and will focus on one key protection issue in particular - 'historical victims'. We'll also advance our campaign for UK anti-trafficking commissioner. The current funding runs out in October. We have been invited by all funders to re-apply and the ATMG coalition members confirmed their interest to continue.
- RACE baseline research will be published in September, followed by the first European capacity building seminar on trafficking for forced criminality organised in partnership with the Dutch police academy.
- FINE TUNE project. First factsheet on group case of labour trafficking will be published in October, to coincide with a European Forum on the topic that will be organised in Vilnius in conjunction with the EU anti-trafficking day.
- Anti-Slavery has been offered a direct commission from the JRF to organise a legal seminar on forced labour in the UK. The seminar should be organised in September.
- COMPACT project. A successful 14-country project to improve access to compensation for victims of trafficking concluded in December. New application for follow-up funding will be submitted to the EC in spring/early summer. In the meantime, Anti-Slavery and partners are continuing to keep the momentum going, in collaboration with the OSCE and the Council of Europe.

## **Anti-Slavery International**

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- We are seeking funding to carry out work in Brazil to address reported evidence of trafficking, bonded and forced labour of migrant workers, largely from Bolivia, in sewing workshops that are concentrated in the country's largest city, Sao Paulo. We will work in partnership with Reporter Brasil.
- Nepali migrant domestic workers (OSI funded): We will be concentrating on strengthening our pre-departure preparedness activities by ensuring that we have monthly conversations with Nepali women in Jhapa and Morang, something we have not yet managed to implement. We will also continue to develop materials dedicated at supporting those meetings. In Lebanon we will be developing the capacity of NARI to organise and take part in and potentially lead on advocacy and campaigning activities. KAFA, GEFONT and Anti-Slavery will travel to the ILO and the UN to advocate for the establishment of an Embassy in Beirut, the removal of the kafala system, the ratification of ILO C189 and the removal of the age ban, demands which they will mirror at national level. We are also waiting for a response from Google Impact about a proposal we made to support that work.
- Trafficking of MDW from Nepal (DfID): We will be liaising with the ILO in order to explore potential further collaboration under this fund.
- We will continue to utilise the range of UN mechanisms to advocate for law, policy and practices changes required to eradicate slavery, reinforcing our national level programmatic advocacy. We will engage with and influence at the level of Treaty Bodies, Special Procedures, Human Rights Council including the UPR, and the ILO.
- In April 2013 the Guardian launched a website focusing on modern-day slavery, initially for a year. We are working closely with them to provide information and stories.
- Currently we are working with Autograph ABP and the International Slavery Museum Liverpool to plan an exhibition and series of events highlighting our 175th anniversary in 2014.

#### **Trustees of the Charity**

The Trustees who served during the financial year 2012/13 and/or are currently serving are:

Paul Whitehouse (Chair)  
John Cropper (Vice Chair)  
Graham Duncan (Treasurer)  
Lady Lucy Chandler  
Vanita Patel  
Emma Snow  
Esther Stanford-Xosei  
Ruth Powys (Stood Down on 22nd November 2012)  
Tracy Ulltveit-Moe  
David Knight  
Malcolm John  
Shahid Malik  
Julia Brandreth (Appointed on 22nd November 2012)

## **Anti-Slavery International**

### **Report of the Trustees**

**For the year ended 31 March 2013**

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#### **Statement of trustees' responsibilities**

The trustees (who are also directors of Anti-Slavery International for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

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

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable 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 charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware; and
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

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

Members of the charity guarantee to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 to the assets of the charity in the event of winding up. The total number of such guarantees at 31 March 2013 was 2225 (2012 - 2135). The trustees are members of the charity but this entitles them only to voting rights. The trustees have no beneficial interest in the charity.

#### **Auditors**

Sayer Vincent were re-appointed as the charitable company's auditors during the year and have expressed their willingness to continue in that capacity.

Approved by the trustees on 27 June 2013 and signed on their behalf by

  
Paul Whitehouse - Chair

## **Anti-Slavery International**

### **Independent auditor's report**

#### **For the year ended 31 March 2013**

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We have audited the financial statements of Anti Slavery International for the year ended 2013 which comprise Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet 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 charitable 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 charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 charitable company and the charitable company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### **Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of trustees' responsibilities set out in the trustees' report, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charitable company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the trustees' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 2013 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, 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 matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

## **Anti-Slavery International**

### **Independent auditor's report**

#### **For the year ended 31 March 2013**

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

*Pamela Craig, Senior Statutory Auditor*

*30 August 2013*

*for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent, Statutory Auditors*

*Sayer Vincent, 8 Angel Gate, City Road, LONDON EC1V 2SJ*

## Anti-Slavery International

### Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)

For the year ended 31 March 2013

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2013 Total £	2012 Total £
<b>Incoming resources</b>					
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds</i>					
Voluntary income	2	872,944	-	<b>872,944</b>	918,379
Activities for generating funds		22,997	-	<b>22,997</b>	32,470
Investment income		4,332	-	<b>4,332</b>	1,021
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i>	3	<u>(1,712)</u>	<u>1,663,290</u>	<b><u>1,661,578</u></b>	<u>1,131,935</u>
<b>Total incoming resources</b>		<u>898,561</u>	<u>1,663,290</u>	<b><u>2,561,851</u></b>	<u>2,083,805</u>
<b>Resources expended</b>					
<i>Costs of generating funds:</i>					
Costs of generating voluntary income		197,550	-	<b>197,550</b>	184,855
Other fundraising costs		3,594	-	<b>3,594</b>	6,639
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
Direct charitable objectives	5	463,239	1,190,443	<b>1,653,682</b>	1,558,135
<i>Governance costs</i>		<u>52,821</u>	<u>-</u>	<b><u>52,821</u></b>	<u>53,940</u>
<b>Total resources expended</b>	4	<u>717,204</u>	<u>1,190,443</u>	<b><u>1,907,647</u></b>	<u>1,803,569</u>
<b>Net incoming resources before transfers</b>					
		181,357	472,847	<b>654,204</b>	280,236
Gross transfers between funds		<u>(72,031)</u>	<u>72,031</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Decrease in property revaluation		-	-	-	(117,300)
<b>Net movement in funds</b>	6	109,326	544,878	<b>654,204</b>	162,936
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>					
Total funds brought forward		<u>802,158</u>	<u>542,066</u>	<b><u>1,344,224</u></b>	<u>1,181,288</u>
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<u><u>911,484</u></u>	<u><u>1,086,944</u></u>	<b><u><u>1,998,428</u></u></b>	<u><u>1,344,224</u></u>

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements.

## Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2013

	Note	£	2013 £	2012 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>				
Tangible fixed assets	9		<u>797,934</u>	<u>815,078</u>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Stock		5,236		5,236
Debtors	10	499,962		136,974
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,182,003</u>		<u>892,756</u>
		1,687,201		1,034,966
Creditors: amounts due within one year	11	<u>179,666</u>		<u>152,207</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>1,507,535</u>	<u>882,759</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>2,305,469</u>	<u>1,697,837</u>
Creditors: amounts due after more than one year	12		<u>307,041</u>	<u>353,613</u>
<b>Net assets</b>	13		<u>1,998,428</u>	<u>1,344,224</u>
<b>Funds</b>				
Restricted funds	15,16			
Programme funds			982,560	431,274
Building and library fund			104,384	110,792
Unrestricted funds				
General funds			443,714	328,825
Revaluation reserve			<u>467,770</u>	<u>473,333</u>
<b>Total funds</b>			<u>1,998,428</u>	<u>1,344,224</u>

Approved by the trustees on 27 June 2013 and signed on their behalf by



Paul Whitehouse - Chair



Graham Duncan - Treasurer

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

#### For the year ended 31 March 2013

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##### 1. Accounting policies

- a) Anti-Slavery International is a registered charity. It is also incorporated under the Companies Act 2006 as a limited company. The company does not have share capital and is limited by the guarantee of the members to a maximum of £1 each.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards and the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities' SORP 2005 (revised in March 2005).

The company, being able to satisfy the requirements of Section 62 (2 and 3) of the Companies Act 2006 and having made a statutory declaration to this effect, is exempt from having to use LIMITED as part of its name.

- b) When held, Fixed Asset investments are valued on the basis of mid market-value at the balance sheet date. The policy of the trustees is for these to be held in a mix of fixed interest stock and equities in ethical funds, in line with the charity's purpose. Any gain or loss arising on revaluation is taken to the Statement of Financial Activities.
- c) Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off their cost or valuation over their expected useful lives as follows:

Freehold buildings	2% straight line
Furniture & fixtures	10% straight line
Computer equipment	20% straight line

Individual assets costing £500 or more are capitalised at cost.

The Board of Trustees has adopted a policy of reporting freehold land and buildings at existing use value and will carry out a full property valuation at least every 5 years. The last full valuation was carried out on 13 July 2012. Interim valuations will be carried out at other times if it is likely there has been a material change in value. Other assets will be reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate their recoverable value to be materially lower than their value disclosed in the accounts.

- d) Items of anti-slavery memorabilia are held by the charity, these are historical in nature. These items have been capitalised at estimated market value, based on best available information. The assets have not been depreciated. The trustees are of the opinion that any potential depreciation charge would be immaterial to the accounts. The trustees believe the estimated life of the assets to be very long and the estimated residual values of the assets are close to the carrying amounts.
- e) Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value except where donated, when they are valued at estimated net realisable value.
- f) All incoming resources are recognised in the year in which they are receivable. Where donor imposed restrictions apply to the timing of the related expenditure as a pre-condition for its use, the grant is treated as deferred income until those restrictions are met. Legacies are included when the charity is legally entitled to the income, entitlement being the earlier of the charity being notified or the legacy being received.



## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

#### For the year ended 31 March 2013

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##### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

- g) Direct Staff Costs are apportioned to the various activities based on the amount of time spent on each by employees. Indirect staff costs and office overheads (support costs) are apportioned to the various activities pro rata to the direct expenditure attributable to that activity. The percentage allocations are as follows:

Voluntary income	11.91%
Other fundraising	0.22%
Charitable activities	84.62%
Governance	3.25%

Governance costs include the costs that relate to the overall administration of the charity.

The costs of generating funds relate to the costs incurred by the charitable company in raising funds for the charitable work.

Resources expended include attributable VAT which cannot be recovered.

- h) Grants Payable are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which the offer is conveyed to the recipient except in those cases where the offer is conditional, such grants being recognised as expenditure when the conditions attaching to are fulfilled.
- i) Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund together with a fair allocation of management and support costs.
- j) Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular purposes.
- k) General unrestricted funds comprise accumulated surpluses and deficits on general funds. They comprise funds used to meet the charity's working capital requirements and funds available for use at the discretion of the directors in furtherance of the general charitable objectives.

Transfers between funds are made from general reserves to cover deficits on restricted funds.

- l) 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 minimum lease term.
- m) Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated in sterling at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate at the date in which the transaction occurred. Gains or losses resulting from conversion of foreign currencies have been dealt with in the Statement of Financial Activities.
- n) The charity makes payments to personal pension plans of all employees. The costs (6%) are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities for the period in which they relate. The company has no liability under the scheme other than payments of these contributions.

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2013

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#### 2. Voluntary income

	<b>2013</b>	2012
	<b>Total</b>	Total
	£	£
Individuals	<b>316,872</b>	450,255
Trusts / Foundations / Corporate	<b>503,107</b>	377,461
Legacies	<b>52,965</b>	90,663
	<b><u>872,944</u></b>	<b><u>918,379</u></b>

All voluntary income is unrestricted.

#### 3. Incoming resources from charitable activities

	Restricted	Unrestricted	<b>2013</b>	2012
	£	£	<b>Total</b>	Total
			£	£
Worst forms of child labour	582,290	-	<b>582,290</b>	463,209
Trafficking	365,489	-	<b>365,489</b>	81,300
Debt bondage/bonded labour	253,564	-	<b>253,564</b>	122,630
Forced labour	139,866	-	<b>139,866</b>	185,906
Slavery based on descent	295,931	-	<b>295,931</b>	221,053
Campaigning and advocacy	26,150	-	<b>26,150</b>	48,312
Publications & other sales	-	(1,712)	<b>(1,712)</b>	9,525
	<b><u>1,663,290</u></b>	<b><u>(1,712)</u></b>	<b><u>1,661,578</u></b>	<b><u>1,131,935</u></b>

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2013

#### 4. Total resources expended

	Voluntary income	Other fundraising costs	Charitable objectives (note 5)	Governance	2013 Total	2012 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct salaries (note 7)	103,557	3,040	686,197	28,834	<b>821,628</b>	739,716
Support salaries (note 7)	7,614	139	65,489	2,028	<b>75,270</b>	63,546
Payments to partners	-	-	513,453	-	<b>513,453</b>	581,419
Other programme costs	-	-	232,712	-	<b>232,712</b>	131,449
Subscriptions & memberships	-	-	1,624	1,630	<b>3,254</b>	6,436
Annual report/reporter	63	-	62	1,131	<b>1,256</b>	17,666
Communications costs	2,622	-	3,344	-	<b>5,966</b>	8,580
Audit fees	-	-	-	11,160	<b>11,160</b>	11,160
Fundraising costs	60,880	-	-	-	<b>60,880</b>	55,339
Trustee expenses	-	-	-	1,765	<b>1,765</b>	1,342
Office overheads	22,814	415	150,801	6,273	<b>180,303</b>	186,916
<b>Total resources expended</b>	<u>197,550</u>	<u>3,594</u>	<u>1,653,682</u>	<u>52,821</u>	<u><b>1,907,647</b></u>	<u>1,803,569</u>

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2013

#### 5. Resources expended on charitable objectives

	Worst forms of child labour	Trafficking	Debt bondage / bonded labour	Forced labour	Slavery based on descent	Campaigning and advocacy	2013 Total	2012 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct salaries	156,265	130,186	83,676	131,219	78,377	106,474	<b>686,197</b>	616,824
Support salaries	21,117	8,631	9,799	10,256	8,572	7,114	<b>65,489</b>	54,929
Payments to partners	226,480	45,801	121,990	26,926	66,481	25,775	<b>513,453</b>	581,419
Other programme costs	80,397	13,440	9,407	66,965	43,292	19,211	<b>232,712</b>	126,449
Subscriptions & memberships	344	-	-	-	-	1,280	<b>1,624</b>	5,259
Annual report/reporter	-	-	-	-	-	62	<b>62</b>	8,250
Communications costs	-	-	-	-	-	3,344	<b>3,344</b>	4,290
Office overheads	45,371	18,542	21,055	22,036	18,419	25,378	<b>150,801</b>	160,715
	<u>529,974</u>	<u>216,600</u>	<u>245,927</u>	<u>257,402</u>	<u>215,141</u>	<u>188,638</u>	<b><u>1,653,682</u></b>	<u>1,558,135</u>

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

#### For the year ended 31 March 2013

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#### 6. Net incoming resources for the year

This is stated after charging / crediting:

	2013	2012
	£	£
Depreciation	26,639	49,129
Trustees' expenses	1,765	1,342
Trustees' remuneration	NIL	NIL
Auditors' remuneration	9,300	9,300
Hire of equipment	26,089	16,262
Interest payable on loans repayable in more than five years	<u>18,964</u>	<u>20,238</u>

Trustees' expenses represent the reimbursement of travel costs to 3 (2012: 3) board members attending meetings of the trustees.

#### 7. Staff costs and numbers

Staff costs were as follows:

	2013	2012
	£	£
Salaries and wages	771,200	688,714
Social security costs	79,729	73,418
Pension contributions	<u>45,969</u>	<u>41,130</u>
	<u>896,898</u>	<u>803,262</u>
Total emoluments paid to staff were:	<u>817,169</u>	<u>729,844</u>

No employee earned more than £60,000 during the year.

The average weekly number of employees (full-time equivalent) during the year was as follows:

	2013	2012
	No.	No.
Director	1.0	1.0
Programmes & advocacy	14.8	11.7
Fundraising	4.3	4.0
Finance & administration	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.1</u>
	<u>23.6</u>	<u>19.8</u>

#### 8. Taxation

The charitable company is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2013

#### 9. Tangible fixed assets

	Anti-slavery related memorabilia £	Freehold property £	Furniture, fixtures and equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At the start of the year	50,950	725,000	239,824	<b>1,015,774</b>
Additions in year	-	-	9,495	<b>9,495</b>
Disposals in year	-	-	(17,006)	<b>(17,006)</b>
At the end of the year	<u>50,950</u>	<u>725,000</u>	<u>232,313</u>	<b><u>1,008,263</u></b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At the start of the year	-	-	200,696	<b>200,696</b>
Charge for the year	-	11,521	15,118	<b>26,639</b>
Disposals in year	-	-	(17,006)	<b>(17,006)</b>
At the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>11,521</u>	<u>198,808</u>	<b><u>210,329</u></b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<u><b>50,950</b></u>	<u><b>713,479</b></u>	<u><b>33,505</b></u>	<u><b>797,934</b></u>
At the start of the year	<u>50,950</u>	<u>725,000</u>	<u>39,128</u>	<u>815,078</u>

During 2012, the freehold property was assessed and revalued as at 13 July 2012 at existing use value by Alex Bunny (Dip Surv M.R.I.C.S.), a commercial surveyor of Sorrell Estates, at a value of £725,000.

Anti-slavery related memorabilia including paintings, ceramics and other such items. These items vary in age but tend to be around 150 years old. These items are loaned to various institutions and museums, in addition to being held at the charity's office.

#### 10. Debtors

	2013 £	2012 £
Income tax recoverable (gift aid)	<b>47,075</b>	28,588
Grants receivable	<b>274,571</b>	50,703
Other debtors (Includes legacies and prepayments)	<b>178,316</b>	57,683
	<u><b>499,962</b></u>	<u>136,974</u>

#### 11. Creditors: amounts due within 1 year

	2013 £	2012 £
Mortgage (note 12)	<b>46,561</b>	34,712
Taxation and Social Security	<b>24,099</b>	21,923
Other Creditors (Includes Suppliers and Pension Contributions)	<b>109,006</b>	95,572
	<u><b>179,666</b></u>	<u>152,207</u>

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2013

#### 12. Creditors: amounts due after more than 1 year

	2013 £	2012 £
Amounts due in 2 - 5 years	189,707	185,051
Amounts due in more than 5 years	117,334	168,562
	<u>307,041</u>	<u>353,613</u>

The amounts due after more than one year represent a mortgage secured on the freehold property. The mortgage is repayable in instalments by July 2022. The mortgage was renegotiated with a fixed rate of 5.14%, previously charged at a fixed rate of 8.15%.

#### 13. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Revaluation reserve £	Total funds £
Fixed assets	225,779	104,385	467,770	797,934
Current assets	650,841	363,023	-	1,013,864
Current liabilities	(125,868)	673,337	-	547,469
Long term liabilities	<u>(307,041)</u>	<u>(53,798)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(360,839)</u>
<b>Net assets at the end of the year</b>	<u>443,711</u>	<u>1,086,947</u>	<u>467,770</u>	<u>1,998,428</u>

#### 14. Related party transactions

Anti-Slavery International provides office space to the Dalit Solidarity Network. The charity works closely with this group on specific issues within its mandate. In addition to office space the company also provides services such as salary administration and photocopying; these are reimbursed at cost.

Transactions with this organisation during the year were as follows:

	Rent £	Payroll £	Services £
Dalit	-	40,812	-

An amount included in debtors relates to some paintings purchased at an Art Auction by a company called Gateplan Management Ltd, of which one of the Directors is Vanita Patel, one of the longstanding trustees. The amount is £5,600 and has been outstanding since 2011.

#### Anti-Slavery International Inc.

During the year the charity received income of £44,763 via Anti-Slavery International Inc. (Free the Slaves) of the USA, a sister organisation with similar aims. The money was transferred at the request of an anonymous donor within the USA.

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2013

#### 15. Movements in funds

	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
<b>Restricted funds:</b>					
<b>Programme funds (see note 16)</b>					
Worst forms of child labour	24,387	582,290	442,929	20,862	<b>184,610</b>
Trafficking	23,995	365,489	162,315	12,657	<b>239,826</b>
Debt bondage/bonded labour	103,913	253,564	170,552	20,000	<b>206,925</b>
Forced labour	95,798	139,866	193,747	18,473	<b>60,390</b>
Slavery based on descent	136,176	295,931	150,375	1,298	<b>283,030</b>
Campaigning and advocacy	47,005	26,150	64,117	(1,259)	<b>7,779</b>
<b>Total programme funds</b>	<b>431,274</b>	<b>1,663,290</b>	<b>1,184,035</b>	<b>72,031</b>	<b>982,560</b>
Building and library fund	110,792	-	6,408	-	<b>104,384</b>
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>542,066</b>	<b>1,663,290</b>	<b>1,190,443</b>	<b>72,031</b>	<b>1,086,944</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>					
<b>Revaluation reserve</b>	473,333	-	-	(5,563)	<b>467,770</b>
<b>General funds</b>	328,825	898,561	717,204	(66,468)	<b>443,714</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>802,158</b>	<b>898,561</b>	<b>717,204</b>	<b>(72,031)</b>	<b>911,484</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>1,344,224</b>	<b>2,561,851</b>	<b>1,907,647</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,998,428</b>

#### Purposes of restricted funds

##### **Worst forms of child labour**

Children around the world in work that is harmful to their health and welfare.

##### **Trafficking**

Women, children and men taken from one area into another and forced into slavery.

##### **Debt bondage/bonded labour**

People who are forced by poverty or are tricked into taking small loans for survival which can lead to a family being enslaved for generations.

##### **Forced labour**

People who are forced to do work through the threat or use of violence or other punishment.

##### **Slavery based on descent**

People who are born into a slave class or are from a group that society views as suited to be used as slave labour.



## **Anti-Slavery International**

### **Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2013**

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#### **15. Movements in funds (continued)**

##### **Campaigning and advocacy**

As a campaigning organisation, we depend on the public's involvement in helping us lobby governments to develop and enforce laws against slavery.

##### **Building and library fund**

Funds previously received to fund the purchase and development of the building and library. The fund is used to offset the depreciation associated with the assets.

##### **Revaluation reserve**

This represents the increase in the net book value of the organisation's headquarters after the revaluation undertaken in 2007 less the additional depreciation arising since that date.

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2013

#### 16. Restricted funds detail

	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
<b>Worst forms of Child Labour</b>					
Rugmark Nepal (Child labour)	65	-	134	69	-
Child Domestic Worker Interventions					
Small Grants Scheme					
- DFID	16,876	219,233	220,708	-	15,401
- Oak Foundation	7,372	56,040	30,976	-	32,436
Child Camel Jockeys	74	-	134	60	-
Forced Child Begging in Senegal					
- DFID	-	40,848	47,790	6,942	-
- Other	-	6,106	19,897	13,791	-
Empowering Child Domestic Workers in Peru					
- Comic Relief	-	259,063	123,290	-	135,773
- Other	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
	<b>24,387</b>	<b>582,290</b>	<b>442,929</b>	<b>20,862</b>	<b>184,610</b>
<b>Trafficking</b>					
UK Advocacy - Trust for London	3,508	-	-	-	3,508
Lend a Hand Project	-	(4,605)	-	4,605	-
Anti-Trafficking Audit - Trust for London	725	-	(255)	-	980
Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group					
- Comic Relief	16,353	47,818	37,402	-	26,769
- Esmée Fairbairn	13,423	25,200	22,511	-	16,112
- Bromley Trust	2,220	10,000	7,122	-	5,098
- Other	-	252	-	-	252
Act for Compensation for Trafficked Persons in Europe	(10,826)	26,370	20,590	5,046	-
ENPATES	(2,078)	6,255	6,518	2,341	-
UNODC Law & Policy Forum	670	-	438	-	232
RACE in Europe					
- EC	-	220,937	61,665	-	159,272
- Other	-	6,500	3,000	-	3,500
Labour Trafficking: Fine Tune Responses	-	26,762	3,324	665	24,103
	<b>23,995</b>	<b>365,489</b>	<b>162,315</b>	<b>12,657</b>	<b>239,826</b>
<b>Debt Bondage/Bonded Labour</b>					
Bonded Labourers in South Asia					
- Trocaire	5,119	-	(851)	-	5,970
- Other	100	-	-	-	100
Education in Nepal					
- Comic Relief	98,194	124,183	92,188	-	130,189
- Other	500	-	500	-	-
Indian Brick Kilns					
- Irish Aid	-	108,381	65,939	20,000	62,442
- Other	-	21,000	12,776	-	8,224
	<b>103,913</b>	<b>253,564</b>	<b>170,552</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>206,925</b>

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2013

#### 16. Restricted funds detail (continued)

	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
<b>Forced labour</b>					
Trafficking & Migration in the Ivorian Cocoa Industry	-	270	343	73	-
Slavery and the Production Markets of India - Humanity United	-	-	1,972	1,972	-
Uzbek Cotton Campaign					
- OSI	17,223	22,634	50,483	10,626	-
- Other	-	190	190	-	-
Migrant Domestic Workers in Lebanon - OSI	70,173	59,967	72,549	2,799	<b>60,390</b>
Migrant Domestic Workers in Lebanon - DFID	8,402	38,117	49,289	2,770	-
Staff Wanted Initiative	-	18,688	18,921	233	-
	<b>95,798</b>	<b>139,866</b>	<b>193,747</b>	<b>18,473</b>	<b>60,390</b>
<b>Slavery based on Descent</b>					
Descent based Slavery in W Africa					
- Irish Aid	5,435	-	5,435	-	-
- Co-Operative Bank	2,299	-	3,387	1,088	-
Community Schools in Niger					
- Comic Relief	1,824	10,924	12,748	-	-
- Other	20,249	16,164	36,413	-	-
Force Migration in Mauritania - Barings	93,895	40,500	56,167	-	<b>78,228</b>
CNN SOS Esclaves Appeal	12,474	2,961	15,645	210	-
Community Schools in Niger					
- Comic Relief	-	203,184	13,271	-	<b>189,913</b>
- Other	-	12,198	-	-	<b>12,198</b>
Legal Work - Herbert Smith LLP	-	10,000	7,309	-	<b>2,691</b>
	<b>136,176</b>	<b>295,931</b>	<b>150,375</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>283,030</b>
<b>Campaigning and Advocacy</b>					
Arabic Website	1,630	-	2,014	384	-
Campaigning for a Slave Free Olympics - Trust for London	17,999	18,625	34,943	(1,681)	-
Finding He Wen Appeal	254	25	-	-	<b>279</b>
CNN Support for S Mullah Appeal	27,122	-	27,160	38	-
UK Education & Outreach - The Patsy Wood Trust	-	7,500	-	-	<b>7,500</b>
	<b>47,005</b>	<b>26,150</b>	<b>64,117</b>	<b>(1,259)</b>	<b>7,779</b>
Total revenue restricted funds	<b>431,274</b>	<b>1,663,290</b>	<b>1,184,035</b>	<b>72,031</b>	<b>982,560</b>
<b>Building &amp; Library</b>					
Library Project (Heritage Fund)	1,743	-	1,743	-	-
Building Grant	109,049	-	4,665	-	<b>104,384</b>
	<b>110,792</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,408</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104,384</b>
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>542,066</b>	<b>1,663,290</b>	<b>1,190,443</b>	<b>72,031</b>	<b>1,086,944</b>