

Company no. 3079904
Charity no. 1049160

Anti-Slavery International
Report and Financial Statements
31 March 2010

Anti-Slavery International

Reference and administrative details

For the year ended 31 March 2010

Company number	3079904
Charity number	1049160
Registered office and operational address	Thomas Clarkson House The Stableyard Broomgrove Road London SW9 9TL
Honorary officers	Andrew Clark Chair Lucy Chandler Vice Chair Graham Duncan Treasurer
Principal staff	Aidan McQuade Director / Company Secretary
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC P.O. Box 270 London SE15 4RD
Auditors	Sayer Vincent Chartered accountants and registered auditors 8 Angel Gate City Road London EC1V 2SJ

Anti-Slavery International

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 March 2010

The trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010.

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 both the Council and board of directors.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the period are the charity trustees listed on page 10. 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.

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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 12.3 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.

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;

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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.
- 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.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CHARITIES AIMS AND HOW THEY HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT TO THE PUBLIC BENEFIT

The work undertaken by Anti-Slavery International in 2009/10 under each programme area is described below.

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Worst Forms of Child Labour

Child Domestic Labour – The six country programme on child domestic labour, that started in 2008 and is funded by DFID and the Oak Foundation continued throughout the year. With partners from the Philippines, India, Tanzania, Togo, Costa Rica and Peru the programme includes the research into the psychosocial impact of domestic work on children and the empowering of local organisations to provide support to child and adult domestic workers through a small grants scheme.

As part of this programme Anti-Slavery International has successfully put in place a co-ordinated campaign to influence the International Labour Organisation (ILO) standard setting process on domestic work, which includes a new organisational campaign entitled Home Alone and advocacy at the ILO. A new strand to the programme, funded by the Oak Foundation, started in 2009 and will try to ensure that the voices of domestic labourers themselves are heard in the discussions on the development of the new ILO convention.

The Home Alone: End Domestic Slavery campaign was launched in early March 2010, in order to support advocacy efforts in lobbying for a convention. A comprehensive area on Anti-Slavery's website has been produced (www.antislavery.org/homealone) to increase awareness about the situation of domestic workers and engage action, containing information on the issue of domestic work and the campaign, personal stories of domestic workers, films, resources and materials, and actions targeting the UK Government, governments worldwide and MPs. Hard copy materials for the campaign were also produced including an action card targeting the UK government, a fact sheet and special edition Reporter. This campaign will run up until the June 2011 International Labour Conference

To coincide with the launch of the campaign an event - 'Swept under the carpet': the role of NGOs in combating domestic worker exploitation' was organised with the London School of Economics (LSE) Anti-Slavery group in March 2010.

This work on domestic labour adopts the approach of working closely with those whose rights we seek to defend and using methods to bring about sustainable change, specifically the reduction of the vulnerability to slavery of child domestic labourers.

Slavery Based on Descent

Anti Slavery International, with support from Comic Relief, established its 6th school and continued to support communities affected by slavery in Northern Niger. As well as supporting primary education in 6 villages for almost 400 children, the programme also provides micro credit facilities to over 150 women. Income generating activities include food stores, mat making cooperatives and animal husbandry. The fund has had a major impact in creating economic opportunities for women who are from some of the most marginalised and excluded social groups in Niger. Over the coming years through 2010/11 we shall work to ensure that the micro funds are rolled out to more women to sustain their emergina autonomy.

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Several schools within the programme have informally linked with schools in the UK and Italy. The schools have raised money and bought solar panels for their counterparts in Niger; bringing electricity and light for the first time to these desert communities. Despite our progress in providing education, promoting women's empowerment through social enterprise and facilitating community dialogue around equality and non-discrimination, the communities with whom we work, have faced a difficult year due to the failure of the rains leading to critical food shortages and malnutrition. Thanks to generous donations from our supporters we have been able to provide extra meals through our school canteens and Timidria with support from (NOVIB) are providing humanitarian food aid to over 60 villages. These efforts have ensured that children have been able to remain in school.

Anti Slavery International continues to provide legal assistance to individuals seeking legal redress for crimes of slavery and discrimination based on gender and social status. We have several cases currently pending before local and appeal courts and we shall continue to support test cases through 2010 and 2011. In Mali, we aim to submit to the Ministry of Justice and the National Assembly a bill for the criminalisation of slavery. We continue to build coalitions with community based organisations, religious leaders, NGOs and the media to promote national dialogue around slavery issues as part of our advocacy campaign.

A major focus of the programme has been capacity building for the judiciary in Niger. Anti Slavery International supported the Danish Institute of Human Rights and Ministry of Justice in training 50 judges on human rights with a specific focus on anti slavery legislation. Two more workshops are planned for judges in June and July 2010. A human rights manual has been developed as a training tool and includes a case study on the *Hadijatou Mani* case. (The Mani case sets a precedent for international jurisprudence on slavery.) The manual will be integrated into the curriculum for future judges at the Ecole Nationale d'Administration et de la Magistrature (ENAM).

Institutional capacity-building and support to develop strategy and advocacy activities for the promotion and implementation of anti slavery legislation was undertaken with partners across Mali (TEMEDT and GARI), Mauritania (SOS Esclaves) and Niger (Timidria). As women are the group which is most likely to be affected by slavery and discrimination and as women are poorly represented in our partner organisations, we provided training on gender in development and women's leadership to ensure that projects adequately address women's needs and promote the inclusion of more women in developing strategy and delivering projects at the grass roots. Training was also provided on participatory methods of monitoring and evaluating the impact of our work – the emphasis is on seeking the opinions of those we are directly seeking to assist, so that we can assess our own strategic interventions. Capacity building in these areas will continue over the next two years thanks to support from DFID and Irish Aid

Our work in West Africa adopts the approaches of working closely with those whose rights we seek to defend, challenging oppressive regimes and systems, which hold people in slavery and using methods that bring about sustainable change, specifically by bringing pressure to bear on the states of West Africa to protect their citizens from enslavement and reducing the vulnerability of children to enslavement.

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Debt Bondage / Bonded Labour

The Bonded Labour Unionisation project, funded by Irish Aid and Trocaire aims to promote and protect the rights of Bonded Labourers in South Asia. Through collaborative work with partners in India, Nepal and Pakistan this project helped achieve freedom from bondage through implementation of the existing laws against debt bondage. A total of over 1,050 workers have been released through the courts. Significant media coverage has been achieved in several of these cases. Over 1,300 workers have been represented in cases brought to secure rehabilitation grants or compensation following release from bondage. 850 workers have been represented in land rights claims. However, there had been no successfully concluded prosecutions of employers by the end of the project year.

The project has also help sustain freedom through increased participation of bonded labourers in India, Nepal and Pakistan in unions promoting their rights and representing their interests. Seven unions (four newly established by the project, three already in existence) have participated in the unionisation strategy. 7,940 ex-bonded workers have become members of these unions as a result of project activities.

Campaigns and awareness-raising activities have been carried out in all project regions, involving over 1,500 former bonded labourers; and which also targeted local authorities, statutory official, NGO workers and the media.

The process of affiliation to national federations is ongoing in all cases where the unions were not already affiliated; and in each case no substantive problems have yet arisen. It is expected that all unions so far involved in the project will be affiliated to national federations by the end of 2010.

An increased awareness of bonded labour and commitment to its eradication from a broad range of influence holders, policy makers and other stakeholders has bee achieved. Substantial progress has been made in Nepal regarding the inclusion of key bonded labour issues within a comprehensive labour law, as part of the process leading towards a new constitution. A lawyers group established by the project partners has presented a draft proposal for labour law amendments to a high level meeting of stakeholders.

Within Pakistan mass mobilisation (involving around 10,000 workers) has been the principle strategy for building momentum towards legislative reform.

In India, local politicians and an MP have given a commitment to work with the partner to improve the situation of bonded labourers in Punjab. The recommendations of the project regarding reform to the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act are being fed into the bonded labour law review process being undertaken by the National Human Rights Commission, in collaboration with the ILO.

The Chattisgarh government agreed to send a representative from the project partners to pursue rehabilitation claims in Jammu and Kashmir. The Bilashpur High Court ordered the Jammu and Kashmir government to conduct a survey on the total number of bonded labourers in the State and indicate how many are from Chattisgarh. However, the Jammu and Kashmir authorities have been uncooperative on both counts.

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Trafficking

UK Trafficking Advocacy – Funded by City Parochial, a guide for legal professionals on compensation for trafficked persons was produced jointly with the Poppy Project. Lawyers were also commissioned who had taken test cases through employment tribunals and civil courts to write practical input into the publication based on their cases. The report will be launched on 14 April 2010.

Dialogue with ministers, government officials, law enforcement agencies and the UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC) continues to ensure that trafficking for forced labour stays on the political agenda. Anti-Slavery's input was fed into the amendment of the UK Action Plan on Tackling Human Trafficking.

The Lend@Hand project – This project led by an Italian NGO Tampep was set up to promote best practice in the forced or voluntary return system of female victims of trafficking by supporting exchange of knowledge between police forces and NGO from different Member States. A two-day training event was organised for UK officials from the Metropolitan Police, the Serious Organised Crime Agency and the UK Border Agency. The project was concluded with a UK project report in March 2010. The publication of this report will be disseminated in 2010.

European Trade Union/NGO Coalition - In partnership with the ITUC, a new EC funded coalition of trade unions and NGOs was started in 2009 to combat trafficking for labour exploitation. Three regional meetings were held in Bucharest, Warsaw and Madrid. Very positive feedback has been received from the participants, the majority of whom have already been undertaking follow-up activities in their respective countries. For example, 4 bi-lateral meetings are already confirmed for Poland, Ireland, Germany and Bulgaria in the coming months.

The impact of this project is already evident in a concrete case that occurred after the first regional seminar. Several hundreds of workers were trafficked and exploited at building sites in Azerbaijan, including workers from Serbia. The Serbian NGO that attended our seminar and had never before worked, or thought of working with Trade Unions, got in contact with trade unions and coordinated similar action with colleagues from other countries, where exploited workers came from. Both NGOs and trade unions are now actively working towards resolving the case.

Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group - Anti-Slavery continues to take a lead role in a new multi-agency programme to monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings in the UK. Funded by Comic Relief, a programme co-ordinator and researcher have been hosted to implement this on behalf of the wider partnership. The research is being completed and the results will be published in June. The project has already contributed to raised awareness of trafficking and the Council of Europe Convention across the UK.; contributed to linking professionals across the various professional fields and the country; keeping pressure on the Government to fulfil its obligations under the convention; and has gained international attention including the Council of Europe inviting us to showcase it as a model for other countries.

Act for Compensation for Trafficked Persons in Europe – Co-ordinated with La Strada International and funded by the EC, the King Bedouin Foundation and the ICCO, a new three year project started in 2010 that will create a pan European campaign on compensation. The project is being delivered through a coalition of organisations in 14 different countries. The campaign already has the institutional support of the Council of Europe.

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Casework – Anti-Slavery International has also been able to provide an advisory service, producing approximately 40 expert witness reports and occasional case assessments based on interviews with people presumed to have been trafficked. We have recently been informed of five successful cases where we had assisted, i.e. a trafficked person received some form of humanitarian protection in the UK.

All of this work is aimed at achieving the public benefit of reducing the form of slavery known as trafficking by undertaking accurate research, reporting and identification of policy and practice responses from the government and other actors necessary to achieve a sustainable reduction in the numbers of people being trafficked or re-trafficked.

Forced Labour

Forced Labour Amendment - Following a successful campaign by Anti-Slavery International and Liberty to criminalise forced labour and servitude in the UK the Government agreed to the proposed amendments to the Coroners and Justice Bill which were tabled by Baroness Young. The amendment has introduced a new law in the UK making it a criminal offence to hold another person in slavery or servitude or to require them to perform forced or compulsory labour. Anti-Slavery was able to demonstrate the need for such an offence, which provides protection to cases that either do not have a trafficking element or where that element is weak. The offence came into force in April 2010.

Business Engagement – Funding from DFID continued to enable Anti-Slavery to raise awareness of the links between what we buy and forced labour. This included a 'Products of Slavery' poster highlight the scale of products linked to forced labour around the world. Anti-Slavery now has a web area dedicated to our work with businesses which includes the text of the leaflet 'Why is forced labour my business', which was produced in consultation with the Ethical Trading Initiative and has been sent to over 160 companies for their internal and supplier training. The funding also enabled continued involvement in various inquiries and initiatives over the year including: the government's toolkit on business and human rights; the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights' inquiry into business and human rights; and the Export Credit Guarantees Department's consultation on their revised Business Principles

A major focus for the programme has been the ongoing use of state-sponsored forced labour to harvest cotton in Uzbekistan. Campaigners were asked in May 2009 to write to their favourite retail chains calling upon them to ban the use of Uzbek cotton within their products, and to write to their MEPs asking for steps to be taken to stop Uzbekistan benefiting from preferential import duties for its cotton exports. To highlight the issue further, an event 'What not to wear: Cotton & Child Slavery' was held at Amnesty UK in October 2009. A renewed call to action was sent out in January 2010 following further evidence of abuses collected during the 2009 cotton harvest. The action has helped bring the issue to the attention of some retailers, putting pressure on them to investigate their own supply chains. A number of MEPs have also expressed their concern and as a result submitted parliamentary questions or made enquiries to the European Commission regarding the issue.

Anti-Slavery has secured a funding commitment from OSI for work to bring together a coordinated multi-stakeholder network within Europe to increase pressure on Uzbekistan to take steps to end this practice.

Slavery in Indian Production – This research project funded by Humanity United has begun to illustrate the link between big retailers in the UK, Europe and North America with their production sites in India where forced and/or bonded labour is being used.

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The extensive work in Tamil Nadu in India highlights various 'coolie' work using under 18 girls, locally known as *Sumangalis* forced to work in conditions that amount to bondage. Similarly, use of children in Northern India in such production sites also amounts to bondage and forced labour, with a clear breach of all labour standards set out in Indian laws and international laws to which India is a party. Similarly, quarry products of Rajasthan and South India which are exported to the north hemisphere also show links to such practices. The research findings are to be published in July 2010 and will be used to advocate change in European and American businesses and governments.

Cote d'Ivoire Cocoa Sector - Anti-Slavery has undertaken a research project, funded by Humanity United, to clarify the dynamics of migration and trafficking to the cocoa sector of Cote d'Ivoire. Field research has already been completed in Mali and is underway in Burkina Faso. The research is focused on gathering the experiences of formerly trafficked children in both Burkina Faso and Mali, and from the analysis of this data produce recommendations to the governments of these countries, Cote d'Ivoire, the cocoa using industry (which includes cosmetics as well as chocolate) and the international community on how slavery like practices may be curtailed in the region and the industry.

Campaigning, Advocacy and Public Education

In May 2009, the Anti-Slavery Award was presented to the Director of SOS Esclaves for their courageous work fighting for the liberation of the thousands of people still enslaved in Mauritania. As well as raising awareness of the issues of slavery in Mauritania, the award enabled SOS Esclaves to advocate with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Trades Union Congress (TUC), Oxfam, Minority Rights Groups and Amnesty International. Following the meetings, the FCO were keen to explore further lobbying at EU level, the TUC agreed to keep pressure on the UK government and Minority Rights expressed their interest in developing a programme in Mauritania. This advocacy was followed up in Paris with meetings with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Organisation of the Francophonie (equivalent to our Commonwealth Institute), the International Senior Lawyers Project, political parties and pressure groups such as Amnesty France.

Public awareness raising – As well as specific campaigns discussed above, Anti-Slavery continues to raise the public's awareness of modern day slavery. An additional 3000 supporters have been signed up following attendance at summer festivals and University Fresher's Fairs and through 24 presentations to various groups. Anti-Slavery International has begun to grow its presence on online social networking sites building an Facebook group of 3000 supporters and nearly 1000 Twitter followers. Anti-Slavery International was also accepted onto the You Tube non-profit programme providing support in building its You Tube channel. Throughout 2010 Anti-Slavery intends to increase resources within this area of work in order to significantly build our profile on current sites and expand into other platforms including Behn and MySpace.

Anti-Slavery International held its first ever focus groups with Supporters in November 2009 to hear their views on how we can best engage them with our work.

In the summer of 2009, Anti-Slavery International launched its resource pack for student and local groups providing information and guidance to potential supporters on how to set up and run groups, build their membership, and devise and plan activities including fundraising events and local campaigns. New Anti-Slavery groups have been established in Glasgow, Paris and Geneva.

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Education - Outreach was carried out to inform teachers, students and the general public about the work of Anti-Slavery International as well as focusing on the specific campaigns undertaken by the organisation. Over 20 schools, educational establishments and civil society groups were visited where students and other participants engaged with the issues and signed up to the campaigns network alongside taking actions on campaigns.

Relationships with museums and other institutions have been strengthened over the last year with the most fruitful being the relationship with the Understanding Slavery Initiative (USI) where we have established an association relationship. We have worked with USI to develop a joint teacher training project working with universities as well as delivered training to museum staff across Bristol, Hull, Liverpool and London on the issue of contemporary slavery. We also worked with the Victoria and Albert Museum on their schools programme, delivering workshops and presentations to visiting students.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Despite problems caused by the global recession during 2009/10 the organisation still achieved a net increase in funds of £59,270. Total income in 2009/10 was £2,037,371, the second year in succession where income exceeded £2m. In 2008/09 total income was £2,175,751 which was a record level for Anti-Slavery International.

The effect of the recession was felt most in Voluntary Income where income fell from £997,134 in 2008/09 to £753,867. Unrestricted Income from Individuals fell by 23% (£533,790 in 2008/09 to £411,779 in 2009/10) and from trusts, foundations and institutions fell by 4% (£340,933 to £326,414). The fall in income was also caused by a fall in legacy income from £122,411 to £15,674. This fall in Voluntary Income was partially offset by a fall in the costs of generating voluntary income and other fundraising costs, down by 35% (£245,634 in 2008/09 to £157,675). In 2010/11 a higher focus is to be given towards sponsored events and major donor fundraising in order to reverse this trend. In addition, £180,000 of income from Trusts had already been secured prior to the new financial year.

Income as a result of charitable activities bucked the trend with income increasing from £1,167,966 in 2008/09 to £1,281,584 in 2009/10. The increase, largely as a result of new restricted project grants, enabled us to spend more funds on our charitable objectives; £1,769,157 in 2009/10 compared with £1,601,590 in 2008/09. The level of income received means that the restricted fund balance held at 31 March 2010 remains high (£669,414) and will be used to fund work to be carried out in 2010/11 and beyond. The level of restricted project grant income should continue at this high level as £1,065,901 had already been secured prior to the start of 2010/11.

Due to the continued uncertainty of the financial climate, the organisation again made the decision towards the end of 2009 to reduce the ongoing costs of the organisation and it was decided to re-structure the organisation in order to reduce the management team by one.

The net increase in funds has improved the level of general unrestricted funds from £8,357 in 2008/09 to £65,447 in 2009/10. The 2010/11 Budget approved by the Board in February 2010 will, if achieved, ensure that at 31st March 2011 general unrestricted reserves will be £117,512.

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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 current 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. The optimum reserve level is based on an average five months of salaries and associated overheads, equivalent to £401,000 on the basis of planned expenditure in 2010/11, £456,000 in 2008/09. The trustees will continue corrective measures in order to increase the value of liquid reserves to a more reasonable level.

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.

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

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

Eradication of Forced Child Begging in Senegal – A new five year project funded by DFID will start in 2010. Working with local partners CAIN and Tostan the project purpose is to eradicate forced begging by *talibé* children in Senegal and improve the quality of life and education available to *talibés*. At a national level, the project will promote engagement between the Government, civil society and *marabouts* (religious teachers) in order to establish an inclusive national action plan focused on the eventual eradication of the practice. This will be complemented by a public awareness programme that increases understanding of the problem, encourages support for national action, promotes the rights of *talibé* children and highlights the dangers inherent in sustaining or tolerating existing forced begging practices.

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This work will be reinforced by regional & international advocacy, raising awareness of the problem and promoting a sustained, strategic response at relevant forums, including the UN, ILO, African Union (AU) and international NGO networks. A concerted national and international media campaign will build further pressure for change, and build support behind Senegalese Government efforts to constructively address the problem. This will be the first time forced begging in Senegal has been tackled via a fully integrated and inclusive strategy.

Forced Migration in Mauritania – Thanks to funding from The Baring Foundation and The John Ellerman Foundation a new three year project will start in 2010. Working with local partner SOS Esclaves, we will assess and address the potential conflict over land in the Senegal River Valley, through strengthening civil society groups and building an inter-communal coalition amongst the Black Mauritanian returnees and Haratine groups. The project will facilitate confidence building between communities and provide the ground work to ensure that both constituencies are effectively organised in such a way that in the long term they can advocate for themselves without external intervention. An advocacy strategy and implementation plan will be developed with local communities for campaigning at a local and national level with statutory authorities and traditional and religious leaders

Education in Nepal – Bonded labour has been prohibited in Nepal but many thousands of 'liberated' bonded labourers and their children remain in de facto slavery due to lack of alternatives, and widespread discrimination. This five year project, funded by Comic Relief, seeks to break the cycle of discrimination and bondage by improving access to education (and consequently livelihood opportunities). The project will pilot a comprehensive framework of supported access to discrimination-free education for Kamaiya and Haliya children. The children will receive remedial education using courses designed in liaison with local education authorities. Following this, those under 14 will be enrolled in government schools, and those over 14 will receive vocational training provided by existing NGOs and state-run vocational institutes. The project partners will receive capacity-building support to enhance their advocacy expertise, data gathering, information-handling and retrieval proficiency

This project will support engagement with key local authorities, community leaders, school staff and governance structures, and other pupils' families. Analysis of the scheme's impact, lessons learned, best practice approaches, and detailed recommendations will provide an evidential basis for ongoing advocacy. It will be provided to the Nepal Government to assist exploration of the necessity and practicality of extending equivalent support to ensure access to quality education for all children of bonded labourers.

Olympics Campaign – Anti-Slavery International will launch a new campaign in 2010 for a 'slavery-free' London Olympics in 2012. The campaign will seek to use the high-profile platform of the London Olympics to raise awareness of, and create a momentum for change on, contemporary forms of slavery relating to the UK. This campaign has been partly funded by the City Parochial Foundation.

Anti-Slavery International

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 March 2010

TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY

The Trustees who served during the financial year 2009/10 and/or are currently serving are:

Andrew Clark (Chair)
Lady Lucy Chandler (Vice Chair)
Graham Duncan (Treasurer)
Maureen Alexander-Sinclair MBE (Stood Down 27 November 2009)
John Cropper
Vanita Patel
Mr Anis Rahman OBE
Emma Snow
Esther Stanford-Xosei
James Walvin OBE
Rob Grimshaw
Tracy Ullveit-Moe

Statement of responsibilities of the trustees

The trustees are required 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 the incoming resources and application of resources, including the net income or expenditure, of the charitable company for the year. In preparing those financial statements the trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice 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 charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The trustees 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.

Each of the trustees confirms that to the best of his/her knowledge there is no information relevant to the audit of which the auditors are unaware. Each of the trustees also confirms that they have taken all necessary steps to ensure that they themselves are aware of all relevant audit information and that this information has been communicated to the auditors.

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

Anti-Slavery International

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 March 2010

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 2010 was 2056 (2009 - 2082). 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 1 July 2010 and signed on their behalf by

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Clark', written in a cursive style.

Andrew Clark - Chair

To the members of

Anti-Slavery International

We have audited the financial statements of Anti-Slavery International for the year ended 31 March 2010 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet and related notes. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out therein.

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 the trustees and auditors

The responsibilities of the trustees (who are also the directors of Anti-Slavery International for the purposes of company law) for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and for being satisfied that the financial statements give a true and fair view are set out in the statement of responsibilities of the trustees.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view, have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. We also report to you whether, in our opinion, the information given in the trustees' annual report is consistent with those financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the charitable company has not kept adequate accounting records, if the charitable company's financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made.

We read the trustees' annual report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charitable company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report

ARIAL Draft: 24 September 2010 17:53

To the members of

Anti-Slavery International

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2010 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- the information given in the trustees' annual report is consistent with the financial statements.

Pamela Craig Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent, Statutory Auditors

SAYER VINCENT
8 Angel Gate
City Road
LONDON
EC1V 2SJ

17 September 2010

Anti-Slavery International

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

For the year ended 31 March 2010

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2010 Total £	2009 Total £
Incoming resources					
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds</i>					
Voluntary income	2	753,867	-	753,867	997,134
Activities for generating funds		1,162	-	1,162	5,647
Investment income		758	-	758	4,587
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i>	3	22,006	1,259,578	1,281,584	1,167,966
<i>Other incoming resources</i>		-	-	-	417
Total incoming resources		<u>777,793</u>	<u>1,259,578</u>	<u>2,037,371</u>	<u>2,175,751</u>
Resources expended					
<i>Costs of generating funds:</i>					
Costs of generating voluntary income		156,866	-	156,866	183,828
Other fundraising costs		809	-	809	61,806
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
Direct charitable objectives	5	501,665	1,267,492	1,769,157	1,601,590
<i>Governance costs</i>		51,269	-	51,269	54,136
Total resources expended	4	<u>710,609</u>	<u>1,267,492</u>	<u>1,978,101</u>	<u>1,901,360</u>
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers		67,184	(7,914)	59,270	274,391
Gross transfers between funds		<u>(18,677)</u>	<u>18,677</u>	-	-
Net income for the year and net movement in 6		48,507	10,763	59,270	274,391
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		<u>624,738</u>	<u>658,651</u>	<u>1,283,389</u>	<u>1,008,998</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u><u>673,245</u></u>	<u><u>669,414</u></u>	<u><u>1,342,659</u></u>	<u><u>1,283,389</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.

Anti-Slavery International (a company limited by guarantee)

Balance sheet

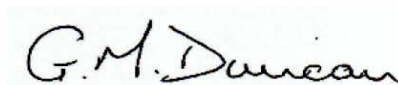
As at 31 March 2010

	Note	£	2010 £	2009 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible fixed assets	9		<u>1,009,623</u>	<u>1,055,244</u>
			1,009,623	1,055,244
Current assets				
Stock		6,049		8,221
Debtors	10	185,797		316,754
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>659,600</u>		<u>460,929</u>
		851,446		785,904
Creditors: amounts due within one year	11	<u>84,834</u>		<u>101,793</u>
Net current assets			<u>766,612</u>	<u>684,111</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			1,776,235	1,739,355
Creditors: amounts due after more than one year	12		<u>433,576</u>	<u>455,966</u>
Net assets	13		<u>1,342,659</u>	<u>1,283,389</u>
Funds				
	15,16			
Restricted funds				
Programme funds			542,622	523,859
Building and library fund			126,792	134,792
Unrestricted funds				
General funds			65,447	8,357
Revaluation Reserve			<u>607,798</u>	<u>616,381</u>
Total funds			<u>1,342,659</u>	<u>1,283,389</u>

Approved by the trustees on 1 July 2010 and signed on their behalf by



Andrew Clark - Chair



Graham Duncan - Treasurer

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2010

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.

- 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 2010

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	11.8%
Other fundraising	0.1%
Charitable activities	85.5%
Governance	2.6%

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 2010

2. Voluntary income

	2010	2009
	Total	Total
	£	£
Individuals	411,779	533,790
Trusts / Foundations / Corporate	326,414	340,933
Legacies	15,674	122,411
	<u>753,867</u>	<u>997,134</u>

All voluntary income is treated as unrestricted.

3. Incoming resources from charitable activities

	Restricted	Unrestricted	2010	2009
	£	£	Total	Total
			£	£
Worst forms of child labour	609,895	-	609,895	142,225
Trafficking	221,619	-	221,619	153,107
Debt bondage/bonded labour	35,641	-	35,641	136,645
Forced labour	69,016	-	69,016	295,906
Slavery based on descent	303,560	-	303,560	357,762
Campaigning and advocacy	19,847	-	19,847	58,928
Publications & other sales	-	22,006	22,006	23,393
	<u>1,259,578</u>	<u>22,006</u>	<u>1,281,584</u>	<u>1,167,966</u>

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2010

4. Total resources expended

	Voluntary income	Other fundraising costs	Charitable objectives (note 5)	Governance	2010 Total	2009 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct salaries (note 7)	99,524	272	645,368	30,486	775,650	854,460
Support salaries (note 7)	6,526	34	80,886	2,323	89,769	152,213
Payments to Partners	-	-	674,716	-	674,716	394,708
Other Programme Costs	-	-	179,145	-	179,145	177,253
Subscriptions & Memberships	181	-	6,297	1,323	7,801	9,404
Annual report/reporter	-	-	14,346	1,374	15,720	18,391
Communications Costs	2,374	-	2,374	-	4,748	15,534
Audit fees	-	-	-	10,281	10,281	10,062
Fundraising costs	20,735	361	-	-	21,096	35,801
Trustee Expenses	-	-	-	252	252	229
Office overheads	27,526	142	166,025	5,230	198,923	233,305
Total resources expended	156,866	809	1,769,157	51,269	1,978,101	1,901,360

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2010

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	2010 Total	2009 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct salaries	87,713	144,436	74,849	95,091	64,536	178,743	645,368	675,067
Support salaries	27,980	12,646	6,500	7,481	14,721	11,558	80,886	128,640
Payments to Partners	366,133	46,330	44,607	21,592	196,054	-	674,716	394,708
Other Programme costs	72,443	47,218	2,876	24,097	16,451	16,060	179,145	177,253
Subscriptions & Memberships	297	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,297	8,241
Annual report/reporter	-	-	-	-	-	14,346	14,346	16,792
Communications Costs	-	-	-	-	-	2,374	2,374	9,030
Office overheads	56,702	25,626	13,173	15,159	29,831	25,534	166,025	191,859
	<u>611,268</u>	<u>276,256</u>	<u>142,005</u>	<u>163,420</u>	<u>321,593</u>	<u>254,615</u>	<u>1,769,157</u>	<u>1,601,590</u>

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2010

6. Net incoming resources for the year

This is stated after charging / crediting:

	2010 £	2009 £
Depreciation	51,165	52,930
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	3,057
Trustees' reimbursed expenses	252	229
Trustees' remuneration	-	-
Auditors' remuneration	10,281	10,062
Hire of equipment	4,154	4,198
Interest payable on loans repayable in more than five years	<u>37,923</u>	<u>39,358</u>

Trustees' reimbursed expenses represents the reimbursement of travel costs to board members attending meetings of the trustees.

7. Staff costs and numbers

Staff costs were as follows:

	2010 £	2009 £
Salaries and wages	747,673	871,620
Social security costs	74,933	87,246
Pension contributions	<u>42,813</u>	<u>47,807</u>
	<u>865,419</u>	<u>1,006,673</u>
Total emoluments paid to staff were:	<u>790,486</u>	<u>919,427</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:

	2010 No.	2009 No.
Director	1.0	1.0
Programmes & Advocacy	12.8	13.9
Fundraising	4.0	5.8
Finance & Administration	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.6</u>
	<u>20.8</u>	<u>24.3</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 2010

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Anti-slavery related memorabilia £	Freehold property £	Furniture, fixtures and equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At the start of the year	50,950	915,000	249,562	1,215,512
Additions in year	-	-	5,544	5,544
Disposals in year	-	-	(22,210)	(22,210)
At the end of the year	<u>50,950</u>	<u>915,000</u>	<u>232,896</u>	<u>1,198,846</u>
Depreciation				
At the start of the year	-	29,080	131,188	160,268
Charge for the year	-	14,540	36,625	51,165
Disposals in year	-	-	(22,210)	(22,210)
At the end of the year	-	<u>43,620</u>	<u>145,603</u>	<u>189,223</u>
Net book value				
At the end of the year	<u>50,950</u>	<u>871,380</u>	<u>87,293</u>	<u>1,009,623</u>
At the start of the year	<u>50,950</u>	<u>885,920</u>	<u>118,374</u>	<u>1,055,244</u>

During 2007, all freehold property was assessed and revalued as at 10 July 2007 at open market value by Alex Bunny (Dip Surv M.R.I.C.S.), a commercial surveyor of Sorrell Estates, at a value of £915,000.

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

	2010 £	2009 £
Income tax recoverable (gift aid)	47,421	48,605
Grants receivable	74,478	153,932
Other debtors (Includes Legacies and Prepayments)	63,898	114,217
	<u>185,797</u>	<u>316,754</u>

11. Creditors: amounts due within 1 year

	2010 £	2009 £
Mortgage (note 12)	22,391	20,644
Taxation and Social Security	20,727	24,667
Other Creditors (Includes Suppliers and Pension Contributions)	41,716	56,482
	<u>84,834</u>	<u>101,793</u>

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2010

12. Creditors: amounts due after more than 1 year

	2010 £	2009 £
Amounts due in 2 - 5 years	110,181	101,585
Amounts due in more than 5 years	<u>323,395</u>	<u>354,381</u>
	<u>433,576</u>	<u>455,966</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. Interest is currently 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	275,033	126,792	607,798	1,009,623
Current assets	290,320	561,126	-	851,446
Current liabilities	(66,330)	(18,504)	-	(84,834)
Long term liabilities	<u>(433,576)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(433,576)</u>
Net assets at the end of the year	<u>65,447</u>	<u>669,414</u>	<u>607,798</u>	<u>1,342,659</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	600	35,212	559

Anti-Slavery International Inc.

During the year the charity received income of £67,467 via Anti-Slavery International Inc. of the USA, a sister organisation with similar aims. The money was transferred at the request of several donors within the USA.

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2010

15. Movements in funds

	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
Restricted funds:					
Programme funds (see note 16)					
Worst forms of child labour	37,370	609,895	507,654	-	139,611
Trafficking	95,744	221,619	260,098	16,996	74,261
Debt bondage/bonded labour	52,589	35,641	82,685	-	5,545
Forced labour	232,307	69,016	132,421	-	168,902
Slavery based on descent	104,219	303,560	256,787	1,681	152,673
Campaigning and advocacy	1,630	19,847	19,847	-	1,630
Total programme funds	523,859	1,259,578	1,259,492	18,677	542,622
Building and library fund	134,792	-	8,000	-	126,792
Total restricted funds	658,651	1,259,578	1,267,492	18,677	669,414
Unrestricted funds:					
Revaluation Reserve	616,381	-	-	(8,583)	607,798
General funds	8,357	777,793	710,609	(10,094)	65,447
Total unrestricted funds	624,738	777,793	710,609	(18,677)	673,245
Total funds	1,283,389	2,037,371	1,978,101	-	1,342,659

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.

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.

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2010

15. Movements in funds (continued)

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.

Transfers between funds

The Trafficking for Forced Labour in Europe project was completed in 2006/07, however, the final claim submitted to the EC at that time was only finally settled in 2009/10. The final payment received from the EC and the final payment made to partners were different than the amounts originally accrued in 2006/07. The net income arising as a result has been moved from restricted funds to unrestricted funds which reverses some of the transfer from unrestricted funds made in 2006/07 (£18,552).

Purpose of designated funds

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 2010

16. Restricted Funds Detail

	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
Worst forms of Child Labour					
Rugmark Nepal (Child labour)	65	-	-	-	65
Rugmark UK (Child labour)	-	550	-	-	550
Child Domestic Worker Interventions Small Grants Scheme					
- DFID	-	390,772	315,597	-	75,175
- Oak Foundation	32,305	82,457	110,876	-	3,886
- Other	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Giving Voices to Child Domestic Workers - Oak Foundation	-	131,116	79,268	-	51,848
Child Camel Jockeys	-	5,000	1,913	-	3,087
	37,370	609,895	507,654	-	139,611
Trafficking					
UK Advocacy - City Parochial Trafficking for Forced Labour in Europe - AGIS 2	9,303	50,000	53,668	-	5,635
Lend a Hand Project	-	4,847	765	(4,082)	-
Creating a NGO & Trade Union Coalition - EC	-	19,650	27,660	8,010	-
Anti-Trafficking Audit - Comic Relief	88,121	-	65,340	13,068	35,849
Anti-Trafficking Audit - City Parochial	(1,680)	104,568	88,985	-	13,903
Act for Compensation for Trafficked Persons in Europe	-	36,000	17,126	-	18,874
	-	6,554	6,554	-	-
	95,744	221,619	260,098	16,996	74,261
Debt Bondage/Bonded Labour					
Bonded Labour Unionisation					
- Irish Aid	50,089	-	50,089	-	-
- Trocaire	-	35,516	29,971	-	5,545
- Other	2,500	125	2,625	-	-
	52,589	35,641	82,685	-	5,545
Forced labour					
FL and Development - DFID	-	69,016	69,016	-	-
Trafficking & Migration in the Ivorian Cocoa Industry - Humanity United	99,631	-	27,697	-	71,934
Slavery and the Production Markets of India - Humanity United	132,676	-	35,708	-	96,968
	232,307	69,016	132,421	-	168,902

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2010

16. Restricted Funds Detail (continued)

	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
Slavery based on Descent					
Legal Project in Niger	6,870	-	8,551	1,681	-
Descent based Slavery in W Africa					
- DFID	-	117,193	117,193	-	-
- Irish Aid	20,881	21,123	32,102	-	9,902
- Co-Operative Bank	25,558	-	-	-	25,558
Community Schools in Niger					
- Comic Relief	7,152	47,813	45,543	-	9,422
- Co-Operative Bank	631	-	631	-	-
- Other Funders	14,191	34,097	23,831	-	24,457
Mauritania Advocacy	28,936	-	28,936	-	-
Force Migration in Mauritania - Barings	-	83,334	-	-	83,334
	104,219	303,560	256,787	1,681	152,673
Campaigning and Advocacy					
Archive Digitisation - Heritage Lottery Fund	-	19,847	19,847	-	-
Arabic Website	1,630	-	-	-	1,630
Regranting Scheme - Sigrid Rausing	-	-	-	-	-
	1,630	19,847	19,847	-	1,630
Total revenue restricted funds	523,859	1,259,578	1,259,492	18,677	542,622
Building & Library					
Library Project (Heritage Fund)	8,076	-	2,111	-	5,965
Building Grant	126,716	-	5,889	-	120,827
	134,792	-	8,000	-	126,792
Total Restricted Funds	658,651	1,259,578	1,267,492	18,677	669,414