

Company number: 3079904

Charity number: 1049160

Anti-Slavery International

Report and Financial Statements

31 March 2014



sayer vincent

auditors and advisors

Anti-Slavery International

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For the year ended 31 March 2014

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Reference and administrative details

For the year ended 31 March 2014

Company number 3079904

Charity number 1049160

Registered office & operational address Thomas Clarkson House
The Stableyard
Broomgrove Road
London
SW9 9TL

Honorary officers

Andrew Clark	Chair from 13 March 2014
Paul Whitehouse	Chair (resigned 20 February 2014)
John Cropper	Vice Chair (resigned 20 February 2014)
Malcolm John	Vice Chair (appointed 13 March 2014)
Emma Snow	Treasurer (appointed 13 May 2014)
Graham Duncan	Treasurer (resigned 20 February 2014)

Principal staff Aidan McQuade Executive Director/Company Secretary

Bankers Barclays Bank PLC
P.O. Box 270
London
SE15 4RD

Auditors Sayer Vincent LLP
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 2014

The trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014.

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).

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)
CSO – Civil Society Organisation
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

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.

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Report of the trustees

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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 20. 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 board 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.

The trustees are committed to strengthening the governance arrangements of the charity. This work has already begun with the recruitment of new trustees to expand our expertise. We believe that this balance of experienced and new trustees will expand our programme of governance review.

Towards this end a subcommittee of the board has drawn up an action plan, designed to meet the training and induction needs of the intake of new and existing trustees in the summer of 2014. The plan aims to ensure that all trustees:

1. Understand the roles of trustees and of company directors
2. Be familiar with the work, achievements and challenges of Anti-Slavery International
3. Have developed effective and appropriate working relationships with other trustees and the director

Training outcomes

New trustees will:

1. Understand the work of Anti-Slavery International
2. Have a clear understanding of the distinction between governance and executive responsibilities
3. Be actively and effectively contributing to the governance role, i.e.
 - Set and maintain vision, mission and values
 - Develop strategy
 - Establish and monitor policies
 - Set up employment procedures
 - Ensure compliance with governing document
 - Ensure accountability
 - Ensure compliance with the law
 - Maintain proper fiscal oversight
 - Select, manage and support the chief executive
 - Respect the role of staff

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Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 March 2014

- Maintain effective board performance
- Promote the organisation
- 4. Understand and operate within the legal restrictions on and framework for delegation of responsibility from the trustees
- 5. Be operating according to Nolan Principles

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:

Principles:

- There must be an identifiable benefit or benefits
- It must be clear what the benefits are

Factors:

- 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 2011 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.

Anti-Slavery’s mission statement elaborates on these objectives and asserts that as the world’s leading anti-slavery organisation, it is our mission is to work directly and indirectly with beneficiaries and stakeholders from a grassroots to an international level to eradicate slavery and its causes from the world.

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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Anti-Slavery's "Theory of Change" argues that that a world free from slavery will occur when:

- Social norms and attitudes that underpin and perpetuate slavery are rejected;
- Duty bearers are responsive and accountable to the rights and needs of people affected by and vulnerable to slavery;
- People affected by slavery are empowered to understand, assert and claim their rights.

And in order to achieve these outcomes:

- Anti-Slavery International must maintain a sufficient learning, administrative and fundraising capacity to develop and support operations to advance work towards these ultimate outcomes.

Towards these ends Anti-Slavery's methods include:

- Research and advocacy to lobby and influence governments, businesses and civil society on the risks and realities of slavery within their areas of responsibility;
- Advocate for the enactment and implementation of national and international legislation, policies and practices to prevent and eradicate slavery;
- Build coalitions and movements to hold the international community, particularly States and businesses, to account to prevent and eradicate slavery;
- Empower individuals and communities vulnerable to slavery to demand respect for their human rights, access effective remedies and obtain protection from slavery.

Anti-Slavery International develops annual and multi-year programmes of work using these methods to meet our mission. 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 campaign priorities and provide some longer term measures against which the organisation can judge its work and achievements. The following sections outline how we have sought to obtain our objectives using these methods over the past year.

Review of activities in the context of the charity's aims and how they have been carried out for the public benefit

Key Achievements 2013/14

- Pressure from Anti-Slavery as part of the Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group has led to increased consideration of protection measures for victims in the UK's Modern Slavery bill.
- Anti-Slavery's work on forced child begging in Senegal has led to a huge investment by the government in reform of the country's daara school system.
- Advocacy by Anti-Slavery and its partners in Niger have led to increased support from the government to the schools for the children of former slaves established by Anti-Slavery with a handover plan for the schools under discussion with the government, and inclusion of the communities into national community development plans.
- As a result of advocacy by Anti-Slavery and partners in Lebanon the government has undertaken to reform aspects of the kafalah system, the system of visa sponsorship that underpins much forced labour in the Middle East.
- An independent evaluation of Anti-Slavery's work with child domestic workers found that we had contributed significantly to legal protections for CDWs through assisting them to organise and make their voices heard.
- As a result of an intervention by Anti-Slavery's Director at a conference in the Vatican Pope Francis took up Anti-Slavery's call for slavery eradication to be made a post-2015 Development Goal.

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- With funding from Humanity United Anti-Slavery opened its first overseas office in Bangkok to monitor and investigate the risks of forced labour amongst migrant workers in South East Asia. The Anti-Slavery team in Bangkok subsequently played a pivotal role in the Guardian expose of slavery in Thai fisheries.
- Anti-Slavery also worked closely with the Guardian to expose the scandal of forced labour in Qatar's preparations for the 2022 World Cup.

Further detail of the work undertaken by Anti-Slavery International in 2013/14 under each programme area is described below.

CHILD DOMESTIC WORK

PERU

This is the 2nd year of this 5 year Comic Relief funded programme. The project continues to be on target and in some cases exceeds them, for example, in relation to the numbers of child domestic workers (CDW) articulating the risks associated with CDW, showing improvements in their self-esteem, and children registered for health insurance.

Over 3,100 children in domestic work have directly benefited since the start of the project

Working with employers continues to be a challenge due to the fact that (during school time) children tend to work for neighbours or close family members and for short periods of time, not considering them as their 'employers'. But AGTR, our partners in the project, continues to work closely with parents for the improvement of child domestic workers positions.

Anti-Slavery International also delivered a radio, and programme management and development workshops in Lima to AGTR and Small Grants Schemes' members. One endorsement of the importance of the radio component of the work came from the Vice Minister of Labour who made an official announcement to "No Somos Invisibles" (AGTR's radio program) stating that the government of Peru has approved the Plan of Action 2014 to promote the compliance with labour rights of DWs. This is an important step toward the ratification of ILO Convention 189, as stated in the Minister of Labour Official website.

MULTI-COUNTRY PROJECT: TOGO, TANZANIA, COSTA RICA, PERU, PHILIPPINES AND INDIA

This large project is in its fifth and final year of funding. The project was externally evaluated by a team of three evaluators. The evaluation was positive and highlighted the following main impact:

The programme was estimated to have 22,664 direct and 64,034 indirect beneficiaries, and was found to be highly relevant to the international governance agenda and relevant to national government priorities, to varying degrees, across the six countries, particularly in relation to the rights of the most at-risk for child domestic worker. The programme also built effectively on partners' existing experience.

The evaluation also found that the programme was unusually effective in linking change at different levels. It brought voices from grassroots to influence the international, national and local policy framework for child domestic worker (CDWs).

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Some of the main changes to which the project has contributed

Children of a legal working age are now protected under ILO Convention 189 (C189): The evaluation found that the programme has made a significant contribution to the adoption of C189 – and particularly to the inclusion of clauses to protect child domestic workers of a legal working age. All six programme countries voted for C189 and have either ratified the Convention or are on course to do so, except India. Partners' roles in key national groups and meetings have helped to move forward this process and influence changes to national laws too.

Laws are amended, passed and implemented to protect child domestic workers: India has amended the Sexual Harassment Act to include domestic workers; Peru has included CDWs in two national Ministry strategies; Tanzania has enacted a by-law to implement the Child Act and protect CDWs; and is in the process of passing five more; the Philippines passed the Domestic Workers Act and has set up local council Help Desks; Togo drafted a new law on domestic work to include CDWs for the first time; and Costa Rica has two new provisions in the National Code of Childhood and Adolescents to protect CDWs. In Tanzania and Costa Rica, governments have invited partners and Advisory Committees to discuss, respectively, a new constitution and direction post-2015.

Child domestic workers make their voices heard and acted upon: The programme helped participating CDWs to progress from isolation, where they had no voice, to contributing to decisions and eliciting a response from duty bearers to their issues. An unexpected and impressive outcome from this has been the formation of new groups and social movements of CDWs and ex-CDWs – including one in Tanzania that now has its own funding; five new youth groups in Peru that are currently registering independently; a new CDW association in Togo; a new youth movement against violence in Costa Rica; and three Committees registered in the Philippines.

Increased civil society capability and responsiveness: As a direct result of the programme, a total of 732 CSOs have started or increased their support and advocacy for and with CDWs, from a baseline of 19. In Tanzania and Philippines, new and unplanned coalitions formed. The programme also had an impact on families and communities in some countries. For example, work in Tamil Nadu India resulted in families bringing back daughters trafficked to other states and in preventing others from going. However, only Tanzania achieved notable success with employers, starting an association of responsible employers and transforming employers from adversaries to advocates.

Impact on CDWs' own lives: The programme helped participants improve their safety, education, acceptance in society and in some cases, their working conditions, contributing to Oak Foundation programme aims – though these changes were not systematically measured or collated.

SLAVERY BASED ON DESCENT

MAURITANIA

Our efforts to resolve conflict over land between people of slave descent and other ethnic groups continued from April-October 2013. Intercommunity meetings took place monthly in 14 conflict sites over that period, with some sites moving steadily towards reconciliation and others still in open conflict. Despite Anti-Slavery's role in the project coming to an end in October 2013, Concordis International secured funding to continue the work with partner organisations: as experts in dialogue facilitation and peace-building, Concordis staff are well-placed to take the work forward. An external evaluation of our 3-year project was organised in September 2013, which was very positive.

We also secured funds from the UN Voluntary Fund to end Violence Against Women to continue work in Mauritania. This 3-year project, which began in January 2014, aims to strengthen SOS-Esclaves' anti-slavery activities in two regions

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particularly affected by slavery (Nema and Atar). It will help train and coordinate SOS-Esclaves' members (particularly women) from those regions, in their community awareness-raising, advocacy and support/mentoring of women leaving slavery. The funds also cover SOS-Esclaves' national advocacy and legal assistance to victims of slavery. We anticipate that the greater capacity of members to identify and support victims of slavery will lead to an increase in the number of cases we take before the courts.

We organised a photo project as a tool to raise awareness and funds for the work of our partners. A UK-based photographer travelled to Mauritania in October 2013 to photograph both victims of slavery and members and supporters of SOS-Esclaves, and to document their stories. An exhibition was held in March 2014 at the SOS-Esclaves office that offered a unique portrait of the Mauritanian anti-slavery movement, with a focus on SOS-Esclaves members' fascinating journeys from slavery backgrounds to activism against the slavery system. An exhibition of the photos is also planned in London in July, and in Chicago in October, also for awareness-raising and fundraising purposes.

NIGER

The new 5-year project running community schools for the children of former slaves (which began in January 2013) saw many new developments, including 12 students passing entry exams to secondary school and attending the school in the nearby town from September 2013. 30 goats were also purchased for each of the six schools. 24 men and women from the villages received training on micro-credit management and the making of goat's cheese, and they have given feedback on the training to the rest of the parents' association structures. Regular awareness-raising sessions on human rights continued to be organised in the villages. Discussions typically focus on the meaning and importance of human rights and equality, the value of education and the injustice of slavery, child labour and child marriage. There have also been training sessions for 26 men and women from the parents' associations and schools management committees in each village on advocacy skills. 36 women from mothers' associations participated in specific training on gender equality and women's leadership. This kind of training and awareness-raising had a major impact this year on communities of slave descent asserting their rights: people from the villages took direct action to defend local services in their areas and one village group managed to secure a cereal bank and free food supplies for their village.

As the plan for the schools is to hand them over to the State after the funding for this project ends in December 2017, we have developed an advocacy strategy to ensure increased involvement from the State with communities of slave descent around Tchintabaraden, and these villages in particular. Funding was secured from the EU for a complementary advocacy project that will involve a baseline study, further training on advocacy for the communities and a report on the needs of communities of slave descent in the region. Our advocacy efforts are already having an impact: a total of three cemented wells were built this year by the local authorities in one village particularly affected by water shortages. Plans are underway to construct a well in two other villages, and to include young adults from the villages in a socio-economic integration scheme. The main achievement is that the villages have been written into the 'Communal Development Plan', with the proposal that the authorities take over the provision of supplies for the school canteens, as well as a number of other measures to address the water and food needs of villages of slave descent in the commune of Tchintabaraden. This demonstrates that the communities' needs are being taken seriously.

Legal work continued in Niger with funding from Herbert Smith, with progress on cases leading to an important development in May 2015: the first ever prosecution for the crime of slavery since the anti-slavery law was passed in 2003.

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An organisational assessment of our partner Timidria took place (a condition of the grant from Comic Relief), which produced a very positive review of Timidria's progress in terms of financial management and governance since its last audit.

SENEGAL

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. This 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.

2013 saw the official launch of a government £12.5m Programme for Daara Modernisation, with the explicit aim of ending child begging. The State 'Daara Inspectorate' and training programmes for marabouts are now fully staffed and ready to commence. A commitment was made by the President at Senegal's Universal Periodic Review to strengthen and apply laws against child begging. This was largely a result of the advocacy of Anti-Slavery and its partners. Partner organisation RADDHO has been particularly instrumental in advocacy with the African Union, Senegalese MPs and national religious authorities on the need to pass a law regulating daaras; this will likely be adopted in the coming year. Partner Tostan's community work has led to increased demand from local authorities (and communities and marabouts) to join the project as changes taking place in the daaras become evident. We also facilitated high-level advocacy between local communities/religious leaders and the State, allowing the former to call for modern daara facilities in their areas.

In March 2014 Anti-Slavery and RADDHO organised a sub-regional conference in Dakar that brought together NGOs, marabouts and government representatives working to address talibé issues across five countries – Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Mali and Niger. It was an excellent opportunity to share and learn from the 'best practices' in different countries' work to end forced child begging, and to encourage more harmonised approaches to the issue. Tostan also developed and published a 'Q&A' on the modern daara programme; developed in consultation with marabouts, communities and government stakeholders, we hope it will deepen public understanding of the new regulation of daaras and the structures set up to end the forced begging of talibés.

A mid-term review took place in July 2013, rating this project as 'moderately' or 'substantially' exceeding expectations on every outcome.

DEBT BONDAGE/BONDED LABOUR

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN OF FORMER BONDED LABOURER AND BONDED CHILDREN IN NEPAL

This Comic Relief funded project that seeks to provide preparatory classes to out of school children of former bonded labourers, so that they can access formal school, and vocational training to older children. The project is being implemented in ten districts of Nepal, five in the plains and five in the western hill region.

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The project is now in its fourth year and over the last year has undergone its mid-term evaluation. The evaluation showed that project has overachieved on its targets; helping 1,369 children to access mainstream education through preparatory classes and 523 older children to find alternative livelihoods through vocational training. This year an additional 384 children are enrolled in preparatory classes and 180 have started vocational training.

It did however raise the fact that the monitoring framework has not been sufficient to monitor the changes that are happening through the project, in the lives of children and the broader community. As a result we have spent the last six months revising the framework and carrying out a survey of children and parents to establish what difference the project has made to their lives.

The introduction of child clubs that raise awareness of children's rights, including the right to education, appear to have had a particularly positive effect. Fifty have been established, one in each school that we work in and partners report that discrimination of the children of former bonded labourers appears to have reduced. In one school other children would not previously sit on the same bench as children of former bonded labourers whereas now they do.

The development of Watchdog Committees; a committee in each of the ten districts that monitors levels of discrimination against the children of former bonded labourers formed by a range of stakeholders including journalists and members of local government, has also been very effective. One watchdog committee received a report last year from a community of former bonded labourers that knew that their local school was receiving scholarship money so that their children could attend school, however this was not being distributed to them. The Watchdog Committee's response was to publicise the case in the media and simultaneously send a formal warning letter to the Headmaster from the District Education Office. As a result the Headmaster released the funds and the children are now in full time formal education.

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 300 brick-kilns in India. 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. Occasional training and meetings allowed workers to come together and discuss issues around bonded labour and legal provisions relating to working conditions, provisions of the Factory Act, minimum wage and working hours. Equally, brick kiln workers are also educated from targeted awareness raising materials such as post cards that give important information on workers' rights and support available nearby their work place. In May 2013 partners in Delhi and Punjab have formed a team to run training for male and female workers about the provisions of government entitlements, working conditions in the kilns and use of legal support of the project that is provided in the case of the extreme form of bondage.

The project has also started a free hotline for workers 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. As a result of calls and outreach conducted through the survey, the project filed 1,005 petitions on behalf of 4,600 individuals to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) requesting appropriate action – investigation into abuses

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and release from bondage condition. Families who approached project partners after experiencing extreme bondage have been supported to bring their cases to the regional Magistrate.

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. Similarly, partners are also working closely with other stakeholders, government officials and concerned departments on working condition, law implementation and condition of bonded labour in brick kilns. As a result, workers were invited to register for a state entitlement ration card, which supports families to buy basic food and supplies. The numbers of workers registered for entitlements are being increased. Similarly, children from different kilns have got their school fees waived and got access to school.

The project will be extended to a further 100 kilns in next project cycle. In 2014, it concentrates working together with various stakeholders and concern departments towards the implementation of a wide range of legislation, including the Factories Act that provides a sustainable framework for regulating the brick kilns, recognition of kiln workers at the work place, enforcement of labour laws and holding brick kiln owners to account.

Advocacy and engagement with brick kiln owners and their association will be intensified in national to local level. The project also aims to encourage those kiln owners who are willing to accept responsibility for improving working conditions and facilitating registration of their workers.

During the implementation, the project realised that the intervention needs to be interlinked, particularly in the case of migrant workers, at the kiln level and at the source community level during the off-season. It should provide continuity to the sensitisation and mobilisation aspects, and reinforce the beneficiary group's ability to access benefits, entitlements (including statutory rehabilitation packages) and rights protections in the source states.

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

NEPALI MIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKER PROJECT (OSI – IMI funded)

This project was established 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, and to work to press duty bearers in both Nepal and Lebanon to respond to the needs of migrants. 2013/14 was the second year of funding of this project implemented in partnership with GEFONT and KAFA in Nepal and Lebanon respectively.

In Nepal the project has done considerable work in terms of pre-departure orientation training and established a Returnee Migrant Workers Network. Both these initiatives have the aim of reducing the vulnerability and hardship of Nepali migrant workers, establishing conditions for safe and productive migration for overseas employment.

The project has worked closely with NARI, a group of Nepali migrant domestic workers in Beirut, to build the MDWs community in Lebanon and conduct outreach with workers. NARI has continued to develop over the course of the year, with leaders emerging and the group taking part in more advocacy and community events. The project has also continued to work with the Non Resident Nepali Association (NRNA), and to bring NRNA and NARI together in collective

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action. In January 2014, for example, NARI members took part in two conference events – one organised by the Arab Network on Migrant Workers Rights and another organised by KAFA, where a NARI member spoke on the panel.

Concrete gains have been achieved especially over the past year in relation to the advocacy targets, in particular:

- in Lebanon regular closed meetings with General Security and Ministry of Labour illustrate that growing confidence exist between these institutions and KAFA in relation to making long-lasting changes to migrant domestic workers without compromising the economic or security situation of the country. The next scheduled meetings will be used to secure a change in the requirement for a release of workers by employers in cases of abuse;
- Establishment of a Nepalese Consulate in Beirut: significant progress has been achieved in relation to this following the assurance we managed to get from the Secretary of the Ministry of Labour of Nepal to the Honorary Consul that someone would be appointed to support his action in support of migrant workers. Whilst we have not yet managed to get a commitment for a Consulate, this could represent a considerable step forward and efforts to date need to be sustained to lead to the expected outcome.

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

The second phase of the project concluded in October 2013 and Anti-Slavery secured a further three-years of funding until 2016 (Comic Relief, Esmée Fairburn Foundation) 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; and the Joint Committee on Modern Slavery. In June 2013 the ATMG published the report assessing the level of prosecutions for trafficking in the UK which called for a new unified piece of legislation to improve the low level of convictions and was launched with the support of the Honourable Society of Inner Temple and keynote speech of Baroness Butler-Sloss. In August 2013, the Home Secretary announced that she will introduce a new law on modern slavery. In October 2013, a report assessing the changes in anti-trafficking for the past four years was published and launched by the co-chair of the All Party Parliamentary Group on Trafficking. The ATMG was invited to give evidence in a series of evidence sessions to inform the modern slavery bill and was also requested by the Joint Committee on Modern Slavery to write a specific report on the national referral mechanism to assist victims of trafficking.

Anti-Slavery was commissioned directly by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation to organise a legal seminar on forced labour in the UK. The seminar was organised in January 2014, attended by 40 solicitors and barristers from across the UK and a learning document was disseminated to further lawyers.

CASEWORK

Anti-Slavery continues to provide advice and assist in cases of trafficking in human beings to the UK. This included four face to face assessments of individuals to assess whether they are victims of trafficking; and one testimony in court to support an asylum appeal in a case of domestic servitude. We have also intervened in the *Hounga v Allen* case heard in the Supreme Court in March challenging the "illegality doctrine" which currently prevents victims of forced labour from seeking redress in employment tribunals if their immigration status is irregular. Anti-Slavery was represented by the

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Garden Court Chambers in their intervention, which was delivered by Jan Luba QC before the Supreme Court. The judgment is pending at the moment.

RACE IN EUROPE PROJECT

The RACE project began in October 2012, with partners in the UK, Czech Republic, Ireland and the Netherlands. In January 2013, the first three parts of the exploratory research commenced to look at the scale and scope of this type of trafficking across Europe and were launched looking at the Czech Republic, UK and Ireland. The research was presented at an event in Prague in November 2013 and also in March 2014 in Dublin. The desk-based research is being undertaken over a 6-month period to identify trends as 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. The research in the UK showed at least 140 potential victims of trafficking for forced labour in cannabis cultivation in the UK between 2011 and 2013, have been prosecuted for crimes rather than identified as victims.

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 sessions which focused on trafficking for forced cannabis cultivation criminality and begging took place in Bulgaria in November 2013 and in the Netherlands in February 2014 with over 80 participants from police, NGOs and social services from 14 European countries.

Further training and publication of research and guidance are planned in 2014.

FINE TUNE PROJECT

Anti-Slavery 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 organisations, 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 the 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.

In 2013/14 Anti-Slavery led research into group cases of victims of trafficking for labour exploitation and how the methodology can be used to obtain redress for groups of exploited workers. We have also co-organised several of the project events, namely across EU forums in Lithuania and Romania, co-organised with the Romanian Senate.

Currently, we are leading on research into the role of the internet in deceptive recruitment which leads to people being trafficked for forced labour.

Anti-Slavery International

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 March 2014

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.

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 and organised a seminar in October 2013 with the participation of Shona Robison, the minister for the Commonwealth Games, Jenny Marra MSP and the CEO of the Commonwealth Games Deliver.

New two-year funding has been secured from Trust for London to continue the Staff Wanted Project until the end of 2015. The new phase started in January 2013 with particular focus on worker empowerment and redress.

SOUTH EAST ASIA – PROJECT ISSARA

At the beginning of January 2014 Anti-Slavery International opened our first overseas office in Bangkok. The initiative to undertake this arose from an approach by Dr Lisa Rende Taylor, widely acknowledged as a leading figure on slavery and trafficking in South East Asia, to provide an institutional home for Project Issara. Project Issara is the culmination of work that she and her team had been running for over a decade, building off a multilingual helpline for trafficking victims and migrants vulnerable to forced labour, and engaging a number of government, civil society, and private sector partners in addressing trafficking in global supply chains. Their work over the years has been decisive in exposing the extent of forced labour in Thailand, most particularly in the export orientated sectors, such as fisheries.

South East Asia has some of the worst trafficking in the world ranging from the sex industry, into which women are trafficked from as far afield as Uzbekistan, to the Thai export orientated industries fuelled by 4 million vulnerable workers from the region, including Cambodia, Laos and Burma; an estimated 450,000-500,000 are in forced labour. Asia as a region is considered by all recent estimates (ILO and Walk Free) to contain over half the world's trafficking and forced labour, and as such is a high priority for anti-trafficking to donors and practitioners alike.

The work of the Anti-Slavery team in Bangkok, which was previously homed in the UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP), has been fundamental in exposing these abuses to international scrutiny by providing evidence of the nature and extent of the abuses to a range of partners. UNIAP's research and investigative methods have been held up as models for exposing the issue to the wider world, through research reports, policy briefs, press exposes, and innovative collaborations. The work of the team has also been essential in identifying the reasons why so many vulnerable migrants come to be enslaved in Thailand, identifying, from information gathered through the helpline and other field research, how police corruption, Thai law, and the machinations of labour recruiters, amongst other things, contribute to the Thai migration-trafficking nexus.

Thailand offers positive economic opportunities to many people in the region. But for migrants to avail themselves of these opportunities involves considerable risks given the de facto limitations in the rule of law for such workers. In many respects the situation in Thailand is analogous to that in India where growth and opportunity is also unevenly distributed and forced labour and slavery is rife, because of the lack of legal protections for vulnerable workers and considerable prejudice against such workers.

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As such SE Asia is an important region for Anti-Slavery to engage directly with, both in terms of the slavery problems that are encountered in the region and because the lessons learned in the region may be particularly potent at both programmatic and policy levels in South Asia and other parts of the world.

The immediate purposes of Project Issara in SE Asia – the maintenance of a migrant helpline and the grassroots referral networks that provide assistance to identified victims – is to provide direct assistance to vulnerable workers in or at risk to forced labour, and keep a finger on the pulse of the situation in global supply chains. The hotline receives over 1,000 calls per year, from foreign migrant workers (including trafficking victims) in all parts of Thailand working in the export-oriented industries that feed global supply chains as well as in sex work, domestic servitude, and smaller local market-oriented industries. As a consequence of Anti-Slavery taking on the project we have enabled our SE Asia colleagues to continue to provide these vital services to thousands of vulnerable workers from across the region and beyond.

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. 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 Organization to ensure that international human and labour rights standards that the Government has signed up to are respected.

Anti-Slavery was presented at the Human Rights Committee of the European Parliament in September to appeal to the EP to ask the government of Uzbekistan to ensure unfettered access for the ILO monitoring mission.

ORGANISATIONAL LEARNING

Following the organisational Theory of Change process that we underwent in 2013, we have developed organisational outcomes and indicators that will enable us to monitor our progress as an organisation against our Theory of Change, and demonstrate the global impact of our work. We are currently finalising targets against each of the indicators, after which we will roll this out as an organisational learning framework with each staff member reporting quarterly on progress within their work against the outcomes and indicators. The aim is that at the end of this financial year we will be able to produce an annual learning report demonstrating both the impact of our work and the challenges we have faced over the year. In the long term this framework will also be able to be used as a planning tool.

Over the last year, systematic approach the project cycle and learning within it across programmes. We have trained partners in Niger, India and Nepal on the Most Significant Change method of gathering stories that show changes that have happened through our work. We have also developed project level Theories of Change in these countries. In the case of India this enabled us to secure three years of funding for the brick kilns project from the Big Lottery Fund. We will continue to systematise and strengthen project level learning across programmes over the coming year to better enable us to demonstrate the impact of our work.

2013 also marked the end of the DFID funded six country project on Child Domestic Work which had involved extensive learning work. The conclusions of the final evaluation were very positive and provide strong evidence to demonstrate the impact of the project from local to international levels. In the final months of the project DFID selected two of the project's main achievements- the passing of bylaws in Tanzania and the ratification of ILO Convention 189 as two of the most significant results of the GTF fund. As a result we underwent a reflection process reviewing the initial Theory of

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Change, how implementation differed from the original plan, and the extent to which we can evidence our contribution to these changes. This analysis will be published in DFID's learning database and will feature in a learning report for the GTF fund.

At the Programme level we are currently in the process of developing programme strategies. The output from this process will be a strategy document for each programme that outlines current work, the target groups and geographical focus of the programme, the external context, programme outcomes and priority areas of work for the future.

In the second half of 2013 we were awarded £5,000 by the Big Lottery Fund to review our approach to partnership. We commissioned a consultant from INTRAC to carry out this piece of work. The report was largely positive though a key recommendation involved developing a participatory approach to partnership assessment. We have begun to review our approach to partnership assessment in 2013 with partners in Tanzania and India, so we hope to prioritise this recommendation over the coming year; building on our previous work and developing a more participatory approach that we can systematise across all programmes.

CAMPAIGNING, ADVOCACY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

PRESS AND MEDIA

2013-14 was a year in which slavery was truly brought to the spotlight of the mainstream media and Anti-Slavery played a big part in that process. In April 2013 the Guardian launched their Modern Slavery Hub committed solely to slavery issues, with a blog from the Anti-Slavery director. Anti-Slavery maintained a continuous presence there, with the Anti-Slavery staff and partners writing blogs and articles, being quoted and referred to on numerous occasions, as well as taking part in podcasts, online chats and a conference on global supply chains. Other UK media followed with similar focus, including a modern slavery series in the Sunday Times, BBC Freedom Project, and the series in the Sun.

Anti-Slavery played a big role in initiating arguably the biggest slavery story of the year on forced labour migrant workers in Qatar in the run up to FIFA World Cup, firstly by suggesting the subject for the investigation and then linking the Guardian with Anti-Slavery member and long term support Pete Pattison who authored the story. This investigation brought the issue to the mainstream agenda and prompted campaigns pressuring Qatar to change their Kafala system.

Other big issues that drew Anti-Slavery presence in the media included an alleged domestic slavery case in Lambeth, a draft of the Modern Slavery Bill in the UK, the film 12 Years a Slave and Steve McQueen becoming a patron, Global Slavery Index by Walk Free, domestic workers in the UK and across the world, Court of Appeal Judgment on non-criminalisation of trafficking victims, as well as the Director's win in Mastermind.

For all these and other issues such as reports Anti-Slavery launched during this period, the organisation was extensively interviewed and quoted for national and international media, including all UK national newspapers, BBC across numerous platforms (including the most important ones such as BBC News, BBC Radio 4, Today Programme, BBC 5 live Breakfast, BBC World News, BBC World Service) and many others, as well as other international media such as CNN, Al Jazeera, ITV News, Channel 4 News, Sky News, Channel 5 News, Voice of Russia ABC, France 24 and many others. For the alleged slavery case story in Lambeth, Anti-Slavery secured 25 broadcast interviews within the first 24 hours alone, and third page articles from the Director in the Independent and I, not counting other coverage.

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For the year ended 31 March 2014

DIGITAL MEDIA

Anti-Slavery continued an intensive presence across its social media channels and gradually increased the reach to 17,000 on Twitter and 16,000 on Facebook.

From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 Anti-Slavery's website www.antislavery.org recorded 1,266,444 page views, by 417,394 separate users. This constitutes an increase of 40% in the amount of users compared to the previous year.

The ERT team continued to campaign against slavery issues. Following the publication of the draft Modern Slavery Bill, Anti-Slavery launched a Victim Protection Campaign calling on the Home Secretary to include a comprehensive victim protection system in the new law. Over 500 supporters sent an email to Theresa May directly from the website.

Anti-Slavery also continued to campaign against the use of forced labour in the Uzbek cotton industry. Under pressure from the campaigners Nike, cut all ties to Daewoo – the main processor of Uzbek cotton, the attention switched directly to Daewoo, and already 450 people have sent an email to the company's CEO demanding ending their involvement in the forced labour in Uzbekistan.

Anti-Slavery also launched a new action as a continuation of the Home Alone campaign. Supporters can now sign a petition calling on governments to ratify the International Labour Organization's Domestic Work convention providing rights and protection to millions of domestic workers across the globe. Already 200 have taken action.

UN ADVOCACY

We maintain a good relationship with various mandate holders, particularly the UN Special Rapporteur on Slavery, and regularly supply information and advice. This year Anti-Slavery has also been heavily involved in work to obtain a binding protocol to ILO 29, the Forced Labour Convention.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

This year saw a decrease in income of £838,022 from 2012/13, approximately a 32% reduction on 2012/13 income. The principle loss was in restricted income, but there was also a significant loss of unrestricted income as well. Attracting voluntary income continues to be a challenge in the current financial climate and Anti-Slavery has made particular investments in individual giving and major donors to attempt to reverse the decline in voluntary income. In 2013/14 Anti-Slavery invested £230,311 in fundraising (11% of overall expenditure). This compares with a fundraising investment of £201,144 in 2012/13. This generated £1,723,829. (For further information see page 25). For 2014/15 Anti-Slavery has budgeted income of £1,776,736.

In 2013/14 Anti-Slavery's restricted funds were in deficit to the amount of £14,270. This is due to a practice amongst some donors requiring expenditure to be incurred in advance of the funds release by the donor. The levels of Anti-Slavery's reserves means that the challenges to cash flow posed by this practice are manageable.

In response to the anticipated decline in income in 2013/14, Anti-Slavery undertook measures to reduce costs by offering voluntary redundancy to staff. Four staff accepted this offer. This led to a restructuring of work within the existing teams. In addition to cost savings, which reduced staff costs from £867,689 in 2013/14 to a budgeted

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approximate £767,000 for 2014/15, this allowed for a refocussing of the organisation's expenditure from programmes to learning, fundraising and finance: areas which had been identified as crucial to the organisation's long term success.

Nevertheless, even with the savings obtained it has still been necessary for the organisation to invest reserves into organisational development, particularly fundraising. This has been made possible because the overall result achieved in 2012/13 meant that we were able to increase general reserves from £328,825 (2011/12) to £443,714 (2012/13). In 2013/14 Anti-Slavery invested £230,311 in fundraising (11% of overall expenditure). This compares with a fundraising investment of £201,144 in 2012/13. This generated £1,723,829. (For further information see page 24). For 2014/15 Anti-Slavery has budgeted income of £1,776,736.

At the end of 2013/14 the general reserves figure has been reduced to £314,288. While the reserves of the organisation are healthy the organisation is operating on tight margins at just 2% above our reserves target. New expenditure, however desirable that may be, must be kept in abeyance until recent investments in fundraising have proven themselves. The responsibility to ensure the continued viability of the organisation is the paramount responsibility of the board in its exercise of effective governance.

Thus Anti-Slavery's board recognises that strategically the organisation is in a period of consolidation, though we will remain alive to strategic opportunities that can be appropriately funded. The establishment of the Thai office represented such an opportunity with the potential of opening new funding streams in South East Asia hitherto unavailable to Anti-Slavery.

Risk statement

The trustees regularly consider the major risks to which the charity is exposed. In 2014/15 key risks that the board will be seeking to address include:

- **Governance:** After a disagreement on procedure for between-committee decision taking, the board recognises that there is a need to strengthen our governance processes and practices. A thorough-going review is planned and we are currently recruiting a new chair with the experience and skill to lead us through this. New trustees have already been recruited to strengthen governance. The charity recognises the importance of combining the governance review with the induction for the new Trustees and Chair and training for the whole Board.
- **Finance:** As a result of significant loss of income due to a difficult financial environment particularly in relation to voluntary income the board has invested portions of the organisation's reserves for growth and the returns on these investments are being closely monitored. In particular investment has been made in individual giving, establishing a new post in this area to complement previous years' fundraising investments.
- **Relationships with businesses:** Anti-Slavery is expanding its work with business, particularly in the cocoa and fisheries sector, to try to reduce forced labour in international supply chains. These relationships will be kept under review by the executive director to ensure that Anti-Slavery's reputation as a credible anti-slavery actor is not undermined. The acid test of this sort of relationship is if the business involved is itself making a credible commitment to reducing forced labour in its supply chain.

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.

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For the year ended 31 March 2014

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 2012.

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.

As the current level of general reserves are at £314,288 they are still in excess of the reserves target.

Investment policy

Under the terms of Anti-Slavery International's memorandum of association the board 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 International currently has no investment portfolio.

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS 2014/15

- In the UK there will be a focus on ensuring that the "Modern Slavery" Bill going through Parliament is fit to purpose, in particular that there are good victim protection measures in place in the bill, and proper consideration of forced labour risks in national and international supply chains.
- Internationally Anti-Slavery will be working with partners to ensure the adoption of a new international protocol on forced labour at the International Labour Conference.
- Anti-Slavery will also be working with partners on launching a public campaign to have ending child slavery made part of the post-2015 Development Goals.
- Anti-Slavery will develop its work directly with international businesses to reduce forced labour in Thai supply chains.
- Anti-Slavery will work with international business to establish a new approach to child labour and child slavery eradication in cocoa supply chains.
- Anti-Slavery will develop its work in Mauritania through undertaking baseline studies, capacity building and national and local advocacy, and legal work to reduce slavery and its consequences in the country.
- Anti-Slavery will continue its work in Niger through undertaking baseline studies and capacity building of partners, particularly in child participation and advocacy, to reduce slavery and advance the provision of proper education for the children of former slaves.

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- Anti-Slavery will continue its efforts to ensure the adoption of modern daara legislation in Senegal, incorporating forced begging prohibitions.
- Anti-Slavery will launch an expansion of its work to end forced labour in India brick kilns.
- Anti-Slavery will draw on the learning from its projects on child domestic work to strengthen our interventions on this issue.
- Anti-Slavery will design a new communications strategy, including digital media, to identify the priorities for the organisation's communications to maximise the impact of an increased public awareness and interest of the media in the slavery issues.
- We will continue to utilise the range of UN mechanisms to advocate for law, policy and practice 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.
- We will continue to work with the Guardian on their modern-day slavery website and investigations and with other media as appropriate.

Trustees of the Charity

The trustees who served during the financial year 2013/14 and/or are currently serving are:

Andrew Clark (Chair from 13 March 2014)
Paul Whitehouse (Chair- resigned 20 February 2014)
Malcolm John (Vice Chair from 13 March 2014)
John Cropper (Vice Chair-resigned 20 February 2014)
Graham Duncan (Treasurer-resigned 20 February 2014)
Emma Snow (Treasurer from 13 May 2014)
Vanita Patel
Tracy Ulltveit-Moe
David Knight
Shahid Malik
Julia Brandreth
Gillian Morris (from 13 May 2014)
Tom Fyans (from 13 May 2014)
Richard Radcliffe (from 13 May 2014)
Roy Cheng (from 13 May 2014)

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Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 March 2014

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 report of trustees 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 2014 was 1,715 (2013 – 2,225). The trustees are members of the charity but this entitles them only to voting rights. The trustees have no beneficial interest in the charity.

Anti-Slavery International

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 March 2014

Auditors

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

The report of the trustees has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved by the trustees on 15 July 2014 and signed on their behalf by

Andrew Clark- Chair

Independent auditors' report

To the members of

Anti-Slavery International

We have audited the financial statements of Anti-Slavery International for the year ended 31 March 2014 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 report of trustees, 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 and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the report of trustees 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 31 March 2014 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 report of trustees for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report

To the members of

Anti-Slavery International

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; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the report of the trustees' and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Helen Elliott, Senior Statutory Auditor

15 July 2014

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditors

8 Angel Gate, City Road, LONDON EC1V 2SJ

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

For the year ended 31 March 2014

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2014 Total £	2013 Total £
Incoming resources					
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds</i>					
Voluntary income	2	597,054	-	597,054	872,944
Activities for generating funds		10,389	-	10,389	22,997
Investment income		3,223	-	3,223	4,332
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i>	3	<u>24,215</u>	<u>1,088,948</u>	<u>1,113,163</u>	<u>1,661,578</u>
Total incoming resources		<u>634,881</u>	<u>1,088,948</u>	<u>1,723,829</u>	<u>2,561,851</u>
Resources expended					
<i>Costs of generating funds:</i>					
Costs of generating voluntary income		215,460	-	215,460	197,550
Other fundraising costs		14,851	-	14,851	3,594
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
Direct charitable objectives	5	447,508	1,387,250	1,834,758	1,653,682
<i>Governance costs</i>		<u>42,921</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,921</u>	<u>52,821</u>
Total resources expended	4	<u>720,740</u>	<u>1,387,250</u>	<u>2,107,990</u>	<u>1,907,647</u>
Net incoming resources before transfers		(85,859)	(298,302)	(384,161)	654,204
Gross transfers between funds		<u>(49,131)</u>	<u>49,131</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Decrease in property revaluation		-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds	6	(134,990)	(249,171)	(384,161)	654,204
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		<u>911,484</u>	<u>1,086,944</u>	<u>1,998,428</u>	<u>1,344,224</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u><u>776,494</u></u>	<u><u>837,773</u></u>	<u><u>1,614,267</u></u>	<u><u>1,998,428</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 2014

	Note	£	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible fixed assets	9		<u>778,735</u>	<u>797,934</u>
Current assets				
Stock		-		5,236
Debtors	10	679,913		499,962
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>543,493</u>		<u>1,182,003</u>
		1,223,406		1,687,201
Creditors: amounts due within one year	11	<u>124,692</u>		<u>179,666</u>
Net current assets			<u>1,098,714</u>	<u>1,507,535</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			1,877,449	2,305,469
Creditors: amounts due after more than one year	12		<u>263,182</u>	<u>307,041</u>
Net assets	13		<u>1,614,267</u>	<u>1,998,428</u>
Funds				
15,16				
Restricted funds				
Programme funds		- in surplus	752,324	982,560
		- in deficit	(14,270)	-
Building and library fund			99,718	104,384
Unrestricted funds				
General funds			314,288	443,714
Revaluation reserve			<u>462,207</u>	<u>467,770</u>
Total funds			<u>1,614,267</u>	<u>1,998,428</u>

Approved by the trustees on 15 July 2014 and signed on their behalf by

Andrew Clark - Chair

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2014

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 as modified by the revaluation of freehold property 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) 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. Freehold land is not depreciated.

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.

- c) 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.
- d) Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value except where donated, when they are valued at estimated net realisable value.
- e) 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 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

- f) 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	9.96%
Other fundraising	0.69%
Charitable activities	86.99%
Governance	2.36%

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.

- g) 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 are fulfilled.
- h) 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.
- i) 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 trustees in furtherance of the general charitable objectives.

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

- j) 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.
- k) 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.
- l) 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 to 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 2014

2. Voluntary income

	2014	2013
	Total	Total
	£	£
Individuals	264,592	316,872
Trusts / Foundations / Corporate*	286,692	503,107
Legacies	45,770	52,965
	<u>597,054</u>	<u>872,944</u>

All voluntary income is unrestricted.

* The income for 2013 includes a windfall of £250,000 from a trust that was winding itself up.

3. Incoming resources from charitable activities

	Unrestricted	Restricted	2014	2013
	£	£	Total	Total
			£	£
Worst forms of child labour	-	409,083	409,083	582,290
Trafficking	-	88,177	88,177	365,489
Debt bondage/bonded labour	-	138,922	138,922	253,564
Forced labour	-	222,246	222,246	139,866
Slavery based on descent	-	194,189	194,189	295,931
Campaigning and advocacy	-	36,331	36,331	26,150
Publications & other sales	24,215	-	24,215	(1,712)
	<u>24,215</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,215</u>	<u>(1,712)</u>
Total	<u>24,215</u>	<u>1,088,948</u>	<u>1,113,163</u>	<u>1,661,578</u>

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2014

4. Total resources expended

	Voluntary income	Other fundraising costs	Charitable objectives (note 5)	Governance	2014 Total	2013 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct salaries (note 7)	150,549	4,072	638,427	18,180	811,228	821,628
Support salaries (note 7)	5,788	399	49,146	1,128	56,461	75,270
Payments to partners	-	-	827,924	-	827,924	513,453
Other programme costs	-	-	159,719	-	159,719	232,712
Subscriptions & memberships	342	-	4,346	1,240	5,928	3,254
Annual report/reporter	6,350	-	6,350	1,178	13,878	1,256
Communications costs	2,922	-	3,024	-	5,946	5,966
Audit fees	-	-	-	15,720	15,720	11,160
Fundraising costs	32,969	9,240	-	-	42,209	60,880
Trustee expenses	-	-	-	1,319	1,319	1,765
Office overheads	16,540	1,140	145,822	4,156	167,658	180,303
Total resources expended	215,460	14,851	1,834,758	42,921	2,107,990	1,907,647

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2014

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	2014 Total	2013 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct salaries	120,685	153,039	87,997	134,366	73,285	69,057	638,429	686,197
Support salaries	14,647	7,779	8,180	7,449	8,595	2,497	49,147	65,489
Payments to partners	299,105	89,093	161,453	97,803	180,470	-	827,924	513,453
Other programme costs	68,905	17,421	23,477	16,380	33,030	504	159,717	232,712
Subscriptions & memberships	-	-	-	-	-	4,346	4,346	1,624
Annual report/reporter	-	-	-	-	-	6,350	6,350	62
Communications costs	-	-	-	-	-	3,024	3,024	3,344
Office overheads	42,585	22,618	23,783	21,658	24,991	10,186	145,821	150,801
	<u>545,927</u>	<u>289,950</u>	<u>304,890</u>	<u>277,656</u>	<u>320,371</u>	<u>95,964</u>	<u>1,834,758</u>	<u>1,653,682</u>

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2014

6. Net incoming resources for the year

This is stated after charging / crediting:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Depreciation	22,794	26,639
Trustees' expenses	1,319	1,765
Trustees' remuneration	NIL	NIL
Auditors' remuneration - for audit	9,600	9,300
- for other services	3,500	-
Hire of equipment	26,089	26,089
Interest payable on loans repayable in more than five years	16,891	18,964
	<u>16,891</u>	<u>18,964</u>

Trustees' expenses represent the reimbursement of travel costs to 2 (2013: 3) board members attending meetings of the trustees.

7. Staff costs and numbers

Staff costs were as follows:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Salaries and wages	755,326	771,200
Social security costs	70,634	79,729
Pension contributions	41,729	45,969
	<u>867,689</u>	<u>896,898</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:

	2014	2013
	No.	No.
Director & Senior Management Team	3.6	3.7
Programmes, Campaigns & Advocacy	10.2	13.8
Fundraising	4.8	3.6
Finance & Administration	2.4	2.5
	<u>21.0</u>	<u>23.6</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 2014

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Anti-slavery related memorabilia £	Freehold property £	Furniture, fixtures and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At the start of the year	50,950	725,000	232,313	1,008,263
Additions in year	-	-	3,595	3,595
Disposals in year	-	-	(19,193)	(19,193)
At the end of the year	<u>50,950</u>	<u>725,000</u>	<u>216,715</u>	<u>992,665</u>
Depreciation				
At the start of the year	-	11,521	198,808	210,329
Charge for the year	-	11,521	11,273	22,794
Disposals in year	-	-	(19,193)	(19,193)
At the end of the year	-	<u>23,042</u>	<u>190,888</u>	<u>213,930</u>
Net book value				
At the end of the year	<u>50,950</u>	<u>701,958</u>	<u>25,827</u>	<u>778,735</u>
At the start of the year	<u>50,950</u>	<u>713,479</u>	<u>33,505</u>	<u>797,934</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 (Historical cost £355,866)

Anti-slavery related memorabilia includes 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

	2014 £	2013 £
Income tax recoverable (gift aid)	81,212	47,075
Grants receivable	256,345	274,571
Other debtors (Includes legacies and prepayments)	342,356	178,316
	<u>679,913</u>	<u>499,962</u>

11. Creditors: amounts due within one year

	2014 £	2013 £
Mortgage (note 12)	43,863	46,561
Pension contributions	481	971
Taxation and Social Security	15,680	24,099
Other Creditors (Includes Suppliers)	64,667	108,035
	<u>124,691</u>	<u>179,666</u>

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2014

12. Creditors: amounts due after more than one year

	2014	2013
	£	£
Amounts due in 2 - 5 years	194,770	189,707
Amounts due in more than 5 years	<u>68,412</u>	<u>117,334</u>
	<u><u>263,182</u></u>	<u><u>307,041</u></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	216,810	99,718	462,207	778,735
Current assets	451,094	772,312	-	1,223,406
Current liabilities	(90,434)	(34,258)	-	(124,692)
Long term liabilities	<u>(263,182)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(263,182)</u>
Net assets at the end of the year	<u>314,288</u>	<u>837,772</u>	<u>462,207</u>	<u>1,614,267</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	-	40,784	-

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2014

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	184,610	409,083	469,946	17,194	140,941
Trafficking	239,826	88,177	216,759	6,265	117,509
Debt bondage/bonded labour	206,925	138,922	235,253	24,316	134,910
Forced labour	60,390	222,246	195,276	10,846	98,206
Slavery based on descent	283,030	194,189	248,310	170	229,079
Campaigning and advocacy	7,779	36,331	17,040	(9,660)	17,410
Total programme funds	982,560	1,088,948	1,382,584	49,131	738,055
Building and library fund	104,384	-	4,666	-	99,718
Total restricted funds	1,086,944	1,088,948	1,387,250	49,131	837,773
Unrestricted funds:					
Revaluation reserve	467,770	-	-	(5,563)	462,207
General funds	443,714	634,881	720,740	(43,568)	314,287
Total unrestricted funds	911,484	634,881	720,740	(49,131)	776,494
Total funds	1,998,428	1,723,829	2,107,990	-	1,614,267

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 2014

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 2012 less the additional depreciation arising since that date.

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					
Child Domestic Worker Interventions					
Small Grants Scheme					
- DFID	15,401	85,415	101,446	631	1
- Oak Foundation	32,436	-	32,436	-	-
- Other	-	100	100	-	-
Forced Child Begging in Senegal					
- DFID	-	144,653	144,653	-	-
- Other	-	640	17,203	16,563	-
Empowering Child Domestic Workers in Peru					
- Comic Relief	135,773	178,275	173,108	-	140,940
- Other	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
	184,610	409,083	469,946	17,194	140,941

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2014

16. Restricted funds detail (continued)

Trafficking

UK Advocacy - Trust for London	3,508	-	-	-	3,508
Anti-Trafficking Audit - Trust for London					
	980	-	980	-	-
Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group					
- Comic Relief	26,769	24,555	51,324	-	-
- Esmée Fairbairn	16,112	-	16,112	-	-
- Bromley Trust	5,098	-	5,098	-	-
- Other	252	602	1,189	335	-
Act for Compensation for Trafficked					
Persons in Europe	-	(337)	-	337	-
UNODC Law & Policy Forum	232	-	267	35	-
RACE in Europe					
- EC	159,272	-	100,929	3,571	61,914
- Other	3,500	3,747	7,247	-	-
Labour Trafficking: Fine Tune Responses					
	24,103	-	9,933	1,987	16,157
Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group 2013-2016					
- Comic Relief	-	24,286	11,421	-	12,865
- Esmée Fairbairn	-	35,324	8,791	-	26,533
- Other	-	-	3,468	-	(3,468)
	239,826	88,177	216,759	6,265	117,509

Debt Bondage/Bonded Labour

Bonded Labourers in South Asia					
- Trocaire	5,970	-	-	-	5,970
- Other	100	-	-	-	100
Education in Nepal					
- Comic Relief	130,189	120,237	116,285	-	134,141
- Other	-	6,500	1,000	-	5,500
Indian Brick Kilns					
- Irish Aid	62,442	-	96,623	23,380	(10,801)
- Other	8,224	500	8,724	-	-
Bonded Labourers in South Asia					
Project Development Grant - The Big Lottery	-	11,685	12,621	936	-
	206,925	138,922	235,253	24,316	134,910

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2014

	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
Forced labour					
Uzbek Cotton Campaign					
- OSI	-	43,446	39,016	-	4,430
Migrant Domestic Workers in Lebanon - OSI	60,390	59,415	126,836	10,846	3,815
Staff Wanted Initiative - Trust for London	-	6,250	5,225	-	1,025
Forced Labour in Thailand - Humanity United	-	113,135	24,199	-	88,936
	60,390	222,246	195,276	10,846	98,206
Slavery based on Descent					
Force Migration in Mauritania					
- Barings	78,228	-	78,398	170	-
- Other	-	369	369	-	-
SOS Esclaves Victim Support	-	1,310	1,310	-	-
Community Schools in Niger					
- Comic Relief	189,913	130,460	164,504	-	155,869
- Other	12,198	32,157	-	-	44,355
Legal Work - Herbert Smith LLP	2,691	8,893	2,110	-	9,474
Justice for Slaves in Mauritania					
- Other	-	19,240	-	-	19,240
Organisational Support for TEMEDT	-	1,760	1,619	-	141
	283,030	194,189	248,310	170	229,079

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2014

Campaigning and Advocacy

Campaigning for a Slave Free Olympics -

Trust for London	-	12,750	3,090	(9,660)	-
Finding He Wen Appeal	279	81	-	-	360
UK Education & Outreach					
- The Patsy Wood Trust	7,500	8,000	6,975	-	8,525
- The Equator Fund	-	15,500	6,975	-	8,525

	7,779	36,331	17,040	(9,660)	17,410
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Total revenue restricted funds	982,560	1,088,948	1,382,584	49,131	738,055
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Building & Library

Building Grant	104,384	-	4,666	-	99,718
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	104,384	-	4,666	-	99,718
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Total restricted funds	1,086,944	1,088,948	1,387,250	49,131	837,773
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17. Operating lease commitments

The charity had annual commitments at the year end under operating leases expiring as

	Equipment	
	2014	2013
	£	£
Less than 1 year	10,948	21,897
1 - 2 Years	-	10,948
2 - 5 Years	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-
	10,948	32,845