

Company number: 3079904

Charity Number: 1049160

Anti-Slavery International

Report and financial statements.

For the year ending 31 March 2026

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Company number	3079904																				
Country of incorporation	United Kingdom																				
Charity number	1049160																				
Country of registration	England and Wales																				
Registered office and operational address	The Foundry, 17 Oval Way, London, SE11 5RR																				
Trustees	Trustees, who are also directors under company law, who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows: <table><tr><td>Sunil Sheth</td><td>Chair</td></tr><tr><td>Peter Freedman</td><td>Treasurer</td></tr><tr><td>Sarah Dalton</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Tom Palakudiyil</td><td>Resigned 20 July 2026</td></tr><tr><td>Ben Rawlings</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Soumya Singh</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Judy Lister</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>David Geer</td><td>Appointed 7 May 2026</td></tr><tr><td>Chris Lane</td><td>Appointed 7 May 2026</td></tr><tr><td>Clive Coleman</td><td>Appointed 20 July 2026</td></tr></table>	Sunil Sheth	Chair	Peter Freedman	Treasurer	Sarah Dalton		Tom Palakudiyil	Resigned 20 July 2026	Ben Rawlings		Soumya Singh		Judy Lister		David Geer	Appointed 7 May 2026	Chris Lane	Appointed 7 May 2026	Clive Coleman	Appointed 20 July 2026
Sunil Sheth	Chair																				
Peter Freedman	Treasurer																				
Sarah Dalton																					
Tom Palakudiyil	Resigned 20 July 2026																				
Ben Rawlings																					
Soumya Singh																					
Judy Lister																					
David Geer	Appointed 7 May 2026																				
Chris Lane	Appointed 7 May 2026																				
Clive Coleman	Appointed 20 July 2026																				
Principal Officers	<table><tr><td>Helen Moulinos</td><td>Chief Executive Officer (17 March 2025 – resigned 31 January 2026)</td></tr><tr><td>Mark Goldring, CBE</td><td>Interim Chief Executive Officer (appointed 19 January 2026)</td></tr></table>	Helen Moulinos	Chief Executive Officer (17 March 2025 – resigned 31 January 2026)	Mark Goldring, CBE	Interim Chief Executive Officer (appointed 19 January 2026)																
Helen Moulinos	Chief Executive Officer (17 March 2025 – resigned 31 January 2026)																				
Mark Goldring, CBE	Interim Chief Executive Officer (appointed 19 January 2026)																				
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 270, London, SE15 4RD																				
Auditor	Sayer Vincent LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, 110 Golden Lane, London EC1Y 0TG																				
Solicitors	Stone King LLP, Boundary House, 91 Charterhouse Street, London, EC1M 6HR3																				

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

This report and financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the memorandum and articles of association and the Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting and Reporting by Charities: SORP applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102.

The report and financial statements also comply with the Companies Act 2006 as the company was incorporated by guarantee on 14 July 1995 as Anti-Slavery International Ltd. It has no share capital and is a registered charity. Reference and administrative information set form part of this report.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the duty in Part 1, Section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 to have due regard to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit, 'Charities and Public Benefit.'

OBJECTIVES

Anti-Slavery International, founded in 1839, is the world's oldest international human rights Organisation.

The Charity's objects are:

1. The elimination of slavery, the slave trade and all forms of unlawful forced labour and unlawful deprivation of freedom as from time to time mentioned in the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956 and any other international treaties conventions or covenants prepared and executed or signed under the auspices of the United Nations; and
2. The advancement of public education concerning the rights of indigenous peoples; and
3. The advancement of public education concerning human rights as set forth in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and concerning human rights abuse.

VISION, MISSION, AND VALUES

Vision: Freedom from slavery for everyone, everywhere, always

Mission: We exist to make ending slavery everyone's concern. We are an ally to survivors and people at risk of slavery. Together, we challenge and change law, policy, and practice so everyone, everywhere can be free from slavery.

Values:

Dynamic

We commit to learning and continuous improvement and do not assume yesterday's ideas will work today. We are flexible, open-minded, take calculated risks and respond to opportunities.

Inclusive

We believe that everyone has a role in ending slavery, we make sure every voice is respected and nurture diverse perspectives and partnerships to create better solutions. We make sure that those with direct experience of slavery and survivors inform our work.

Transformative

We are determined, taking considered and courageous action that has lasting, systemic impact with humans at its heart.

OUR 2020-25 STRATEGY AND APPROACH

2025 was due to be the last year of our 5-year strategy, under which we have worked towards five strategic priorities and four themes since its inception in 2020. Because of external shocks, in terms of the freezing and uncertainty over US Government funding, the subsequent follow-on effects on the sector and general funding landscape, including unplanned, urgent adaptations by the organisation, expected work on the preparation of a new strategy did not begin until the last weeks of the financial year. It will be completed and launched in late summer of 2026.

In the meantime, the organisation continued to be guided by the 2020-25 strategic framework, assisted by a Transition Plan that seeks to support the organisation to move ahead.

The 2020-25 strategy under-pinning our work involves:

i. System Change

Sustainable, long-term change to the root causes and systems which underpin and drive slavery. Systemic change involving all actors, including governments, businesses and civil society, and changes that have effect in law, policy, and practice.

ii. Survivors' voice

Survivors' voices are crucial to understanding and addressing slavery. Effective and ethical survivor engagement must be the norm, throughout our movement.

iii. Movement Building

To be most effective in a changing world, the global anti-slavery movement would benefit from more effective coordination and more coherent planning. Power needs to be distributed more fairly across the movement with more representation of survivor-led and southern-led organisations in global policymaking.

iv. Framing the issue

The current and emerging movement has placed slavery on political agendas, but more work is required to create effective ways of presenting issues, so they remain a priority, responses are galvanised, and change is secured.

v. Legal Frameworks

International human rights instruments are under threat globally and are not being used to their full extent to end slavery. While most countries have ratified instruments to end slavery, only 55% have enacted legislation to put those rights into practice. Where domestic legislation does exist, it is underutilised to prevent slavery and protect victims.

Anti-Slavery International has drawn on our long history of solidarity and activism, experience of working with anti-slavery movements, survivors and survivor-led organisations and expertise and understanding of slavery in multiple contexts over the last five years. We have worked to address these strategic priorities both at a global level and in the context of our focus, delivering thematic programmes between 2020-2025:

- Ending child slavery
- Responsible business
- Migration and trafficking
- Slavery and climate change

OUR WORK IN 2025-2026

2025/26 was a challenging year for all organisations working to eliminate slavery and support survivors, with a combination of shrinking international development budgets and other financial pressures across the world, and increasingly hostile anti-immigration rhetoric in many countries involving politics and media coverage that links people trafficking with illegal immigration.

In this context, Anti-Slavery International has continued its work against all its strategic priorities in the U.K., Europe and across the world, including West Africa, and the Gulf region, steadily rebuilding after the major impact of the freeze and then restarting of US Government funding in early 2025. While several programmes finished during the year, much work continued and was further developed, especially in seeking to influence U.K. and EU government legislation and regulation and the policy and practice of international business. Despite civil unrest in Niger, which made operating difficult for our partners and for ASI, valuable work resumed after the US freeze was lifted.

Two Niger programmes now represent our biggest international focus.

Anti-Slavery International was pleased to welcome Helen Moulinos as its new CEO in March 2025 and excited by the potential that her leadership offered, especially after the structural and staffing changes that were necessary at the end of the previous financial year (2024/25). Due to personal reasons, Helen stepped down in January 2026 and was replaced by Mark Goldring, a highly experienced CEO who has previously led a number of charities, as interim CEO in January 2026 for a 12-month period.

With a transition plan agreed, the board were pleased to see renewed progress on all fronts in February and March 2026. The board believe that we are now well-positioned to build on our historic strengths and achievements in 2026/27.

The combination of external and internal challenges is reflected in the organisation's smaller size at the end of 2025/26, with total income of £2.95 million, down from £3.7 million in the prior year. This was matched by lower expenditure of £3m compared to £4.2m in the previous year. While we were unable to achieve an in-year unrestricted surplus as hoped, the resulting unrestricted deficit of £33k, is considered manageable considering the general financial landscape coupled with reduced access to institutional funding. The £33k deficit has reduced the reserves from £874k reported as of 31 March 2025 to £841k. This will also impact ASI's 2026/27 budget where we have indicated a planned in year a surplus of £88k, however considering the budget has included conservative estimates for the year ahead, including appropriate risk and cost monitoring strategies, expected to mitigate against further shocks we still expect to generate a surplus albeit smaller (in light of the deficit). Intensive tailored efforts have kicked off in sourcing new longer term Institutional income to fund our regional and international work. ASI continues to attract other income non-institutional streams which has enabled coupled with regular income streams from Trusts, Foundations and other giving enabling programme continuity. New fundraising strategies has already taken off and will be further accelerated in 2026/27 especially as we align with the new strategy to be signed off in October 2026.

UK and European Advocacy

EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)

For years, we have been advocating for the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive, (CSDDD). The law passed in April 2024 and was adopted in July of the same year. But in February 2025, the EU announced an 'omnibus' proposal aimed at weakening it.

Since the omnibus was announced we have increased our efforts to ensure that the EU did not dismantle key protections.

In February 2025, we supported the coordination of a letter signed by 75 civil society organisations in the Global South. In April 2025, we challenged the European Commission's undemocratic process for adopting the omnibus. As a result, the EU ombudsperson requested urgent explanations from the EU Commission about how it went about preparing the omnibus proposal.

In September 2025, we also embarked on a march from Maastricht to Brussels to deliver a clear message: The EU must not step back from its duty to protect people and the planet. The march raised awareness of the EU's move towards deregulation. Following significant advocacy efforts, the European Parliament approved an amended omnibus proposal in November 2025, weakening key provisions of the CSDDD.

Business, Human Rights and Environment Act

Too many products sold in the UK are linked to human rights abuses and environmental harm. But the UK's current patchwork of legislation cannot adequately protect people and the planet from corporate abuse.

Over the 2025-2026 period, we have intensified advocacy for a Business, Human Rights and Environment Act, building political momentum and public support for stronger corporate accountability legislation.

On 19 June 2025, we handed the Prime Minister a petition and a letter for a new law to tackle human rights abuses and environmental damage in UK company supply chains.

This joint campaign with allied organisations began in 2022. Together, we have shown how current laws are not strong enough to stop multinational companies profiting from forced labour and environmental damage. We have also shown that such a law has widespread support, with over 145,000* people signing the petition calling for a new Business, Human Rights and Environment Act.

Over the year, we played a key advisory role in the UK Government's National Baseline Assessment (NBA) of implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, contributing evidence, facilitating partner engagement, and supporting global civil society input.

We also engaged extensively with the Department for Business and Trade's review of responsible business conduct, submitting evidence and coordinating input from partners to advocate for due diligence legislation.

Our advocacy contributed to increasing government recognition of the need for stronger laws, including references in parliamentary debates and emerging policy processes.

We maintained cross-party engagement, including at party conferences and through parliamentary briefings, and are preparing a further advocacy push ahead of the 2026 King's Speech.

Through our role in the supply chains working group - setting up consultations around the world and lobbying internally at the Global Commission on Modern Slavery - we influenced the Global Commission on Modern Slavery report published in April 2025. The report recognised problems with the transparency in supply chains approach of the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 and explicitly recommended that governments introduce well-designed due diligence laws in complete alignment with the UNGPs.

Import bans.

March 2025 marked the 10-year anniversary of the UK's Modern Slavery Act 2015. To mark the anniversary, we were joined by Lord Alton of Liverpool and Rahima Mahmut from Stop Uyghur Genocide, to deliver a petition that mobilised 10,000 supporters to 10 Downing Street to ban goods made with forced labour from entering the UK.

We have continued to lead advocacy efforts to introduce import bans on goods made with forced labour in the UK, positioning them as a critical tool alongside due diligence legislation.

Over the year, we successfully influenced the Joint Committee on Human Rights' report on forced labour in supply chains, which echoed our recommendations on import bans and due diligence.

We engaged with multiple government processes, including the National Baseline Assessment and the Department for Business and Trade review, to advocate for import bans as part of a comprehensive policy framework.

Internationally, our influence was reflected in the Global Commission on Modern Slavery report (Apr 2025), which, citing our contribution, recognised import bans as an effective tool to address forced labour.

We leveraged growing government focus on renewable energy and critical minerals to highlight the risks of forced labour in clean energy supply chains and the need for import restrictions.

Great British Energy Bill

The Great British Energy Bill was proposed to establish Great British Energy as a publicly owned energy company to provide green energy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency. Energy and green technology are industries that are at particularly high risk of forced labour, including state-imposed forced labour.

Following campaigning to ensure that the Great British Energy Bill will rule out products made with forced labour, and our engagements with lawmakers like Sarah Champion MP and Lord Alton of Liverpool, who continued to apply pressure on the Government, we were pleased to see that the UK Government recognised that Great British Energy has a responsibility to ensure it is not powered by forced labour.

Responsible business and corporate engagement

We continued to drive improved corporate action to address forced labour risks in supply chains through advocacy, partnerships, and practical guidance.

We built on earlier campaigning on Uyghur forced labour by securing further engagement from supermarkets, including coordinated petitions and direct advocacy to senior leadership.

Our campaigning on labour abuses in agricultural supply chains led to major supermarkets raising concerns with Spanish authorities regarding workers' access to water.

We produced guidance for businesses on addressing state-imposed forced labour and contributed to shaping emerging EU guidance in this area.

We delivered training and advisory services across sectors, including insurance, retail, and renewable energy, supporting companies to implement human rights due diligence.

We expanded our direct corporate engagement, securing new partnerships to conduct due diligence and provide advisory services to companies across supply chains.

We also advocated for the adoption of the Employer Pays Principle in UK migration schemes, contributing to media investigations, parliamentary engagement, and industry dialogue.

Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group (ATMG)

Anti-Slavery International, in partnership with Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group and Middlesex University, published a training framework for local authorities who are first responders for victims of modern slavery. We held a workshop to gather feedback from Local Authorities and selected NGOs to refine and finalise the training framework.

Additionally, we conducted a separate focus group and interviews with experts who have lived experience to ensure the training framework is practical and relevant to real-world experiences.

We have led the sector on advocacy around the Border Security and Asylum Bill. We have created briefings, submitted amendments, and coordinated responses. We secured a meeting with the two Home Office ministers overseeing the Bill, Jess Phillips, and Maria Eagle.

We submitted a witness statement for a Public Order Disqualification case with a hearing date in November 2025 and in December 2025, we reported that the challenge to the public order disqualification that Anti-Slavery International intervened on succeeded, with the Judge ruling the Home Secretary's application of this policy found to be unlawful.

In January and February 2026, the ATMG contributed and provided evidence for the U.S. Trafficking in Person (TiP) report on behalf of Anti-Slavery International, and to the UK Government Earned Settlement consultation.

The Scottish Government adopted recommendations included in the ATMG consultation response on the development of the Duty to Notify process.

Regional Advocacy and Programmes

The regional advocacy programme's work remains entirely funded by the US Government. Following the US Government stop-work orders, activities resumed for all three grants in March 2025 once the orders were lifted. There were some delays to the project work but have since collaborated tirelessly with our partners to make up for these disruptions accordingly. We expect all related programmes to be completed by September 2026.

Combating forced child begging in West Africa and Niger

Once the U.S. Government's 'stop work orders' were lifted in March 2025, the development of the advocacy strategy for the programme resumed. Our partners, Ecole-Parrainage et Actions de Développement (EPAD) and Association Nigérienne pour le Traitement de la (ANTD) reviewed the existing strategy, which has since been finalised. The strategy includes an implementation plan outlining specific opportunities at all levels – national, regional, and local.

One of the **principal objectives** of the programme is to develop a clear evidence base and increase understanding of why forced child begging persists in Niger, its prevalence and long-term effects, and the required response.

Significant progress was made on the national prevalence study on forced child begging. Following submission of the research protocol to the National Ethics Committee, revisions were requested. While this process delayed the start of data collection, it has strengthened the quality, relevance, and credibility of the planned research.

The **second objective** is ensuring that decision-makers at the national level, religious leaders, and other stakeholders actively pursue concerted efforts to end talibé begging. Advocacy efforts continued with government institutions, particularly the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Dialogue with religious leaders and former talibé representatives reinforced the shared view that talibé begging is not consistent with religious teachings and highlighted the need for stronger regulation, greater community awareness, and practical alternatives for affected children.

Over the year, our partners in Niger also reported the adoption of Niger's revised Penal Code, representing an important step toward strengthening the legal and policy framework for child protection.

The **third objective** is to raise awareness in communities in selected localities on the critical role they play in ending or perpetuating exploitative forced child begging, commit to change, and support initiatives that end the practice of forced child begging at local level. Community engagement efforts also continued and generated strong local participation throughout the year.

The **fourth objective**, ensuring that civil society organisations in Niger are effective actors, and play a leading role in the movement to end this form of forced child begging, also progressed throughout the year through capacity-building preparation and civil society leadership in advocacy spaces, and specific training workshops. In March 2026, our partners EPAD also delivered a three-day advocacy and communication training for 30 former victims of forced child begging. Through practical exercises and peer exchange, participants were equipped to transform their lived experience into credible advocacy and awareness efforts in their respective communities.

Descent-based slavery in Mali

This project came to an end in July 2025. Throughout the project, we collaborated with our partners in Mali to strengthen national and international advocacy efforts aimed at ending descent-based slavery and discrimination against people of slave descent.

A key achievement was the finalisation of a national advocacy strategy focused on securing the adoption of a comprehensive law criminalising descent-based slavery and similar practices in Mali by 2026, as well as comprehensive protection and redress for victims. Developed collaboratively with project partners, the strategy set out advocacy objectives, stakeholder engagement plans, and approaches to securing long-term systemic change. Recognising the important influence of traditional and religious leaders, a separate framework was also developed to strengthen community engagement and social norms change. Our recommendations were echoed by the UN Independent Expert for the Human Rights Situation in Mali in his most recent report.

We also commissioned an in-depth research study on descent-based slavery in Mali, bringing together existing evidence and stakeholder interviews to strengthen understanding of the issue and inform future advocacy. The research highlighted persistent discriminatory attitudes towards people of slave descent, gaps in legal protection and implementation, and the heightened risks of violence, displacement, and further exploitation faced by survivors. It also underscored the need for improved data collection and continued awareness-raising to challenge entrenched discrimination.

Strengthening Engagement towards Ending Descent-based slavery in Niger and the Sahel

The descent-based slavery project in Niger and the Sahel resumed activities following the stop-work orders in March 2025.

Throughout the first quarter of the year, facilitators conducted awareness sessions on equality, self-esteem, human rights, and child marriage. Greater awareness among these communities of their rights and duties has been observed, judging by the numerous complaints lodged, requests for civil status documents, and advocacy for their rights from decision-makers through advocacy, and multiple requests for assistance from the civic education centres.

Legal assistance for access to justice was provided for 2 cases: a complaint was filed with the Abalak Magistrates' Court for a case regarding access to land for agriculture by stigmatised communities in the area, which is awaiting judgment; and a complaint was filed for a case of labour exploitation of a young man who had not been remunerated for a year of hard work for an individual. The case was brought before the court in Tchintabaraden, which ordered the perpetrator to pay the full amount equivalent to 12 months' work under threat of imprisonment.

We also began the development of a Manual and Training Guide aimed at facilitators. Its aim is to strengthen the methodology used when delivering training and support sessions within communities and ensure detailed guidance on key concepts related to human rights and other themes that are essential for individuals and communities to strengthen their well-being, resilience, and empowerment. The guide will be used as a support tool for facilitators during their awareness-raising activities.

Throughout the project, activities related to the issuance of civil status documents took place in September 2025. The activity led to the following 750 birth certificates being issued to communities of slave descent, including 370 school-age children; 500 national identity cards issued to communities of slave descent; 370 children of slave descent have access to education through the issuance of birth certificates, which are essential for enrolling children in school.

Throughout the year, the project delivered psychosocial support to communities of slave descent.

Data collection training was also delivered to our partner organisation's staff on how to use the data collection tools and best practices when engaging with the different stakeholders on the ground. The data collection missions took place between the 23 March and 5 April 2026.

Income-generating activities were also carried out in this project. A mission to identify beneficiaries of socio-economic activities was carried out from 10 to 15 January 2026 and led by our partner organisation's project coordinator. The mission travelled to all six intervention zones of the project.

International and Thematic Advocacy

Climate change and migration

Our Home Office Modern Slavery Innovation Fund programme on climate change culminated in the publication of the report, *Climate Change, Mobility and Modern Slavery*, which provides a rapid assessment of current and emerging responses to the intersecting challenges of climate change, mobility, and modern slavery. The programme ended in April 2025.

Leveraging our knowledge in climate change and migration, we engaged with the International Organisation for Migration as part of an advisory committee, providing technical expertise on the intersection of displacement and vulnerability to trafficking in the context of climate change.

Gulf migration

Despite the US funding freeze, we were able to make up for the delays once it was lifted. As we re-engaged with the Coalition, we contributed to submissions on migrant workers' labour rights abuses and modern slavery conditions in Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait, to inform the US Trafficking in Persons report.

Throughout the year, we have been increasing the external visibility efforts of our work on migrant workers and the kafala system, and so, increasing awareness among our audiences. Across our blog and social media, we have published a series of posts that highlight the challenges that migrant workers face under hostile immigration systems, including the Kafala system that is in place across Gulf Cooperation Council countries and Lebanon, and Jordan.

In close collaboration with the UK and European Advocacy team, we submitted to the United Nations working group on Business and Human Rights call for inputs for the report on "Labour Migration, Business and Human Rights."

Platform economy

In June 2025, we published our report on the platform economy and the risks of human and labour rights violations, including forced labour. The issue continues to be overlooked, but the business model and reports of labour rights violations from workers who use the app continue to increase. We have disseminated this report among key stakeholders, i.e. trade unions and peer NGOs, to continue raising awareness around forced labour risks.

State-imposed forced labour

Cotton Campaign

In May 2025, the Cotton Campaign published its annual report on the cotton harvest in Turkmenistan. We supported in the amplification of the report to highlight the continued use of state-imposed forced labour, repression, and the closure of civic spaces in Turkmenistan, and thus the need to keep economic and political pressure high.

Coalition to End Forced Labour in the Uyghur Region (EUFL)

In advance of and in response to the International Labour Organization's Committee of Experts publishing its Observations and Direct Requests on China in February, we led a series of information gathering and strategy meetings with partners.

These led to the redevelopment of a briefing for several key labour attaches in Geneva and the production of an advocacy briefing for the ITUC.

We participated in the Business and Human Rights Forum to strengthen in-person relationships with forced labour stakeholders and raise the profile of Uyghur forced labour issues in collaboration with the UK and European Advocacy team.

Atrocity Crime in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

We kicked off an independent analysis to establish whether forced labour perpetrated by China amounts to crimes against humanity and/or genocide under international law and develop potential legal accountability for companies operating in or sourcing in the Xinjiang Region.

Fundraising

Anti-Slavery International saw a mixed fundraising landscape during 2025-2026. The wider fundraising climate over the past year has been exceptionally challenging for charities across the UK, with persistent economic pressures, reduced donor bases, and increasing competition for digital attention.

Overall performance demonstrates strong growth across several voluntary income streams, particularly Major Donors and Legacies, which have significantly exceeded budget. Trusts and Foundations and Individual Giving remained stable, while institutional Grants remained challenging due to external funding freezes and limited open calls.

As a result, we have continued to prioritise diversification and strengthening relationships with a broader range of supporters. Encouragingly, our overall pipeline for future funding is larger and more diverse than seen in previous years, though conversion remains uncertain due to sector positioning and advocacy-heavy programming.

Radio 4 Appeal

In November 2025, Anti-Slavery International was selected to feature in the BBC Radio 4 Appeal – one of the most prestigious fundraising opportunities for charities in the UK. This provided a unique opportunity to not only raise vital funds and share the lived experience of survivors, but also to reach new audiences with the urgent reality of modern slavery.

The appeal was presented by Lucy Watson, a journalist and broadcaster with ITV News, who told Tahya's (this is not their real name, to protect their identity) story of escaping descent-based slavery in Mauritania, securing freedom for her children, and gaining control of her life for the first time.

Our Radio 4 Appeal exceeded its target, raising over £40,000. The appeal also contributed to increased visibility and supporter engagement, helping to build momentum across our wider fundraising activities.

Uyghur Appeal

In February 2026 we launched a targeted appeal focused on state-imposed forced labour affecting Uyghur communities. This formed part of a wider strategy to deliver more thematic and responsive appeals, engaging both existing supporters and new audiences through digital outreach and paid social media.

The appeal highlighted the systematic persecution of Uyghurs and other Turkic and Muslim-majority peoples in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Crucially, the appeal brought attention to how these human rights violations are connected to everyday life in the UK and globally.

Christmas Karma

In November 2025, Anti-Slavery International co-hosted a special black-tie screening of *Christmas Karma*, alongside partners at Lifelines International. The event celebrated the film's themes of compassion, transformation, and social responsibility, while raising funds in support of Anti-Slavery International's work.

Anti-Slavery Day reception

In October 2025, we marked Anti-Slavery Day by hosting our largest ever public panel event, *Unfinished Freedom*, bringing together scholars, campaigners, policymakers, and human rights professionals for a discussion on the continuing realities of modern slavery. The event explored why slavery persists in the modern world, the systemic changes needed to address it, and the reforms required to strengthen protections against exploitation, including improvements to the UK Modern Slavery Act.

Participation in fundraising regulation and compliance with the codes

In accordance with the recommendations of the Fundraising Regulator, the fundraising team at Anti-Slavery International takes care to ensure that the programme adheres to the Codes of Fundraising Practice (COIF). The fundraising staff are CIOF members and work in accordance with the Codes is monitored through regular staff supervision, through ad-hoc referencing as required as queries arise. Team members take part in relevant fundraising training as needed. Anti-Slavery International ensures that its ethical gift acceptance policies are adhered to, for individual donors and company donors. Additionally, the team ensures that it monitors any potential interactions with vulnerable people and acts in accordance with the Treating Donors Fairly CIOF guidance. In 2025-2026, Anti-Slavery International received no fundraising complaints. As with all complaints and feedback, we remain committed to ensuring that these interactions lead to an improved overall experience for our supporters.

Communications and Impact

Reporter anniversary

June 2025 marked the 200-year anniversary of Anti-Slavery International's Reporter magazine. Through our relationship with a historian from the University of Exeter, we hosted a blog that looked back at the first-ever Anti-Slavery Reporter.

To continue commemorating the anniversary, we published a special 200-year anniversary edition of the Reporter magazine in October 2025 that, alongside updates on contemporary work at the organisation, provided a feature on the history of the magazine and the origins of Anti-Slavery International.

Anti-Slavery Day campaign and projection

On 18 October 2025, Anti-Slavery International executed a projection on Westminster Bridge, and in the areas surrounding Parliament with the message "Slavery Never Ended" and part of the week-long Anti-Slavery Day campaign. The projection video can be seen [here](#).

The campaign also included a blog that contextualises the projection and explains the thread between historical and contemporary slavery.

RISK AND FINANCE

Risk Management

Trustees undertake a thorough risk review annually and periodically during the year. This involves identifying the types of risks the charity faces, prioritising them in terms of potential impact and likelihood of occurrence and identifying ways of mitigating them. As part of this process, trustees keep the adequacy of the charity's internal controls under review and, wherever possible, comply with best practice. Additionally, the Finance Committee and Board assess and review key risks on a quarterly basis. These include risks relating to the safety and security of staff which are mitigated by stringent assessment, procedures, and insurance.

The two leading risks identified by this ongoing process are as follows:

1. Inability to raise sufficient funds to deliver ASI's strategic aims.

As with all organisations operating in the sector, securing funding for future periods remains a key risk in view of grants ending in the short to medium term. In this regard, our fundraising efforts have intensified, focused on longer-term grants from institutional donors. Our aim is to ensure a healthy, diversified funding base that will ensure a mix of programmes that align well with our global vision and mission, while at the same time positioning us to provide the much-needed support of mainstream issues around slavery. We have restructured and refocused our fundraising approach to respond to the market environment and tailored our income generation efforts accordingly.

2. Staff Capacity

Following the organisational change process this year, we have reduced headcount and have had to restructure to become a smaller team. This has meant that we have had to review and align reduced staff capacity to our strategic aspirations. We have had to stop and pause several unfunded campaigns to align to reduced resource and skill availability. Our focus in the near term will be on quality of delivery, stability of funding, staff welfare, and wellbeing, with a lower number of campaigns underway at any given time. We are additionally rolling out new training and technology tools to increase our effectiveness, efficiency, and agility.

Finance Review

Total income was £2.95m, down £736k on 2024/2025. In total, **unrestricted donations** increased by £692k (85%%), made possible by some large charitable donations in the year and considered a good performance given the state of the economy. Our recognised **legacy** income increased by £48.6k (62%) making up 4% of our total income, (2% in 2024/25).

Investment income (from bank interest) shows a decrease of £27.8k.

Income from **restricted charitable activities** however decreased by £1.43m (50%) with our **restricted expenditure** decreasing by £1.33m (48%). Reduced restricted spending (aligned with reduced restricted income) is attributable to existing programmes that due to various external factors could not be implemented as planned, pushing full completion into the 2026/27 financial year.

While total expenditure was £3m, down on 2024/2025 by £1.2m, unrestricted expenditure increased by £120k (8%), due to contingency spending on a few projects.

Overall, our costs decreased as our main cost, staff wages, had reduced following a required organisational restructure. The drop in restricted income is tied to our inability to finalise the implementation of our regional programmes in Africa within the initial time frame, caused in part by a temporary US Government donor freeze and civil unrest in Niger, with the overall effect of more activities and related income disclosures in the subsequent financial year 2026/27.

Reserves Policy

Reserves are held to smooth income flows by covering shortfalls, whether due to delays in awarding contracts, changes in exchange rates on funds from overseas or unexpected drops in giving. In addition, reserves need to cover risks in our project expenditure as work is carried out in areas which are complex and challenging, for example we may need to pause work due to geopolitical events. This reserve amount should also be sufficient to cover the shutdown costs of the organisation if this were ever to prove necessary, and separately to provide working capital for our day-to-day operations.

Different income streams are assessed, with a percentage reserve target applied. The same is carried out for expenditure. This is compared to a shutdown cost calculation, and the higher of these two values is the target reserve. Our previous targeted unrestricted reserves stood at £1.1m, however a combination of a smaller organisation and a new strategy in **place, we have a requirement to revisit our target, which is now estimated at £559k. Our free reserves for the financial year ending 2025/26 are currently £826k, which sits above the revised reserves target of £559k, by £267k. ASI will continue to review its target reserves periodically in alignment with organisational needs and its future direction as directed by the new five-year strategy.**

Trustees and senior management monitor the financial position regularly to keep abreast of any upcoming risks that may impact the reserves position. By monitoring financial risks, the Finance, Fundraising, Audit & Risk (FFARC) subcommittee determines the adequacy of reserves and set at an appropriate level.

Going Concern

Trustees have considered all material uncertainties and risks which may impact upon the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. Trustees believe that despite these uncertainties and risks, the charity remains a going concern. The Trustees formed this conclusion by reviewing the financial performance of the organisation with reference to forecast levels of free reserves and cash flow projections.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The charity is governed by a Board of Trustees that meets regularly during the year. Trustees serve for a three-year period and may be re-elected for a maximum of two further consecutive terms of three years each. The Board delegates some functions to Subcommittees of Trustees. Currently there is one sub-committee – Finance, Fundraising, Audit & Risk Committee (FFARC) in place, meeting quarterly. During the year. The Board (along with senior management) have reviewed the need to expand ASI Governance with new committees to ensure appropriate oversight for the organisation's charitable purposes and overall impact. All committees will operate under terms of reference with outputs reviewed by the Board as appropriate. A process of skills based open recruitment to source new trustees is employed. New trustees are briefed on the Memorandum and Articles of Association, risk register, policies, and procedures. Targeted training on roles and responsibilities is also provided. This includes briefing on issues such as delegation of authority, recruitment, reserves, conflicts of interest and current and previous year's financial performance and safeguarding.

Trustees are responsible for the oversight and governance of Anti-Slavery International and delegate management to the Chief Executive Officer, who develop strategies and operational plans with the SMT, reporting on their performance to the Board. The Chief Executive Officer and the Finance Director report regularly to the Treasurer of the FFARC Sub-Committee and the Board of Trustees on the financial position and financial risk. Reports are received quarterly by the Board and Committee.

Remuneration Policy for Key Management Personnel

The trustees consider the Board, CEO, and the Senior Management Team (SMT) to comprise the key management personnel of the charity in charge of directing and controlling the affairs of the charity. The trustees give their time freely and no trustee received remuneration in the year. Details of trustee expenses are disclosed in the notes to the accounts. The Chief Executive Officer is on a spot salary determined by and approved by Anti-Slavery's Board and has been appointed through a competitive recruitment process. This committee also oversees the terms and conditions of all other Anti-Slavery staff.

Key Personnel Changes 2025/26

Ms Helen Moulinos was appointed as chief executive in March 2025 but left due to personal reasons in January 2026. To avoid having an extended gap at a sensitive time, Helen was immediately replaced by Mark Goldring as interim CEO. He is expected to stay on until a new permanent CEO is recruited later in 2026.

The staffing structure that had been designed early 2025/26 was established, with a senior management team consisting of, alongside the CEO, Finance Director, Heads of Operations, UK, and European Advocacy, International and Thematic Advocacy, Regional Advocacy Programmes, Communications and Impact, and Fundraising. During the year, the head of UK and European Advocacy resigned currently replaced by an interim Business and Human Rights Manager.

Statement of the Responsibilities of the Trustees

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

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which gives a true and fair view 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 and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records 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. 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 auditor is 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 trustees are members of the charity, but this entitles them only to voting rights. The trustees have no beneficial interest in the charity.

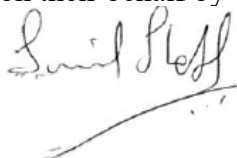
Objectives for 2026/2027

1. To ensure the immediate financial and programme stability of the organisation as a base to build on for the future.
2. To fundraise for and deliver the existing and evolving programme portfolio effectively to maximise Anti-Slavery International's immediate impact on ending modern slavery.
3. To influence actual and potential legislation and regulation in the UK and EU, related to modern slavery, specifically import bans and the responsibilities of business to prevent slavery in their supply chains.
4. To develop and implement a new strategy that clearly guides the organisation's role, shape, and priorities for the five years ahead.
5. To optimise new technology across the organisation to meet the fast-paced sector changes and ensure overall efficiency.

AUDITOR

Sayer Vincent LLP was re-appointed as the charitable company's auditor during the year and has expressed its willingness to continue in that capacity.

The trustees' annual report has been approved by the trustees on **19 August 2026** and signed on their behalf by



Sunil Sheth

Chair

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Anti-Slavery International (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2026 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 2026 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
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on Anti-Slavery International's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- The information given in the trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The trustees' annual report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' annual report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' annual report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities set out in the trustees' annual report, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management, which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the charity's policies and procedures relating to:
 - Identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud;
 - The internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Independent auditor's report

To the members of

Anti-Slavery International

- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the charity operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a material effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the charity from our professional and sector experience.
- We communicated applicable laws and regulations throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We reviewed any reports made to regulators.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report

To the members of

Anti-Slavery International

Use of our report

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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the 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.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Sayer Vincent LLP'.

Noelia Serrano (Senior statutory auditor)

22 September 2026

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor

110 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TG

Anti-Slavery International

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

For the year ended 31 March 2026

				2026			2025
	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Income from:							
Donations and legacies	2	1,382,676	-	1,382,676	651,436	-	651,436
Charitable activities	3	42,235	1,446,283	1,488,518	-	2,873,736	2,873,736
Investments	4	7,968	-	7,968	35,806	-	35,806
Other trading activities	4b	74,563	-	74,563	128,513	-	128,513
Total income		1,507,442	1,446,283	2,953,725	815,755	2,873,736	3,689,491
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds	5	373,195	-	373,195	417,876	10,620	428,496
Charitable activities	5	1,167,412	1,464,726	2,632,138	1,002,450	2,783,316	3,785,766
Total expenditure		1,540,607	1,464,726	3,005,333	1,420,327	2,793,936	4,214,263
Net income / (expenditure) for the year	7	(33,165)	(18,443)	(51,608)	(604,572)	79,800	(524,772)
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		(33,165)	(18,443)	(51,608)	(604,572)	79,800	(524,772)
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward		874,605	495,933	1,370,538	1,479,174	416,134	1,895,310
Total funds carried forward		841,440	477,490	1,318,930	874,602	495,934	1,370,538

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 19a to the financial statements.

Anti-Slavery International

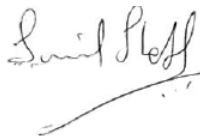
Balance sheet

Company no. [3079904]

As at 31 March 2026

	Note	£	2026 £	2025 £
Fixed assets:				
Tangible assets				
Intangible assets	12		2,595	5,692
			2,595	5,692
Current assets:				
Debtors	13	797,706	385,132	
Cash at bank and in hand		681,057	1,332,475	
		1,478,763	1,717,607	
Liabilities:				
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(162,428)	(352,761)	
Net current assets			1,316,335	1,364,846
Total assets less current liabilities and total net assets			1,318,930	1,370,538
The funds of the charity:	18a			
Restricted income funds			477,490	495,933
Unrestricted income funds:				
Designated funds		13,332	1,857	
General funds		828,108	872,748	
Total unrestricted funds			841,440	874,605
Total charity funds			1,318,930	1,370,538

Approved by the trustees on **19 August 2026** and signed on their behalf by



Sunil Sheth
Chair



Peter Freedman
Treasurer

Anti-Slavery International

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	2026		2025	
	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net expenditure for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	(51,608)		(524,770)	
Amortisation charges	3,097		6,199	
loss on assets disposal	-		4,024	
Bank Interest and rent from investments	(7,968)		(35,806)	
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(412,574)		205,690	
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors	(190,333)		41,510	
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(659,386)		(303,154)	
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Bank Interest	7,968		35,807	
Net cash provided by investing.	7,968		35,807	
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	(651,418)		(267,348)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,332,475		1,599,823	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	681,057		1,332,475	
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents and of net debt				
	At 1 April 2025 £	Cash flows £	Other non- cash changes £	At 31 March 2026 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,332,475	(651,418)	-	681,057
Overdraft facility repayable on demand	-	-	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,332,475	(651,418)	-	681,057

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

1 Accounting policies

a) Statutory information

Anti-Slavery International is a charitable company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in England & Wales.

The registered office address is The Foundry, 17 Oval Way, London SE11 5RR.

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) - (Charities SORP FRS 102), The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy or note.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the trustees have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The nature of the estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Any significant estimates and judgements affecting these financial statements are detailed within the relevant accounting policy below.

c) Public benefit entity

The charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

Key judgements: The trustees do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

d) Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. While the funding landscape within the sector has suffered shocks, the Trustees are confident that ASI's continued access to a diverse portfolio of income streams provides stability in the short to medium term while it continues to pursue new funding from donors, with whom it maintains strong relationships. This is also reflected in the conservative cash flows stated over the next 12-18 months.

e) Income

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and that the amount can be measured reliably.

Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital' grants or 'revenue' grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the charity that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

Income received in advance of the provision of a specified service is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met.

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

1 Accounting policies (continued)

f) Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

g) Fund accounting

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.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for the charitable purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular purposes.

h) Overseas partner expenditure

Payments to overseas partners are based on forecast expenditure for the coming period and recognised when the payment is sent to the partner. Where partners do not spend funds received in full this is adjusted in the following period so that reports submitted to donors reflect what has actually been spent on the project. No adjustment is made in our statutory accounts and payments are treated as spent on transfer to the partner.

i) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

- Costs of raising funds relate to the costs incurred by the charity in inducing third parties to make voluntary contributions to it, as well as the cost of any activities with a fundraising purpose
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs of delivering services, undertaken to further the purposes of the charity and their associated support costs
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into any specific heading

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

j) Stipends to Network organisations

These represent monies to third parties in furtherance of the charity's objects. Single or multi-year stipends are accounted for when either the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive an allowance and the trustees have agreed to pay such without condition, or the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive an allowance and that any condition attached is outside of the control of the charity.

Provisions for grants are made when the intention to make a grant has been communicated to the recipient but there is uncertainty about either the timing of the grant or the amount of grant payable.

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

1 Accounting policies (continued)

k) Allocation of support costs

Resources expended are allocated to the particular activity where the cost relates directly to that activity. However, the cost of overall direction and administration of each activity, comprising the salary and overhead costs of the central function, is apportioned on the following basis which are an estimate, based on staff time, of the amount attributable to each activity.

Where information about the aims, objectives and projects of the charity is provided to potential beneficiaries, the costs associated with this publicity are allocated to charitable expenditure.

Where such information about the aims, objectives and projects of the charity is also provided to potential donors, activity costs are apportioned between fundraising and charitable activities on the basis of area of literature occupied by each activity.

• Cost of Raising Funds	12.42%
• Child Slavery	41.65%
• Climate Change	0.03%
• Migration & Trafficking	10.53%
• Business & Human Rights	35.37%

Governance costs are the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity. These costs are associated with constitutional and statutory requirements and include any costs associated with the strategic management of the charity's activities.

l) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Balances denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date.

m) Operating leases

Rental charges are charged on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

n) Tangible fixed assets

Items of equipment are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £3,000. Depreciation costs are allocated to activities on the basis of the use of the related assets in those activities. Assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate their carrying value may exceed their net realisable value and value in use.

Where fixed assets have been revalued, any excess between the revalued amount and the historic cost of the asset will be shown as a revaluation reserve in the balance sheet.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. The depreciation rates in use are as follows:

• Computer & Office equipment	20% straight
-------------------------------	--------------

o) Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

1 Accounting policies (continued)

p) Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

q) Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

r) Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value

s) Pensions

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.

2 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted	Restricted	2026 Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	2025 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Individuals	403,034	-	403,034	346,597	-	346,597
Trusts & Corporates	852,374	-	852,374	226,174	-	226,174
Legacies	127,268	-	127,268	78,665	-	78,665
	1,382,676	-	1,382,676	651,436	-	651,436

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

3 Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2026 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2025 Total £
Home Office-MSIF 3			-	-	298,590	298,590
Freedom Fund-support GLAN & WUC			-	-	7,813	7,813
Freedom Fund-Global Coalition for Import Bans			-	-	30,534	30,534
Ethical Consumer-agricultural coalition		497	497	-	1,990	1,990
US DRL-Mauritania			-	-	423,314	423,314
GCC Coalition Against Forced Labor of Migrant Workers		63,789	63,789	-	73,987	73,987
Samworth Foundation-ATMG		60,000	60,000	-	70,000	70,000
Business, Human Rights & Environment Act UK - Nelumbo		50,000	50,000	-	523,432	523,432
Laudes Foundation		246,370	246,370	-	246,377	246,377
Uyghur Forced Labour Campaign		5,370	5,370	-	38,466	38,466
NED-GLJ consultancy contract FF	2,235		2,235			
Henry Scutt 2025/26 UK	40,000		40,000	-	-	-
Laudes Foundation-forced labour in supply chains			-	-	84,899	84,899
Laudes Foundation-forced labour in supply chains - 2			-	-	25,258	25,258
Freedom Fund - Import Controls		60,150	60,150			
US J/TIP-Niger		530,988	530,988	-	949,446	949,446
Mali-Combating Descent-based Slavery - ILO/DRL		32,206	32,206	-	55,418	55,418
DBS Sahel/Niger - DRL		396,913	396,913	-	44,212	44,212
Total income for charitable activities	42,235	1,446,283	1,488,518	-	2,873,736	2,873,736

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

4 Income from investments

	2026			2025		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Investment income	7,968	-	7,968	35,806	-	35,806
	<u>7,968</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,968</u>	<u>35,806</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,806</u>

4b Other trading activities

	2026			2025		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Supply chain	59,664	-	59,664	99,175	-	99,175
Consultancies	-	-	-	11,520	-	11,520
Other	14,899	-	14,899	17,818	-	17,818
	<u>74,563</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,563</u>	<u>128,513</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>128,513</u>

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

5a Analysis of expenditure (current year)

	Charitable activities								
	Raising Funds £	Child Slavery £	Climate Change £	Migration and Trafficking £	Business & Human Rights £	Governance Costs £	Support Costs £	2026 Total £	2025 Total £
Staff costs (Note 8)	274,588	229,748	4,812	112,144	552,746	-	380,770	1,554,808	2,071,392
Other Staff Costs	-	105		2,391	-	-	75,051	77,547	167,196
Payments to partners (note 6)	-	593,684		22,000	70,942	-	-	686,626	1,139,626
Other Programme Delivery Costs	-	13,367	4,182	87,199	148,383	-	78,699	323,466	385,991
Travel	-	18,342		2,858	9,043	-	1,644	31,887	91,109
Content & Promotion	-	3,109		854	193	-	58,930	63,086	102,150
Infrastructure Costs	-	1,395		3,550	847	-	173,909	179,701	214,696
Insurance, Professional Fees & Audit	-	61,240		1,905	-	21,970	-	85,115	31,879
Other Costs	-	-		-	-	-	3,097	3,097	10,223
	274,588	920,990	630	232,901	782,154	21,970	772,100	3,005,333	4,214,262
Support costs	95,877	321,579	220	81,321	273,102	-	(772,100)	-	-
Governance costs	2,730	9,169	4,600	2,363	3,108	(21,970)	-	-	-
Total expenditure 2026	373,195	1,251,739	5,450	316,586	1,058,364	-	-	3,005,333	
Total expenditure 2025	428,496	1,226,854	416,238	298,459	1,844,215	-	-		4,214,262

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

5b Analysis of expenditure (prior year)

	Charitable activities							2025 Total £
	Raising Funds £	Child Slavery £	Climate Change £	Migration and Trafficking £	Business & Human Rights £	Governance Costs £	Support Costs £	
Staff costs (Note 8)	263,364	194,843	146,385	195,992	985,640	13,439	271,730	2,071,392
Other Staff Costs	-	6,013	-	6,818	633	-	153,732	167,196
Payments to partners (note 6)	-	716,996	141,243	16,000	245,064	-	20,324	1,139,626
Other Programme Delivery Costs	-	20,937	31,515	12,894	158,889	-	161,756	385,991
Travel	-	29,369	9,014	2,571	44,609	-	5,546	91,109
Content & Promotion	76,985	5,173	464	1,511	18,017	-	-	102,150
Infrastructure Costs	-	1,143	1,992	1,274	9,583	-	200,704	214,696
Insurance, Professional Fees & Audit	-	-	-	-	2,400	29,479	-	31,879
Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,223	10,223
	340,348	974,473	330,612	237,062	1,464,834	42,918	824,014	4,214,262
Support costs	83,784	239,887	81,387	58,358	360,599	-	(824,014)	-
Governance costs	4,364	12,494	4,239	3,039	18,782	(42,918)	-	-
Total expenditure 2025	428,496	1,226,854	416,238	298,459	1,844,215	-		4,214,262

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

6 Partner Payments (current year)

	2026 £	2025 £
Cost		
<u>Africa</u>		
Association Timidria	203,085	147,634
SOS Esclaves	11,467	89,244
Ecole Parrainage Actions de Developpement	241,269	107,083
Association Nigérienne pour le Traitement de la Délinquance et la Prevention du Crime	127,969	96,447
Workers Rights Watch	9,982	-
Initiative for Social and Economic Rights	9,982	-
Other partners - Africa	-	3,756
Humanis Expertise - ET - Consulting -SAR	9,893	-
<u>Asia</u>		
Ovibashi Karimi Unnayan Program Swatantrata		
Abhiyan Nepal	2,739	49,212
Social Awareness and Voluntary Education	8,518	11,666
Other partners - Asia	5,779	2,359
<u>Europe</u>		
Development	-	97,915
University of Nottingham - Rights Lab	-	503,433
ASTRA - AKCIJA PROTIV TRGOVINE		
LJUDIMA	10,378	4,692
Turkmen news	9,982	-
Other	22,000	26,379
<u>Latin America</u>		
Reporter Brasil	8,518	-
Fundación Libera	5,065	-
At the end of the year	686,626	1,139,820

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

7 Net income / (expenditure) for the year

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2026 £	2025 £
Amortisation	3,097	6,199
Loss or profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	4,024
Operating lease rentals payable:		
Property	52,687	-
Operating lease rentals receivable:		
Property	3,761	-
Auditor's remuneration (excluding VAT):		
Audit	15,850	15,200
Other services	52,876	14,539
Foreign exchange gains or losses	(6,766)	-

8 Analysis of staff costs, trustee remuneration and expenses, and the cost of key management personnel

Staff costs were as follows:

	2026 £	2025 £
Salaries and wages	1,207,841	1,754,952
Redundancy and termination costs	131,052	20,213
Social security costs	146,407	194,722
Employer's contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	69,508	101,505
	1,554,808	2,071,392

The redundancy and termination costs were settled and paid at the balance sheet date.

The following number of employees received employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs and employer's national insurance) during the year between:

	2026 No.	2025 No.
£60,000 - £70,000	1	2
£70,000 - £80,000	1	2
£80,000 - £90,000	1	1

The total employee benefits (including pension contributions and employer's national insurance) of the key management personnel were **£725,904** (2025: £402,888).

The charity trustees were neither paid nor received any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year (2025: £nil). No charity trustee received payment for professional or other services supplied to the charity (2025: £nil).

Trustees' expenses represents the payment or reimbursement of travel and subsistence costs totalling **£48 (2025: £454)** incurred by 1 (2025: 1) members relating to attendance at meetings of the trustees.

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

9 Staff numbers

Staff are split across the activities of the charity as follows:

	2026 No.	2025 No.
Fundraising and communications	9	11
Programmes	11	21
Support and governance	6	7
	26	39

Staff are split across the activities of the charity as follows (full time equivalent basis):

	2026 No.	2025 No.
Fundraising and communications	9	11
Programmes	11	20
Support and governance	6	7
	26	38

10 Related party transactions

Aggregate donations from related parties were **£0** (2025: £nil).

Unrestricted donations received from trustees in the year were **£480** (2025: £540)

11 Taxation

The charity 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 2026

12 Intangible fixed assets

Cost	Software £	Total £
At the start of the year	15,486	15,486
Additions in year	-	-
Disposals in year	-	-
At the end of the year	15,486	15,486
Depreciation		
At the start of the year	9,794	9,794
Charge for the year	3,097	3,097
Eliminated on disposal	-	-
At the end of the year	12,891	12,891
Net book value		
At the end of the year	2,595	2,595
At the start of the year	5,692	5,692

13 Debtors

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade debtors	10,935	1,435
Accrued income	242,506	353,792
Other debtors	509,662	10,977
Prepayments	34,603	18,928
	797,706	385,132

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade creditors	-	68,680
Taxation and social security	33,972	52,313
Other taxation	11,148	23,841
Pension contributions	8,601	15,289
Other creditors	-	8,526
Deferred income (note 16)	-	27,025
Accruals	108,707	157,087
	162,428	352,761

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

15 Deferred income

Deferred income comprises monies received toward consultancy work at the beginning of the year

	2026 £	2025 £
Balance at the beginning of the year	27,025	-
Amount released to income in the year	(27,025)	-
Amount deferred in the year	-	27,025
Balance at the end of the year	-	27,025

16 Pension scheme

Antislavery International operates a workplace pension scheme where all staff are auto-enrolled on resuming duties. Monthly contributions are made by both ASI and the employee at 6% and 2% (minimum) respectively and are

17a Analysis of net assets between funds (current year)

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Intangible fixed assets	2,595	-	-	2,595
Net current assets	825,513	13,332	477,490	1,316,335
Net assets at 31 March 2026	828,108	13,332	477,490	1,318,930

17b Analysis of net assets between funds (prior year)

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Intangible fixed assets	5,692	-	-	5,692
Net current assets	867,056	1,857	495,933	1,364,846
Net assets at 31 March 2025	872,748	1,857	495,933	1,370,538

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

18a Movements in funds (current year)

	At 1 April 2025 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2026 £
Restricted funds:					
Home Office-MSF 3	631	-	631	-	-
Freedom Fund-support GLAN & WUC	16,253	-	16,253	-	-
Freedom Fund-Global Coalition for Import Bans	19,716	-	19,716	-	-
Ethical Consumer-agricultural coalition	766	497	1,263	-	-
GLI- GCC Coalition against forced Labor	255	63,789	64,044	-	-
Samworth Foundation-ATMG	18,719	60,000	58,687	-	20,032
US DoS/JTIP Anti-trafficking Niger	231,676	530,988	547,794	-	214,870
ILO Mali	-	32,206	32,206	-	-
DRL DoS Sahel Niger	-	396,913	375,554	-	21,359
EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)/Laudes Foundation	178,687	246,370	276,784	-	148,273
Nelumbo - Atrocity Crimes		50,000	18,641	-	31,359
Freedom Fund - Import Controls		60,150	18,553	-	41,597
Uyghur Forced Labour Campaign/Unifor	29,230	5,370	34,600	-	-
Total restricted funds	495,933	1,446,283	1,464,726	-	477,490
Unrestricted funds:					
Designated funds:					
GLJ-IRF consultancy contract FF	1,470	6,485	7,955	-	-
NED-GLJ consultancy contract FF		2,235	-		2,235
Misc ATH Consultancy	387	8,414	8,801	-	-
Consultancies - Supply Chain	9,097	59,664	57,665	-	11,096
H Scutt-UK programme funding 24/25-26	25,900	40,000	65,899	-	1
Total designated funds	36,854	116,798	140,320	-	13,332
General funds	837,751	1,390,644	1,400,287	-	828,108
Total unrestricted funds	874,605	1,507,442	1,540,607	-	841,440
Total funds	1,370,538	2,953,725	3,005,333	-	1,318,930

The narrative to explain the purpose of each fund is given at the foot of the note below.

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

18b Movements in funds (prior year)

	At 1 April 2024 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2025 £
Restricted funds:					
Home Office-MSF 3	11,775	298,590	309,734	-	631
Freedom Fund-support GLAN & WUC	43,134	7,813	34,694	-	16,253
Freedom Fund-Global Coalition for Import Bans	17,850	30,534	28,668	-	19,716
Ethical Consumer-agricultural coalition	995	1,990	2,219	-	766
US DRL-Mauritania	(2,124)	423,314	421,190	-	-
GLI- GCC Coalition against forced Labor	-	73,987	73,732	-	255
Samworth Foundation-ATMG	23,175	70,000	74,456	-	18,719
Laudes Foundation-forced labour in supply chains	132,203	84,899	217,103	-	(2)
Laudes Foundation-forced labour in supply chains (2)	-	25,258	25,258	-	-
H Scutt-UK programme funding 24/25	12,993	-	12,993	-	-
Ashurst-fellow 2023/24	24,275	-	24,275	-	-
Humanity United-business & human rights	15,158	-	15,158	-	-
US DoS/JTIP Anti-trafficking Niger	136,700	949,446	854,470	-	231,676
ILO Mali	-	55,418	55,418	-	-
DRL Das SaheUNiger	-	44,212	44,212	-	-
BHR & Environment Act UK/Nelumbo	-	523,432	523,432	-	-
EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)/Laudes Foundation	-	246,377	67,690	-	178,687
Uyghur Forced Labour Campaign/Unifor	-	38,466	9,236	-	29,230
Total restricted funds	416,134	2,873,735	2,793,937	-	495,933
Unrestricted funds:					
Designated funds:					
GLJ-IRF consultancy contract FF	-	24,818	23,348	-	1,470
Misc ATH Consultancy	-	5,119	4,732	-	387
NeLumbo Foundation-business, human rights and the Environment Act	85,831	-	85,831	-	-
Total designated funds	85,831	29,937	113,911	-	1,857
General funds	1,393,343	785,819	1,306,414	-	872,748
Total unrestricted funds	1,479,174	815,756	1,420,325	-	874,605
Pension reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Total funds [including pension fund]	1,895,308	3,689,491	4,214,262	-	1,370,538

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

18b Movements in funds (prior year) - Continued

Purposes of restricted funds

Grant Name	Statutory accounts description- "detail of the purposes of the fund"
Home Office : Modern Slavery Innovation Fund.	The human cost of the climate crisis: solutions to the intersection of modern slavery, migration and climate change.
Freedom Fund-support GLAN & WUC	Legal and campaign strategy to support World Uyghur Congress in court on the UK government's failure to investigate Uyghur Region cotton imports.
Freedom Fund-Global Coalition for Import Bans	An international network of civil society organizations working to introduce and enforce import bans against goods made using forced labour.
Ethical Consumer-agricultural coalition	A coalition to end exploitation of migrant workers in Spain's agricultural sector.
US DRL-Mauritania	Eradicate slavery in Mauritania and Niger and promote the full integration of victims into society.
GLI- GCC Coalition against forced Labor	Subgrantee in coalition work to jointly advocate for migrant workers' rights in Gulf Cooperation Council countries.
Samworth Foundation- ATMG	This grant is to facilitate ASI and the ATMG to help equip the Modern Slavery Sector to be more dynamic in its advocacy, moving away from classical lobbying methods that have lost effect as a result of changing political culture, and to use more strategic advocacy outputs such as
USDoS (Department Of State)/TIP	Combatting Forced Child Begging in West Africa and Niger
US DRL/ILO (International Labour Organisation)	Combating Descent-based Slavery (Mali)
US DRL	Strengthening Engagement Towards Ending Descent-Based Slavery in West Africa (Sahel,Niger)
NELUMBO STIFTUNG FOUNDATION	Business, Human Rights & Environment Act UK

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

18b Movements in funds (prior year) - Continued

Purposes of restricted funds

Grant Name	Statutory accounts description- "detail of the purposes of the fund"
Laudes Foundation	Strengthening the implementation of the EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)
Laudes Foundation	Influencing European Policy and Legislation to Address Forced Labour in Global Supply Chains
Freedom Fund - Import Controls	Support for ASI's advocacy work in the UK and EU. ASI will work with other civil society organisations to maintain pressure on the Commission for the implementation of Forced Labour Regulation in the EU. ASI will engage with stakeholders to drive advocacy for import controls in the
UNIFOR	Uyghur Forced Labour Campaign
NELUMBO	Atrocity Crimes (Uyghur Region)
ATMG 3 - H Scutt	Anti Trafficking monitoring group.
Ashurst-fellow (Corporate Partner)	Commitment to ASI for £35,000 each year for 10 years to enable ASI to employ someone as the Matilda Ashurst Anti-Slavery Fellow and to use said Fellow to progress whatever it is within modern slavery that ASI needs that role to achieve.

Purposes of designated funds

A) GLJ-ILRF- cotton campaign	Support of cotton campaign work in promoting human rights.
B) NED -GLJ Consultancy	Promoting Human Rights & Civil Society
C) ATH Consultancy	Business & Human Rights Import Controls legislation & Campaign.
D) Supply Chain	Advisory Consultancy services : Fashion With Integrity
E) Henry Scutt	Anti Trafficking monitoring group.

Anti-Slavery International

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

19 Operating lease commitments payable as a lessee

The charity's total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases is as follows for each of the following periods

	Property		Equipment	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	£	£	£	£
Less than one year	26,784	17,658	-	-
One to five years	230,802	-	-	-
Over five years	-	-	-	-
	257,586	17,658	-	-

20 Capital commitments

The charity is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to £1.