

REDRESS

Ending torture, seeking justice for survivors

The Redress Trust Limited
Trustees Annual Report
2024-25

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INTRODUCTION

Like many in the world, the movement against torture faces an uncertain future. The rise of authoritarian governments has led to more torture of those who dissent, and forceful attempts to dismantle the global human rights architecture. The abrupt shift in state funding to military defence, most notably with the closure of US AID, has had a significant impact on the movement, with many of our national partners around the world having to abruptly scale down their activities, just as they are needed most. And yet, at the same time there have been positive developments for accountability, with the indictment of heads of state, the conviction of torturers, and a pivot towards providing reparation for survivors.

REDRESS works with 100 NGOs around the world to deliver our mission. This collaborative partnership is an effective way to support the movement, and allows us to amplify our impact. This year we were also able to enhance our financial support to those partners through our membership of the United Against Torture Consortium and the Global Initiative Against Impunity, providing additional financial partnerships to the movement.

The core mission of REDRESS is to obtain justice for survivors of torture, demonstrating that civil society can challenge impunity through a dedicated campaign on behalf of survivors. This year, REDRESS has worked with our national partners to deliver justice relating to CIA torture in Lithuania, and has promoted accountability for torture in countries including Myanmar, Cameroon, India, and Turkey, and delivered large scale projects documenting torture in Sudan, Egypt, and Belarus. By demonstrating that justice is possible, we chip away at the prevailing culture of impunity.

During the year we advanced policy work to encourage justice and reparation for torture. In the United Kingdom we pushed the new government to make good on their commitment to introduce a right to consular assistance for survivors of torture, and also encouraged them to take a global lead against torture with a consistent approach to the ban on torture in UK law and policy. We drew attention to the problem of torture in the context of hostage diplomacy, amplifying the voice of civil society on this important topic.

Survivors of torture are entitled to reparation, but this is difficult to deliver in practice. REDRESS has been exploring the practical steps that make the delivery of reparation more likely, and during the year shared this experience with our global partners. REDRESS successfully promoted the use of Magnitsky sanctions as a form of interim justice and interim reparative measures in many cases, including in Angola, Sudan, Iran, and Georgia. We continued to develop the debate on the need to repurpose fines for breaches of sanctions as reparation for survivors, generating significant interest from key stakeholders.

Torture is often used against those who dissent, and those who are different. We supported a case at the ECOWAS Court which found the Nigerian government had breached the rights of protesters at the Lekki Toll Gate protest, and drew attention to protest-related torture in countries such as Kenya, Georgia, Bangladesh, and Belarus. Our cases and projects challenged LGBTIQ+ torture in South Africa, Peru, Qatar, and sexual torture against women in Chad, Sudan, Nepal, DRC, and Uganda.

In these uncertain times the Trustees and Staff have decided to take a cautious approach to the management of the charity, to ensure that we are ready to respond to the threats that are coming. This will allow us to rise to the opportunity to respond, and raise our ambition to deliver justice for survivors of torture.

Sir Malcolm Evans, Chair
Rupert Skilbeck, Director

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT

REDRESS is an international human rights organisation that delivers justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenges impunity for perpetrators, and advocates for legal and policy reforms to combat torture. Our cases respond to torture as an individual crime in domestic and international law, as a civil wrong with individual responsibility, and as a human rights violation with state responsibility. Our approach is strategic, so that as well as representing an individual we target the policy reasons that enabled the torture to take place, by building a campaign that uses policy advocacy, community participation, and communications to influence change. This report provides information on our activities and achievements from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

2025 Strategy

The [Articles of Association](#) (2020) define the objects and purpose of the charity which are to obtain redress through legal assistance, to provide assistance to states prosecuting torturers, and to procure the abolition of torture. The Articles of Association are also the governing document of the charity. The vision of REDRESS is a world without torture, and the mission is to deliver justice and reparation for survivors of torture, challenge impunity for perpetrators, and advocate for legal and policy reforms to combat torture.

The [REDRESS 2025 Strategy](#) sets out the current priorities for the charity, with specific deliverables developed each year by the staff and the board for each of the programme areas. The Strategy identified three [primary methods](#) that REDRESS deploys to achieve impact: holistic strategic litigation against torture, policy advocacy, and communications and media. The Strategy also sets out the core values of REDRESS, which are to deliver a survivor-centred approach, to work through collaborative partnerships, and to develop expertise and foster innovation.

Our Objectives and Results

There has been significant progress towards our strategic objectives in all five of our programme areas.

Justice

We pursue legal claims for survivors and the prosecution of perpetrators

A core element of the work of REDRESS is to bring legal claims for justice on behalf of survivors, and to promote their rights. We do this both in the United Kingdom and worldwide through the Global Initiative Against Torture.

Deliver Justice for Survivors of Torture through Legal Claims. Two survivors of torture **received compensation of €110,000** ordered by the European Court of Human Rights in cases brought by REDRESS against Turkey and Lithuania. On the 10th Anniversary of the publication of the US Senate report into CIA Torture, REDRESS drew attention to ongoing impunity, with resolutions from the [Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe](#) and the UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances finding that Lithuania has failed to investigate violations in relation to the case of our client **Al Hawsawi**, who is still detained in Guantanamo Bay. We pushed the United Nations to [implement a torture case](#) in **Cameroon**. We developed new cases on accountability for torture in **Iran** and **Myanmar**. A [court in India](#) cleared **Jagtar Singh Johal** of one of the nine charges against him, although he remains in custody on other charges. Following the submission of information by REDRESS, in June 2024 **SO15 officers arrested an individual** on suspicion of inciting acts of terrorism abroad, although he was later released. REDRESS filed five submissions relating to **UK entities suspected of financially supporting the Myanmar military** in its commission of international crimes to the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM). UK investigators subsequently approached the IIMM to provide further evidence on an **ongoing case related to financial crimes** and sanction violations.

Promote accountability for torture in Critical Countries. In June 2024, REDRESS contributed to **strengthening the capacity** of human rights defenders in Sudan, by holding a workshop in The Hague, which resulted in the development of several **strategy documents to improve accountability** with the ICC, UN Fact Finding Mission (FFM), national war crimes and sanctions units. A [submission on the root causes of impunity](#) in Sudan was made to the FFM as one of the outcomes. REDRESS **supported the UN Fact Finding Mission on Sudan**, through a [report on arbitrary detention and torture](#) with recommendations that were adopted by the FFM, and through advocacy at the UN Human Rights Council for the extension of their mandate. In May 2024, REDRESS worked with NGO partners to hold a litigation workshop, which produced a strategy and workplan for the effective documentation of human rights violations in order to facilitate **accountability for torture**. Following advocacy by REDRESS, six States echoed our recommendations to **Egypt** on the [eradication of torture](#) during the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of Egypt.

Promote justice and reparation for survivors through Policy Advocacy. In June 2024, REDRESS and co-leads FIDH and CICC **strengthened the rights of victims** at the ICC by reactivating the Victims' Rights Working Group, co-organising an event on the challenges of victim participation in the initial phase of proceedings. Advocacy led by REDRESS and partners has influenced the review process of the **Victim's Strategy** currently underway at the ICC, by making it more inclusive and victim centred. REDRESS encouraged the expansion in the EU of **support for victims of international crimes** by promoting briefings on reforms to the EU Victims' Rights Directive to [strengthen support for victims](#) and promote the inclusion [of all victims of international crimes](#). Following input by REDRESS, the UN Committee Against Torture recommended that **Ukraine should ensure redress for all victims of torture**, including for violations committed since 2014 on the territories that are not under the effective control of the Ukrainian government. In September 2024 REDRESS made an [intervention](#) during a side-event at the UN General Assembly on **Myanmar**, calling for accountability for corporate enablers and advocating for innovative routes to finance reparations for survivors. The UN Fact-Finding Mission on **Iran published** its second report, echoing [key recommendations](#) made by REDRESS to advance accountability for serious human rights violations, including State-level hostage-taking, including by urging States to exercise universal jurisdiction in cases involving foreign and dual nationals arbitrarily detained in Iran, and by calling for a victims' fund by identifying existing assets within national jurisdictions.

Push the UK to take a lead against torture. Ahead of the UK election and as a result of REDRESS' [advocacy](#), four major parties made **commitments related to consular assistance** in their proposed programmes, with Labour pledging to introduce "a new right to consular assistance in cases of human rights violations." REDRESS pushed for the introduction of this law, and our recommendations on **consular assistance** were raised in a [Parliamentary debate](#), and we [promoted the Survivor Advisory Group](#) to MPs. Following written and oral submissions by REDRESS, the **Australian senate published a report** on consular assistance relying heavily on the recommendations made by REDRESS. We also fed into a **report by the UN Special Rapporteur against Torture** on '[Hostage-taking as torture](#)', which recognised that the practice can amount to torture and endorsed our recommendation for the use of targeted Magnitsky sanctions as a tool to advance accountability and deter State level-hostage taking. In June 2024, REDRESS marked the International Day in Support Victims of Torture, and **amplified survivors' voices** in a social media campaign, where survivor advocates spoke about the need for the UK Government to prioritise torture and for the inclusion of survivors' voices in policy development on this issue. Following on our [Global Britain, Global Justice report](#), after the election we received a commitment from Baroness Helena Kennedy to propose a bill for **amendments to the ICC Act 2001** in the House of Lords.

Reparation

We deliver remedies and reparation for survivors

During the year, REDRESS worked to promote the practical delivery of reparation for survivors, used Magnitsky sanctions as a form of interim reparative measures, and encouraged the financing of reparation through the repurposing of fines and assets.

Enhance the Practice of Reparation. As a result of a REDRESS [briefing paper](#) on the Reparations Order issued by ICC in favour of the victims of **Dominic Ongwen**, the Trust Fund for Victims incorporated elements of **survivor participation** in their [Draft Implementation Plan](#) for reparations in Uganda. We promoted the practice of reparation through the publication of a [practice note on compensation](#), and by organising two roundtables in Uganda to plan practical steps to implement the reparation order of the International Criminal Court in the *Ongwen* case. We promoted **reparation practice** through the publication of a [Practice Note on Claiming and Implementing Reparation for Survivors of Torture](#), in English, Spanish, and French, providing practical guidance on how to file reparation submissions to international and regional human rights mechanisms, along with strategies for implementing reparation decisions. REDRESS promoted **reparation for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence** by encouraging the UN CEDAW Committee to explore the challenges faced by survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in obtaining reparation, through a thematic [briefing](#) on the issue. Following REDRESS' [submission](#) to the UN Special Rapporteur against Torture, her **new report on sexual torture** presented to the UN General Assembly included some of our recommendations, including the acknowledgement of survivors as rights-holders.

Promote sanctions as a form of interim reparation. Following a May [Westminster Hall](#) debate at the UK House of Commons promoted by REDRESS on 'countering Iran's illicit activities in the UK', the UK Government Ministers **committed to referring banks involved in breaching UK Iran sanctions** linked to human rights violations to the UK's Financial Conduct Authority for further investigations. Following REDRESS' submissions, the US **sanctioned** a high-level Sudanese official, the EU sanctioned another Sudanese high-level official, and the UK imposed [sanctions against Isabel Dos Santos](#), sending a strong message in support of anti-corruption and **accountability in Angola**. We sought sanctions relating to [Eritrea](#). Following the submission by REDRESS of a list of 66 individuals for their involvement in serious human rights violations in Georgia against civilians and journalists following the elections of October 2024, the UK imposed Magnitsky **sanctions on six Georgian officials**. We promoted the **effectiveness of Magnitsky sanctions** through a [joint briefing](#) on recent developments in their use.

Demonstrate that assets can be repurposed as reparation. In September 2024, REDRESS published a **first-of-its kind report on [Financial Accountability at the International Criminal Court](#)**, which explores how the asset recovery mechanisms of the ICC can be deployed to deliver reparation to survivors of international crimes. REDRESS advocated for the UK National Crime Agency to repurpose some of the £783,827 recovered from Russian oligarch Petr Aven under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 to be **repurposed as reparation**, publishing a [briefing](#) and securing a meeting with the Home Office, as a result of which we received confirmation from the Home Secretary and Sanctions Minister that they are considering our proposal. We [called on the UK](#) to **repurpose £50 million in fines** and proceeds of confiscated assets towards reparation for survivors in Ukraine, and advocated for the UK to repurpose some of the £2.4 billion proceeds from the sale of Chelsea Football Club as reparation, while also encouraging media interest. We persuaded the UK government to explore the options for **repurposing the assets of Rifat al-Assad** for survivors in Syria.

Dissent

We challenge torture used to suppress activism and protest

REDRESS achieved tangible results to advance justice and reparation for survivors of torture related to dissent, including protesters, human rights defenders, and journalists. This work forms part of the United Against Torture Consortium.

Challenging Torture at Protests. In June 2024, REDRESS and United against Torture Consortium partners delivered a **campaign at the United Nations** to raise awareness of torture used to suppress dissent, particularly during protests. We engaged various UN experts, and raised the case of Jagtar Singh Johal. Following our intervention the UN Special Rapporteur against Torture used her [annual report](#) to the General Assembly to highlight **escalating reports of torture during protests worldwide**, especially around elections, and the use of torture to quash political opposition. In July 2024, the ECOWAS Court delivered a [significant judgement](#) against Nigeria in response to a case brought by victims of the **Lekki toll gate massacre**, which REDRESS supported. Alongside the violation of the prohibition of torture, the Court found that Nigeria had violated the right to life and freedom of expression, assembly and association. As part of the United Against Torture Consortium, we called on authorities in [Kenya](#), [Bangladesh](#), and [Georgia](#) to stop police brutality and **investigate allegations of torture in the context of protests**, reaching out to key partners to offer support on documentation. REDRESS worked with the [International Accountability Platform for Belarus](#) to promote justice for the **widespread torture around the Belarus elections** by advocating for States to [join a referral](#) to the International Criminal Court, and worked with national partners to establish a **Survivor Support Group of Belarusian survivors**, to provide tools and training in managing trauma. REDRESS [intervened in the Court of Appeal](#) in Johannesburg in the first **civil claim for torture in South Africa** relating to prison protests. As part of a new project with the United Against Torture Consortium, we worked with national partners to deliver a multi-disciplinary needs assessment to support justice and accountability for the **torture that took place during the student-led protests in Bangladesh** in the summer of 2024.

Discrimination

We challenge torture used against marginalised and excluded minorities

REDRESS uses strategic litigation and policy advocacy to promote justice and reparation for those who have been tortured because of who they are, with a focus on LGBTIQ+ and sexual and gender-based torture.

Promote accountability for Anti-LGBTIQ+ torture. Following threats against our client Azul Rojas Marín, allegedly by the perpetrators of the original torture against her, we conducted legal action resulting in **protection measures** being adopted by the Peruvian authorities. We encouraged the Inter-American Court to push Peru to properly implement the Azul case. Following REDRESS's support to our South African partners [Access Chapter 2](#) in submitting a **report on LGBTIQ+ killings** to the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial killings, his October report reflected some of our recommendations, including the need to adopt guidelines for investigating anti-LGBTIQ+ violence, data collection, legislative reforms and education. REDRESS took on a case relating to LGBTIQ+ torture in Qatar, and supported a partner in South Africa to pursue a case of 'corrective' rape.

Implement Reparation for survivors of sexual and gender-based torture. REDRESS promoted the effective implementation of reparations for sexual torture through a new [report](#), contributing to **strengthen the practice** of litigation to ensure reparation for survivors. We drew attention to the need to **implement national judgments relating** to conflict-related sexual torture in Kenya, Chad, Sudan, and DRC, and brainstormed an implementation plan for a landmark case with partners in Kenya. REDRESS supported **survivors of conflict related sexual torture** in Kenya (capacity building) and Nepal (psychosocial support). REDRESS [published a report](#) with recommendations for implementing reparations ordered in judgments for conflict-related sexual violence at the conclusion of a two-year project that strengthened the capacity of survivors and civil society to pursue the implementation of reparation in **Nepal, DRC, Kenya, Chad and Uganda**.

Solidarity

We support and strengthen the movement against torture

REDRESS has supported our 100 [Solidarity Partners](#) on projects and cases challenging torture and strengthened the movement through financial partnerships and organisational support, and promoted the practice of strategic litigation as an essential tool against torture, while building a community of practice of lawyers, academics, and activists who promote reparation for torture.

Support the movement. REDRESS provided financial and organisational support to over 10 organisations for the delivery of projects, campaigns, litigation workshops, and casework against torture. This financial support resulted in the release of [four activists in Angola](#), and protesters in Nigeria. REDRESS made **four innovative lawyers awards** to partners in Mexico, Spain, Kenya and Malawi to promote the work of an emerging generation of anti-torture champions, and promoted the [innovative lawyers](#) awardees on social media, including [Emilija Švobaitė](#), from Lithuania, [Nina Barrouin](#), from Brazil, and [Manushika Cooray](#), from Sri Lanka. We promoted the **40th Anniversary of the UN Convention Against Torture** with a torture consortium multimedia campaign, '[Voices for Human Dignity](#)', which included interviews with former Special Rapporteur on Torture (and REDRESS patron), Juan Mendez, in [English](#) and [Spanish](#), and survivor-activist Sayed Alwadaei in [English](#), [Spanish](#), [French](#), and [Arabic](#).

Promote the Practice of Strategic Litigation and Reparation. In September 2024, REDRESS led **two litigation workshops in Mexico**, alongside national partner *Laboratorio de Litigio Estructural*, as well as torture survivors and lawyers. REDRESS **supported lawyers and survivors** from the **Ukraine** Legal Network and the **Yazidi** Legal Network to better push for accountability through workshops in the Hague. We trained 40 human rights defenders from around the world through **workshops** to better use the sanctions mechanisms. We **promoted legal practice against torture** through workshops for 60 UK immigration practitioners, for 40 human rights defenders working on freedom of religion and belief globally, and through two webinars on survivor participation. We published our [Principles](#) on a Survivor Centred Approach, and produced an adaptation of our [Practice Note on Holistic Strategic Litigation against Torture in Spanish](#). We promoted a casebook on leading cases of [strategic litigation against torture](#), and promoted it with social media on cases including [Mohamed Abderrahim El Sharkawi v Egypt](#) and [Khashiyev and Akayeva v Russia](#). We connected **3,900 reparation practitioners** through our [Just Reparation bulletin](#), shared monthly with organisations and stakeholders globally, in English, Spanish, and French.

Publications

During the year, REDRESS published a series of major reports and briefing papers to further our policy advocacy on issues relating to torture. We also published institutional reports to raise the profile of the charity, and practice documents to share with practitioners as part of our work to support the movement against torture.

Institutional Reports. During the year we published the [2024 Annual Review 2024](#), as well as the quarterly [REDRESS Bulletin](#).

Major Reports. REDRESS published eight major reports during the year. These included [Realising Reparations for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence](#) (joint report with GSF), together with a supplementary report with [Key Insights](#) from the project; the [Universal Jurisdiction Annual Review 2024](#) (joint report with TRIAL International); a report on [Financial Accountability at the ICC](#); a report on [Serious Human Rights Violations Perpetrated in the Context of mass civilian detention in Sudan](#); a report on [Thematic Briefing to CEDAW on the Challenges for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence to Realise their Right to Reparation](#); a report on [How Can Victims in Ukraine be Heard before the International Criminal Court: Guide for Survivors and Affected Communities](#) (English, Russian, Ukrainian); and a report on [Defying Justice: Egypt's Failure to Implement the African Commission's Decisions on Ending Torture](#).

Bulletins. We published bulletins including [Just Reparation Bulletin](#), and the [Targeted Sanctions Quarterly Update](#).

Briefings. REDRESS published more than 20 briefings, including [Consular Services for Cases Involving Human Rights](#) (briefing for Westminster Hall debate); [Reparations for Survivors of Human Rights Violations in Ukraine](#); [Consular Assistance in Domestic Legal Frameworks](#) (briefing); [Protecting British Nationals Taken Hostage](#) (briefing); [One Step Closer to Justice and Healing](#) (briefing); [Six Steps for the UK to Take Torture Seriously](#) (policy brief); [Repurposing the £783, 827.34 recovered from Petr Aven for Survivors of the War in Ukraine](#); [Survivor-Centred ICC Reparations for Victims of Dominic Ongwen](#); [Briefing Paper: Delivering Reparation to Ukraine from the £2.5 Billion Sale of Chelsea FC](#); [Briefing Paper: UK Law and the Torture Ban](#); [Briefing Paper: Victims' Rights at the International Criminal Court](#); [Briefing Paper: Recovering UK Assets Linked to Sanctions Violations as Reparation](#); [Fact Sheet: Tackling Systematic Torture in Egypt Through UN UPR](#); [Recovering UK Assets Linked to Sanctions Violation as Reparation](#); [What Reparations for Hissène Habré's Victims?](#); [EU Victims' Rights Directive Revision](#); (17) [Justice without Borders: Ending Impunity for International Crimes in Europe through Universal Jurisdiction](#); [The International Criminal Court and Belarus](#).

Practice. We published the first in a series of **casebooks**, [Casebook 1: Leading Strategic Litigation Cases Against Torture](#), highlighting case studies of strategic litigation against torture, and promoted it with blog pieces from experts on our website, including former UN SR on Torture, Juan Mendez, also a Patron of REDRESS: [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#). We also published a **Practice Note** on [Compensation for Victims of Torture](#), and a Practice Note on [Claiming and Implementing and Implementing Reparation for Survivors of Torture](#). We also published our [Principles for a Survivor Centred Approach](#), and the first [blog piece](#) in our new blog series, **Overcoming Torture**, featuring testimonies of survivors, which in this occasion featured the testimony of one of our SAG members.

Media coverage

REDRESS received significant media coverage during the year from more than 40 outlets, including mentions in influential UK and international media, such as [The Guardian](#), [The Washington Post](#), and [Politico](#), the US blog site [Just Security](#) (an op-ed on the need to repurpose frozen Syrian assets in the UK for victims), and a contribution to [Compliance Clarified](#), a podcast from Thomson Reuters, where we discussed the use of sanctions and asset confiscation to redress the harm to victims of war crimes, including in Syria and Ukraine. Later in the year we featured in [The Guardian](#) and [The Middle East Eye](#), highlighting our work on consular, [BBC Radio 4's The Last Word](#) and [the Jerusalem Post](#) remembering our late patron Leah Levin, and the US blog site [Articles of War](#) (an op-ed on EU's support to Ukraine through windfall profits in the context of international law). In the autumn we were reported in two articles in the Guardian ([one on consular assistance](#) featuring two of our clients and one on [reparation for victims in Uganda](#)), and one article in INews on the [repurposing of bank assets from Bashar al-Assad](#) to victims. We received coverage through three op-ds: one in [Al Jazeera](#) marking the tenth anniversary of a congressional report on CIA torture, another one in the influential US blog [Just Security](#) on financial accountability at the ICC and one in [The Times](#) on the repurposing of Russian frozen assets for victims in Ukraine. In early 2025 we received 16 mentions in the media, including an interview on ITV's Good Morning Britain on two British couple detained in Iran, and interviews on the BBC's [Today Programme](#) and [BBC 5 Live](#) on the need to repurpose proceeds from the sale of Chelsea FC as reparations for survivors in Ukraine. REDRESS was quoted in [Middle East Eye](#) on the topic of a British citizen detained in Saudi Arabia, and in [The Independent](#), [The Standard](#) and the [Mail Online](#) on the topic of the frozen Chelsea funds. REDRESS was also quoted in [The Independent](#), the [Evening Standard](#) and [The National](#) on the Jagtar Singh Johal case.

Social Media

During the year, REDRESS used social media to draw attention to our work, with 48 campaigns, which gathered more than 460,000 views, and more than 26,500 engagements. Some of the campaigns which created the most interest were:

- our joint UATC campaign to highlight the role of the Convention against Torture on **International Day in Support of Victims of Torture**,
- our joint campaign to promote **the launch of Global Initiative against Impunity**,
- our call for the UK to take torture seriously through our **Survivors Advisory Group testimonial campaign**
- Our joint UATC campaign, **Voices of Human Dignity**, which featured video interviews of survivors, experts and activists
- Our ongoing campaign with the **Survivors Advisory Group calling on the UK to take torture seriously**

Casework

During the year we had 139 new case enquiries. Of these, 73 cases were rejected, of which 17 were signposted to other organisation, and 66 remained pending further discussions. We took on a case relating to the torture of a gay man in the Gulf Region, and a protester tortured by the police in Western Sahara. We made 17 substantive legal submissions, including in Ireland v UK and in cases relating to Zimbabwe, Lithuania, DRC, Peru, South Africa, Belarus, Myanmar, Georgia, Chad, and Iran. We attended court hearings in Kenya and the UK and received a decision from the ECOWAS Court in the Lekki Bridge case.

Our Plans for the Future

In 2025 REDRESS will develop a new 2030 Strategy to identify our priorities and projects for 2026-2030. We are likely to continue to focus our work in existing areas, while introducing some innovations. New areas of work are likely to include the torture of journalists, and the torture of climate defenders, as well as the torture of refugees and migrants. We are likely to have a renewed focus on the question of immunities. We will also make decisions about how large REDRESS should be going forward, so that it is able to deliver the new strategy.

Governance and Management

Governance

The charity was founded in 1992, and the [Articles of Association](#) were revised and updated in 2020.

Two new members of the Board of Trustees were appointed during the year, Kate Mackintosh (from November 2024) and Gaëtan Verhoosel KC (from February 2025)

Structure

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the strategic direction of the charity, and in February 2021 approved the new 2025 Strategy, with the objectives set out in it. The Trustees oversee the delivery of that strategy, and the policies and finances that support it. The Director is responsible for the day-to-day management of the charity, through the Management Committee which consists of the Director, the Head of Finance, the Head of Law, the Head of Communications, and the Head of Operations.

The trustees meet four times during the year. The trustees review the activities of the charity each quarter, and hear from different staff at each meeting, ensuring that they review each of the programmes during the course of the year. The Board of Trustees also operate through the Finance Committee and the Development Committee, which convene between Board meetings.

Trustees are recruited through a mixture of open advertisement, specialist recruitment bodies, and by direct contact. Prospective trustees are initially interviewed by the Director and the Chair, and then by a Committee, before consideration by the full board. Under the Articles of Association, Trustees serve for a three-year period which can be renewed once, i.e. a maximum of six years. There is an induction process for new Trustees which is run by the staff. This includes training in our key policies.

The Chair and one other trustee agree objectives with the Director at the beginning of each year, which are then reviewed at the end of the year. The salary of the Director and all key management and staff are reviewed annually and normally increased in accordance with average earnings to reflect a cost of living adjustment, together with any step increases based on performance.

The REDRESS Trust UK is also registered in New York as the Redress Trust (USA) which facilitates fundraising from US foundations. The REDRESS Trust UK also delivers projects through Stichting REDRESS Nederland, which includes one REDRESS UK trustee and two other board trustees, and a memorandum of understanding that sets out the relationship between the two organisations. Both entities enhance the global presence of REDRESS, and also create opportunities for fundraising.

Evaluation of Impact

The Board of Trustees has approved an evaluation framework through which REDRESS assesses the impact of the activities that are carried out. This provides both quantitative and qualitative measurements for the work, against the ultimate impact of delivering justice and reparation for survivors of torture (i.e. the main goals of the Charity). The staff and management develop annual deliverables at the beginning of each year, and the Board reviews the impact that the charity has achieved annually.

Staffing

The staffing at REDRESS remained relatively stable during the year, and we replaced some core staff who left.

As part of our organisational priorities, we were able to strengthen our human resources processes and procedures, focusing on a range of initiatives encompassing updated job descriptions, comprehensive Staff Handbook, enhancing professional development, a robust performance management framework, and updating our Wellbeing approach via a new EAP provider.

Volunteers. During the year REDRESS was supported by several Legal Fellows, recently graduated law students who did placements of six months or more, supported financially by grants from their universities or other bodies. REDRESS also had a few interns, mainly law students during the year who supported our work with legal research and project delivery. Finally, REDRESS was supported by a number of lawyers from law firms acting pro bono, primarily providing legal support.

Statutory Requirements

The Board of Trustees confirms that the annual report and financial statements of the charity comply with current statutory requirements, the requirements of the charity's governing document, and the provisions of the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Public benefit

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the guidance of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance by the Commission in determining the activities undertaken by the Charity. The Trustees are satisfied that the aims and objectives of the charity, and the activities reported on above to achieve those aims, meet these principles.

Fundraising

Fundraising Approach. Our primary fundraising methods at REDRESS for unrestricted funding continue to be (a) trusts and foundations, (b) law firm contributions, and (c) individual donors. We receive significant project funding from foundations and government bodies. The fundraising at REDRESS is carried out by the Director and the Programme Development Manager, supported by the Head of Finance and the Head of Law. We do not undertake telephone, face-to-face, private site, or door-to-door fundraising, or use commercial participators.

Fundraising Performance. At the close of Financial Year 2024-25 we had secured our target for new core funding target and a proportion of our new project funding target. The impact of the USAID and FCDO cuts has meant that we have experienced a challenging funding landscape when seeking to maintain project funding, combined with reduced budgets in the UK Trusts and Foundations sector.

Under section 13 of the Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016, the Trustees are required to report on the following.

Fundraising Standards. The charity is registered with the Fundraising Regulator, and voluntarily adheres to the [Code of Fundraising Practice](#). We adhere carefully to donor requirements for grant compliance, including the additional rules which apply to the government funding that we receive. If funding proposals are rejected, we seek feedback in accordance with the funder's guidelines, and only reapply if there is clear justification to do so. We approach online fundraising through occasional promotion on our social media and follow GDPR guidelines when processing donations and storing supporter data. Fundraising is overseen by the Management Committee and the Development Committee of the Board of Trustees. There have been no compliance issues under the Code during the year.

Monitoring. A small amount of fundraising has been delivered by runners seeking sponsorship for REDRESS, who we have supported to set up online fundraising pages and provided them with draft language to encourage supporters to make contributions, ensuring that their fundraising efforts are delivered appropriately.

Complaints. REDRESS received no complaints relating to fundraising activities during the course of the year.

Vulnerable donors. REDRESS has a safeguarding policy for children and vulnerable adults, and staff receive induction training and annual training in the policy. We do not actively fundraise to individuals and our contact with the general public is by social media and email, and we only contact people for fundraising when they have given us their explicit permission, or there is clear legitimate interest to do so.

Risk Management

The charity has robust policies and procedures in place for the identification and management of risk both for the charity as a whole and for individual projects where there are specific risks. The Board has reviewed the principal risks and uncertainties that the trustees see as facing the charity and has in place plans and strategies for managing those risks. This includes factors that are likely to affect the financial performance or position going forward. The main risks identified by the staff and trustees are:

- *Risk of Sanctions.* There is a risk that REDRESS will be subjected to sanctions by a foreign state, including the United States. The staff have developed plans to mitigate this risk.
- *Digital Security.* There is a risk of criminal or state-sponsored computer hacking. We have significant structures and procedures in place to mitigate this, which are constantly upgraded with further IT security enhancements
- *Banking.* There are many restrictions on supporting our partners financially around the world, which need to be carefully managed.

Risk Register. The charity maintains a risk register that sets out the primary risks that the charity faces, identifies how they should be mitigated, and creates an action plan for that mitigation. All significant risks, together with current mitigation actions, are reviewed by the Trustees twice a year. The Trustees are satisfied that systems have been developed and are in place to mitigate identified risks to an acceptable level.

Policies. REDRESS has a suite of 16 board approved policies on critical issues, together with a process to ensure implementation of those policies. Several board policies were revised during the year.

Conflict of interest. There is a Conflict of Interest policy between REDRESS UK and REDRESS Netherlands that was agreed in May 2018 and reviewed in November 2024. Under this policy there must be no instructions or action between the two NGOs which may be incompatible with the charitable objectives of the other, might infringe the applicable laws for the other, might prejudice the financial or operational stability of the other, might involve any breach of any duty of confidentiality or data protection owed by the other, or might otherwise expose the other to any form of legal liability or damage to reputation. This policy is included as a financial risk in the Risk Register, which is reviewed twice a year. Trustees are asked to declare any conflicts of interest at the beginning of each quarterly trustees meeting. No infringements of the policy have arisen.

Reference and Administrative details

Charity number:	1015787
Company number	2774071
Registered address:	Unit G01, 65 Glasshill Street, London, SE1 0QR
Auditors:	Sayer Vincent, Invicta House, 108-114 Golden Lane, London, EC1Y 0LT
Bankers:	HSBC Bank Plc, 28 Borough High Street, London SE1 1YB Unity Bank, Nine Brindley Place, Birmingham B1 2HB Royal Bank of Scotland, High Holborn Branch, London, WC1V 6PQ. CCLA, 80 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DZ

Our Supporters

The Trustees are very grateful for the ongoing support of the European Union, Evan Cornish Foundation, Global Survivors Fund, Joffe Trust, John Armitage Charitable Trust, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, Justice Together, Lewis Family Charitable Trust, Linklaters, Oak Foundation, Open Society Foundations, Sigrid Rausing Trust, Souter Charitable Trust, the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Wellspring Foundation. This continued funding, alongside support from individual supporters, has enabled REDRESS to sustain and develop our work over this period.

REDRESS would also like to thank the interns and volunteers from many countries, who have contributed substantially to our work: Anisha Dhungana, Madison Simons, Antonio Escobar, Becky Gardner, Rosin Pillar, Behnam Youssefian, Leonor Carron-Desrosiers, Anna Spivack, Dorothea Oyetunde.

We would also like to thank the numerous law firms who have supported our work over the year, including Allen & Overy, Bowmans (South Africa), Clifford Chance, Dentons, DLA Piper, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, Gibson Dunn, Matrix Chambers, Hickman & Rose, Hogan Lovells, Doughty Street Chambers, Latham & Watkins, Leigh Day, Linklaters, Blackstone Chambers, Garden Court Chambers, Three Crowns, White & Case, Twenty Essex, Debevoise & Plimpton, Fragomen UK and Fragomen Netherlands.

About REDRESS

Board of Trustees

- Professor Helen Duffy
- Professor Sir Malcom Evans KCMG (Chair)
- Sara Hossain
- Phillip Hodgson
- Kate Mackintosh (from November 2024)
- Kirsten McIntyre
- Andrew Songa
- Ceri Thomas
- Karen Thompson
- Gaëtan Verhoosel KC (from February 2025)
- Evan Williams

Staff and Consultants

- Samia Amao Fundraising Assistant (to June 2024)
- Peace Amito Programme Manager
- Sheilagh Cardosa Head of Finance
- Anoushka Canagaretna Programme Development Manager
- Jodie Chun Communications Assistant (to December 2024)
- Olivia Dehnavi Advocacy Officer
- Chris Esdaile Senior Legal Advisor
- Joss Gillespie Communications Assistant (to December 2025 in UK)
- Amelia Hunt Administrative Assistant (to January 2025)
- Holly Huxtable Legal Officer (to July 2024)
- Victoria Kerr Consultant Legal Officer (to December 2024)
- Natalia Kubesch Legal Officer
- Andrew Lane Legal Assistant (from April 2024)
- Caitlan Lloyd Legal Officer
- Natalie Lucas Legal Officer (to August 2024)
- Oliver John MacDonald Finance Assistant (from April 2025)
- Dianne Magbanua Communications and Digital Assistant
- Camila Marin Restrepo Communities Officer
- Fiona McKay Consultant Legal Advisor
- Sam Murphy Finance Assistant (to April 2025)

- Lyra Nightingale Legal Advisor (from June 2024)
- Blánaid Ní Chearnaigh Legal Officer (to May 2025)
- Letizia Paoloni Operations Manager
- Róisín Pillay Consultant Legal Advisor (to July 2024)
- Renata Politi Legal Advisor
- Eva Sanchis Head of Communications
- Grace Shepherd Administrative Assistant (from January 2025)
- Rupert Skilbeck Director and Company Secretary
- Mark Tomlinson Finance Officer
- Samina Yaqub Head of Operations

REDRESS Nederland Staff

- Benjie Aquino Legal Assistant (from May 2024)
- Julie Bardèche Senior Legal Advisor
- Joss Gillespie Communications Assistant (from January 2025 in NL)
- Gosia Marska Administrative & Operations Assistant (to November 2024)
- Alejandro Rodríguez Díaz Legal Officer
- Ekaterina Rosolovkaya Legal Officer
- Alejandra Vicente Head of Law

During the year REDRESS was also supported by Legal Fellows, Ana Cutts Dougherty, Amina Fahmy, Isabelle Terranova, Sana Shahzad, Jack Heron.

Patrons

- The Honourable Louise Arbour CC, GOQ
- Dato' Param Cumaraswamy
- Baroness Frances D'Souza
- Dr Inge Genefke MD, D.M.Sc.h.c.
- Dame Rosalyn Higgins GBE KC
- Professor Juan Méndez
- Ms Caroline Moorehead CBE
- Sir Howard Morrison KCMG KC
- Professor Manfred Nowak
- The Rt Rev Richard D Harries of Pentregarth
- Lilianne Ploumen
- John Simpson CBE

Financial Review

24-25: The charity had net income on unrestricted funds of £156,104 for the year (2024: net expenditure of £41,103) before transfers. After transfers, together with the accumulated surplus brought forward from previous years, the charity now has an accumulated surplus on unrestricted funds of £721,220 (2023: £564,037). Restricted funds carried forward at 31 March 2025 amounted to £538,055 (2024: £770,715), following net deficit for the year of £75,447 (2024: deficit of £510,247). The funds carried forward are sufficient for the activities for which the funds were provided.

Income from unrestricted donations increased by 23% to £864,383 in 2025 compared with £703,045 in 2024. This is partly due to securing a large grant from the Sigrid Rausing Trust during the year. Restricted income increased by 47.3% to £1,322,590 in 2025 compared to £897,891 in 2024. This is due to the timing of when grant payments are made by donors which do not coincide with the financial year. The overall increase in income year on year is 31.6%. Expenditure overall has increased by 5.8 % from £2,314,301 in 2024 to £2,448,652.

The balance sheet at the end of the financial year shows a decrease in tangible assets of £14,397 from £36,692 to £22,295. Debtors increased by £87,603 to £246,791 from the previous year's £159,188. Creditors increased from £207,447 to £210,673 on 31 March 2025. Cash available was reduced by £145,457 during the year to £1,200,862. Funds held at the end of the year were £75,477 less than at the start of the year.

Reserves Policy

The reserves policy ensures that the charity is financially resilient, and able to respond to new opportunities and unexpected events. It aims to:

- Ensure that the charity is financially viable and able to deliver its aims and objectives.
- Set out the level of reserves that it is appropriate for REDRESS to hold.
- Provide an explanation for the reserves that REDRESS holds.
- Support the charity's financial management and long-term sustainability.
- Inform the budget process each year, where reserves may need to be increased or decreased in line with the policy.

The Reserves Policy has two elements: (1) free reserves to meet the financial obligations of the charity, which should be between five to six months running costs, and (2) designated funds is for fixed assets (leasehold improvements and depreciation).

In February 2025 the trustees agreed a budget for 2025-2026 with relevant running costs of approximately £105,000 per month, producing a range for free reserves under the policy between £525,00 and £630,000 for the financial year. The free reserves as of 31 March 2025 were £698,925 which is above the policy range.

For 2025-26 we will plan a small surplus to bring the free reserves to the top of the range, together with a £65,000 designated fund for human resources and new initiatives.

Going Concern Assessment

The Management Team and Trustees have carefully considered the current financial position of the charity, and whether it has sufficient funds to operate for a period of at least one year from the date of signing the accounts. It is the opinion of the trustees that there are no concerns that the charity will not be a going concern at the date of the signature of these financial statements, based on the strong reserves of the charity, the careful budgetary and other financial controls that are in place, regular oversight by the Finance Committee of the Board, and the strong fundraising pipeline that is in place. Specifically:

- *Reserves.* As set out above, the charity has strong reserves that are fully within the reserves policy and which provide more than five months unrestricted running costs.
- *Cashflow.* The finance team keeps careful control of the cashflow of the organisation, and monitors the future situation to see at what point confirmed cashflow falls below one month unrestricted running costs. With the improved reserves, this is generally about six months ahead, and more than a year for projected funding.
- *Budget.* Given the uncertain fundraising environment, the trustees approved a cautious budget in February 2025 that was intended to main strong levels of reserves.
- *Multi-year funding.* The charity has continued to receive several multi-year commitments for project funding, such as through the United Against Torture Consortium and the Global Initiative against Impunity, which allows for multi-year budgeting.
- *Fundraising Performance.* We have succeeded in increasing our fundraising income over the last several years, steadily increasing our unrestricted income. The fundraising targets for 2025-26 remain the same as the prior year, and so are achievable. We started the 2025-26 financial year with **69% of our core funding confirmed**, and **46% of our project funding confirmed**, a much stronger position than previous years. This leaves us with a new funding target for core funding of £250,000, which is realistic, and in line with new core income secured in previous years: FY24-25 (£423,505), FY23-24 (£215,953) and FY22-23 (£398,931). We have a new target for project funding of £750,000. Even though we secured a limited amount of funds in 24-25, we assess that this figure is still achievable, given that we secured £675,045 in FY23-24 (104% over target) and £804,262 in FY22-23 (179% over target). We have developed an effective method for projecting our income, which means that applications are risk rated at 25% (cold application), 50% (application following a discussion with the donor), or 75% (through to second stage, or where invited to apply). This has produced a reliable forecast for future income to date.
- *Fundraising Plan.* The Development Committee has reviewed a fundraising plan for 2024-25 which sets out how the income will be secured during the year, with specific financial targets for different types of income, and a plan to submit funding applications consistently through the course of the year. The project income is monitored by staff and the Committee, with key performance indicators each quarter for projected income, allowing us to monitor progress effectively.
- *Contingency.* There are elements of the budget that could be cut were it clear that we are not going to achieve our income targets, and if we do not want to only use reserves to deal with any shortfall.
- *Reporting.* Trustees receive frequent updates and monitor the financial health of the organisation on a regular basis. The Finance Committee meets four times a year. This allows the Board to intervene promptly if a financial problem is foreseen.

Statement of the Trustees' Responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also directors of The Redress Trust for the purposes of company law), are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and

application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether applicable UK Accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time of 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 we are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is 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 Annual Report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 29th July 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Sir Malcolm Evans
Chair

Independent auditor's report to the members of The Redress Trust Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Redress Trust Limited (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 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 2025 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 The Redress Trust Limited'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.
- 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.

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.

Jonathan Orchard (Senior statutory auditor)

Date

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor
Invicta House, 110 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TG

20. Pension Schemes

The charity operates an auto enrolment scheme in respect of its employees. Pension contributions for are paid into this scheme. As at 31 March 2025, employer contributions outstanding amount to £32,578 (2024 £23,723).

21. Redress Trust (USA)

The Redress Trust Limited was incorporated as a Not-for-Profit Corporation in the State of New York on 27th June 1995, (Number 13-4028661). The Internal Revenue Service determined on 22nd October 1999 that The Redress Trust Limited (USA) is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organisation under Section 501 (c) (3).

22. Stichting REDRESS Nederland

Stichting REDRESS Nederland was formally established on 7 September 2016 as an independent charitable organisation under Dutch law. Given the composition of its Board, which currently includes one REDRESS TRUST (UK), the trustees of both Boards are bound by a conflict-of-interest policy, which sets out the principles to be applied to avoid the risk of any conflict of interest arising.

During the financial year REDRESS UK transferred £327,761 (2024 £231,309) to cover salaries of staff working on UK funded projects and general running costs. The Board is comprised of:

- Paul Lomas (Chair to December 2024)
- Professor Sir Malcom Evans KCMG (from January 2025)
- Willa Geertsema (Honorary Treasurer)
- Rianne Letschert (Secretary)

23. Related Party Transactions

Donations received from Trustees as aggregate in the year were £0 (2024 £). There are no other related party transactions except those disclosed in note 11.