

Company no. 3079904  
Charity no. 1049160

**Anti-Slavery International**  
**Report and Financial Statements**  
**31 March 2006**  
**Amended version**



**sayer vincent**  
*consultants and auditors*

## Anti-Slavery International

### Reference and administrative details

For the year ended 31 March 2006

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<b>Company number</b>	3079904		
<b>Charity number</b>	1049160		
<b>Registered office and operational address</b>	Thomas Clarkson House The Stableyard Broomgrove Road London SW9 9TL		
<b>Honorary officers</b>	Dee Sullivan Lucy Chandler Golam Morshed Aidan McQuade	Chair Vice Chair Treasurer Secretary	
<b>Principal staff</b>	Mary Cunneen David Ould  Aidan McQuade	Chief Executive Deputy Chief Executive Acting Chief Executive Chief Executive	until December 2005 until December 2005 from January to May 2006 from May 2006
<b>Bankers</b>	Barclays Bank PLC P.O. Box 270 London SE15 4RD		
<b>Auditors</b>	Sayer Vincent Chartered accountants and registered auditors 8 Angel Gate City Road London EC1V 2SJ		
<b>Investment managers</b>	Rensburg Sheppards 2 Gresham Street London EC2V 7QN		

## **Anti-Slavery International**

### **Report of the trustees**

#### **For the year ended 31 March 2006**

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The trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2006.

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

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

The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 14 July 1995 and registered as a charity on 13 September 1995

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

The trustees present their report and the financial statements for the year to 31 March 2006.

Anti-Slavery International is a charity and company limited by guarantee. Its main business is carried out from its offices in London. Day to day management is the duty of the company secretary appointed by the charity trustees acting as both the Council and Board of Directors. The charity trustees delegate some of their responsibilities to an executive committee, which consists of the elected officers, two other trustees and the company secretary. Decisions on the annual budget and programme and changes in policy direction are taken by the Council.

#### **DIRECTORS**

The directors who served during the period are the charity trustees listed on page 11.

In accordance with the Articles of Association the directors retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the Annual General Meeting of the company.

#### **GOVERNANCE**

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

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

#### **OBJECTIVES**

The principal objects of the company as set out in the Memorandum of Association are the elimination of slavery, the slave trade and all forms of unlawful forced labour and unlawful deprivation of freedom; the advancement of public education concerning the rights of indigenous peoples and of human rights as set out in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The company works to achieve these objects by collecting and disseminating information, using this information to influence government and public opinion, and by promoting the objects of the company at the United Nations and its constituent bodies.

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

In order to achieve these objects the company is committed to:

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

Anti-Slavery International develops annual and three-year programmes of work to meet this mission statement, based on its Strategic Plan for the period 2004-7. Specific outcomes are agreed for all projects and campaigns during the design phase and these are confirmed with partners, as appropriate. In addition the organisation has developed a series of impacts and objectives covering both the main themes and issues on which Anti-Slavery International and its partners are working, and country and regional impacts. These are used to agree programme and campaigns priorities and provide some longer term measures against which the organisation can judge its work and achievements. It works to:

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

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

#### **REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES**

2007 will be the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the law to abolish UK involvement in the Transatlantic Slave Trade and during the past year Anti-Slavery International began its campaign to call on the government to commemorate the Transatlantic Slave Trade and its abolition, address its legacies, and work for the eradication of all forms of slavery today. During the year the government, churches, museums and community based organisations all signified their wish to be involved in the 2007 commemoration and the charity is centrally involved in the co-ordination of these groups. A new publication was produced, "Over 200 years of Campaigning on Slavery", to provide background to the anniversary.

In May 2005 the International Labour Organization (ILO) issued its second report on forced labour and estimated that at least 12.3 million were in some form of forced labour worldwide, most of who were in slavery and stressed the need for global action to combat this. In particular they stressed the need for more co-operation between labour rights activists and development agencies. This is in line with one of Anti-Slavery International's long term aims and we are working with the ILO on how best to initiate such co-operation. It is also noteworthy that in the last two to three years there has been an increase in the ratifications of the core UN and ILO human rights standards affecting child labour, forced labour and trafficking. This is encouraging as it demonstrates that more governments are willing to recognise that slavery remains an issue in their countries and needs to be addressed as a priority for action.

At the beginning of the year, anti-slavery activists were arrested in both Niger and Mauritania. The arrests appear to have been the result of government concern at the international attention being drawn to the issue by the work of our local partners. This was particularly the case in Niger and it was only after a two month co-ordinated national and international campaign that the two activists were released. However, since then both governments have once again become willing to discuss the problems of descent-based slavery in their countries.

During the year, the UAE Government began to implement its longstanding laws prohibiting the use of children as camel jockeys and as a result some hundreds of children were released and returned to their own countries. Anti-Slavery International and its partners are monitoring the position in the UAE and the cases of the returned children.

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At the beginning of the year the Council of Europe agreed a new Convention on the Trafficking of Human Beings and Anti-Slavery International worked with other European NGOs to call for rapid ratification and implementation of this convention across Europe. Governmental concern for the high levels of people trafficking into many European countries remains high and this has brought about an increase in prosecutions of traffickers and better recognition of the fact that people are trafficked into many forms of labour exploitation and for the need to put in place measures for the protection and relief of people who have been trafficked. However, governments are still tending to treat anti-trafficking measures as an element of their migration policies and too often ignoring the rights of those who have been trafficked.

#### **Worst Forms of Child Labour**

The project, funded by Comic Relief and the Oak Foundation, to improve the service provisions made around the world for child domestic workers progressed well. The first of several field trips by all six partners to see at first hand the types of service provision made for child domestic workers took place in the Philippines and others will be held in 2006. A Handbook on Good Practice in Programmatic Interventions was published during the year and distributed to and via all the project partners. Demand for the publication via our website has also been high.

We continued to work closely with partners in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sudan to end the trafficking of children to the UAE and other Gulf States for use as camel jockeys. Information on the children concerned, methods of trafficking and employment and on the return of rescued children from the UAE were provided to the UN Special Rapporteur on the trafficking of children and to the USA Trafficking in Persons report. As a result of our work over many years, the UAE government finally began to co-operate with UNICEF on the rescue and rehabilitation of children working illegally as camel jockeys in the country. During the year several hundred were returned to their own countries. The process was and will continue to be monitored by our partners. Qatar, Kuwait and the UAE also passed laws in 2005 prohibiting for the first time the use of under-18s as camel jockeys.

During the year Anti-Slavery International and its regional network of local partners in West Africa continued to work together to call for better implementation of the laws protecting children from trafficking in the region. A meeting of all the partners was held in Niamey in Niger to coincide with a meeting of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. Training on the methods of working of the Commission and how to present cases was given to all partners and they were able to use this practically when raising national and regional issues of child trafficking with the experts and government representatives. This project, funded by the Baring Foundation, will end in 2006/7 and will be evaluated to see the benefits of such regional advocacy.

Work on a new project to research the causes and incidence of forced child begging around the world began during 2005/6. Partners have been found in three countries: Albania, India and Senegal and in depth research will be carried out in the coming year. The project's aims are to draw attention to the exploitation of the children concerned and to highlight the issue as one needing increased attention under a country's obligations under the ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

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

Progress on our work with the Niger Government to implement its new laws on slavery was halted early in the year by the unexpected arrest of two of the leading members of our partner Timidria. We worked closely with both national and international human rights groups to call for them to be freed and after two months this was achieved, although the charges apparently remain "on file". Following this setback discussions with the government have resumed and the government appears once again to recognise the need for more action to implement the new laws. Funding was provided during the year for some test cases on both the release and compensation of slaves to be taken to court and, although the process is lengthy, the courts have shown a willingness to use the new laws to decide cases of compensation and rights to land. The release of families from slavery in Niger has highlighted the absence of alternative education or employment opportunities for them and Anti-Slavery International has begun to assist Timidria to provide some facilities and to press for the government to do more in this area.

During the year a meeting was held in London for anti-slavery activists from five Sahelian countries to compare and contrast the prevalence of caste based forms of slavery in their countries. It was agreed that, although the prevalence and forms of slavery were not exactly the same, there was a common thread. As a result the groups from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger agreed to form a network to be co-ordinated by Anti-Slavery International to raise awareness across the region of the issue and the need for action.

#### **Bonded Labour**

The project, funded by Trocaire and Novib, to investigate the impact of programmes in South Asia aimed at helping to end bonded labour and to rehabilitate bonded labourers continued to provide new data on bonded labour in the region and the impact of related projects. Progress in Nepal was hampered by both the Maoist insurgency and the suspension of democracy by the King. However, new information on bonded labour in all three countries was prepared by our partners and circulated widely to governments, UN/ILO, international agencies and local and international NGOs.

We began a new project in three Indian States: Chattisgarh, Karnataka and Punjab, to train and assist bonded labourers to use the bonded labour act to free themselves and to claim the compensation provided by the law. Partners were also given the resources to provide facilities for runaway bonded labourers and to help them to find alternative employment. In its first year, hundreds of cases have been brought in each of the States and there is some evidence that information on the benefits and methods of using the law are being shared among bonded labour communities. If the project is deemed successful at the end of two years we will seek partners in other States.

#### **Trafficking**

The European Commission-funded project with partners in Italy, the Netherlands and the UK to develop and disseminate materials to train officials in recognising and supporting those who have been trafficked was completed. The final handbook was published and distributed in English and Italian and has been well received and used in all three countries, by both immigration officials and the police. It has also been integrated into other training materials being prepared on the issue and we are looking at the possibilities of translating into other languages.

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A second European Commission funded project to examine the causes of trafficking and, in particular, the vulnerability of migrant workers to being trafficked into situations of forced labour in the Czech Republic, Ireland, Portugal and the UK completed the first stages of research during the year. Using a common methodology, NGOs and academics in each of the countries have compiled background information on the main problems and interviewed a range of those involved and their associated support networks. This information will now be discussed at local seminars and recommendations for practical policy change agreed, before a final report is issued and disseminated.

Information on the trafficking of migrant women and children from North Korea into China was compiled with the support of South Korean activists and a report published. A report on the issue was also made to the United Nations and pressure was put on both the North Korean and Chinese Governments to take action to stop the trafficking and to provide support to those who have been

#### **Forced Labour**

During the year, we completed the first stage of a long term study into the trafficking and forced labour of women into domestic work in the regions of the Middle East and North Africa. Contacts were made with concerned groups in Lebanon, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia and Eritrea and a report issued that summarised the position of migrant domestic workers in the region, both in receiving and sending countries.

Following on from our success in establishing a network of NGOs to work on child trafficking across West Africa, we organised a seminar in Nairobi for national NGO and international agencies concerned with the issues in Eastern and the Horn of Africa. This conference was arranged as a first step in enhancing capacities of all actors involved in addressing human trafficking and forced labour. The participants agreed a list of actions needed to rehabilitate and reintegrate those who had been trafficked and recommendations for action. These recommendations will be followed up with the participants.

We continued to assist the Dinka Committee in Sudan in its efforts to ensure that women and children trafficked into slavery in the North during the war were identified and given every assistance to return to their homes in the South. We also began work on a project, funded by the Ford Foundation, to investigate the abductions of women and children in the Darfur region of Sudan, develop contacts with local NGOs and others concerned with the issues of abduction and forced labour in Sudan, and to create a local pressure group to lobby the new government for action to free and rehabilitate abductees, particularly women and children.

During the year we undertook research into forced labour in Latin America, specifically: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay. Visits were made to each country and the reports will be published on our website during 2006. The reports and contacts made will be used to raise international awareness of slavery and forced labour issues in Latin America.

Undertake advocacy that has a positive impact on these issues, including work with the regional human rights institutions and to engage international development agencies in the issues.



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#### **International Advocacy and Awareness**

We continue to send reports on slavery and trafficking to the United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, but because of our concerns about its effectiveness we have extended our work with relevant UN Special Rapporteurs, the International Labour Organization and other specialist human rights bodies such as the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (trafficking). In 2005/6, reports were submitted on forced labour in Sudan and Brazil, trafficking from North Korea, the use of children as camel jockeys in the UAE, descent based slavery in Niger and the views of child domestic workers.

We worked with partners in Africa to raise the following issues at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights:

- Forced labour and abductions in Sudan
- The arrest of anti-slavery activists in Niger
- Slavery in Mauritania
- Trafficking of children in West Africa

These were particularly effective in gaining support for concerted African action to address the issues of abductions in the Darfur region of Sudan; a call for the release of our partners in Niger and an agreement by the Mauritanian Government to formally recognise two local NGOs campaigning against slavery in the country.

Lobbying by Anti-Slavery International and others resulted in significant language and content changes in favour of trafficked persons, in the Council of Europe's May 2005 Convention against Trafficking in Human Beings. 15 countries have signed up so far to the Convention that provides minimum standards for assistance to trafficked persons. Staff were involved in several government and police advisory groups in the UK on human trafficking and also provided briefings to MPs for debates and committees. As a result the UK Government provided further funding to groups providing safe houses for trafficked women and also began to address some of the issues of people who had been trafficked for non sexual purposes.

By the end of the year the Anti-Slavery International Campaigns Network had grown to some 9,000 people and action was taken on issues such as forced labour in Argentina, child domestic workers, bonded labour in Nepal, release of activists in Niger and trafficking. Our website has become an increasingly important part of our campaigning and awareness work. By the end of the year the website was visited by some 50,000 people each month and it is clear from the fact that our report on slavery in Niger has been downloaded more than 40,000 times that it allows a much wider and more rapid dissemination of information. During the year we made parts of the website available in Arabic for the first time and have added a new section for work and information concerning the 2007 commemoration.

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A revised edition of the educational resource on slavery, 'The Changing Face of Slavery', was produced during the year and is available for schools. In addition we published jointly with Italian, Portuguese and Spanish organisations, a publication on the results of a joint meeting to discuss the issues of trafficking and migration. This joint project also has its own website. At the end of the year we also published jointly with the International Centre for Trade Union Rights two maps providing information on child labour and forced labour worldwide.

#### **Small Grants Scheme** (Regranting scheme see Note 17)

During the year we once again ran a programme to provide small core grants to partners of Anti-Slavery International in order to help them develop their capacity to work against slavery. The scheme was made possible by a grant from the Sigrid Rausing Trust. Partners were invited to apply for grants of up to £10,000 and the applications assessed by a panel of staff and external experts. Although the number of applications was down on the first year, the quality of applications was higher. Initial feedback from those partners who received awards has been positive but the operation and benefits of this scheme will be assessed during the coming year in order to decide how best to continue such work.

#### **FINANCIAL REVIEW**

The annual report was prepared in accordance with Statement of Recommended Practice 2005 (SORP 2005) which has resulted in changes in the format from previous years.

Income increased by 28% (£374,644) to £1,700,725 from the previous year mainly in restricted grants for programmes.

The overall unrestricted general surplus for the year was £159,407 largely attributable to legacy income of £170,912.

In the last two years the company has received exceptional legacy income of some £230,000. The trustees have agreed that this money should be used to both develop the range of the charity's activities and to strengthen its ability to raise unrestricted funds. Towards the end of the financial year work began on two new projects to be funded out of this money: enslavement of Batwa people and on issues of ritual enslavement of women. A new database was installed to improve communications with supporters and to allow the charity to widen its methods of recruiting and retaining supporters.

The overall proportion of unrestricted income (45%) fell, from 48% in the previous year. Although this tends to fluctuate with the timing of the grants in the medium term it is the trustees policy to increase the proportion of unrestricted income in order to retain programme flexibility. This policy of diversifying sources of funding and increasing the level of funding from individuals is reflected in the rise in income from individuals (Note 2).

Overall expenditure is also up by 39% (£436,000) which is primarily due to increased expenditure in our charitable activity which is 86% (Note 3) of the total expenditure for the year.

Staff Salary costs are up by 8% due to an increase in staff to increase capacity for programme activity.

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Included in the balance sheet for the first time is £50,950 for historical slavery memorabilia given to the charity since its formation in 1839. Under SORP 2005 their approximate value must be included but they are marginal to the ongoing activities of the organisation.

#### **Risk statement**

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

#### **Reserves policy**

The main assets of the organisation are its staff and the knowledge and diversity of experience that they possess. The charity's current policy is to maintain its reserves (General Fund) at a level sufficient to maintain its ongoing activities as well as finance grant funded projects which have a proportion of their grants withheld pending the submission and approval of the final report. The trustees have a policy of five months of reserves of working capital (equivalent to £366,000 on basis of the financial accounts) of salaries and related overheads; the actual reserve was £370,000 at the balance sheet date and includes £91,286 of listed investments, which are subject to changes in valuation.

A designated fund has also been established. This represents the net book value of the fixed assets of the organisation (excluding investments) less any outstanding mortgage payments.

#### **Investment policy**

The overall objectives are to create some income and capital growth; both capital and income may be used at any time in furtherance of the charity's aims. The trustees reserve the right to exclude companies that carry out activities that are contrary to their aims or from holdings which may damage the charity's reputation.

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

The 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade in the British colonies on 25 March 1807 provides the opportunity to raise awareness of both historical and contemporary forms of slavery with the aim of engaging people and organizations in our work and supporting our advocacy for solutions to ongoing slavery issues.

While the 1807 anniversary has particular relevance to the UK, there are several key messages in the campaign which focus on the need for co-ordinated international action in the fight against slavery (eg. slaves and former slaves are instrumental in achieving the end of slavery practices; 1807 was not the end of slavery, but a stage towards its universal abolition).

Anti-Slavery will use the bicentenary to try and revitalise the abolitionist spirit which created the momentum to abolish the slave trade in 1807 and harness it to make the abolition of all forms of slavery, in law and in practice, a priority for all governments around the world.

The campaign will seek to:

- Commemorate those who were victims of the slave trade and celebrate the achievements of all those who fought for the abolition of the slave trade. Learn from the abolition process and highlight the legacies of the Transatlantic Slave Trade.
- Increase awareness of contemporary forms of slavery (including individuals, organizations, the media and decision makers), its causes and how it can be tackled.

## **Anti-Slavery International**

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- Engage people and organisations in the struggle against contemporary forms of slavery (through different options such as campaigns activity or network membership; signing a petition; making a donation; reading a publication; etc.)
- Have a practical impact on slavery issues today, including through increased priority at government and inter-governmental levels to combating slavery (reflected through ratification of relevant international standards and changes to their laws and practice, as appropriate).

In addition to this work we will be continuing our work on eradication of descent based slavery in west Africa, combating bonded labour in South Asia, capacity building of partners working on forced and child labour, and developing work on forced child begging, ritual slavery and the situation of the Batwa people in Central Africa.

The activities that Anti-Slavery International has undertaken over the past years have given the organisation a deep understanding of the various manifestations of slavery in the modern world. The organisation plans to undertake a thorough-going review of its strategy in autumn/winter 2006. It is too early to specify what will be the outcomes of this review. However certain critical questions that will be explored include:

- Consideration of how the organisation's learning on slavery can be used as a basis for pressing for quantifiable reduction of slavery in the world
- Exploration of how Anti-Slavery International can work with other development and human rights actors to ensure that enslaved and former enslaved people are fully included in the efforts to achieving the Millennium Development Goals
- How can the organisation diversify its income streams, in particular building its individual funding base?

#### **TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY**

(Trustees, who served during the financial year 2005/6 and currently serving)

Maureen Alexander- Sinclair MBE  
Kevin Bales  
Angelika Berndt\*  
Lady Lucy Chandler\* (Vice Chair)  
Andrew Clark\*  
John Cropper  
Sue Darling  
John Gaselee  
Peter Hepburn  
Shahid Dastgir Khan  
David Mephram  
Golam Morshed\* (Treasurer)  
Ms Asmita Naik\*  
Vanita Patel (Resigned 29 November 2005)  
Earl of Sandwich  
Stirling Smith (Resigned 29 November 2005)  
Esther Stanford  
Dee Sullivan\* (Chair)  
James Walvin

\* Member of the Executive Committee (a sub-committee of the trustees)

## **Anti-Slavery International**

### **Report of the trustees**

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#### **Statement of responsibilities of the trustees**

The trustees are required to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the net income or expenditure, of the charitable company for the year. In preparing those financial statements the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. The trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

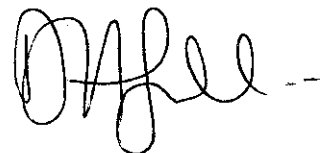
The trustees confirm that to the best of their knowledge there is no information relevant to the audit of which the auditors are unaware. The trustees also confirm that they have taken all necessary steps to ensure that they themselves are aware of all relevant audit information and that this information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

Members of the charity guarantee to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 to the assets of the charity in the event of winding up. The total number of such guarantees at 31 March 2006 was 8 (2005 - 8). The trustees are members of the charity but this entitles them only to voting rights. The trustees have no beneficial interest in the charity.

#### **Auditors**

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

Approved by the directors on 13 July 2006 and signed on their behalf by



Dee Sullivan - Chair

## **Independent auditors' report**

**To the members of**

### **Anti-Slavery International**

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We have audited the financial statements of Anti-Slavery International for the year ended 31 March 2006 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet and related notes. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out therein and the requirements of Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities (issued in March 2005).

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### **Respective responsibilities of the directors and auditors**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law, United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities (issued in March 2005). The responsibilities of the directors are set out in the statement of responsibilities of the directors.

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

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We report to you whether, in our opinion, the information given in the the annual report of the directors is consistent with the financial statements. We also report to you if the charitable company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding the directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read other information contained in the annual report, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. This other information comprises only the report of the directors. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

#### **Basis of opinion**

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

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

**Independent auditors' report**

**To the members of**

**Anti-Slavery International**

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**Opinion**

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities (issued in March 2005), of the charitable company's state of affairs as at 31 March 2006 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

*6 October 2006*

*Sayer Vincent*

**SAYER VINCENT**  
Chartered accountants & registered auditors  
London

# Anti-Slavery International

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

For the year ended 31 March 2006

	Note	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2006 Total £	2005 as restated Total £
<b>Incoming resources</b>					
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds</i>					
Voluntary income	2	-	601,580	<b>601,580</b>	499,727
Activities for generating funds			145,760	<b>145,760</b>	109,594
Investment income		-	15,579	<b>15,579</b>	12,192
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i>	3	928,230	9,289	<b>937,519</b>	704,568
<i>Other incoming resources</i>		-	287	<b>287</b>	-
<b>Total incoming resources</b>		<u>928,230</u>	<u>772,495</u>	<u><b>1,700,725</b></u>	<u>1,326,081</u>
<b>Resources expended</b>					
<i>Costs of generating funds:</i>					
Costs of generating voluntary income		-	81,560	<b>81,560</b>	98,223
Other fundraising costs		-	102,242	<b>102,242</b>	48,541
Investment management cost		-	322	<b>322</b>	236
<i>Charitable activities</i>					
Direct charitable objectives	5	977,512	349,816	<b>1,327,328</b>	931,486
<i>Governance costs</i>		-	29,866	<b>29,866</b>	27,225
<b>Total resources expended</b>	4	<u>977,512</u>	<u>563,806</u>	<u><b>1,541,318</b></u>	<u>1,105,711</u>
<b>Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers</b>		(49,282)	208,689	<b>159,407</b>	220,370
Gross transfers between funds		<u>58,658</u>	<u>(58,658)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net incoming resources before other recognised gains and losses</b>		9,376	150,031	<b>159,407</b>	220,370
Realised gains on investments		-	-	<u>-</u>	868
<b>Net income for the year</b>	6	9,376	150,031	<b>159,407</b>	221,238
Unrealised gains on investments		-	8,500	<b>8,500</b>	4,124
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<u>9,376</u>	<u>158,531</u>	<u><b>167,907</b></u>	<u>225,362</u>
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>					
Total funds brought forward		432,213	330,899	<b>763,112</b>	537,750
Prior year adjustment	19	<u>-</u>	<u>50,950</u>	<u><b>50,950</b></u>	<u>50,950</u>
Total funds brought forward as restated		<u>432,213</u>	<u>381,849</u>	<u><b>814,062</b></u>	<u>588,700</u>
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<u><u>441,589</u></u>	<u><u>540,380</u></u>	<u><u><b>981,969</b></u></u>	<u><u>814,062</u></u>

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.



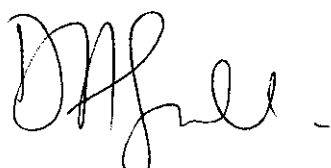
# Anti-Slavery International (a company limited by guarantee)

## Balance sheet

31 March 2006

	Note	£	2006 £	2005 as restated £
<b>Fixed assets</b>				
Tangible fixed assets	9		377,403	379,736
Investments	10		<u>91,286</u>	<u>76,188</u>
			<b>468,689</b>	<b>455,924</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Stock		12,364		12,483
Debtors	11	302,849		148,702
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>284,797</u>		<u>312,814</u>
		<b>600,010</b>		<b>473,999</b>
Creditors: amounts due within one year	12	<u>31,775</u>		<u>57,939</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>			<b>568,235</b>	<b>416,060</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<b>1,036,924</b>	<b>871,984</b>
Creditors: amounts due after more than one year	13		<u>54,955</u>	<u>57,922</u>
<b>Net assets</b>	14		<b>981,969</b>	<b>814,062</b>
<b>Funds</b>	17			
Restricted funds				
Programme funds			289,245	155,584
Building and library fund			152,344	276,629
Unrestricted funds				
Designated funds	14		170,103	-
General funds			<u>370,277</u>	<u>381,849</u>
<b>Total funds</b>			<b>981,969</b>	<b>814,062</b>

Approved by the directors on 13 July 2006 and signed on their behalf by



Dee Sullivan - Chair



Golam Morshed - Treasurer

## **Anti-Slavery International**

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

**For the year ended 31 March 2006**

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#### **1. Accounting policies**

- a) Anti-Slavery International is a registered charity. It is also incorporated under the Companies Act 1985 as a limited company. The company does not have a share capital and is limited by the guarantee of the members to a maximum of £1 each.

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

The company, being able to satisfy the requirements of Section 30(3) of the Companies Act 1985 and having made a statutory declaration to this effect, is exempt from having to use LIMITED as part of its name.

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

Freehold buildings	2% straight line
Furniture & Fixtures	10% straight line
Computer Equipment	20% straight line

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

- d) Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value except where donated, when they are valued at estimated net realisable value.
- e) Grants Payable are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which the offer is conveyed to the recipient except in those cases where the offer is conditional, such grants being recognised as expenditure when the conditions attaching to are fulfilled.
- f) Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated in sterling at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate at the date in which the transaction occurred. Gains or losses resulting from conversion of foreign currencies have been dealt with in the Statement of Financial Activities.
- g) The charity makes payments to personal pension plans of all employees. The costs (6%) are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities for the period in which they relate. The company has no liability under the scheme other than payments of these contributions.

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2006

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#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

- h) All incoming resources are recognised in the year in which they are receivable. Where donor imposed restrictions apply to the timing of the related expenditure as a pre-condition for its use, the grant is treated as deferred income until those restrictions are met. Legacies are included when the charity is legally entitled to the income, entitlement being the earlier of the charity being notified or the legacy being received.
- i) Staff Costs and office overheads are apportioned to the various activities undertaken by the charity based on the amount of time spent by employees in each area plus direct expenditure attributable to that activity. The percentage allocations are as follows:

Voluntary income	14%
Other fundraising	2%
Charitable activities	82%
Governance	2%

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

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

Resources expended include attributable VAT which cannot be recovered.

- j) Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund together with a fair allocation of management and support costs.
- k) Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the directors for particular purposes.
- l) General unrestricted funds comprise accumulated surpluses and deficits on general funds. They comprise funds used to meet the charity's working capital requirements and funds available for use at the discretion of the directors in furtherance of the general charitable objectives.

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

- m) Rentals payable under operating leases, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the lessor, are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities on a straight line basis over the minimum lease term.
- n) Heritage assets relate to items of anti-slavery memorabilia held by the charity, that are of a historical nature. These items have been capitalised at estimated market value, based on best available information. Heritage assets capitalised on the balance sheet have not been depreciated. The directors are of the opinion that any potential depreciation charge would be immaterial to the accounts. The directors believe the estimated life of the assets to be very long and the estimated residual values of the assets are close to the carrying amounts.

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2006

#### 2. Voluntary income

	2006 Total £	2005 Total £
Individuals	249,779	165,399
Trusts	180,889	218,083
Legacies	170,912	116,245
	<u>601,580</u>	<u>499,727</u>

All voluntary income is treated as unrestricted.

#### 3. Incoming resources from charitable activities

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2006 Total £	2005 Total £
Worst forms of child labour	381,930	-	381,930	197,490
Trafficking	65,499	-	65,499	89,031
Debt bondage/bonded labour	178,017	-	178,017	184,825
Forced labour	65,239	-	65,239	70,718
Slavery based on descent	23,877	-	23,877	12,091
Campaigning and advocacy	28,078	-	28,078	30,739
General programme funding (note 17)	185,590	-	185,590	109,155
Publication sales	-	9,289	9,289	10,519
Total	<u>928,230</u>	<u>9,289</u>	<u>937,519</u>	<u>704,568</u>

# Anti-Slavery International

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2006

### 4. Total resources expended

	Voluntary income	Other fundraising costs	Investment managers costs	Charitable objectives (note 5)	Governance	2006 Total	2005 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct salaries (note 7)	40,364	4,759	-	525,294	16,859	587,276	545,369
Support salaries (note 7)	17,361	3,114	-	40,663	-	61,138	54,967
Programme costs	-	-	-	661,663	-	661,663	336,579
Subscriptions	-	-	-	8,154	-	8,154	9,828
Annual report/reporter	-	-	-	12,818	-	12,818	15,160
Publications	-	-	-	738	-	738	1,620
Audit fees	-	-	-	-	10,225	10,225	10,474
Fundraising costs	16,672	93,445	-	-	-	110,117	50,012
Investment fees	-	-	322	-	-	322	236
Office overheads	5,694	735	-	62,004	2,212	70,645	63,933
Depreciation	1,161	149	-	12,645	451	14,406	13,262
Mortgage	308	40	-	3,349	119	3,816	4,272
<b>Total resources expended</b>	<b>81,560</b>	<b>102,242</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1,327,328</b>	<b>29,866</b>	<b>1,541,318</b>	<b>1,105,712</b>

# Anti-Slavery International

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2006

### 5. Resources expended on charitable objectives

	Worst forms of child labour	Trafficking	Debt bondage / bonded labour	Forced labour	Slavery based on descent	Forced marriage & related issues	Campaigning and advocacy	2006 Total	2005 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct salaries	77,966	55,438	50,932	130,928	50,251	1,232	158,547	525,294	454,424
Support salaries	5,836	5,836	5,836	5,836	5,836	-	11,483	40,663	46,247
Programme costs	326,719	68,141	152,843	60,034	37,151	356	16,419	661,663	336,579
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,154	8,154	9,828
Annual report/reporter	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,818	12,818	15,160
Publications	-	-	-	-	-	-	738	738	1,620
Office overheads	12,586	5,286	5,714	16,097	5,427	123	16,771	62,004	54,380
Depreciation	1,906	1,068	1,261	1,971	1,229	-	5,210	12,645	9,942
Mortgage	505	283	334	522	326	-	1,379	3,349	3,306
	<u>425,518</u>	<u>136,052</u>	<u>216,920</u>	<u>215,388</u>	<u>100,220</u>	<u>1,711</u>	<u>231,519</u>	<u>1,327,328</u>	<u>931,486</u>

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

#### For the year ended 31 March 2006

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

This is stated after charging / crediting:

	2006 £	2005 £
Depreciation	14,406	11,994
Directors' reimbursed expenses	98	Nil
Directors' remuneration	Nil	Nil
Auditors' remuneration	10,225	10,474
Hire of equipment	7,769	8,017
Miscellaneous loans written off	-	1,350
Interest payable on loans repayable in more than five years	3,816	6,611
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	482

Directors' reimbursed expenses represents the reimbursement of travel and subsistence costs to one (2005: Nil) member relating to attendance at meetings of the directors.

#### 7. Staff costs and numbers

Staff costs were as follows:

	2006 £	2005 £
Salaries and wages	561,645	515,162
Social security costs	55,863	53,957
Pension contributions	30,907	31,217
	<u>648,415</u>	<u>600,336</u>
Total emoluments paid to staff were:	<u>592,552</u>	<u>546,379</u>

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

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

	2006 No.	2005 No.
Governance	0.50	0.50
Fundraising/voluntary income	3.00	3.00
Research, campaigning, press and public relations	17.50	16.50
	<u>21.0</u>	<u>20.0</u>

# Anti-Slavery International

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2006

### 8. Taxation

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

### 9. Tangible fixed assets

	Heritage assets £	Freehold Property £	Furniture, fixtures and equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At the start of the year	-	376,978	72,978	<b>449,956</b>
Prior year adjustment (note 19)	50,950	-	-	<b>50,950</b>
Additions in year	-	-	12,073	<b>12,073</b>
Disposals in year	-	-	(2,197)	<b>(2,197)</b>
At the end of the year	<u>50,950</u>	<u>376,978</u>	<u>82,854</u>	<u><b>510,782</b></u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At the start of the year	-	66,719	54,451	<b>121,170</b>
Charge for the year	-	6,379	8,027	<b>14,406</b>
Disposals in year	-	-	(2,197)	<b>(2,197)</b>
At the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>73,098</u>	<u>60,281</u>	<u><b>133,379</b></u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At the end of the year	<u><b>50,950</b></u>	<u><b>303,880</b></u>	<u><b>22,573</b></u>	<u><b>377,403</b></u>
At the start of the year (as restated)	<u>50,950</u>	<u>310,259</u>	<u>18,527</u>	<u>379,736</u>

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



# Anti-Slavery International

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2006

### 10. Investments

	2006 £	2005 £
Market value at the start of the year	76,188	72,064
Additions at historic cost	6,598	-
Unrealised gain / (loss)	8,500	4,124
Market value at the end of the year	91,286	76,188
Historic cost at the end of the year	71,054	64,456
Investments comprise:		
	2006 £	2005 £
UK Fixed Interest	31,547	30,791
UK Equities	50,263	45,397
International Equities	9,476	-
	91,286	76,188

Investments representing over 5% by value of the portfolio comprise:

	2006 £	%
Alliance Trust	9,473	10.4%
Boots Co	5,799	6.4%
Allianz Global Investors RCM UK Growth Fund	7,549	8.3%
Abbey National TRSY SV 5.375%	10,185	11.2%
£10000 Co-OP5.87UN13	10,109	11.1%
Nat Westminster 9% SR'A' NON CUM PRF GBP1	11,253	12.3%
Royal London UTM UK Growth Trust	10,022	11.0%
Sovereign UT MGRS Ethical Fund	6,768	7.4%
Friends Prov OEICS Ret Stewardship GTH INC NAV	12,591	13.8%

# Anti-Slavery International

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2006

### 11. Debtors

	2006 £	2005 £
Income tax recoverable (gift aid)	22,024	19,260
Grants receivable	227,106	113,448
Other debtors	53,719	15,994
	<u>302,849</u>	<u>148,702</u>

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

	2006 £	2005 £
Accruals	25,832	55,146
Mortgage (note 13)	2,794	2,623
Programme payment	2,700	-
Accounts payable	449	170
	<u>31,775</u>	<u>57,939</u>

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

	2006 £	2005 £
Amounts due in 2 - 5 years	14,154	13,291
Amounts due in more than 5 years	40,801	44,632
	<u>54,955</u>	<u>57,923</u>

The amounts due after more than one year represent a mortgage secured on the freehold property. The mortgage is repayable in instalments by March 2019. Interest is charged at a fixed rate of 6.45% until May 2006 and then at the Barclays variable mortgage rate.

### 14. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Restricted funds £	Designated funds £	Unrestrict ed funds £	Total funds £
Fixed assets	152,344	225,058	91,287	468,689
Current assets	291,945	-	308,065	600,010
Current liabilities	(2,700)	-	(29,075)	(31,775)
Long term liabilities	-	(54,955)	-	(54,955)
<b>Net assets at the end of the year</b>	<u>441,589</u>	<u>170,103</u>	<u>370,277</u>	<u>981,969</u>

## Anti-Slavery International

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2006

#### 15. Operating lease commitments

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

	Equipment	
	2006	2005
	£	£
Less than 1 year	3,112	-
1 - 2 Years	3,112	-
2 - 5 Years	7,780	-
	<u>14,004</u>	<u>-</u>

#### 16. Related party transactions

Anti-Slavery International provides office space to three other human rights organisations: Dalit Solidarity Network, ECPAT UK and Rugmark UK. These are all groups with which the charity works closely on specific issues within its mandate and has staff on their Management Committees. In addition to office space the company also provides services such as salary administration and photocopying; these are reimbursed at cost.

Transactions with these organisations during the year were as follows:

	Rent	Payroll	Services
	£	£	£
Rugmark	360	10,262	34
ECPAT	3,280	47,978	-
Dalit	600	13,104	-

Rugmark vacated the office space in July 2005 and ECPAT vacated in June 2006.

#### Anti-Slavery International Inc.

During the year the charity received grants of £67,195 via Anti-Slavery International Inc of the USA, a sister organisation with similar aims. The money was transferred at the request of the donor, a USA trust. Anti-Slavery International has one director on the board of Anti-Slavery International Inc which has a board of ten directors.

# Anti-Slavery International

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2006

### 17. Movements in funds

	At the start of the year (as restated) £	Incoming resources £	Allocated general programme funds £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
<b>Restricted funds:</b>						
<b>Programme funds (see note 18)</b>						
Worst forms of child labour	40,764	381,930	30,224	(392,320)	354	<b>60,952</b>
Trafficking	42,436	65,499	18,294	(106,485)	2,314	<b>22,058</b>
Debt bondage/bonded labour	138,189	178,017	4,150	(188,082)	-	<b>132,274</b>
Forced labour	38,913	65,239	71,261	(170,717)	47,916	<b>52,612</b>
Slavery based on descent	1,313	23,877	39,252	(65,223)	781	-
Campaigning and advocacy	1,930	28,078	16,364	(51,445)	7,293	<b>2,220</b>
General programme funding	<u>13,084</u>	<u>185,590</u>	<u>(179,545)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<b><u>19,129</u></b>
<b>Total programme funds</b>	<b>276,629</b>	<b>928,230</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(974,272)</b>	<b>58,658</b>	<b>289,245</b>
Building and library fund	<u>155,584</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,240)</u>	<u>-</u>	<b><u>152,344</u></b>
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b><u>432,213</u></b>	<b><u>928,230</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>(977,512)</u></b>	<b><u>58,658</u></b>	<b><u>441,589</u></b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>						
<b>Designated funds</b>						
Fixed assets reserve	-	-	-	-	170,103	<b>170,103</b>
<b>General funds (as restated)</b>	<u>381,849</u>	<u>780,995</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(563,806)</u>	<u>(228,761)</u>	<b><u>370,277</u></b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b><u>381,849</u></b>	<b><u>780,995</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>(563,806)</u></b>	<b><u>(58,658)</u></b>	<b><u>540,380</u></b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b><u>814,062</u></b>	<b><u>1,709,225</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>(1,541,318)</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>981,969</u></b>

**Anti-Slavery International**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2006**

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**17. Movements in funds continued**

**Purposes of restricted funds**

**Worst forms of child labour**

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

**Trafficking**

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

**Debt bondage/bonded labour**

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

**Forced labour**

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

**Slavery based on descent**

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

**Campaigning and advocacy**

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

**General programme funding**

Funding received which can be used for any of the above project areas. This is allocated to the projects where shortfalls in funding have occurred.

**Building and library fund**

Funds to be used on the development of the building and library.

**Purpose of designated funds**

**Fixed assets reserve**

This represents the net book value of the fixed assets (excluding investments) less any outstanding mortgage commitments.

# Anti-Slavery International

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2006

### 18. Restricted Funds Detail

	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Allocated general programme funds £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
<b>Worst forms of Child Labour (Activity 1)</b>						
<b>Anti- Slavery Award</b>						
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	6,256	-	-	6,256
Dutch Foreign Ministry	-	-	6,256	12,561	49	(6,256)
<b>West Africa Child Trafficking</b>						
Baring Foundation	16,614	61,778	-	38,179	-	40,213
<b>Child Domestic Worker Interventions</b>						
Comic Relief	13,975	118,079	-	116,310	-	15,744
Oak Foundation	-	148,953	-	148,953	-	-
<b>Child Bonded Labour</b>						
Norwegian Foreign Ministry	-	-	2,607	2,607	-	-
<b>Regranting to Partners</b>						
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	1,735	24,050	-	25,785	-	-
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	2,807	2,807	-	-
<b>Camel Jockeys</b>						
Rufford Laing Foundation	8,440	-	-	3,445	-	4,995
Rowan Charitable Trust	-	8,000	-	8,000	-	-
Other Charitable Trusts	-	4,250	-	4,250	-	-
Organisations	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Individuals	-	15,820	-	15,820	-	-
<b>Forced Child Begging</b>						
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	7,780	8,085	305	-
Dutch Foreign Ministry	-	-	1,592	1,592	-	-
Norwegian Foreign Ministry	-	-	2,926	2,926	-	-
	<b>40,764</b>	<b>381,930</b>	<b>30,224</b>	<b>392,320</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>60,952</b>

# **Anti-Slavery International**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2006**

### **18. Restricted Funds Detail continued**

	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Allocated general programme funds £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
<b>Trafficking (Activity 2)</b>						
<b>Identifying Rights for a Standard Protocol</b>						
European Commission - Agis	-	27,824	-	28,213	390	1
<b>Advocacy on European Trafficking</b>						
Other	-	634	-	634	-	-
Norwegian Foreign Ministry	-	-	10,321	10,322	1	-
<b>Trafficking in Albania</b>						
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	20,000	-	20,133	133	-
<b>Trafficking for Forced Labour in Europe</b>						
Henry Smith Charitable Trust	16,800	16,800	-	33,600	-	-
European Commission - Agis	22,495	-	-	438	-	22,057
Other	-	241	-	241	-	-
<b>Trafficking of Women from N Korea to China</b>						
Rufford Laing Foundation	3,141	-	-	3,141	-	-
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	3,534	3,534	-	-
Dutch Foreign Ministry	-	-	4,439	6,229	1,790	-
	<b>42,436</b>	<b>65,499</b>	<b>18,294</b>	<b>106,485</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>22,058</b>
<b>Debt Bondage/Bonded Labour (Activity 3)</b>						
<b>Bonded Labour S Asia</b>						
Trocaire	28,908	44,660	-	53,215	-	20,353
Novib	34,457	26,395	-	43,540	-	17,312
<b>Human Rights for Indigenous Peoples</b>						
IWGIA	-	556	-	556	-	-
Norwegian Foreign Ministry			1,874	1,874	-	-
<b>Regranting to Partners</b>						
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	1,407	19,500	-	20,907	-	-
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	2,276	2,276	-	-
<b>Bonded Labour in India</b>						
Development Corporation Ireland	73,417	86,906	-	65,714	-	94,609
	<b>138,189</b>	<b>178,017</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>188,082</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>132,274</b>

# **Anti-Slavery International**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2006**

### **18. Restricted Funds Detail continued**

	At the start of the year	Incoming resources	Allocated general programme funds	Outgoing resources	Transfers between funds	At the end of the year
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Forced labour (Activity 4)</b>						
<b>Africa Commission</b>						
<b>Human Rights</b>						
Dutch Foreign Ministry	-	-	7,495	7,495	-	-
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	7,496	7,496	-	-
<b>Trafficking in the Middle East</b>						
<b>GTZ</b>	3,672	183	-	3,977	122	-
W Guinness Trust	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Norwegian Foreign Ministry	-	-	1,325	1,325	-	-
<b>Trafficking in the Sudan</b>						
GTZ	2,838	2,284	-	5,122	-	-
Taylor Trust	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Dutch Foreign Ministry	-	-	6,715	6,715	-	-
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	6,715	6,715	-	-
<b>Regranting to Partners</b>						
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	235	3,250	-	3,485	-	-
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	379	379	-	-
<b>Migrant Trafficking in East Africa</b>						
Anonymous Donor	31,168	-	-	31,168	-	-
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	6,980	6,980	-	-
<b>Fight for Freedom Campaign 2007</b>						
Trusts	-	3,000	-	10,323	7,323	-
Norwegian Foreign Ministry	-	-	18,027	58,498	40,471	-
<b>Abduction and Forced Labour in Darfur</b>						
Ford Foundation	-	55,522	-	2,910	-	52,612
<b>Project Development</b>						
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	1,563	1,563	-	-
Norwegian Foreign Ministry	-	-	6,502	6,502	-	-
Dutch Foreign Ministry	-	-	8,064	8,064	-	-
	<b>38,913</b>	<b>65,239</b>	<b>71,261</b>	<b>170,717</b>	<b>47,916</b>	<b>52,612</b>



# Anti-Slavery International

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2006

### 18. Restricted Funds Detail continued

	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Allocated general programme funds £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
<b>Slavery based on Descent (Activity 5)</b>						
<b>Dalits and Bonded Labour</b>						
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	2,997	3,778	781	-
<b>Caste based Slavery in W Africa</b>						
George Gund Trust	-	5,647	-	5,647	-	-
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	7,841	7,841	-	-
Dutch Foreign Ministry	-	-	7,841	7,841	-	-
<b>Regranting Scheme</b>						
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	1,313	18,200	-	19,513	-	-
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	2,124	2,124	-	-
<b>Legal Project in Niger</b>						
Other Income	-	30	-	30	-	-
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	6,932	6,932	-	-
Dutch Foreign Ministry	-	-	11,517	11,517	-	-
	<b>1,313</b>	<b>23,877</b>	<b>39,252</b>	<b>65,223</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Forced Marriage (Activity 6)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Campaigning and Advocacy (Activity 7)</b>						
<b>Delegate Expenses</b>						
Swedish International Development Agency	-	-	7,182	7,182	-	-
Dutch Foreign Ministry	-	-	9,182	9,182	-	-
<b>Education on Contemporary Slavery (MLAL)</b>						
MLAL (European Commission)	-	25,062	-	24,862	-	200
Other Income	-	37	-	37	-	-
Norwegian Foreign Ministry	-	-	-	7,293	7,293	-
<b>Rugmark Nepal (Child labour)</b>						
Various Donors	-	2,979	-	2,589	-	390
<b>Arabic Website</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,630</b>
	<b>1,930</b>	<b>28,078</b>	<b>16,364</b>	<b>51,445</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>2,220</b>

# **Anti-Slavery International**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2006**

### **18. Restricted Funds Detail continued**

	At the start of the year £	Incoming resources £	Allocated general programme funds £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	At the end of the year £
<b>General Programme</b>						
Swedish International Development Agency	-	72,862	(72,862)	-	-	-
Dutch Foreign Ministry	13,084	69,146	(63,101)	-	-	19,129
Norwegian Foreign Ministry	-	43,582	(43,582)	-	-	-
	<b>13,084</b>	<b>185,590</b>	<b>(179,545)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,129</b>
<b>Total revenue restricted funds</b>	<b>276,629</b>	<b>928,230</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>974,272</b>	<b>58,658</b>	<b>289,245</b>
<b>Building &amp; Library</b>						
Library Project (Heritage Fund)	11,453	-	-	422	-	11,031
Building Grant	144,131	-	-	2,818	-	141,313
	<b>155,584</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,240</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>152,344</b>
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>	<b>432,213</b>	<b>928,230</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>977,512</b>	<b>58,658</b>	<b>441,589</b>

### **19. Prior year adjustment**

During the year, Anti-Slavery International adopted the revised Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities (issued March 2005).

As a result of this, the organisation has changed its accounting policy in relation to heritage assets. These assets were previously not recognised in the accounts. Financial reporting standards require that all tangible fixed assets should be capitalised in the balance sheet, including those of historical, artistic or scientific importance.

The prior year adjustment reflects the fact that the historical assets held by the charity now need to be recognised. Therefore, the amount of £50,950 represents the adjustment to bring these assets in to the accounts.