

REPRIEVE

2015 Annual Review  
16 years defending human rights

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## **Chair**

Ken Macdonald QC

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Reprive is a charitable

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## **Cover photo**

Clitus walking free from prison in Malawi after a judge reviewed his mandatory death sentence and granted him immediate release. He had spent 20 years in prison after being arrested as a child – he always maintained his innocence.

## **Photo right**

Clitus meeting his brother for the first time after his release.



## 16 years defending human rights

**Ken Macdonald QC**  
Reprive Chair

In 2015, Reprive made the death penalty and abuses committed in the name of the “war on terror” a moral, financial and political nightmare for some of the world’s most powerful governments. We took on the biggest human rights challenges of our time – the death penalty, Guantánamo Bay, drone strikes, secret prisons, and torture – and time and again we won. We uncovered the facts on the ground, worked with international news outlets to ignite public debate of human rights issues, and fought our clients’ cases in courts all over the globe.

In the course of the year, we helped 15 people avoid the death penalty. We worked with partners to secure the release of 58 former death row prisoners in Malawi, and of 6 people from Guantánamo Bay, including the last remaining British resident, Shaker Aamer who had been held for over 13 years without charge. By the end of 2015, we had secured the freedom of 74 Guantánamo detainees – more than any other NGO or law firm.

This year we saw further success in our trailblazing work to reduce the supply of lethal injection drugs to US execution chambers. Executions fell to their lowest level in 24 years, with 25 of the 31 states that still retain the death penalty on the books carrying out no executions at all.

We continued to hold the world’s most powerful governments to account for abuses committed under the cloak of counter-terrorism. We forced the UK intelligence services to stop spying on the legally privileged communications of rendition victims seeking justice in UK courts. We also secured a crucial hearing on behalf of Yunus Rahmatullah, which will ensure the crucial facts of his rendition and

## A message from our Chair

torture are brought to light. And in a landmark ruling in Pakistan, the police were ordered to investigate the CIA’s role in drone strikes that killed innocent civilians.

Despite these successes, 2015 was also a tough year. The global fight for abolition of the death penalty suffered major setbacks. 2015 saw a dramatic rise in the number of people executed around the world. Saudi Arabia handed down death sentences to political protestors, including those arrested as children. Indonesia and Pakistan resumed executions after years of moratoria with Pakistan executing 326 people in 2015.

I am proud to say that Reprive was at the forefront of stemming the tide of executions in both countries. Without our skilled fact-finding, tireless advocacy and the work of our amazing partners and fellows, prisoners like Abdul Basit, a paraplegic death row prisoner in Pakistan, would not be alive today.

In December, I had the privilege of travelling to Pakistan to meet with Reprive’s extremely brave local partners. I also met with Malik Jalal, a drone strike survivor and community leader advocating for peace. I came back from this trip humbled and with a fresh sense of the need for Reprive’s critical work to protect ordinary people from extreme abuses of state power.

Our vision is a world free of execution, torture and detention without due process. Severe human rights abuses will not endure as long as there are people who are willing to challenge them. Reprive’s work is now more crucial than ever. With your support, we’ll continue to fight for people facing the most extreme injustices and abuses in 2016 and until we achieve our vision.





## The Death Penalty

### 2015 Highlights **Strategic Death Penalty Casework**

In 2015 we assisted over **100 prisoners facing the death penalty** in 11 different countries.

We helped **15 prisoners** avoid the death penalty.

We built an **international campaign which helped save the lives of Ali al-Nimr, Dawoud al-Marhoon, and Abdullah Hasan al-Zaher**, who are on death row in Saudi Arabia. All three were children when they were arrested.

In 2015, Reprieve's work on individual cases and data gathered by Reprieve **shaped international law** on the protections that should be available to foreign nationals facing the death penalty.

## Strategic Death Penalty Casework

We aim to prevent death sentences being carried out, to protect the rights of vulnerable individuals facing the death penalty, and to shift public opinion on the death penalty by exposing the systemic flaws in its application.

### Middle East and North Africa

In Egypt, the authorities have presided over mass trials to hand down death sentences for those expressing dissent against the current regime, with judicial safeguards being ignored and the rights to fair trial and due process abandoned.

We have continued to seek justice for Irish teenager Ibrahim Halawa. Ibrahim was arrested

Photo  
**Andy Tsege**, Ethiopia



and tortured after being caught up in the turmoil of political protests while on holiday in Egypt. He is facing a mass trial with 493 others, and if found guilty, could be sentenced to death - even though he was just 17 at the time of his arrest.

Ethiopia has also railroaded justice for those opposing the regime. In 2015, we continued to advocate for the release of British father of three Andargachew Tsege.

A prominent figure in Ethiopian politics, in June 2014, he was kidnapped and rendered to Ethiopia on the command of the Ethiopian government as part of a brutal crackdown on political opponents and civil rights activists.

After being kidnapped, Andy was held in secret detention and in solitary confinement for over a year. He was given an in absentia death sentence in 2009 and he could be executed at any time. Aided by our supporters, we are asking the British government to demand his release.

Reprive also fought to prevent the execution of Ali al-Nimr, Dawoud al-Marhoon, and Abdullah Hasan al-Zaher, who were all sentenced to death in Saudi Arabia for allegedly taking part in pro-democracy demonstrations during the Arab Spring. All were children at the time of the alleged offences and were tortured into confessing – they are at imminent risk of execution.

At the end of 2015 Reprive had generated



Photo  
**Ibrahim Halawa**, Egypt

almost 100 stories in the international media about Ali, Dawoud and Abdullah. This coverage contributed to the British Government dropping a controversial bid to provide services to the prisons where young men like Ali, Dawoud and Abdullah could be executed and to senior UK Government Ministers seeking assurances from the Saudi Arabian authorities that the lives of three young men would be spared.

Very sadly, on 2nd January 2016 Saudi Arabia executed 47 people, including Ali's uncle Sheikh Nimr Baqir al-Nimr, and a young man called Ali Saeed al-Rebh. Since the execution, Reprieve has discovered that at the time of the alleged offences for which he was convicted, Ali Saeed al-Rebh was just seventeen.

The mass execution was a flagrant breach of international human rights law - it is a mark of the effectiveness of the international campaign around the cases of Ali, Dawoud and Abdullah that they weren't included.



Photo  
**Ali al-Nimr**, Saudi  
Arabia

### **South East Asia**

Foreign nationals are particularly vulnerable to the arbitrary imposition of the death penalty as they have to navigate a legal system with which they are not familiar, in a language and culture that they may not understand.

The most vulnerable desperately need the help of their home government (known as consular assistance) to make sure their rights are protected.

In 2015, Reprieve's work on individual cases and data gathered by Reprieve shaped and informed international law on the protections that should be available to foreign nationals facing the death penalty, bringing international experts to conclude that consular assistance in death penalty cases is an essential part of upholding the right to life.

In August 2015 the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions concluded that "a Government that, when notified, does not take all reasonable steps to provide adequate consular assistance can arguably be said to have failed in its duty of due diligence to protect its nationals from arbitrary deprivations of life."

In early 2015, Indonesia executed 12 foreign national prisoners, as well as 2 Indonesian nationals. Reprieve was at the forefront of efforts to secure stays of execution and succeeded in helping secure a stay for one extremely vulnerable foreign national prisoner. We also supported the United Nations Secretary General to make a statement urging Indonesian President Joko Widodo to reinstate a moratorium on the death penalty.



Stop  
Lethal  
Injection  
Project

2015  
Highlights  
**Stop Lethal Injection  
Project**

We helped secure the **lowest number of US executions in 24 years**

Just **six of the 31 states** that still have the death penalty carried out executions

**33 stays of execution** were granted on lethal injection grounds

We continued to **challenge the myth of the “humane execution”**, so that public support for the death penalty fell to its lowest level in 43 years

Four states – Oklahoma, Ohio, Arkansas and Montana – have **shut down executions indefinitely** as a direct result of lethal injection challenges and supply shortages

We helped more than **20 companies restrict the sale of drugs** for use in executions

## Preventing misuse of medicines in executions

*“Few people in recent years have prevented more executions from going ahead than Maya Foa. Leading Reprive’s lethal injection work, she has relentlessly challenged execution protocols and drug acquisition in the US, effectively limiting different states’ capacity to carry out executions and building further momentum for abolition of the death penalty. Thank you Maya.”*

**Richard Branson**

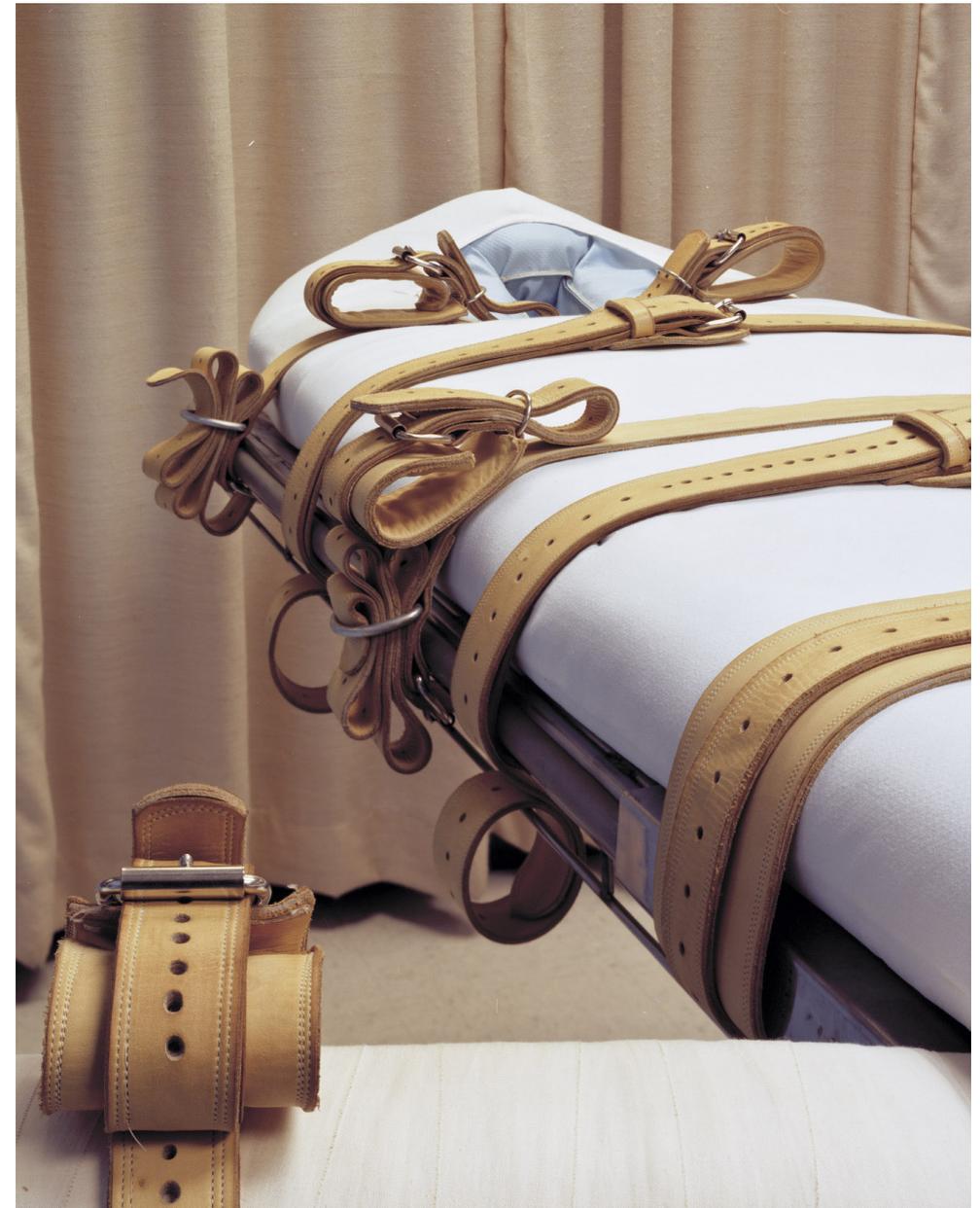
Our trailblazing Stop Lethal Injection Project has been pivotal in drying up supplies of lethal injection drugs to US execution chambers and exposing the myth of the “humane execution”. Executions have almost halved since the Project began in 2010.

Thanks to Maya Foa (who Richard Branson listed as one of the 65 Most Inspirational People for 2015) and her small team, executions fell to their lowest level in 24 years. Only 28 people were executed in only 6 states in the US in 2015 (down from 35 in 7 states in 2014).

Our work has helped cement a pharmaceutical industry consensus against the misuse of medicines in executions, which in 2015 saw more than 20 companies restrict the sale of drugs for use in executions.

We also continued to support lethal injection litigation efforts, which helped capital defence lawyers in the US achieve 33 stays of execution on lethal injection grounds.

Public support for the death penalty continued to fall, reaching its lowest level in 43 years.





Stop  
Aid for  
Executions

2015  
Highlights  
**Stop Aid for  
Executions**

We continued to campaign for European taxpayers' money **not to be used to fund executions** overseas.

We revealed details of the **UN drugs agency's multimillion dollar funding packages** for counter-narcotics raids in Iran and Pakistan.

We secured a resolution in the European Parliament which seeks to **prevent European aid money supporting anti-narcotics programmes in countries that pursue the death penalty** for drug offences.

## Stop Aid for Executions

2015 saw a global resurgence in the use of the death penalty for drug offences. In particular Iran hanged at least 600 drug offenders, doubling the previous year's total. As "the leading institutional actor and largest donor to the fight against the death penalty", Europe has a critical role to play in reversing the trend. Unfortunately, Europe's credibility in the fight against the death penalty for drug offences risked being undermined by its support for counter-narcotics operations in retentionist countries such as Pakistan and Iran.

Our Stop Aid for Executions (SAFE) project aims to end European states' counter-narcotics funding for countries which impose the death penalty for drug offences.

Our investigations into international funding for overseas drug raids revealed that the UN drugs agency was lining up multimillion dollar deals to support Iranian and Pakistani counter-narcotics operations, despite these countries' continued use of the death penalty for drug offences. Repeive drew attention to this in international media outlets and encouraged European Governments not to contribute to these funding settlements.

In 2015 we successfully helped pass a death penalty resolution in the European Parliament which called on the European Union not to fund anti-narcotics programmes in countries that pursue the death penalty for drug offences and which also strengthens the mechanisms for supporting European nationals on death row around the world.

We joined high profile public figures including Sir Richard Branson and Lord Macdonald QC, the former director of public prosecutions, to call for an urgent inquiry into the UK's role in anti-narcotics operations that could help fund executions. Along with thousands of our supporters, we asked the Chair of the Home Affairs Select Committee, to launch an inquiry into Home Office support for counter-narcotics activities that actively pursue the death penalty for drug offences.





## Towards Abolition and Moratoria

### 2015 Highlights Towards Abolition and Moratoria

**58 former death row prisoners** were released in Malawi.

We helped **set valuable precedent in Malawi**, and across the region, in relation to factors considered at sentencing in death penalty cases, securing a lasting legacy of jurisprudence which will protect the vulnerable from death sentences.

Our work in Malawi helped prompt **UN discussions about death penalty abolition**.

We brought huge media **attention to Pakistan's decision to resume executions**.

We secured a **stay of execution for Abdul Basit**, a paraplegic man on death row in Pakistan.

We highlighted Pakistan's execution of **prisoners sentenced to death for alleged offences committed when they were children**, and fought to save Shafqat Hussain and Aftab Bahadur to the last moment.

## Towards Abolition and Moratoria

### Access to justice in Malawi

Our Fellows in Malawi worked with stakeholders from across the Malawian criminal justice system to help nearly 200 former death row prisoners secure access to justice and to have their unconstitutional death sentences reconsidered by the courts.

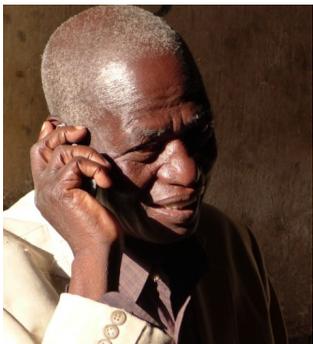
In 2015, 58 former death row prisoners were released, and a further 5 were sentenced to be released within one year. No prisoners were re-sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

The Malawi High Court also handed down valuable precedent for future death penalty cases, setting out a number of factors which mitigate against the imposition of a death sentence and protecting particularly vulnerable groups such as the mentally ill.

### Wrongful executions in Pakistan

In late 2014, Pakistan resumed executions breaking a 6-year moratorium, with over 300 people being executed in 2015. Reprive and its local partners responded quickly, publishing a report on Pakistan's death row the same week.

Over the past year we have worked to ensure that there is a strong voice opposing the executions and the arbitrary manner in which they are being carried out. We supported Abdul Basit, a paraplegic death row prisoner, and secured a stay of execution.



We also staged large-scale global campaigns on behalf of Shafqat Hussain and Aftab Bahadur, who were executed even though they had been sentenced to death for alleged offences committed when they were children.

We fought to save their lives until the last possible moment, helped by our supporters from around the world.

Photos  
**Shafqat Hussain**,  
Pakistan  
**Aftab Bahadur**,  
Pakistan  
**Harrison calls his  
daughter after  
release**, Malawi  
**Death row prisoners**,  
Malawi





Guantánamo  
Bay

2015  
Highlights  
Guantánamo Bay

We secured the release of six individuals, including Shaker Aamer – the last British resident to be held in Guantánamo.

We assisted 22 former detainees and their families through our Life After Guantánamo programme.

Judge Gladys Kessler ordered the Obama Administration to prepare to release video footage of violent force-feeding sessions.

We continued to represent our 6 remaining clients in Guantánamo in their quest for freedom.

## Freeing prisoners from Guantánamo Bay

On 30 October, Shaker Aamer, the last remaining British resident in Guantánamo Bay, was finally released and returned back to the UK after 14 years in illegal detention. He has since been reunited with his family, including his son who was born the day that Shaker was taken to Guantánamo.

We also secured the release of Emad Hassan, Younous Chekkouri, Ahmed Abdulaziz, Mohammad Sa'id Bin Salman and Samir Moqbel. Each had spent more than a decade imprisoned there. They were freed without charge, and we continue to support these men as they try to rebuild their lives after years of terrible abuse.

We continued to pursue our Guantánamo force feeding litigation. The US government tried to prevent the release of video footage of Abu Wa'el Dhiab being dragged from his cell and violently force-fed. Judge Gladys Kessler called the US government's relentless appeals "frivolous", and ordered the Obama Administration to prepare the force feeding tapes for release. We are still pushing for the release of the tapes in their most uncensored form possible.

We also reported security firm G4S to the Metropolitan police over their refusal to give details about a £71 million contract at Guantánamo Bay. This received high profile press coverage.

We provided legal, social and psychological support to 22 former detainees and their families

through our unique Life After Guantánamo programme, helping them with the long process of rebuilding their lives after years of detention and torture.

We collaborated with Reprieve US and worked with the critically acclaimed Laurie Anderson on her installation "HABEAS CORPUS" at the Park Avenue Armory. This featured Reprieve client Mohammed El-Gharani. Viewed by thousands, Reprieve's collaboration with Anderson saw Mohamad emerge as a persuasive spokesperson, helping to revive public outrage at the continued existence of Guantánamo.

Photo  
**Younous Chekkouri**



Photo  
**Shaker Aamer**



## Drone Strikes

### 2015 Highlights Drone Strikes

## Drone Strikes

We continued to **shape the debate around drone strikes** around the world.

We won a **landmark ruling in Pakistan**, which led the police to formally investigate former CIA agents for their role in a drone strike.

The UK Parliament's Defence Committee **questioned whether drone strikes in Iraq and Syria are lawful**.

We gave evidence to the UK Joint Committee on Human Rights which **launched an inquiry into the UK government's use of drones** for targeted killing.

We **launched the first civilian claim against the US Government** for its use of drones in non-combat areas – Jaber v Obama.

We launched a report **highlighting unreported case studies of civilian drone strike victims** to build the legal case for compensation.

## Shaping the debate, leading the fight

Reprive continued to lead the fight against extra-judicial killing in Pakistan and Yemen. We put survivors and victims' families at the centre of a debate which had previously excluded them. We amplified the voices of over 200 innocent individuals and families affected by US-led drone strikes and ensured that their stories were publicly aired.

We secured a landmark ruling in Pakistan. A senior judge ordered the police to investigate former CIA agents for their role in the drone strike that killed two innocent civilians. This ground-breaking case has prepared the way for the CIA to be held responsible for its role in illegal drone strikes in Pakistan.

We launched the first civilian claim against the US Government for its use of drones in non-combat areas – Jaber v Obama.

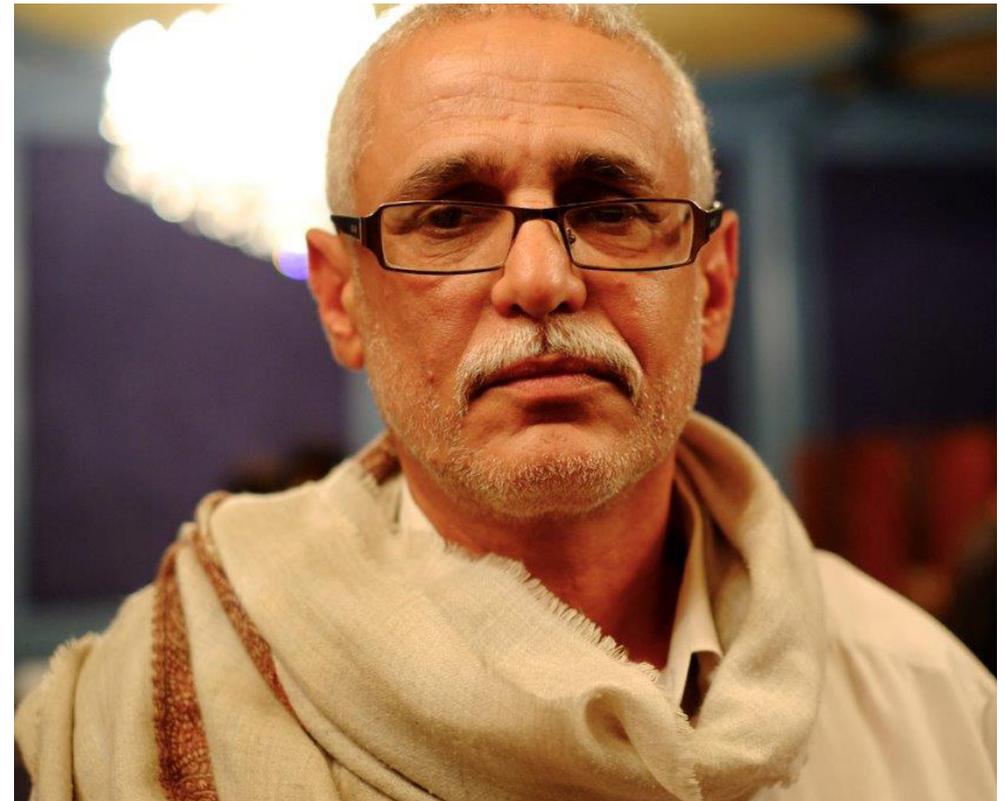
The suit sought a declaration that the US government violated the law by carrying out extra-judicial killings, and wrongfully caused the deaths of our client Faisal's family members.

We received worldwide attention after a Freedom of Information request we submitted shockingly revealed that British pilots had already been embedded in allied air strikes in Syria, despite the British Government's claim that any British military action would need the direct backing of parliament (which it had failed to gain in 2013).

We worked with a group of MPs to challenge UK government policy on extrajudicial killings. The Joint Committee on Human Rights then

launched an inquiry into the UK's use of drones for extrajudicial killing, to which Reprive submitted evidence.

Photo  
**Faisal bin Ali Jaber**



2015  
Highlights  
**Renditions**



The UK Court of Appeal **ordered a hearing into the full facts of Yunus Rahmatullah's illegal detention** and torture at Bagram Airbase.

**We forced the UK government to admit that it was unlawfully spying** on Libyan rendition victim Abdul-Hakim Belhadj.

## The courts cannot turn a blind eye to rendition and torture

We continued to fight for Abdul-Hakim Belhaj and Fatima Boudchar, who were rendered to Gaddafi's torture chambers in a joint MI6-CIA operation. We took Belhaj's case to the UK Supreme Court at the end of 2015.

We won our Investigatory Powers Tribunal claim against GCHQ for spying on legally privileged communications with our client, Sami al Saadi – a victim of rendition, torture and unlawful detention perpetrated as a result of US and UK intelligence-sharing.

We forced the UK Government to admit that its policies enabling intelligence agencies to spy on lawyer-client communications were unlawful. We sparked ongoing debate about government surveillance and made sure that the UK Government could not act with impunity.

We brought a judicial review case on behalf of our client, Yunus Rahmatullah, who was held in Bagram Airbase for ten years without access to a lawyer.

This case reviews the government's refusal to investigate the circumstances of his and fellow Bagram detainee Amanatullah Ali's transfer to US troops and their subsequent rendition. In July, the Court of Appeal ruled against the UK Government in Yunus' case.

Subsequently, Reprive presented Yunus' case before the Supreme Court. The case is ongoing. These flagship cases mark a turning point: the courts of law and public opinion are finally indicating that they will not turn a blind eye to

Photo  
**Yunus Rahmatullah**



government complicity in detention, rendition and torture.

Photo  
**Abdul-Hakim Belhaj**





Thank  
You

## Thank You

**Reprive's work  
would not be  
possible without our  
supporters**

Accrofab Amberstone Trust · Anonymous ·  
Barham Charitable Trust · Bertha Foundation · The  
Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust · Caf America ·  
Charles McKenzie Consulting Ltd · CHK Charities  
Limited · The David & Elaine Potter Foundation  
Diana Parker Charitable Trust · Dumetum Trust  
Equal Rights Trust · European Commission ·  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office · Garden  
Court Chambers · The Hargrave Foundation ·  
Hasluck Charitable Trust · Henry Kent Trust ·  
Hollick Family Charitable Trust · Humanade · Ian  
Mactaggart Trust · Jane Gibson Charitable Trust  
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust · JP Getty  
Jnr Charitable Trust · Laura Kinsella Foundation  
Little Charity · Matrix Chambers · The Miles  
Morland Foundation · The Mirianog Trust · The  
Muriel Jones Foundation · The Nancy Bateman  
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Roddick Foundation · Scottish Government ·  
Sigrid Rausing Trust · The Souter Charitable Trust  
The Swiss Philanthropy Fund · Tinsley Charitable  
Trust · Tolkien Trust · Two Garden Court · United  
Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture ·  
Vital Projects Fund · Woodford Family Trust · **And  
our thousands of supporters all around  
the world**

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

|   | Unrestricted     | Restricted       | Total            |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| INCOMING RESOURCES  |                  |                  |                  |
| <b>Donations and legacies</b>                             | 76,405           | 978,498          | 1,054,903        |
| <b>Charitable activities:</b>                             |                  |                  |                  |
| Death penalty (DP)  | 157,030          | 199,582          | 356,612          |
| Promotion of human rights<br>in counter-terrorism (HRACT) | 610,381          | 199,583          | 809,964          |
| <b>Other trading activities</b>                           | -                | 11,571           | 11,571           |
| <b>Investments</b>  | -                | 9,504            | 9,504            |
| <b>Total income</b>                                       | <u>843,816</u>   | <u>1,398,738</u> | <u>2,242,554</u> |
| RESOURCES EXPENDED  |                  |                  |                  |
| <b>Raising funds</b>                                      | 22,227           | 339,778          | 362,005          |
| <b>Charitable activities:</b>                             |                  |                  |                  |
| Death Penalty (DP)  | 407,425          | 446,522          | 853,947          |
| Promotion of human rights in<br>counter-terrorism (HRACT) | 638,539          | 335,443          | 973,982          |
| <b>Total expenditure</b>                                  | <u>1,068,191</u> | <u>1,121,743</u> | <u>2,189,934</u> |
| Net income  | (224,375)        | 276,995          | 52,620           |
| Transfer between funds                                    | 74,401           | (74,401)         | -                |
| Net movement in funds                                     | (149,974)        | 202,594          | 52,620           |
| Total funds at 1 January 2015                             | 254,803          | 1,315,308        | 1,570,111        |
| <b>TOTAL FUNDS AT 31<br/>DECEMBER 2015</b>                | <u>104,829</u>   | <u>1,517,902</u> | <u>1,622,731</u> |

## BALANCE SHEET At 31 December 2015

|   | £                | £                | £                | £                |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| FIXED ASSETS  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Tangible assets   |                  | 9,946            |                  | 16,283           |
| CURRENT ASSETS  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Debtors   | 240,505          |                  | 152,955          |                  |
| Cash at bank  | 1,523,342        |                  | 1,521,600        |                  |
|   | <u>1,763,847</u> |                  | <u>1,674,555</u> |                  |
| CREDITORS: amounts<br>falling due within one year             | (140,274)        |                  | (95,556)         |                  |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS  |                  | <u>1,623,573</u> |                  | <u>1,578,999</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS LESS   |                  | 1,633,519        |                  | 1,595,282        |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES   |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| CREDITORS: amounts<br>falling due after more than<br>one year |                  | (10,788)         |                  | (25,171)         |
| NET ASSETS  |                  | <u>1,622,731</u> |                  | <u>1,570,111</u> |
| CHARITY FUNDS   |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Restricted funds  |                  | 104,829          |                  | 254,803          |
| Unrestricted funds  |                  | 1,517,902        |                  | 1,315,308        |
| TOTAL FUNDS   |                  | <u>1,622,731</u> |                  | <u>1,570,111</u> |

## Annual Review 2015



Reprive

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