Company number: 5224240

Charity Number: 1105918

Omega Research Foundation Ltd

Report and financial statements For the year ended 31st March 2019

Reference and administrative information

for the year ended 31st March 2019

Company number 5224240

Charity number

1105918

Registered office and operational address

Bridge 5 Mill

22A Beswick Street

Ancoats Manchester M4 7HR

Trustees

Trustees, who are also directors under company law, who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Mike Reed

Chair

Clive Bishop

Treasurer

Rick Seccombe

Natalie Wilkins

Emilia McElvenney

Josephine Dresner

Ian Bell

Jevon Clayton

Company Secretary

Fiona Gorton

Bankers

The Co-operative Bank plc

1 Balloon Street Manchester M60 4EP

The Charity Bank Limited

Fosse House 182 High Street Tonbridge TN9 1BE

Nationwide Building Society

Kings Park Road Moulton Park Northampton NN3 6NW

Auditors

Slade & Cooper Limited

Green Fish Resource Centre

46-50 Oldham Street

Manchester M4 1LE

Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2019

The trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019. Included within the trustees' report is the directors' report as required by company law.

Reference and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the memorandum and articles of association and the Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting and Reporting by Charities: SORP applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102.

Objectives and activities

The objects of the Omega Research Foundation during the financial year were to advance the education of the public in the subject of international peace, human rights and the causes of conflict. After the end of the financial year, it was decided to add an object, to promote human rights. The new objects as stated below came into force in June 2019:

- To promote human rights
- To advance the education of the public in the subject of international peace, human rights and the causes of conflict.

The aims of Omega are:

- To monitor the international trade in military, security and police (MSP) equipment in the pursuit of responsibility, transparency and accountability;
- To provide human rights organisations, the media, key decision-makers and the public with timely and accurate case study information on the MSP trade;
- To work with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and media agencies to highlight breaches in regulations governing transfers of MSP equipment;
- To provide torture survivor support groups with information that enables them to seek legal redress from the governments and/or companies that produce and trade MSP equipment.

In setting our objectives and planning our activities the Trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and in particular to its supplementary public benefit guidance on advancing education and on promotion of human rights. In particular, the trustees consider how planned activities will contribute to the aims and objectives that have been set. All activities are undertaken to further the organisation's charitable objectives for the public benefit.

The charity's main objectives for the financial year 2018-19 were:

- To start work on the three year project "Establishing effective controls on the use of and trade in torture technologies, as a tool to fight torture and support remedy and reparation" 79.35% funded by the European Commission, alongside partners in South Africa, Brazil and Indonesia;
- To work with an increasing range of other partners to provide support and case studies for lobbying and advocacy activities in strengthening controls on the international trade and use of MSP equipment;
- To continue the maintenance and expansion of Mispo.org, an online photo-database for the recognition and tracing of military, security and police equipment; and other in-house databases;
- To offer reactive research services to highlight issues of concern in countries in conflict or human rights abuse cases.

The aims, objectives and activities of the charity are kept under ongoing review by the trustees.

Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2019

This report looks at what the charity has achieved and the outcomes of its work in the reporting period. The trustees report the success of each key activity and the benefits arising from the charity's work. The review also helps the trustees ensure the charity's aims, objectives and activities remained focused on its stated purposes.

Achievements and performance

The charity's main activities and resulting benefits are described below. All its activities focus on the charitable objective above, and are undertaken to further Omega Research Foundation's charitable purposes for the public benefit.

International controls on the trade in torture equipment

In June 2018, Omega presented our research findings on the contemporary development, promotion and trade in torture technologies to European Commission officials and representatives of approximately 30 States at the First Technical Meeting of the Alliance for Torture Free Trade, highlighting the need for Alliance States to take action now at national and regional levels, and introduce international standards on controlled and prohibited goods.

With Amnesty International, we produced a joint report *Combating Torture: the need for comprehensive regulation of law enforcement equipment* which was distributed to 60 state delegations at the first Ministerial Meeting of the Alliance for Torture Free Trade in September 2018. An Omega researcher and the AI Secretary General presented our findings at this high-level meeting. These and other actions contributed to 61 states joining the Alliance for Torture Free Trade and signing the Communique supporting a UN process to establish international controls.

Omega and Amnesty International presented and distributed an updated report and a formal submission on the trade in tools of torture to the Council of Europe (CoE) Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH), and held bilateral advocacy meetings with CoE State officials, to convince States to approve a process to develop a Political Declaration to tackle the trade in torture technologies. The result of this was that the Committee of Ministers requested a study by the CDDH to gauge the feasibility of a legal instrument and to come back to this in the light of the findings. Omega and Amnesty International worked with the CDDH Secretariat to develop proposals for the nature and scope of the proposed study, which were then approved.

Capacity-building on documenting torture equipment, its use and trade

Omega trained a total of 85 staff from civil society organisations and independent torture monitoring bodies in Brazil, Indonesia and South Africa in identifying and documenting equipment, monitoring its use, and regulation of the trade. Many of those involved in the workshops have remained in contact with Omega, and have sought further support in bringing problematic transfers or incidents of use to light and seeking to prevent them in future.

Omega, with South African partners, wrote a submission to the UN Committee Against Torture (CAT) to inform the preparation of CAT List of Issues for South Africa, raising a number of issues relating to the control of the manufacture, trade and use of tools of torture, and South Africa's obligation to report under the CAT and UN General Assembly Omnibus Torture Resolution. The CAT included a specific question to South Africa about measures taken to prevent and prohibit the production, trade and use of equipment specifically designed to inflict torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in the List of Issues adopted, using language directly drawn from our submission. This question was partially answered (addressing the use of equipment, not production or trade) by the South African Government - the first time South Africa had supplied information on this issue to the CAT.

Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2019

Omega presented Monitoring Weapons and Restraints in Places of Detention: A Practical Guide (jointly produced with the University of Exeter) to the UN Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture (SPT) and conducted a 'training of the trainers' with members during their session in June 2018. As a result, the SPT Secretariat informed Omega that the materials provided now form a "definitive part of the SPT visit package".

Contributions to other reports, meetings and media articles

Omega submitted papers and briefings to various international organisations and meetings, including the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, the UN Global Study on Children Deprived of Their Liberty, UN Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture, the UN Committee Against Torture, the Geneva Less Lethal Weapons Academic Working Group and the 4th Chemical Weapons Convention Review Conference.

Many journalists contacted Omega during the year, asking for technical information on equipment used around the world. Examples include:

- New York Times, Malachy Browne film "How did bombs made in Italy kill a family in Yemen?"
- Forbes, Deniz Cam article "Meet The Safariland Multimillionaire Getting Rich Off Tear Gas and More In The Defense Industry"
- Middle East Eye, Daniel Hilton article "Drones over Gaza: How Israel tested its latest technology on protesters"
- Time, Billy Perigo article "Faces in the Darkness: The Victims of 'Non-Lethal' Weapons in Kashmir"

Strategy

Omega continued to receive requests for information and ongoing assistance from human rights defenders and organisations worldwide. Following the previous year's review of the organisation's Information Technology and data systems, Omega staff have been working to secure funding for an IT and database upgrade, expected to be started in 2019-20, which will make our information more easily accessible both internally and for selected external partners.

Financial review

At the end of the financial year, Omega was in a strong financial position, with total Reserves of £463,479. Of this, £14,735 was held in restricted reserves to be spent on the European funded project, £225,000 in designated reserves to be released over the following three financial years, and £223,744 in general reserves.

Fundraising

The long term financial viability of Omega depends on continual fundraising. Omega raises most of its income through grant funding, and in previous years has used professional support from Wootton George Consulting in reviewing some grant applications. Wootton George Consulting are NCVO members and are committed to upholding the standards of the Institute of Fundraising. Omega does not conduct individual giving fundraising, and has received no complaints relating to fundraising activity. In April 2018, Omega started three year grants from the European Commission through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, and the Oak Foundation, and during the year secured a three year grant from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, which started in January 2019. While these grants will go a long way to securing the financial position of the organisation until 2022, more is still needed, especially as the Sigrid Rausing Trust have indicated that their funding will not be renewed after the final instalment of the current grant in 2019/20, and Omega will continue to try to diversify our funding base and find new sources of funds.

Omega Research Foundation Ltd Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2019

Reserves policy

Omega holds Restricted Reserves, being unspent funding provided for specific projects, and Unrestricted Reserves which can be subdivided into Designated Reserves, being the proportion of multi-year core grant funding relating to future years as stated in the grant agreement, and the General Fund.

The trustees have reviewed Omega's Reserves Policy and have come to the conclusion that an upper and lower limit of reserves held in the General Fund should be set bearing in mind the objective of holding such reserves. That is, reserves in the General Fund are intended to underpin the organisation's solvency and the continuity of its operations. However, the size of these reserves should not be excessive. Excessive reserves would lead to resources being idle and unused for long periods.

In relation to the upper limit the trustees have taken into consideration the experience of the last ten years. In that period Omega has received three grants from the European Commission via the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights each lasting around three years, with fifteen months between the first two, and ten months between the second and third. These grants have typically provided around 70% of the organisation's income. In order to underpin the organisation's solvency during the periods waiting for the next grant receipt or between grants, the trustees consider holding a maximum reserves in the General Fund of a year of basic operating costs to be reasonable. Basic operating costs in 2019/20 are around £300,000 per annum - £25,000 per month.

In relation to the lower limit should it become apparent that no further major grant is to be expected from the European Commission or from an alternative grant provider, Omega would need to drastically restructure and reduce its size and scope of operations. The trustees estimate that the costs associated with such a restructuring and reduction would amount to five months of basic operating costs which currently would be around £125,000.

Reserves in the General Fund at the end of 2018-19 stood at £223,744 which is between the target limits of £125,000 to £300,000.

Plans for the future

Omega and partners Justiça Global (Brazil), Institute of Security Studies (South Africa), Legal Resources Centre (South Africa) and associates Amnesty International and KontraS (Indonesia) will continue work on the three year, European funded project, "Establishing effective controls on the use of and trade in torture technologies, as a tool to fight torture and support remedy and reparation", which started in April 2018.

We will continue working with the European Union and Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström, and hopefully her successor, on the development of the Alliance for Torture-Free Trade and on the Alliance's proposals for an international instrument to control the trade in 'tools of torture' as they are considered by the United Nations. We will continue to: offer research support to NGOs, researchers and journalists working in our areas of interest; develop new partnerships with NGOs and funders to strengthen the organisation for the future; and allow our knowledge and skills to be more widely available to likeminded organisations.

Structure, governance and management

The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 7^{th} September 2004 and registered as a charity on 16^{th} September 2004.

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.

Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2019

The Omega Research Foundation may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act as a trustee and determine the rotation in which any additional trustees are to retire. The Trustees are also directors and members of the company. Trustees are recruited following the Trustee Recruitment Policy, which states that vacancies should be advertised and applications invited.

All trustees give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits from the charity. Any expenses reclaimed from the charity are set out in note 9 to the accounts.

New trustees go through an induction process and are given the option of training in any aspect of directorship that they feel is necessary.

Trustees meet 4-5 times per year and make decisions on the medium and long term aims and activities of the organisation, including: funding strategies; methods of attaining the organisation's objectives; organisational policies; and staffing levels. The Board of Trustees also monitors the overall performance and achievements of the organisation. The Omega Research Foundation has a principal staff of six to whom the day to day management of the organisation is delegated. This includes project management and financial administration.

The trustees regularly review the risks to which the Omega Research Foundation is exposed and ensure that adequate systems are in place to manage those risks.

The trustees are in the process of discussing the Charity Governance Code's principles and recommended practice and making decisions about how these should be applied to the Omega Research Foundation.

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 31st March 2019 was 8 (2018: 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.

At 31 March 2019 Omega employed four full-time research staff, and a part-time administrative & finance officer, with two more full time researchers recruited to start in April 2019. Omega also had one volunteer during the year. Omega operates a flat management structure, with decisions being taken collectively by staff. All staff are paid at the same rate (pro-rata), which is set periodically by the trustees, taking account of inflation and the charity's available resources.

Statement of responsibilities of the trustees

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

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- · Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements

Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2019

 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 that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware
- The trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Auditors

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

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime of the Companies Act 2006.

The trustees' annual report has been approved by the trustees on 30^{th} September 2019 and signed on their behalf by

Mike Reed

Mant

Chair

Independent auditors' report to the members of Omega Research Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Omega Research Foundation Limited (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2019, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities (including the income and expenditure account), the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2019, and of
 its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year
 then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that
 may cast significant doubt about the charitable company's ability to continue to adopt the going
 concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial
 statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditors' report

to the members of

Omega Research Foundation

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of Omega Research Foundation

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Christy Lau

Christy Lau FCCA CTA DChA

Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of

Slade & Cooper Limited Statutory Auditors Green Fish Resource Centre 46-50 Oldham Street Manchester M4 1LE

Date: 11th October 2019

Statement of Financial Activities (including Income and Expenditure account) for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2019 £	Total funds 2018 £
Income from: Charitable activities	3	196,596	60,000	256,596	368,309
Investments	4	608	_	608	441
Total income		197,204	60,000	257,204	368,750
Expenditure on: Charitable activities	5	48,909	243,755	292,664	357,502
Total expenditure		48,909	243,755	292,664	<i>357,5</i> 02
Net income/(expenditure) for the year	7	148,295	(183,755)	(35,460)	11,248
Transfer between funds		(8,839)	8,839		
Net movement in funds for the ye	ar	139,456	(174,916)	(35,460)	11,248
Reconciliation of funds Total funds brought forward		309,288	189,651	498,939	487,691
Total funds carried forward		448,744	14,735	463,479	498,939

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

Omega Research Foundation Company number 5224240

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	20	19	20	18
		£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	12	229,865		128,989	
Cash at bank and in hand		249,180		493,582	
Total current assets	-	479,045		622,571	
Liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling					
due in less than one year	14	(15,566)		(123,632)	
	ş. 			-	
Net current assets			463,479		498,939
Total assets less current liabilities			463,479		498,939
Net assets			463,479		498,939
The feed of the characters					
The funds of the charity:					
Restricted income funds Unrestricted income funds:	15		14,735		189,651
Designated fund: Long term grants	16		225,000		120,000
General funds	16		223,744		189,288
			-		
Total charity funds			463,479		498,939

These accounts are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and constitute the annual accounts required by the Companies Act 2006 and are for circulation to members of the company.

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these accounts.

Approved by the trustees on 30/09/2019 and signed on their behalf by:

Mike Reed (Chair)

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

a Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014 (as updated through Update Bulletin 1 published on 2 February 2016) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The charity has applied Update Bulletin 1 as published on 2 February 2016 and does not include a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is applying FRS 102 section 1A.

Omega Research Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

b Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern.

No key judgments which the trustees have made which have a significant effect on the accounts.

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

c Income

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

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

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

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

d Donated services and facilities

Donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), general volunteer time is not recognised; refer to the trustees' annual report for more information about their contribution.

On receipt, donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

e Interest receivable

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

f Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of charity.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the charity which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose. The charity has one designated fund, the long term grants fund, which holds grant income awarded under multi-year grants. This is transferred to the general fund over the life of the grant.

The remaining unrestricted funds are the general funds of the charity.

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the charity's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the charity. Some grants which fall into this category are paid in arrears, after expenditure has already occured, which can leave restricted funds in deficit for short periods of time.

g Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

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

- Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs undertaken to further the purposes of the charity and their associated support costs.
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

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

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

h Allocation of support costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the charity's programmes and activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 6.

i Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £5,000 or more are capitalised at cost and are depreciated over their estimated useful economic lives. There are currently no fixed assets.

j Debtors

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

k Cash at bank and in hand

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

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

I Creditors and provisions

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

m Financial instruments

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

n Foreign currencies

Transactions entered into in currencies other than sterling are included in the accounts after conversion at the bank rate in force on the date.

o Pensions

Employees of the charity are entitled to join a defined contribution 'money purchase' scheme. The charity's contribution is restricted to the contributions disclosed in note 8. The costs of the defined contribution scheme are included within staff costs in note 5, and are allocated between funds in proportion to the allocation of staff time.

The money purchase plan is managed by TPT Retirement Solutions (previously The Pensions Trust) and the plan invests the contributions made by the employee and employer in an investment fund to build up over the term of the plan a pension fund which is then converted into a pension upon the employee's normal retirement year age when eligible for a state pension. The total expense ratio of the plan is 0.69% and this is deducted from the investment fund annually. The charity has no liability beyond making its contributions and paying across the deductions for the employee's contributions. The contributions outstanding at the year-end were £1,498.

2 Legal status of the charity

The charity is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales and has no share capital. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to $\pounds 1$ per member of the charity. The registered office address is disclosed on page 1.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

3 Income from charitable activities

		Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2019 £
	Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust grant Oak Foundation grant Other income from charitable activity	180,000 - 16,596	- 60,000 -	180,000 60,000 16,596
	Total	196,596	60,000	256,596
	Previous reporting period	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2018 £
	European Commission grant Oak Foundation grant Other income from charitable activity	- - 150	318,159 50,000 -	318,159 50,000 150
	Total	150	368,159	368,309
ļ	Investment income		2019 £	2018 £
	Income from bank deposits		608	441
			608	441
				ONE MARKET OF STREET

All investment income is unrestricted.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

5 Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

6

			Total 2019 £	Total 2018 £
Staff costs			189,295	177,735
Accommodation			8,819	8,818
Publishing (including websites)			2,989	5,938
Travel			23,783	14,474
Training provision			2,767	-
Research			3,633	6,200
Fundraiser's fees			-	734
Share of grant relating to partner or	ganisations		13,420	104,216
Governance costs (see note 6)			4,540	11,079
Support costs (see note 6)			43,418	28,308
			292,664	357,502
			2010	2010
		,	2019 £	2018 £
Restricted expenditure			243,755	200,646
Unrestricted expenditure			48,909	156,856
			202.664	357 502
			292,664	357,502
Analysis of governance and supp	ort costs			
	Support	Governance	Total 2019	Total 2018
	£	£	£	£
Catering & venue hire for meetings	_	656	656	521
Staff costs	25,345	2,773	28,118	16,746
Office costs	15,174	1,111	16,285	12,884
Audit fees	2,208		2,208	3,432
External evaluation	-	-	-	4,591
Recruitment costs	691		691	1,213
	43,418	4,540	47,958	39,387
-				

The charity has one activity and therefore support costs are not apportioned.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

7 Net income/(expenditure) for the year

8

This is stated after charging/(crediting):	2019 £	2018 £
Auditor's remuneration - audit fees Auditor's remuneration - grant audit	2,208	2,352 1,080
Chaff acata		
Staff costs		
Staff costs during the year were as follows:	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	191,513 16,712 9,188	172,866 14,555 7,060
	217,413	194,481
Allocated as follows: Charitable activities Support costs Governance costs	189,295 25,345 2,773	177,735 10,330 6,416
	217,413	194,481

No employee has employee benefits in excess of £60,000 (2018: Nil).

The average number of staff employed during the period was 6 (2018: 6). The average full time equivalent number of staff employed during the period was 5 (2018: 4).

Omega operates a flat management structure, with decisions being taken collectively by staff. The key management personnel of the charity comprise the trustees and the staff team. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel of the charity were £220,413 (2018: £194,481).

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

9 Trustee remuneration and expenses, and related party transactions

Neither the management committee nor any persons connected with them received any remuneration during the year (2018: Nil).

One member of the management committee received travel and subsistence expenses during the year totalling £90. (2018: £39).

Aggregate donations from related parties were Nil (2018: Nil).

There are no donations from related parties which are outside the normal course of business and no restricted donations from related parties.

No trustee or other person related to the charity had any personal interest in any contract or transaction entered into by the charity, including guarantees, during the year (2018: Nil).

10 Government grants

The government grants recognised in the accounts were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
European Commission 1	±	15,721
European Commission 2	= .	302,438
	_	318,159

The European Commission 2 grant in the prior year was the initial payment to cover 79% of costs on the project "Establishing effective controls on the use of and trade in torture technologies, as a tool to fight torture and support remedy and reparation" on which substantive work started on 1st April 2018. The second payment is due in the first quarter of the financial year starting 1st April 2019.

11 Corporation tax

The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within Chapter 3 of Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects. No tax charges have arisen in the charity.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

12 Debtors

Debtors	2019 £	2018 £
Grants receivable Prepayments and accrued income	225,000 4,865	120,000 8,989
	229,865	128,989

Grants receivable consists of the third years' payments on a 3 year grant from the Sigrid Rausing Trust, and 2 years and nine months payments on a 3 year grant from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust. These amounts are held in the Long term grants designated fund (see note 16). The amounts recoverable in more than one year is £105,000 (2018: £60,000).

13 Cash at bank and in hand

13		2019 £	2018 £
	Short term deposits Cash at bank and on hand	130,738 118,442	141,191 352,391
		249,180	493,582
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors Short term compensated absences (holiday pay) Other creditors and accruals Taxation and social security costs	6,991 2,280 6,295	3,182 9,692 104,216 6,542
		15,566	123,632

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

15 Analysis of movements in restricted funds

	Balance at 1 April 2018 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2019 £	
European Commission 2 Oak Foundation 2	189,651	-	(187,255)	8,839	11,235	
Oak Foundation 3		37,600 22,400	(34,100) (22,400)	-	3,500	
Total	189,651	60,000	(243,755)	8,839	14,735	
Previous reporting period	Balance at 1 April 2017 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2018 £	
European Commission 1 European Commission 2 Oak Foundation 1	19,907 - -	15,721 302,438 50,000	(35,628) (115,018) (50,000)	- 2,231 -	- 189,651 -	
Total	19,907	368,159	(200,646)	2,231	189,651	
Name of restricted fund	Description,	nature and p	urposes of the	fund		
European Commission 1 European Commission 2 Oak Foundation 1	of torture tech Funding for th trade in tortur remedy and re Matched fundi	nologies" e project "Esta e technologies eparation". ng to cover up	wards stronger consistency ablishing effective as a tool to fight to 20% of the process of the p	e controls on the it torture and su roject "Towards	use of and pport	
Oak Foundation 2	effective controls on the use of and trade in torture technologies, as a					
Oak Foundation 3	tool to fight torture and support remedy and reparation" Funding to continue work on the European "Anti Torture" Regulation, and work on the Alliance for Torture Free Trade					

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the charity's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the charity. Some grants which fall into this category are paid in arrears, after expenditure has already occured, which can leave restricted funds in deficit for short periods of time.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

16 Analysis of movement in unrestricted funds

	Balance at 1 April 2018 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	As at 31 March 2019 £
General fund	189,288	17,204	(48,909)	66,161	223,744
Designated fund: Long term grants	120,000	180,000	-	(75,000)	225,000
	309,288	197,204	(48,909)	(8,839)	448,744
Previous reporting period	Balance at 1 April 2017 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	As at 31 March 2018 £
General fund	262,784	591	(156,856)	82,769	189,288
Designated fund: Long term grants	205,000		-	(85,000)	120,000
	467,784	591	(156,856)	(2,231)	309,288

Name of unrestricted fund

Description, nature and purposes of the fund

General fund

The free reserves after allowing for all designated funds

Long term grants fund

Income from multi-year core grants, currently from the Sigrid Rausing Trust (3 year grant ending in 2019/20) and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (3 year grant starting in January 2019), to be transferred to the general fund over the life of the grant, following the grant agreement.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

17 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General fund £	Long term grants fund £	Restricted funds £	Total £
Net current assets/(liabilities)	223,744	225,000	14,735	463,479
Total	223,744	225,000	14,735	463,479
Previous reporting period	General fund £	Long term grants fund £	Restricted funds £	Total £
Net current assets/(liabilities)	189,288	120,000	189,651	498,939
Total	189,288	120,000	189,651	498,939

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