Company number: 5224240

Charity Number: 1105918

Omega Research Foundation Limited

Report and financial statements
For the year ended 31st March 2021

Reference and administrative information

for the year ended 31st March 2021

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:

Michael Reed Chair

Steven Lindsay 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

Beehive Lofts Jersey Street Manchester M4 6JG

Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2021

The trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021. 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 are:

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

Omega works to:

- Investigate and expose the global manufacture, trade, procurement, testing, and use of military, security and police (MSP) weapons, equipment, and techniques and related human rights and international humanitarian law violations.
- Provide expert analysis and policy proposals to strengthen national, regional, and international controls
- Share our specialist knowledge, including through training, briefings, capacity building, and technical assistance.

So that:

- We strengthen relationships with other NGOs and human rights monitors, journalists, judges and other legal professionals, political figures, private entities, unions, state institutions, law enforcement agencies, and international and regional institutions.
- These key stakeholders are empowered with knowledge of the manufacture, trade, procurement, testing, and use of MSP weapons, equipment, and techniques, and their human rights impacts for a range of communities.
- We collectively advocate for change.

So that:

- Controls related to the manufacture, trade, procurement, testing, and use of weapons, equipment, and techniques are human rights-compliant.
- These controls are effectively implemented and monitored.
- Those who perpetrate violations are held to account.

So that:

Human rights and international humanitarian law violations are not committed or facilitated by people using military, security, and policing weapons, equipment, and techniques.

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.

Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2021

The charity's main objectives for the financial year 2020-21 were:

- To continue 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, particularly through the Alliance for Torture Free Trade;
- 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 to ensure they remain focused on the charity's stated purposes.

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.

Achievements and performance

International controls on the trade in torture equipment

United Nations

Omega worked with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to survey Member States, and on a consultation and webinar for key stakeholders on Torture-Free Trade in April 2020. These informed the UN Secretary General's report to the UN General Assembly in July 2020, that the majority of respondent States supported legally binding international controls on the trade in torture and death penalty technologies.

At a UN meeting 'Towards Torture-Free Trade: Opportunities and Challenges' in December 2020, Omega and Amnesty launched their report *Ending the Torture-Trade: The path to global controls on the 'tools of torture'* (also translated into French and Spanish). This examined promotion, trade, and use of torture and death penalty technologies, and highlighted the development of regulation of the trade.

Omega and Amnesty developed a "model" *Torture Trade and Death Penalty Trade Instrument* (TDPTI) – a blueprint global instrument regulating the trade in these technologies. It includes prohibitions on inherently abusive equipment and devices designed to carry out executions, such as spiked batons and gallows, and controls on the trade in standard-issue policing equipment such as handcuffs, and dual use pharmaceuticals for lethal injections.

Council of Europe

Omega worked with the Secretariat and German and UK representatives to produce a draft non-binding legal instrument. Following reviews and revisions by States, Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)2 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on measures against the trade in goods used for the death penalty, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment was adopted by the CoE Committee of Ministers in March 2021.

European Union

Omega worked to influence the Review of the EU Anti-Torture Regulation and its implementation by Member States by the European Commission, presented to the European Parliament and Council in July 2020.

Omega Research Foundation Limited Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2021

Omega wrote a "shadow report" examining the Regulation and its Annexes, reviewing implementation by Member States, and researching activities of companies in the EU during 2015-2019. A version of this report without company details – *Review of EU Anti-Torture Regulation and its implementation: Provisional findings and recommendations* – was submitted to the Commission in May 2020, to inform their Review. Omega's final report was launched in November 2020 while the European Parliament and Council discussed appropriate, effective measures to strengthen the Regulation and its implementation.

Omega participated in consultations during the Review, including the *EU Anti-Torture Regulation:* Review Workshop/Webinar in May 2020 - a key forum for contributions from Member States, Commission officials, and anti-torture civil society organisations. Omega was in regular communication with Commission staff and the independent evaluator undertaking the Review.

Comparing the European Commission Review Report with Omega's "shadow report", Omega's influence is evident. The Commission recognises the need to extend the scope of goods covered, establish a process to regularly review this scope following market developments, and ensure that the scope and nature of coverage matches existing EU instruments. They note the need to address incomplete reporting by Member States, encourage greater transparency, and prepare guidance for Member States on difficult implementation issues. Finally, they call for the establishment of a group of experts to inform them on strengthening the Regulation and its implementation. This group has been established, and includes an Omega researcher.

Omega has worked closely with Amnesty throughout, co-ordinating policy development and advocacy towards Member States and the Commission, and cooperating on research and media activity.

Investigating and strengthening oversight of the use of force and torture

General

The support that we have been able to offer civil society and human rights monitors has evolved due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Holding webinars, workshops and meetings online has enabled us to interact with more people with diverse experiences than would ever have been able to attend in-person events, as well as reducing the need to travel. Such on-line events have made it easier to share our expertise with others and to host discussions with particular experts who would generally not be able to participate in short meetings that require significant travel. Attendance at panel discussions that would have been limited to people at a particular conference, such as the UN Human Rights Council, have been available to all, worldwide (although some participants have required funds to access web services). Omega has participated in panel discussions and provided online training, including: a UN side event on the use of security-related measures in response to COVID-19, a webinar on less lethal weapons and grave human rights violations in Chile and webinars on monitoring the use of force and documenting torture in places of detention in Colombia.

We have also produced Covid-19 specific resources, such as our <u>map</u> showing excessive use of force by law enforcement in enforcing Covid-19 regulations (which we are continuing to update) and our <u>position paper</u> on the use of chemical irritants during the pandemic. These resources have been used by other NGOs to highlight human rights issues surrounding the use of policing and security equipment during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Brazil

Omega and our local partner Justiça Global continued to work with a range of actors to strengthen use of force standards and increase scrutiny of their implementation.

Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2021

Training: In December 2020, Omega presented to an online event organised by the Espírito Santo State Human Rights Council, building on Justiça Global's lobbying in the state for stronger standards on use of force in the juvenile justice system.

In March 2021, Omega provided online training to all eight National Mechanism to Prevent and Combat Torture (MNPCT) experts, on use of force standards and analysis of incidents. This was well-received, with further training requested to improve the technical quality of MNPCT reports.

Technical assistance for monitors: In November 2020, Omega identified weapons photographed during a monitoring visit by Rondônia Local Mechanism to Prevent and Combat Torture. Omega also supported the Mechanism in drafting an urgent appeal concerning the deaths of two prisoners attempting to escape from the Ariquemes Prison Unit in August 2020.

In August 2020, Omega completed a technical analysis of less lethal weapons purchased by federal penitentiary authorities, at the request of the MNPCT and the Federal Public Defenders Office.

Use of force protocols: Research into use of force protocols in Brazilian juvenile justice and adult penitentiary systems was completed and has already informed advocacy. A technical brief was drafted to help provide greater transparency concerning regulation of less lethal weapons in places of detention.

Use of less lethal weapons: The National Human Rights Council adopted a <u>recommendation</u> in October 2020 concerning the regulation of less lethal weapons in the penitentiary system, following collaboration between Omega, Justiça Global, the MNPCT, and the Federal Public Defenders Office - the first recommendation to bind state authorities on this.

Use of restraints: The Manual on Handcuffs and other Instruments of Restraint in Judicial Hearings published by Omega, the National Justice Council and UNODC Brazil in October 2020, has already helped judges in at least three states reduce use of restraints during detention control hearings.

Contributions to other reports, meetings, and media articles

We continued to work with NGOs, journalists and others to identify arms, ammunition and other equipment used in repression around the world. Some examples include:

- We assisted, with Campaign Against Arms Trade, in providing technical and company data for a legal complaint about UK exports of tear gas and other crowd control weapons potentially misused by US police during policing of Black Lives Matter protests in mid-2020. The case is still ongoing.
- Omega worked closely with Amnesty International, including their Digital Verification Corps, on a
 major investigation of tear gas used as a crowd control weapon during protests. <u>Tear Gas: An
 Investigation</u> was launched in June 2020 with worldwide media outreach, activist engagement and
 lobbying / advocacy work, at a time when civil society worldwide was protesting police brutality and
 alongside the Black Lives Matter movement. It was updated and expanded in February 2021, and
 won a Webby award.

Omega played an active role on the National Taser Strategic Advisory Group (NTSAG), which provides oversight and advises police in England and Wales on the use of the Taser weapon, and we became Chair of the NTSAG in late 2019. Omega also attended the UK's Less Lethal Weapons Working Group. These groups give Omega access to key decision makers in UK policing, the College of Policing and the Home Office, where we are able to raise concerns and influence policy and practice. One result was the National Police Chiefs Council agreeing to an independent examination of the disproportional use of taser against persons of colour.

Omega submitted papers and briefings to various international organisations and meetings, and responded to a large number of requests from researchers and journalists.

Omega Research Foundation Limited Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2021

Strategy

Following an earlier review of the organisation's Information Technology and data systems, Omega staff have been working on an IT and database upgrade. This upgrade, completed in 2021/22, will increase Omega's capacity to collect and record data and will make our information more easily accessible both internally and for selected external partners.

Omega undertook a major strategic planning exercise in 2020/21. This led to the construction of a Theory of Change for the organisation, as detailed in the Objectives and Activities section of this report. This organisational Theory of Change will inform Omega's work, and will be kept under regular review.

Financial review

At the end of the financial year, Omega was in a reasonable financial position, with total Reserves of £314,923. Of this, £14,842 was held in restricted reserves to be spent on ongoing projects, all of which was spent in the first quarter of 2021/22, £45,000 in designated reserves to be released over the following financial year, and £255,081 in general reserves.

Fundraising

The long-term financial viability of Omega depends on continual fundraising, in a climate of shrinking donor funding for human rights work. 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 did not conduct individual giving fundraising in the financial year and has received no complaints relating to fundraising activity. In April 2018, Omega started a three-year grant from the European Commission through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, which was extended during the financial year to finish in September 2021, and one from the Oak Foundation which was renewed for a further three years after the year end. In January 2019 Omega started a three-year grant from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust and this has also been renewed for a further three years. Omega has worked hard through the financial year and beyond to try to diversify our funding base and find new sources of funds, including in 2021-22 using crowd funding site GlobalGiving to raise funds from individuals for the first time.

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 concluded 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 2020/21 are around £300,000 per annum - £25,000 per month.

Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2021

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 2020-21 stood at £255,081 which is between the target limits of £125,000 to £300,000.

Plans for the future

Omega and partners Justiça Global (Brazil), Legal Resources Centre (South Africa) and associates Amnesty International and KontraS (Indonesia) continued work on the 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, until its completion at the end of September 2021.

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 share our knowledge and skills with likeminded organisations.

Structure, governance and management

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

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 12 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 seven 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 reviewed their application of the Charity Governance Code's principles and recommended practice during the year to ensure Omega's governance standards remain high. Trustees and staff are alert to the need to ensure equity, diversity and inclusion in all their policies and operations. All trustees have undertaken training in diversity and recently agreed to update the diversity policy. Recruitment of new trustees is planned in 2022 and steps will be taken to make the role open to a diverse range of candidates.

Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31st March 2021

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 2021 was 8 (2020: 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 2021 Omega employed six full-time research staff, and a part-time administrative & finance officer. Omega also had two volunteers during the year. Omega operates a flat management structure, with decisions being taken collectively by staff. After two years' service, 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
- 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.

Trustees' annual report

for the year ended 31^{st} March 2021

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 30th November 2021 and signed on their behalf by

ont aleny Steven Lindsay

Treasurer

Independent auditors' report

to the members of

Omega Research Foundation Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Omega Research Foundation Limited (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2021, 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 2021, 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

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

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

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

Other information

The 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.

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

Independent auditors' report

to the members of

Omega Research Foundation

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 8, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Independent auditors' report

to the members of

Omega Research Foundation

aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims.
- enquiry of the charity's staff, management and those charged with governance to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business.

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-andquidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-<u>audit.aspx</u>. 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 Yun Hing Lau FCCA CTA DChA Senior Statutory Auditor

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for and on behalf of Slade & Cooper Limited **Statutory Auditors** Beehive Mill, Jersey Street, Manchester, M4 6JG

Date 17/12/2021

Statement of Financial Activities (including Income and Expenditure account) for the year ended 31 March 2021

Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2021 £	Total funds 2020 £
3	86	-	86	-
4	7,091	237,205	244,296	417,769
5	479	-	479	818
6	-	-	-	150
	7,656	237,205	244,861	418,737
7	32,167		32,167	25,309
8	42,098	313,449	355,547	399,131
	74,265	313,449	387,714	424,440
	(66,609)	(76,244)	(142,853)	(5,703)
10	(66,609)	(76,244)	(142,853)	(5,703)
	(11,591)	11,591	-	-
ar	(78,200)	(64,653)	(142,853)	(5,703)
	378,281	79,495	457,776	463,479
	300,081	14,842	314,923	457,776
	3 4 5 6	funds 86 4 7,091 5 479 6 - 7,656 7 32,167 8 42,098 74,265 (66,609) (11,591) ar (78,200) 378,281	funds £ £ £ 3 86 - 4 7,091 237,205 5 479 - 6 - 7,656 237,205 7 32,167 - 8 42,098 313,449 74,265 313,449 (66,609) (76,244) (11,591) 11,591 ar (78,200) (64,653) 378,281 79,495	Note funds £ funds £ 2021 £ 3 86 - 86 4 7,091 237,205 244,296 5 479 - 479 6 - - - 7,656 237,205 244,861 7 32,167 - 32,167 8 42,098 313,449 355,547 74,265 313,449 387,714 (66,609) (76,244) (142,853) 10 (66,609) (76,244) (142,853) 10 (11,591) 11,591 - ar (78,200) (64,653) (142,853) 378,281 79,495 457,776

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 Limited Company number 5224240

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021

	Note	202	1	202	0
		£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	15	53,947		101,159	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	296,915		375,908	
Total current assets		350,862		477,067	
Liabilities Creditors: amounts falling					
due in less than one year	17	(35,939)		(19,291)	
Net current assets			314,923		457,776
Total assets less current liabilities	;		314,923		457,776
Net assets			314,923		457,776
The funds of the charity:				•	
Restricted income funds Unrestricted income funds:	18		14,842		79,495
Designated fund: Long term grants	19		45,000		105,000
General funds	19		255,081		273,281
Total charity funds			314,923		457,776

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 15 to 28 form part of these accounts.

Approved by the trustees on 30th November 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

Steven Lindsay (Treasurer)

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021

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), second edition - October 2019 (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

The charity has applied the exemption available to small charities in the Charities SORP (FRS 102) and does not include a Statement of Cash Flows in these Financial Statements.

Omega Research Foundation Limited 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 2021 (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:

- Costs of raising funds comprise the costs of fundraising and their associated support costs.
- 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 2021 (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 9.

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 2021 (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 11. The costs of the defined contribution scheme are included within staff costs in note 11, 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 £2,182.

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 £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 2021 (continued)

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Donations	Unrestricted £ 86	Restricted £	Total 2021 £ 86	Total 2020 £ -
	Total	86		86	
4	Income from charitable activities	======= es			
	Current reporting period	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2021 £	
	European Commission grant Oak Foundation grant Open Society Foundation		176,320 60,000 885	176,320 60,000 885	
	Other income from charitable activity	7,091		7,091	
	Total	7,091	237,205	244,296	
	Previous reporting period	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2020 £	
	European Commission grant Oak Foundation grant Joffe Charitable Trust TREAT grant		320,320 60,000 20,000 5,000	320,320 60,000 20,000 5,000	
	Other income from charitable activity	12,449		12,449	
	Total	12,449	405,320	417,769	

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

5 Investment income

Current reporting period	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2021 £
Income from bank deposits	479	-	479
	479	-	479
Previous reporting period	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2020 £
Income from bank deposits	818	-	818
	818	_	818
6 Other income		2021 £	2020 £
Compensation from bank		-	150
		-	150
All other income is unrestricted			
7 Cost of raising funds		Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Staff costs Accommodation Governance costs (see note 9) Support costs (see note 9)		25,905 788 263 5,211	19,521 739 771 4,278
		32,167	25,309

All expenditure on cost of raising funds is unrestricted.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

8 Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

Anna you or experience on enable activities	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Staff costs Accommodation Publishing (including websites) Travel Training provision Research Evaluation Fundraiser's fees Share of grant relating to partner organisations Governance costs (see note 9) Support costs (see note 9)	244,722 7,444 18,478 - 1,403 - 5,957 - 23,467 4,852 49,224	232,948 8,814 3,344 10,728 165 4,476 642 350 77,421 9,199 51,044
	355,547	399,131
	2021 £	2020 £
Restricted expenditure Unrestricted expenditure	313,449 42,098	356,375 42,756
	355,547	399,131

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

9 Analysis of governance and support costs

Current reporting period	Support £	Governance £	Total 2021 £
Staff costs Office costs Audit fees	36,926 17,509 -	2,597 166 2,352	39,523 17,675 2,352
	54,435	5,115	59,550
Allocated as follows:			
Cost of raising funds Charitable activities	5,211 49,224	263 4,852	
	54,435	5,115	
Previous reporting period	Support £	Governance £	Total 2020 £
Catering & venue hire for meetings Staff costs Office costs Audit fees	- 21,390 33,932 -	881 5,855 738 2,496	881 27,245 34,670 2,496
	55,322	9,970	65,292
Allocated as follows: Cost of raising funds Charitable activities	4,278 51,044	771 9,199	
	55,322	9,970	

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

10 Net income/(expenditure) for the year

Auditor's remuneration - other

180

60

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

11 Staff costs

Staff costs during the year were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	272,131 24,412 13,607	245,179 22,276 12,259
	310,150	279,714
Allocated as follows:		
Cost of raising funds	25,905	19,521
Charitable activities	244,722	232,948
Support costs	36,926	21,390
Governance costs	2,597	5,855
	310,150	279,714

No employee has employee benefits in excess of £60,000 (2020: Nil).

The average number of staff employed during the period was 6 (2020: 6). 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 £314,150 (2020: £282,714).

12 Trustee remuneration and expenses, and related party transactions

Neither the management committee nor any persons connected with them received any remuneration during the year (2020: Nil).

One member of the management committee received travel and subsistence expenses during the year totalling £5. (2020: £263).

Aggregate donations from related parties were Nil (2020: 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 (2020: Nil).

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

13 Government grants

The government grants recognised in the accounts were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
European Commission	176,320	320,320
	176,320	320,320

The European Commission grant was the third 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" which ran from 1st April 2018 to 30th September 2021. One payment, 10% of the total grant, is outstanding to be paid once all reporting is successfully completed in the next financial year. Some of the grant was unspent at the year end (see note 18).

14 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.

15 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Grants receivable Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income	45,000 6,635 2,312	90,000 5,750 5,409
	53,947	101,159

Grants receivable consists of 9 months of a 3 year grant from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust. These amounts are held in the Long term grants designated fund (see note 18).

16 Cash at bank and in hand

	2021 £	2020 £
Short term deposits Cash at bank and on hand	232,085 64,830	231,418 144,490
	296,915	375,908

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

17	Creditors: amounts	falling due	within one year	
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,	2021 £	2020 £
Short term compensated absences (holiday pay) Other creditors and accruals Taxation and social security costs	21,377 5,338 9,224	7,650 2,946 8,695
	35,939	19,291

18 Analysis of movements in restricted funds

Current reporting period	Balance at 1 April 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2021 £
European Commission Oak Foundation 1 Oak Foundation 2 Institute of	50,995 3,500 -	176,320 38,540 21,460	(234,176) (38,540) (20,410)	12,476 - -	5,615 3,500 1,050
International Education	-	885	-	(885)	-
Joffe Charitable Trust Trust for Research	20,000	-	(15,323)	-	4,677
and Education on the Arms Trade	5,000	-	(5,000)	-	-
Total	79,495	237,205	(313,449)	11,591	14,842
Previous reporting period	Balance at 1 April 2019 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2020 £
period European Commission Oak Foundation 1 Oak Foundation 2	1 April 2019				31 March 2020
period European Commission Oak Foundation 1 Oak Foundation 2 Joffe Charitable Trust	1 April 2019 £ 11,235	£ 320,320 37,050	£ (296,375) (37,050)	£	31 March 2020 £ 50,995
period European Commission Oak Foundation 1 Oak Foundation 2 Joffe Charitable	1 April 2019 £ 11,235	£ 320,320 37,050 22,950	£ (296,375) (37,050)	£	31 March 2020 £ 50,995 3,500
period European Commission Oak Foundation 1 Oak Foundation 2 Joffe Charitable Trust Trust for Research and Education on the	1 April 2019 £ 11,235	£ 320,320 37,050 22,950 20,000	£ (296,375) (37,050)	£	31 March 2020 £ 50,995 3,500 - 20,000

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

18 Analysis of movements in restricted funds (cont.)

Name of restricted fund	Description, nature and purposes of the fund
European Commission	Funding for 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". To be completed in 2021-22.
Oak Foundation 1	Matched funding to cover up to 20.65% of 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"
Oak Foundation 2	Funding to continue work on the European "Anti Torture" Regulation, and work on the Alliance for Torture Free Trade
Institute of International Education	Funding for two way interpretation during a National Justice Council symposium in Brazil and online
Joffe Charitable Trust; Trust for Research and Education on the Arms Trade	Funding for development of a new research database. This will be completed in 2021-22.

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 2021 (continued)

19 Analysis of movement in unrestricted funds

Current reporting period	Balance at 1 April 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	As at 31 March 2021 £
General fund	273,281	7,656	(74,265)	48,409	255,081
Designated fund: Long term grants	105,000		-	(60,000)	45,000
	378,281	7,656	(74,265)	(11,591)	300,081
Previous reporting period	Balance at 1 April 2019 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	As at 31 March 2020 £
General fund	223,744	13,417	(68,065)	104,185	273,281
Designated fund: Long term grants	225,000	13,417	-	(120,000)	105,000
	448,744	13,417	(68,065)	(15,815)	378,281
Name of unrestricted fund	Description,	nature and p	urposes of the f	und	
General fund	The free reser	rves after allow	ving for all designa	ated funds	

Long term grants fund

Income from multi-year core grants, currently from 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 2021 (continued)

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

Current reporting period	General fund £	Long term grants fund £	Restricted funds £	Total £
Net current assets/(liabilities)	255,081	45,000	14,842	314,923
Total	255,081	45,000	14,842	314,923
Previous reporting period	General fund	Long term grants fund	Restricted funds	Total
	£	£	£	£
Net current assets/(liabilities)	273,281	105,000	79,495	457,776
Total	273,281	105,000	79,495	457,776