

**ACTION ON  
ARMED VIOLENCE**

**AOAV**

**ACTION ON ARMED VIOLENCE**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2020**

**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

**Contents**

	<b>Page</b>
Legal & administrative	1
Trustees' report	2 - 24
Independent examiner's report	25
Statement of financial activities	26
Balance sheet	27
Notes to the accounts	28-39

## **Legal and Administrative Information**

### **Board (as of 2021)**

Professor Michael Spagat	(Co-Chair in 2020; Chair in 2021)
Dr Marina Brillman	
Colonel Steve Smith	
Olivia Helena Mary Dix	(Co-Chair; resigned: 18 March 2021)
Malcolm Anthony Rodgers	(Resigned: 18 March 2021)
Dr Saleyha Ahsan	(Appointed: 18 March 2021)

### **Chief Executive**

Iain Overton

### **Principal Office**

405 Mile End Road  
London  
E3 4PB

### **Company Number**

06381573

### **Charity Number**

1122057

### **Independent Examiners**

Shruti Soni Limited  
117A St Johns Hill,  
Sevenoaks  
TN13 3PL

### **Bankers**

Co-operative Bank  
City Offices  
80 Cornhill  
London  
EC3V 3NJ

## **INTRODUCTION BY THE CHAIR: PROFESSOR MIKE SPAGAT**

Action on Armed Violence (AOAV) is a charity whose work on a range of issues related to the global reduction of armed violence is respected worldwide. It has become one of the outstanding research bodies in its field, despite its modest size and resources. We are grateful to our Executive Director and his small dedicated team of Jennifer Dathan, Murray Jones, Emily Griffith and George Fairhurst who produced high-quality research and advocacy in 2020. With such a small team, AOAV relies on volunteers and we also thank the over 40 volunteers, who have made such a contribution to its research.

AOAV is also well-supported by its Board and we thank our colleague Trustees who give freely of their considerable individual expertise and experience.

The board would also like to thank Olivia Dix and Malcolm Rodgers who stood down from the board in 2021 for their service and dedication.

In common with other organisations in the field of armed violence, fundraising continues to be a challenge, but AOAV moves forward into 2021 with a clear mandate and a stable financial situation. We are very grateful to all the donors who have continued to support our work.

We believe that AOAV is an important voice in advocating for a global reduction of armed violence and it is our privilege to be associated with it.

Professor Mike Spagat

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Spagat". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

## **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT – IAIN OVERTON**

AOAV continued to undertake research and advocacy in 2020, despite the challenges brought by the Covid19 pandemic. Notably, it was the tenth year of the organisation's Explosive Violence Monitoring Project, enabling us to give a decade worth of data to the debate surrounding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, especially from an explosive violence perspective.

In 2020 we published a series of major reports looking at the impacts of explosive violence on gender, health and environment. We also published numerous reports on issues pertaining to explosive violence and the media. Parallel to this, we also launched a project examining militarism in public life, and published a number of key reports examining the British military through a critical but balanced lens.

As with previous years, we worked through the year towards ensuring that political commitments to refrain from the use of explosive weapons in populated areas was on the agenda at high level fora in the UN and beyond. This work, as part of our lobbying with the [International Network of Explosive Weapons](#), led to over 100 States stating that they would not use such weapons in towns or cities. We also worked on the issue of IEDs and the harm they bring to ensure such work is now central to the disarmament debate and presented our findings at the United Nations General Assembly.

As in previous years, our monitor had wide pick-up in the national and international media. We partnered with a number of coalitions to achieve our advocacy ends. These include the International Network of Explosive Weapons (INEW), Protect at Imperial College, the International Blast Research Network (IBRN) at Southampton, the Global Forum for the Arms Trade, the Arms Trade Treaty Forum, the APPG on Explosive Threats, Birkbeck's Centre for Human Rights Reporting and the UK Working Group on Arms, to name some.

In 2020, major funding was generously given by both the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the French Government and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust. We thank them. AOAV was also helped enormously by volunteers who selflessly gave their time and assistance to assist our work.



Iain Overton  
Executive Director

## **TRUSTEES' REPORT**

### **MISSION AND APPROACH**

#### **Mission**

Action on Armed Violence (AOAV) central mission is to carry out research and advocacy in order to reduce the incidence and impact of global armed violence.

To help reduce this burden, AOAV carries out research and advocacy campaigns to strengthen international laws and standards on the availability and use of conventional and improvised weapons, to build recognition of the rights of victims and survivors of armed violence and to research, understand and act effectively on the root causes of armed violence in affected countries.

To this end, AOAV is committed to:

- *reducing civilian harm from the use of indiscriminate explosive weapons, particularly in populated areas, and securing international support and agreement to this end.*
- *reducing the impact of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) on civilian populations by advocating for international action that prevents the spread and usage of such devices or their precursor materials*
- *addressing the impact of small arms and light weapons against civilian groups, with a focus on abuses by state actors, government responses to gun massacres, and the trade in illicit small arms*
- *recording the harm from explosive violence and gun violence, with an eye to pursuing the above advocacy goals.*

AOAV's advocacy and research can help it reach its goals:

- By increasing awareness of the key issues in the public, private and political spheres, through the dissemination of target research, so that state parties and international bodies are made aware of the immediate and long-term human damage caused by explosive weapons in populated sectors, which affect wide areas, and the repercussions of such use on national and regional insecurity;
- By providing information about the international community's legal and humanitarian responsibilities in relation to tackling the use and dissemination of explosive weapons, and through articulating how existing legal and humanitarian instruments need to be created to foster a cogent, coordinated international response;

- By promulgating policy recommendations and relevant research to key parties so as to strengthen existing humanitarian protection instruments, and to hold governments accountable for disproportionate use of force against civilians
- By fostering dialogue and disseminating research between private, military, governmental and non-governmental parties, so as to share knowledge on how best to reduce the impact of armed violence.

In 2020, we undertook five main projects:

- The Global Explosive Weapons Monitor
- The media and its reporting on explosive violence
- The reverberating effects of explosive violence: three reports on gender, healthcare and the environment.
- The past, present and future of Improvised Explosive Devices
- Militarism examined

Each of these will be addressed in turn, outlining the output, lobbying and impact of each and then our work in advocacy and the media will be highlighted

## 1. The Global Explosive Weapons Monitor

In 2020, we published our annual report on explosive violence in 2019. In 2019, we recorded 29,485 deaths and injuries from the use of explosive weapons around the world, as reported in English language media. Civilians continued to bear the burden of this harm, accounting for 66% (or 19,401) of these casualties. Of those civilian casualties, 33% (6,476) were killed, while 67% (12,925) were injured by explosive weapons. This compares to 9,631 civilians killed (43%) and 12,720 injured (57%) in 2018.

In 2020, we recorded 18,747 deaths and injuries from the use of explosive weapons around the world, as reported in English language media. Civilians continued to bear the burden of this harm, accounting for 59% (or 11,056) of these casualties. Of those civilian casualties, 33% (3,668) were killed, while 67% (7,388) were injured by explosive weapons. This ratio compares the same to 33% (6,476) killed, and 67% (12,925) injured by explosive weapons in 2018.

The following articles were published around this dataset:

- [AOAV's preliminary data on civilian harm from explosive weapons in 2019 \(preliminary report in collaboration with the Guardian\)](#)
- [2019: a year of explosive violence](#)
- [AOAV's 2019 Explosive Violence Monitor](#)

We also publish key-findings report for ten years of data (2011 – 2020):

- [Explosive Violence Monitor: 2020](#)
- [Global explosive violence sharply declines during Covid19, new data suggests](#)

In addition we published our main findings in ten languages for 2019 - namely [Arabic](#), [Dutch](#), [Finnish](#), [French](#), [German](#), [Greek](#), [Italian](#), [Mandarin](#), [Portuguese](#) and [Spanish](#)

Infographic and video materials were also used to highlight our explosive violence findings. For instance, the videos on each of the 'Hot Spot' pages of [Syria](#), [Iraq](#), [Afghanistan](#), [Pakistan](#), [Yemen](#), [Nigeria](#), [Somalia](#), [Gaza](#), [Libya](#) and [Turkey](#)

The following monthly reports were also published: [January 2020](#) / [February 2020](#) / [March 2020](#) / [April 2020](#) / [May 2020](#) / [June 2020](#) / [July 2020](#) / [August 2020](#) / [September 2020](#) / [October 2020](#) / [November 2020](#) / [December 2020](#)

We also published the following noteworthy incident articles on AOA's website:

- [At least five killed and many more wounded by car bomb in Syria's Azaz](#)
- [More than 20 killed as artillery shelling hits market in Afghanistan](#)
- [Suicide bomber targets funeral ceremony in Afghanistan's Nangarhar](#)
- [Artillery shelling on Libya's capital kills five and wounds many more](#)
- [Airstrikes kill more than 30 in Yemen](#)
- [12 killed in regime airstrikes on Syria's Idlib](#)
- [Suicide bomber targets funeral ceremony in Afghanistan's Nangarhar](#)
- [At least 10 people killed by car bomb in Afrin, Syria -](#)
- [10 civilians killed in attack aimed at Afghan Vice President in Kabul](#)
- [Suicide bombers leave 14 dead in attacks on Jolo Island, Philippines](#)
- [At least five killed and many more wounded by car bomb in Syria's Azaz](#)
- [More than 20 killed as artillery shelling hits market in Afghanistan](#)
- [Suicide bomber targets funeral ceremony in Afghanistan's Nangarhar](#)
- [Artillery shelling on Libya's capital kills five and wounds many more](#)
- [RAF implicated in 16 civilian deaths from airstrikes – new evidence](#)
- [Car bomb kills 19 civilians in northern Syria](#)
- [10 killed in Azerbaijan as Nagorno-Karabakh truce unravels](#)
- [Twin blasts kill 14 and injure 45 in Bamiyan, Afghanistan](#)
- [24 killed in education centre bombing in Kabul](#)

We also published a series of other web posts relating to explosive weapons in populated areas:

- [As a ceasefire takes hold in northwest Syria, civilians count the costs of a devastating government offensive](#)
- [Al-Shabaab and increasing civilian harm in Somalia](#)
- [Towards a political declaration on the use of explosive weapons with wide area effects in populated areas](#)
- [Human Rights Watch: Explosive Weapons Devastating for Civilians](#)
- [AOA condemns government decision to allow new arms sales to Saudi Arabia](#)
- [Getting it right – casualty recording is a human rights issue, as the UN has now shown](#)
- [Al-Shabaab and increasing civilian harm in Somalia](#)
- [As a ceasefire takes hold in northwest Syria, civilians count the costs of a devastating government offensive](#)
- [Claims by European allies of no civilian harm from airstrikes exposed](#)
- [Towards a political declaration on the use of explosive weapons with wide area effects in populated areas](#)
- [Nagorno-Karabakh: a rapid descent](#)
- [Targeting Life in Idlib: HRW report on Syrian and Russian Strikes on Civilian infrastructure](#)

- Is the Afghan peace process working? 101 casualties in two car bombings over three days casts a shadow
- Is Ethiopia lurching towards civil war?
- Press significantly under-reported explosive violence in Syria, AOVAV study shows
- UK approved arms exports to Armenia and Azerbaijan
- Review: History of Bombs by Ai Weiwei at the Imperial War Museum
- 'Fires everywhere': the bombing of Germany 1942 – 1945 examined
- How is climate change driving conflict in Africa?
- Abu Sayyaf and suicide bombings in the Philippines: an analysis
- UNAMA's Civilians in Armed Conflict in Afghanistan 2020 – report

## 2. The media and its reporting on explosive violence examined

This report was published with supporting social media output: [Conflict reporting in the 21st century: summary report](#)

On the 12th February 2020, we hosted a major conference on Conflict Reporting in the 21st Century at Birkbeck, University of London. This was in collaboration with the Paddington-based Frontline Club. This conference brought together leading war correspondents and international journalists to discuss the challenges, developments, and future of conflict reporting. Over 600 people subscribed to this event, with in excess of 350 people attending on the day.

Our online publication of interviews with editors, journalists and media experts on this matter featured reporters including Janine di Giovanni and Lindsey Hilsum. Interviews with many journalists were included in the above media report.

In addition, we published a series of other reports that took evidence from media experts and journalists:

- [British media significantly underreporting explosive violence incidents in Afghanistan, review reveals](#)
- [The representation of the Royal Air Force in the British media](#)

Feedback from the audience was very positive - an online survey showed satisfaction of the event at over 90% and with specific speakers between 70% and 90%. Most importantly, perhaps, the project introduced dozens of journalists to AOAV's work and its mission. This has helped press coverage on our Monitor.

The overriding fact from our research over the last year, was that the use of explosive weapons against civilians is often not considered prominent enough to make the news.

### **3. The reverberating effects of explosive violence examined: three reports on gender, healthcare and the environment.**

#### **i. Gender**

We published the following report: [The gendered effects of explosive weapons examined.](#)

In addition, we published the following reports on this topic:

- [Gender and mental health in the Syrian conflict](#)
- [‘Military Age Males’ in US Drone Strikes](#)
- [Health, gender and explosive violence: access to treatment after incidents of explosive violence](#)
- [The gendered impact of suicide bombings in Europe: an analysis](#)

#### **ii. Healthcare**

We undertook research trips to the Lebanese/Syrian border to examine the direct, indirect and reverberating impacts of explosive violence on healthcare systems there.

The main health report, detailing the findings can be found in the main report: [Blast injury: the reverberating health consequences from the use of explosive weapons.](#)

Published alongside this publication is a [summary of the main findings](#). The report was broken down into four key areas of examination; [physical health](#), [psychological health](#), [infrastructure and personnel](#), and [access to healthcare](#).

We published the following reports that included interviews with experts and victims and highlighted patterns of harm:

- [AOAV interviews Dr Ghassan Abu-Sitta, Head of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at the American University of Beirut Medical Centre](#)
- [Explosive violence and its impact on malnutrition in Syria](#)
- [Health, gender and explosive violence: access to treatment after incidents of explosive violence](#)
- [A review of the healthcare impact from violence in eastern Ukraine](#)
- [Syria in 2020: the deadly legacy of explosive violence and its impact of infrastructure and health](#)
- [126 attacks on healthcare facilities around the world in 5 years: AOAV analyses the ‘new normal’ in warfare](#)
- [Protecting medical care in conflict: a solvable problem](#)
- [The effects of strategic bombing of Germany in WWII on health and medical care](#)
- [The Effects of Strategic Bombing in WWII on German Morale](#)

All of the above reports contained text that amplified our findings, and were widely disseminated via social media, MailChimp and direct mailing. Infographic and video materials were used to highlight the findings. We published videos showing some of the main findings for each section:

- physical health
- psychological health
- infrastructure and personnel
- access to healthcare

AOAV worked closely with Imperial College and Southampton University in the UK to increase an understanding of the healthcare impact of explosive violence as part of the PROTECT and IBRN projects respectively.

### **iii. Environment**

We undertook research trips to Lebanese/Syrian border to examine the direct, indirect and reverberating impacts of explosive violence there. The main environment report, detailing the findings can be found in the main report, The Broken Land: the environmental consequences of explosive weapon use. Published alongside this publication is a summary of the main findings.

The report was broken down into four key areas of examination; unexploded ordnance (UXO), agriculture, infrastructural damage, and flora and fauna.

AOAV's data on this was presented at the 23rd International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisers (NDM-UN23).

Publications around the issue of the environment in relation to the above included:

- The reverberating effects of explosive violence on agriculture in Syria
- The reverberating effects of explosive violence on agriculture in Afghanistan
- The reverberating effects of explosive violence on agriculture in Yemen
- The reverberating effects of explosive violence on agriculture in Iraq
- Explosive weapons and their impact on wildlife - a global assessment

AOAV produced short videos to highlight some of the key findings in these areas:

- Flora and fauna
- Agriculture
- Infrastructure
- UXO

It is hard to gauge the impact of a series of reports on the environment to actual change in military rules of engagement, however, when we presented our data at the 23rd International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisers (NDM-UN23), it was announced that this was the first time the issue of the environment had been

included in deliberations as a specific theme. AOA's work helped push this agenda onto the diary of events, and so it is believed that this has helped create a precedent where the environment has to be considered as part of the EWIPA debate.

#### 4. Improvised Explosive Device reports

As part of a French government sponsored project through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), we published a report [IEDs, Past Present and Future](#) and presented this work at the United Nations General Assembly at a side event hosted online.

This report included the sub-reports:

- [Why are IEDs so prolific today?](#)
- [The history of the IED explained](#)
- [Afghanistan: a case study in IED harm](#)
- [A decade of global IED harm reviewed](#)
- [Une décade de violence par EEI](#)

Our plans to produce a report on the precursor chemical materials of IED for November were delayed owing to the CCW not being held, and this will go ahead in 2021.

We have produced that report and are working on a report about deminers for 2021, as well.

## 5. Militarism examined

In 2020, funded by a core-grant from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, we began interrogating militarism and accountability, with a part-focus on the British armed forces and police and the preservation of civilian life. To this end, we published the following:

- A [major report](#) comparing the US and US military personnel deaths since 2001. This was reported on by the Guardian in their print newspaper and [online](#);
- A [report](#) on the racial inequalities of armed police officers in the UK, and the racial disparity of those shot by police. This was featured on [Times Radio](#);
- An [analysis](#) General Sir Nick Carter's speech ahead of the Integrated Review, focusing on the increased use of special forces and concerns about accountability;
- An [analysis](#) of UK media data on Syria conflict ([Press significantly under-reported explosive violence in Syria, AOAV study shows](#));
- A report on [fatal shootings of police officers in the UK – a tragic history](#);
- A [scoop](#) revealing British security exports that have been allowed into Armenia and Azerbaijan despite an arms embargo. This was covered on BBC radio on 16/10 with a report from BBC Defence Correspondent Jonathan Beale;
- An [analysis](#) of the latest annual figures on UK defence and security exports;
- A report that offered up a [scrutiny](#) of the UK military's alliances, also published in the [Byline Times](#);
- A cultural piece on [Ai Weiwei's exhibition](#) at the Imperial War Museum.

## 6. Advocacy

The following major advocacy interventions were undertaken in 2020:

- Our data was presented at a high-level meeting “Protection of Civilians in Urban Warfare – Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA): Issues, Policy and Practice’ – hosted by the Irish government;
- AOA’s data was cited in The UN Security Council’s open debate on the protection of civilians on Wednesday 27 May 2020;
- On the 22 September, there was the first ever statement on casualty recording at the UN, with 49 cross regional co-signatories, where AOA’s data was cited;
- We gave a presentation of ten year of AOA data at a casualty recording seminar hosted by Lichtenstein and with present casualty recording supportive states at the 45th Session of the Human Rights Council (Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Croatia, and Liechtenstein), the OHCHR as well as several civil society representatives;
- We gave a presentation of a lecture on suicide bombers at the Army Major’s School (formerly Staff College);
- We submitted an intervention at a Protection of Civilians meeting on “Are We Measuring Success By The Right Metrics?”
- We also attended and spoke at numerous online events hosted on Zoom, owing to the pandemic.

## 7. Media coverage

In addition to the above, we secured considerable media coverage of AOA's monitor and other research. AOA's data since the beginning of this funded period, has been cited hundreds of times in national and international press, including:

- [Explosive Weapons Devastating for Civilians](#)
- [UK drops bombs during coronavirus crisis, defying global ceasefire it claims to support](#)
- ["We Don't Have That Stuff in America Here": How Can The U.K. Tackle Systemic Racism When Those In Power Refuse To Accept It Exists?](#)
- [Most casualties caused by explosive weapons in populated areas are civilians – the UK has a duty to protect them](#)
- [The Pentagon lost track of \\$715 million in weapons and gear funneled to anti-ISIS allies in Syria](#)
- [Latest UK Airstrikes in Iraq Amid Covid-19 Ceasefire Will Lead to More Bloodshed, Peace Group Warns](#)
- [Unexploded bombs pose rising threat to civilians in Libya](#)
- [Government Refuses to Reveal How Many RAF Bombs Failed to Explode as it would Harm Arms Trade Manufacturer's 'Trade Secrets'](#)
- ['I Drove this Exact Truck' How the War on Terror Came Back to Haunt America](#)
- [What is Missing in the Debate about Police Violence in the US](#)
- [Handicap International Urges States to Act against Bombing of Civilians](#)
- [I ripped the IV out of my arm and started running': Attacks on Health Care in Yemen](#)
- [UK drops bombs during coronavirus crisis, defying global ceasefire it claims to support](#)
- [Koijee Defended Against War Criminality](#)
- [Exploring the links between environmental harm and the use of explosive weapons](#)
- [Exploring Environmental Harm from Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas](#)
- [New report on Yemen and explosive weapons – A death sentence for civilians](#)
- [Explosive weapons and environmental impact](#)
- [The legacy of explosive violence in Syria](#)
- [Al-Raqqa's destroyed houses... Who compensates their owners](#)
- [The Morocco-Western Sahara Conflict](#)
- [Hundreds killed in explosive violence – CAJ News Africa](#)
- [UK soldiers 12% more likely to die than US troops in 'war on terror'](#)
- [How the UK Media Turned Its Back On Syria](#)
- [US military increasingly using drone missile with flying blades in Syria](#)
- [US army data on civilian harm in war against ISIL questioned](#)
- [Car Bomb Kills 15 In Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan](#)
- [Global health diplomacy: a solution to meet the needs of disabled people in Yemen](#)

- [U.S. military steps up use of razor-wielding ‘Ninja bomb’ against al Qaeda in Syria](#)
- [Frozen War: The Moroccan- Polisario Conflict](#)
- [تنظيم-مسد تف بل لمقة تل الأولى فى الذكرى فى داعش تنظيم مسد تف بل ال ليلة ال عراق ل تعمل بقات](#)  
[مال تنظي-زعيم-لمقة-تل-الأولى-الذكرى-فى-داعش](#)
- [EUA usam mísseis com lâminas para atingir alvos na Síria](#)
- [Британските войници е 12% по-вероятно да загинат от американските войници](#)
- [IED: Sprengfallen, Autobomben und Selbstmordattentate](#)
- [Yhdysvallat käyttää terroristien surmaamiseen yhä useammin salassa pidettyä ohjusta, jossa on räjähteiden sijaan kuusi pyörivää metalli-terää](#)
- [US forces kill top al-Shabaab leaders](#)
- [Civilian deaths in conflict plummeted during pandemic, report finds](#)
- [As World's Worst Humanitarian Crisis Rages, the 'Perfect Storm' is Blowing Up in Yemen](#)
- [Health organisations urge UK Government to endorse UN Political Declaration protecting patients, medics and health facilities in war zones](#)
- [Mine Blast in Central Syria Kills 18](#)
- [Money tops human rights as the UK flogs £2.6bn of sniper rifles, riot shields, tear gas and guns to ‘dodgy’ regimes](#)
- [Schools Are Targets Of "Explosive Violence," States Report](#)
- [Bomb attack in Somalia kills 3, injures 7](#)
- [In 10 anni nel mondo oltre 17 mila minori uccisi da armi esplosive](#)

Academic citations for the period 2020 of AOAV’s work include:

- [Norwegian People's Aid Humanitarian Disarmament Strategy](#)
- [The impact of development aid on organised violence](#)
- [Australia: Expanding and Applying the Field of Civil-Military Relations](#)
- [Mitigation Measures on Improvised Explosive Device \(IED\) Attacks in Mandera East Subcounty, Mandera County, Kenya](#)
- [Intersecting Vulnerabilities: The Impacts of COVID-19 on the Psycho-emotional Lives of Young People in Low- and Middle-Income Countries](#)
- [Military Spending and Global Security](#)
- [Mission creep or responding to wider security needs? The evolving role of mine action organisations in Armed Violence Reduction](#)
- [International Human Rights, Social Policy & Global](#)
- [Children’s Conceptualizations of Forgiveness, Reconciliation, and Peacebuilding in the Context of Armed Conflict](#)
- [A New Inventory of 30 Terrorism Databases and Data Sets](#)
- [Children and Adolescents in Conflict and Displacement](#)
- ["The Nigeria Police Force and its constitutional responsibility in the present democratic dispensation."](#)
- [Between Borders and Bombs: The Existence and Resistance of the Sahrawi Territory through the Bodies of Sahrawi Women](#)
- [Types of Accidents in Nineveh Governorate / Iraq](#)

- Delivering trauma and rehabilitation interventions to women and children in conflict settings: a systematic
- American Exceptionalism: A Deadly Excuse for Mass Shootings
- Survival of forensic trace evidence on improvised explosive devices: perspectives on individualisation
- Behaviour of a blast-driven ball bearing embedded in rear detonated cylindrical explosive
- Explosive Ordnance Risk Education: Sector mapping and needs analysis
- Performances of RCIED Activation Signal Multisweep Jamming
- Survival of forensic trace evidence on improvised explosive devices: perspectives on individualisation
- Making sense of resilience in the Boko Haram crisis
- Improvised explosive devices: assessing the global risk for use in terrorism
- Why Not Suicide?
- 'Its Flames Will Blaze': The Battle for Fallujah, 7–13 November 2004
- "Imagining justice for Syria: water always finds its way."
- "Rhythm, Rhythmanalysis and Algorithm-Analysis."
- Jihad for Hearts and Minds: Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula's Propaganda During the Civil War in Yemen
- The International Legal (Dis)order: Deleterious Effects of 'Us and Them' Politics, Zero-Sum Games, and Flagrancy of Power at Global Scale
- Between Power and Irrelevance: The Future of Transnational NGOs.
- Workplace based learning and youth employment in Africa
- Defining blast loading 'zones of relevance' for primary blast injury research: A consensus of injury criteria for idealised explosive scenarios
- Perchlorate detection via an invertebrate biosensor
- Landmines in America's Backyard
- Perspectivas de retorno e identidad de exilio: el caso de los refugiados sirios en Líbano
- Australia: Expanding and Applying the Field of Civil-Military Relations
- Military Spending and Global Security

## **OVERVIEW OF FUTURE PLANS FOR 2021**

AOAV seeks to continue its crucial research and advocacy work that focuses on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas worldwide, as well as looking more into UK issues of armed violence, militarism and counter-terrorism.

In addition, we plan to publish a series of reports on issues relating to children and explosive violence, an examination of five major explosive weapon types, and a review of the ten years of data of explosive violence that our monitor has gathered together.

As a consequence of the pandemic, 2021 and not 2020, looks set to be a crucial year in the development of a political commitment to cease/avoid the use of explosive weapons in populated areas. We hope that State parties, guided by members of the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW), sign to this much needed declaration.

The competition for funding is, as ever, tight.

AOAV will safeguard its future by ensuring that it responds quickly and flexibly to opportunities as they arise, with hard-hitting, compelling bids.

At the end of 2019 we secured funding from the Sir Bobby Charlton Foundation to look into the impact of explosive weapons on victims, and the provision of victim assistance following. This will lead to a major report published in late 2021.

## **STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

Action on Armed Violence was established as a charitable trust in 2007, originally called the Landmine Action Charitable Trust. The Trust's name was changed to Action on Armed Violence in 2010. It is also a charitable company. The charity is governed under a Memorandum and Articles of Association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company.

### **Operational Decision-Making**

The Board of Trustees, who are also Directors of the charitable company, is responsible for the governance of Action on Armed Violence (AOAV), especially with respect to representation and accountability. These responsibilities include: determining policy and strategy, appointing and overseeing the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), monitoring performance, managing the governance process, and providing insight, guidance and wisdom. Management is provided by the CEO working with the staff of the organisation.

### **Recruitment & Appointment of Board Members**

AOAV aims to select Board members in a manner consistent with the organisation's equal opportunities policy. The procedure for recruiting and inducting board members is as follows:

- 1) Skills required by new Board members are assessed on the basis of gaps within the existing board.
- 2) Invitations are issued through the national press, existing networks and/or the website, as appropriate.
- 3) Candidates are short-listed, contacted and interviewed by the Board Chair and CEO.

Procedures for Board member recruitment, election, rotation/re-election and retirement continue to be developed.

### **Induction & Training of Board Members**

New Board members are issued with an induction pack covering AOAV's work and key policies. They meet the CEO and staff to discuss strategy, policy, current and planned activities. All Trustees are invited to attend network and parliamentary meetings and relevant conferences (when time and funding permit).

### **Risk Management Statement**

All procurement and administrative procedures are in place to ensure that authorisation and accountability lines are respected. AOAV's Trustees recognise their collective and individual responsibilities to assess and manage risks which may affect the company in

the achievement of its objectives. Internal risks are reduced by the application of appropriate controls to ensure that financial, administrative and operational procedures are effective, thus minimising the risk of financial loss and litigation against the company. All risks are assessed according to their likelihood and potential impact on organisation, and managed accordingly

### **Public Benefit**

The Board of Trustees has complied with the requirements of Section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 and has referred to the Charity Commission's general guidance on Public Benefit when reviewing its aims and objectives and in planning future activities. In particular, the trustees consider how the planned activities of the company will contribute to achieving the aims and objectives they have set.

### **Principal Financial Management Policies**

Funds received from institutional donors are managed in line with agreed contractual arrangements. The allocation of donations from unrestricted income is decided on the basis of needs identified by AOA Board of Trustees. Donations derived from non-institutional restricted income are allocated according to the requests of the donors.

### **Reserves Policy**

The majority of AOA work is funded from restricted funds. The contractual arrangements with donors cover the completion of such tasks and related financial commitments. AOA retains unrestricted reserves to ensure the longer-term viability of the organization and the sustainability of its programmes against short-term funding shortfalls or emergency funding requirements. The reserves balance is reviewed regularly along with the level of the organization's total incoming and outgoing funds. The Board considers current level of reserves to be adequate.

The minimum reserve amount is the cost of running the charity for three months salaries and other running expenses, £45,000. This is kept in reserve. At 31 December 2020, AOA had £68,782 in unrestricted funds (this includes the reserve) and £35,705 in restricted income funds carried forward to 2021.

### **Financial Position**

During 2020 Action on Armed Violence received registered income of £176,669. Our expenditure was £170,298.

Our major funding source for our research work was the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNMAS (as part of a French Government Fund) and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust.

AOAV renewed its efforts to ensure that funds for its research activities are available on a consistent basis. AOA V will continue to work closely with current and new donors to secure continuing financial support for its work.

**Small Company Rules**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

## **STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Trustees (who are also directors of AOAV 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed.
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

In so far as the Trustees are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware.
- That each trustee has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Trustee in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Members of the charity guarantee to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 to the assets of the charity in the event of winding up. The total number of such guarantees at 31 December 2020 was 5 (2019:5). The Trustees are members of the charity. The

Trustees have no beneficial interest in the charity and are not remunerated.

The trustees' annual report has been prepared in accordance with small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Trustees on \_\_\_\_\_23/09/2021 and signed on their behalf by

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Spगत", written over a horizontal line.

Professor Mike Spगत  
Trustee  
Date: **23/09/2021**

## **Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)**

### **Independent Examiner's Report**

#### **To the Trustees of Action on Armed Violence**

I report on the accounts of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2020, which are set out on pages 26-39

#### **Respective responsibilities of Trustees and examiner**

As the charity trustees of the company (and also its directors for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ('the 2006 Act').

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the company are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of your company's accounts as carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ('the 2011 Act'). In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

#### **Independent examiner's statement**

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- 1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or
- 2 the accounts do not accord with those records; or
- 3 the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair view' which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
- 4 the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

*Shruti Soni*

Shruti Soni FCCA  
Shruti Soni Ltd  
117A St Johns Hill  
Sevenoaks TN13 3PL  
Date 24 September 2021

**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

**Statement of Financial Activities  
(including Income and Expenditure Account)  
For the year ended 31 December 2020**

		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2020	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2019
	Note	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Income</b>							
Donations and legacies	3	5,999	-	5,999	2,079	-	2,079
Charitable activities	4	49,815	120,855	170,670	10,389	161,967	172,356
Other income: Corporation Tax Refund		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total income</b>		<b>55,814</b>	<b>120,855</b>	<b>176,669</b>	<b>12,468</b>	<b>161,967</b>	<b>174,435</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>	5						
Raising funds		4,056	-	4,056	4,082	-	4,082
Charitable activities		30,132	136,110	166,242	4,548	136,349	140,897
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>34,188</b>	<b>136,110</b>	<b>170,298</b>	<b>8,630</b>	<b>136,349</b>	<b>144,979</b>
<b>Net income/(expenditure) before other gains and losses</b>		21,626	( 15,255)	<b>6,371</b>	3,838	25,618	<b>29,456</b>
<b>Gains/(losses) on exchange rate</b>				-			-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		21,626	( 15,255)	<b>6,371</b>	3,838	25,618	<b>29,456</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>							
Total funds brought forward		47,156	50,960	98,116	43,318	25,342	68,660
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>£ 68,782</b>	<b>£ 35,705</b>	<b>£ 104,487</b>	<b>£ 47,156</b>	<b>£ 50,960</b>	<b>£ 98,116</b>

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

The statement of financial activities complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

**Balance Sheet  
As at 31 December 2020**

	Note	£	2020 £	£	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible Assets	8		-		-
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	9	600		600	
Cash at bank and in hand		112,325		104,611	
			112,925		105,211
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	10	( 8,438)		( 7,095)	
<b>Net current assets / (liabilities)</b>			104,487		98,116
<b>Net assets</b>			<b>£ 104,487</b>		<b>£ 98,116</b>
<b>The funds of the charity:</b>					
Restricted income funds	13		35,705		50,960
Unrestricted income funds					
General reserve			68,782		47,156
<b>Total charity funds</b>			<b>£ 104,487</b>		<b>£ 98,116</b>

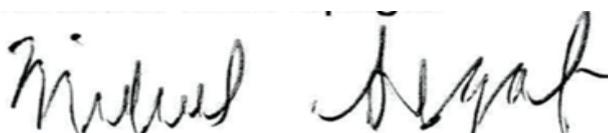
The charity is entitled to the exemption from the audit requirement contained in section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, for the year ended 31 December 2020. No member of the charity has deposited a notice, pursuant to section 476, requiring an audit of these accounts.

The trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for ensuring that the charity keeps accounting records which comply with sections 386 and 387 of the Act and for preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity as at the end of the financial year and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to accounts so far as applicable to the charitable company.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The notes on pages 28 to 39 form part of these accounts.

The accounts were approved by the Board of Trustees on 23/09/2021



**Name: Professor Mike Spagat  
Trustee  
Company Registration No. 06381573  
Charity Registration No. 1122057**

# **Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)**

## **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020**

### **1 Statutory information**

Action on Armed Violence is a charitable company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales number 06381573 and is registered with the Charity Commission number 1122057. In the event of the charitable company being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity. The nature of the charitable company's operations and principle activities are to carry out research, advocacy and fieldwork in order to reduce the incidence and impact of global armed violence.

Action on Armed Violence 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(s). There are no material uncertainties about Action on Armed Violence's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements are presented, to the nearest pound, in sterling which is the functional currency of the charitable company.

### **2 Accounting policies**

#### **2.1 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) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (September 2015) and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared to give a 'true and fair' view and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a 'true and fair view'.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

#### **2.2 Income**

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charitable company is legally entitled to the income, it is probable the income will be received and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. The following specific policies apply to particular categories of income:

Where donations and grants are restricted to future accounting periods, they are deferred and recognised in those future accounting periods. Grants for immediate financial support and assistance, or to reimburse costs previously incurred, are recognised immediately.

The charitable company receives government grants in respect of furthering its charitable objectives. Income from government and other grants are recognised at fair value.

Charitable activities includes commissioned work carried out by Action on Armed Violence staff and is recognised in the period along with other income.

#### **Fund accounting**

Unrestricted funds are to be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the Trustees.

Restricted funds are to be used for particular restricted purposes within the objectives of the charitable company. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

## **Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020: *continued***

Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

#### **2.3 Expenditure recognition**

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis with the irrecoverable element of VAT included with the item to which it relates and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Expenditure is recognised when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payment to third parties, it is probable and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Support costs are those that assist the work of the charitable company but do not directly represent charitable activities and include office costs, governance costs, administrative and payroll costs. They are incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charitable company. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to expenditure on charitable activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Governance costs are those incurred in connection with the running of the charitable company and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

Analysis of these costs is included in note 5.

#### **2.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation**

The charitable company operates a policy of capitalising fixed asset items over £1,000. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

Furniture and equipment	4 years, on a straight line basis
-------------------------	-----------------------------------

#### **2.5 Leasing commitments**

Rental charges are charged on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

#### **2.6 Debtors and Creditors**

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.

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

#### **2.7 Foreign currency**

The charitable company no longer operates foreign currency bank accounts.

#### **2.8 Pensions**

The charitable company now operates an Auto Enrolment defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as they are incurred.

#### **2.9 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments. The trustees seek to use short term deposits to maximise the return on monies held at the bank and to manage cash flow.

The charitable company does not have a material holding in complex financial instruments.

**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020: *continued*

<b>3 Donations and legacies</b>	<b>Unrestricted</b>	<b>Restricted</b>	<b>Total 2020 £</b>
Donations	5,999	-	5,999
	<b>5,999</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,999</b>
<b>Prior year comparatives: 2019</b>			<b>2019 £</b>
Donations	2,079	-	2,079
	<b>2,079</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,079</b>
<b>4 Income from charitable activities</b>	<b>Unrestricted</b>	<b>Restricted</b>	<b>Total 2020 £</b>
Norwegian Funding Article 36	-	90,998	90,998
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	24,607	29,857	54,464
EU Funds (Lot12)	3,357	-	3,357
Australian High Commission	-	-	-
CJRS Grant	18,626	-	18,626
Other	3,225	-	3,225
	<b>49,815</b>	<b>120,855</b>	<b>170,670</b>
<b>Prior year comparatives: 2019</b>			<b>2019 £</b>
Norwegian Funding Article 36	-	99,711	99,711
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	51,188	51,188
EU Funds (Lot12)	4,798	-	4,798
Australian High Commission	-	11,068	11,068
Other	5,591	-	5,591
	<b>10,389</b>	<b>161,967</b>	<b>172,356</b>

## Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020: continued

### 5 Analysis of expenditure

	Cost of raising funds	Charitable activities - Research	Governance costs	Support costs	2020 Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	4,011	107,737	3,364	-	115,112
Staff training	-	1,618	-	-	1,618
Research and reports	-	23,738	-	-	23,738
Travel	-	5,945	-	-	5,945
Office costs	45	7,374	375	-	7,794
Communications	-	3,135	122	-	3,257
Legal and professional fees	-	-	-	3,849	3,849
Grant audit and independent examination	-	-	2,130	-	2,130
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	6,855	-	-	6,855
	4,056	156,402	5,991	3,849	170,298
Support costs		3,849		(3,849)	-
Governance costs		5,991	(5,991)		-
<b>Total expenditure 2020</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>166,242</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>170,298</b>
<i>Total expenditure 2019</i>	<i>4,082</i>	<i>140,897</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>144,979</i>

Of the total expenditure:	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
2020	£ 34,188	£ 136,110	£ 170,298
2019	£ 8,630	£ 136,349	£ 144,979

<b>Prior year comparatives: 2019</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	4,037	96,792	3,364	-	104,193
Staff training	-	-	-	-	-
Research and reports	-	7,860	-	-	7,860
Travel	-	10,917	-	-	10,917
Office costs	45	11,053	375	-	11,473
Communications	-	2,502	122	-	2,624
Legal and professional fees	-	-	-	3,910	3,910
Grant audit and independent examination	-	-	2,230	-	2,230
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	1,772	-	-	1,772
	4,082	130,896	6,091	3,910	144,979
Support costs		3,910		(3,910)	-
Governance costs		6,091	(6,091)		-
<b>Total expenditure 2019</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>140,897</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>144,979</b>

**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

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## Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020: continued

### 6 Net income for the year

The net income for the year is stated after charging:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by the Charity	-	-
Independent Examination	1,200	1,200

### 7 Staff costs

Staff costs during the year were:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Salaries and wages	92,542	92,342
Social Security costs	5,686	6,781
Employer's contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	3,141	5,070
Underpayment to HMRC relating to 2014/15	13,743	-
	<hr/> <b>115,112</b>	<hr/> <b>104,193</b>

### Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Charitable activities	<hr/> <b>2.5</b>	<hr/> <b>3</b>

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

The key management personnel of the charitable company included the Trustees and Chief Executive Officer. Total employee benefits paid to key management personnel including NIC and pension were £66,850 in 2020 (2019:£67,284).

**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

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**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020: continued

**8 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Furniture and Equipment £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost:</b>		
At 1 January 2020	825	825
Disposals	-	-
Additions at cost	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>
<b>Depreciation:</b>		
At 1 January 2020	825	825
Charge for year	-	-
On disposals	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>825</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	-	-
<i>At 31 December 2019</i>	-	-

**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020: continued

<b>9 Debtors</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other debtors	600	600

<b>10 Creditors</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	2,072	2,666
Social Security and other taxes	-	0
Other creditors	1,812	0
Accruals and deferred income	4,554	4,429
	<b>8,438</b>	<b>7,095</b>

<b>11 Analysis of net assets between funds</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fund Balances at 31 December 2020 are represented by:			
Current Assets	75,148	37,777	112,925
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	(6,366)	(2,072)	(8,438)
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>68,782</b>	<b>35,705</b>	<b>104,487</b>

**12 Analysis of net assets between funds - comparative 2019**

	<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<i>Fund Balances at 31 December 2019 are represented by:</i>			
<i>Tangible Fixed Assets</i>	-	-	-
<i>Current Assets</i>	51,585	53,626	105,211
<i>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</i>	(4,429)	(2,666)	(7,095)
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>47,156</b>	<b>50,960</b>	<b>98,116</b>

## Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020: continued

### 13 Funds - current year

The income funds of the charity include restricted and unrestricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust:

	At 01-Jan 2020 £	Incoming £	Outgoing £	At 31-Dec 2020 £
<b>Restricted Funds</b>				
Norwegian Funding 2019/20	36,656	-	(36,656)	-
Norwegian Funding 2020/21	-	90,998	(53,403)	<b>37,595</b>
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Air Strikes	6,185	-	(6,185)	-
Rowntree 19/20	8,119	29,857	(37,976)	-
UNMAS	-	-	(1,890)	<b>( 1,890)</b>
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>	<b>50,960</b>	<b>120,855</b>	<b>(136,110)</b>	<b>35,705</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>				
<b>General funds</b>	<b>47,156</b>	<b>55,814</b>	<b>(34,188)</b>	<b>68,782</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>98,116</b>	<b>176,669</b>	<b>(170,298)</b>	<b>104,487</b>

#### Restricted Funds - description

**Norwegian Funding;** funding as part of a consortium bid to Norwegian People's Aid.

For AOAV it includes:

1. Monitoring and data collection for the Global Explosive Weapons Monitor
2. A research report on the reverberating effects of explosive weapons
3. A global improvised explosive device (IED) review publication
4. A process of mapping counter IED work

#### **Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust**

Funding over a one year period to undertake an impartial, wide-ranging, thorough and in-depth investigation in order to uncover the hidden networks and relationships which have facilitated and sustained the trade in arms between the UK and multiple repressive regimes since 2010.

#### **Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Air Strikes**

Funding over two years to intergate RAF rules of engagement and protection of civilians in air strikes.

#### **UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)**

Funding received from the French Government to highlight the figures of IED victims. The project runs from November 20 until October 21, with the first tranche of funding received in January 21

## Action on Armed Violence (Limited by Guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020: continued

### 14 Funds - prior year comparative

The income funds of the charity include restricted and unrestricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust:

	At 01-Jan 2019 £	Incoming £	Outgoing £	At 31-Dec 2019 £
<b>Restricted Funds</b>				
Norwegian Funding 2018/19	20,397	-	(20,397)	-
Norwegian Funding 2019/20	-	99,711	(63,055)	36,656
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Air Strikes	4,945	34,011	(32,771)	6,185
Rowntree 19/20	-	17,177	(9,058)	8,119
Australian High Commission	-	11,068	(11,068)	-
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>	<b>25,342</b>	<b>161,967</b>	<b>(136,349)</b>	<b>50,960</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>				
General funds	43,318	12,468	(8,630)	47,156
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>68,660</b>	<b>174,435</b>	<b>(144,979)</b>	<b>98,116</b>

### 15 Operating lease commitments

The charity's total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases is as follows for each of the following periods:

	Property	2020 £	2019 £
Less than one year		2,400	2,400
One to five years		-	-
		2,400	2,400

### 16 Related parties

There are no related party transactions to disclose for 2020 (2019: none).

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

### 17 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any person connected with them) received any remunerations from the charity during the year. No reimbursements were made to trustees in 2020 (2019: nil) for travelling and other expenses and no payments were made direct to third parties.

**Action on Armed Violence  
(Limited by Guarantee)**

**18 Pension and other post-retirement benefit commitments**

Defined contribution

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Contributions payable by the company for the year	3,141	5,070

At 31 December 2020 £626 was outstanding (2019: £nil)

**19 Contingent assets or liabilities**

There are no contingent assets or liabilities at December 2020 (2019: Nil).

**20 Ultimate controlling party**

The charitable company was under the control of the Trustees during the period under review.  
There is no single ultimate controlling party.