ACTION ON ARMED VIOLENCE

A company limited by guarantee
Company Number 06381573 Charity Number 1122057

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

ACTION ON ARMED VIOLENCE
TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
Legal and Administrative Information

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Charity Number
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ACTION ON ARMED VIOLENCE
TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

INTRODUCTION BY THE CO-CHAIRS: OLIVIA DIX AND 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.

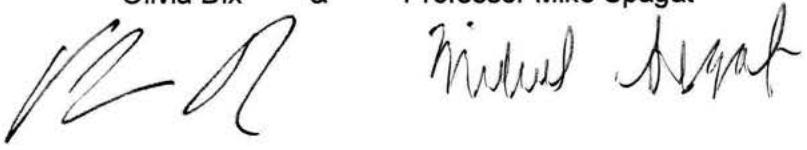
In 2018 AOAV's work was presented at a wide range of high-level meetings, from the United Nations to the UK Houses of Parliament, seeking to influence policies on armed violence and address failures in implementing them, and garnered coverage in dozens of newspapers and national and international broadcast media.

In common with other organisations in the field of armed violence fundraising continues to be a challenge, but AOAV moves forward into 2019 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 thank Iain Overton, Executive Director for his leadership and his small team (Jennifer Dathan and Dr James Kearney in particular) for their dedicated and effective work over the last year. We are grateful for the work of all Board members who give freely of their considerable expertise to support AOAV.

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.

Olivia Dix & Professor Mike Spagat



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT – IAIN OVERTON

AOAV undertook significant research and advocacy in 2018. Notably, it was the eighth year of the organisation's Explosive Violence Monitoring Project, the only open-source annual report recording the global harm caused by explosive weapons. It addresses both conventional/manufactured weapons and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). It also draws comparisons between those effects suffered in populated areas, and those in non-populated areas. The information in the report is quoted widely.

Other important work in 2018 was the research on the UK's arms trade, the reverberating impact of explosive violence in Syria, air-strike rules of engagement and analysis of the relationship between air strikes and terrorist attacks.

As in previous years, our monitor had wide pick-up in the national and international media. In addition, AOAV was cited in numerous other reports relating to explosive violence and small arm harm. Such reporting has helped spread our advocacy aims both nationally and internationally, both enhancing AOAV's reputation as well as ensuring our key messaging is heard widely.

Political commitments to refrain from the use of explosive weapons in populated areas is on the agenda at high level fora in the UN and beyond and the issue of IEDs and the harm they bring is increasingly becoming central to the disarmament debate. In addition to this focus, we also investigated deeply the UK's global arms trade and published our findings in late 2018.

Identifying funding for work on armed violence research is always a challenge, but in 2018 major funding was generously given by both the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a long- term supporter of our work, and the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, as well as smaller donations from charitable foundations and members of the public. In addition, we sit on two consortiums able to apply for funded work with the European Union (Lot 3 and Lot 12).

Iain Overton
Executive Director
Action on Armed Violence

ACTION ON ARMED VIOLENCE
TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. This is also the Directors' report as required by section 417 of the Companies Act 2006 and all Trustees are directors. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 of the accounts and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, and 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 published on 16 July 2014 ("SORP").

MISSION AND APPROACH

Mission

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

Its research and advocacy campaigns aim 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 targeted 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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.

Research and Advocacy
The broad areas of priority for research in 2018 were: the humanitarian harm from explosive weapons; the humanitarian harm from Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). an investigation into the UK's arms trade and research into military rules of engagement.

This consisted of:

Monitoring and data collection for the Global Explosive Weapons Monitor
This is the largest piece of annual research undertaken by AOAV and is widely used globally for reference. Since 2011, AOAV has been recording the global impact of explosive violence as reported in English language media.

In 2018, AOAV recorded 32,104 deaths and injuries as a result of the use of explosive weapons globally. As has been seen every year for the past eight years, civilians continued to bear the burden of this violence. Of those harmed in 2018, 70% were reported to be civilians. Iraq and Syria remained amongst the worst five impacted countries for the sixth year in a row. These two countries have consistently seen the highest numbers of civilian casualties from explosive violence. Yemen too continues to suffer high levels of civilian harm from explosive weapons. AOAV recorded an 8% increase in civilian casualties in Yemen, compared to the previous year.

When explosive weapons are used in populated areas, they massively elevate the threat to civilians. In 2018, 90% of those reported harmed by explosive weapons specifically in populated areas were civilians. Last year, AOAV recorded an average of 26 civilian deaths from explosive weapons per day.

These findings reiterate the consistent pattern of harm that AOAV has monitored since 2010, when it began tracking explosive violence. In line with this finding above, over the last eight years of monitoring AOAV has found that when explosive weapons had been used in populated areas, on average nine in every ten of the deaths and injuries caused were civilians.

Even when explosive weapons are targeted at military objectives, their wide-area effect often means that bystanders are caught by the blast or hit by projected fragments – something that AOAV catalogued in a separate report in 2015, 'Wide Area Effects'. Such impacts continued to devastate civilians in 2018.

This data shows the immediate impact of explosive violence. In 2018, AOAV continued to examine the reverberating effects of explosive violence including the destruction of civilian infrastructure, psychological suffering and poverty.

Thousands more civilians are affected by explosive weapons than can possibly be hinted at by our casualty figures. Those displaced are in the millions, from Syria, Yemen, Iraq and other areas seeing high levels of explosive violence.

Our explosive violence data for 2017 was featured in the Guardian. Further articles citing the report came from Reuters, the Daily Mail, the Middle East Eye, Russia Today, Japan Times, The Week, VICE, the New Arab, the Morning Star, the Peace News, Newsweek, Defense One and the Hindustan Times. Reports on the findings also widely circulated in languages such as in Spanish at Europa Press, Cuatro, Huffington Post, Expansion and El Diario, and in Greek at CNN, Kathimerini, Circo Greco, Protothema, Para Politika, the Press Project and I News. News reports on AOAV's findings in further languages included: Portuguese at R7, Renascenca, Gazeta Digital and Expresso, Czech at Tyden, Britské listy and Blesk, Korean at KBS, Radio Koreaand Yonhap News, French at RTL and Russia Today, Bulgarian at 24 Chasa and News, Italian at TPI News and Internazionale, Dutch at De Morgen, Finnish

at Maailma, Hungarian at A Mi Donk, German at Unsere Zeit, Chinese at XCN News, Swedish at Göteborgs-Posten and Hebrew at Haaretz. In addition, Relief Web, The Intercept, Global Risks Insight, Suddeutsche Zeitung, Dagbladet, Sheffield Telegraph, Sahara Press Service, and Small Wars Journal, Newsweek, Sputnik International, Relief Web and UNIAN (Ukrainian Independent Information Agency), Save the Children, The Conversation, Global Risk Insights, News-Decoder, Times of India, Iainformacion.com, ARA, إضاءات, and Yahoo!ニュース 個人 all covered our figures in other articles over the year.

AOAV presented the findings of the 2017 monitor in 10 languages: namely, Arabic, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Finnish, Dutch, Russian, German and Chinese. These were also shared across social media platforms.

AOAV continued to monitor harm in 2018. In addition to the monthly updates detailed below, AOAV also published reports on observed patterns and trends. For example:

Global decrease in civilian harm from explosive weapons in first half of 2018, but some countries see marked rise in violence
October sees US-led coalition causing most civilian casualties from Syrian airstrikes –
AOAV records a 27% rise in civilian casualties from explosive weapons in Afghanistan
First 11 months of 2017 sees 42% increase in civilian deaths from explosive weapons compared to 2016

Two videos highlighting key trends and findings from 2017 were compiled and published here and here. These were also shared across social media, as were the infographics used in the videos.

AOAV also published monthly updates for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December in 2018. These included detailed infographics highlighting the harm and detailed analysis, including by country for those most impacted, of the harm observed. Updates were shared with mailing list subscribers and across social media.

AOAV published 47 reports throughout 2018 on incidents involving explosive weapons where there were over 40 casualties. These included details of the events as well as analysis of related trends and patterns from the Explosive Violence Monitor.

These response pieces included the following

Twin bomb attacks in the Philippines kill at least 20 and leave over 100 injured
Two killed and at least 50 injured in Sudan's Khartoum
Kabul car bomb leaves five dead and over 110 injured
Blasts in Somali capital kills 30
Suicide bomber kills 48 in attack on education centre in Afghan capital
At least 29 children killed in Saudi-led coalition airstrike in Yemen
Suicide attack on mosque in Afghanistan's Gardez kills 48
At least 28 dead in Saudi-led coalition airstrikes near main hospital in Yemen's port city of Hudaydah
Roadside bomb kills 11 in Afghanistan's Farah province
31 killed in suicide attack at polling station in Pakistan's Quetta
Suicide bomber kills at least 38 in Syrian city of Sweida
Suicide attack near Kabul airport leaves 130 dead and injured
Air strikes on Syria's rebel-held Nawa kills 14 and injures 150.
Suicide attack targeting election campaign in Pakistan's Mastung district leaves 149 dead
20 killed by suicide bomber targeting anti-Taliban political party in Pakistan
Twin bomb attacks in Syria's Idlib kill and injure at least 40
Explosion at campaign rally in Zimbabwe leaves over 50 killed and injured
Grenade attack during Prime Minister's speech in Ethiopia's capital leaves over 150 wounded
Suicide attacks in Afghanistan's Nangarhar province leave many killed and injured

31 killed in suicide bombing and grenade attack in Nigerian town
Airstrike on rebel-held Zardana in northwest Syria kills at least 51
At least six killed and 37 wounded in suicide attack on mosque in Diffa, Niger
Bombs target cricket match in Afghanistan's Jalalabad, killing eight
Suicide bomb attack targeting protestors in Afghanistan leaves 68 dead
Suicide car bomb leaves 48 casualties in Iraq
Suicide bomber kills 14 at election rally in Afghanistan
Twin suicide bombing in Somalia leaves 20 dead
Bomb blast at election rally in north-eastern Afghanistan left 22 killed
Shooting at Crimea college leaves 18 dead
15 killed in suicide attack at polling station in Kabul
Series of bombings on Somali capital leave at least 58 dead and over 100 injured
US-led coalition airstrikes kill 43 in Syria
Suicide attack kills at least 50 in Kabul who had gathered to mark Prophet Mohammed's birth

We also published the following report videos:

Video: Airstrikes: Deadliest weapon of 2017

Video: Most dangerous place to be a civilian

Importantly, AOAV used this data for advocacy purposes, presenting the findings on explosive violence and our research into this harm in a wide array of forums. This included speaking at:

- 'The urbanisation of conflict: new challenges and best practices' - a plenary session of the 21st National Meeting of Mine Action National Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers (Geneva);
- 'Tackling Improvised Explosive Devices', a meeting hosted by the Geneva Academy that discussed the '2018 UNSG report on IEDs: towards a comprehensive report';
- UK government All Party Parliamentary Group on Explosive Threats conference on 'The Extent of Harm Caused by Explosive Violence Internationally';
- UN Dialogue on International Humanitarian Law and the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA), organized by German Mission to the UN;
- Round-table on Protecting Human Rights during Insecurity and Armed Conflict through International Humanitarian Law organised by The Hague Institute for Global Justice;
- Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights annual informal discussion on tackling IEDs;
- Second Dialogue on IHL and the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA) organized by Germany with the support of ICRC and GICHD;
- Geneva UN meeting hosted by OCHA on the use of explosive weapons by non-State actors;
- CCW meeting on the use of IEDs, during the main CCW Conference;
- International Humanitarian Watch conference in Edinburgh;
- 'The Role of Law and the Protection of Civilians' – a panel discussion at the Swiss Embassy in London;
- Blast Injury Conference in London hosted by Imperial College;
- 'Health Impacts of Explosive Violence' at a plenary session of the 22nd National Meeting of Mine Action National Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers (Geneva).

AOAV also shared data upon request with key organisations contributing to the reduction of armed violence, including other members of the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW), to Channel 4's 'Dispatches' for a programme on Yemen, to Earthtime for their data visualizations in collaboration with the Igarapé Institute, Create Lab and the BBC, to UNOCHA for the UN Secretary General's Protection of Civilians report, as well as other academics, UN agencies, and journalists.

Additionally, the data featured in submissions to parliamentary inquiries (Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs Committee's inquiry into The Role of Parliament in the UK Constitution: Authorising the Use of Military Force), Foreign and Commonwealth Office's inquiry on Human Rights Work on supporting the Rights of Victims from the use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), and the Defence Committee's inquiry into UK Military Operations in Mosul and Raqqa).

As well, AOAV reported on the impact of its IED threat mitigation work in the biennial report of the UN Secretary General on *Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices.* In the subsequent resolution on *Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices* adopted in December, Member States noted AOAV's data on IED harm to civilians.

Some of these highlights can be seen here:

AOAV data used in RUSI and Save the Children report
UN Secretary-General cites AOAV in report on the protection of civilians

AOAV's work monitoring explosive violence helped inform civil society, the media and UN diplomats and officials on the global impact of explosive violence.

An investigation into the UK's arms trade

In 2018, AOAV published 37 reports on countries to which the UK had, in the previous eight years, approved the sale of weapons. All of these countries have significant concerns relating to human rights abuses, and 30 of them (published under one bloc) were stated by the FCO as being 'countries of concern'. The reports can be viewed here and here.

The key findings of our report were that:

- The UK government continues, without debate, to approve arms sales to countries on their own human rights concern list. From 2008 to 2017, almost a third of the total value of the arms exports from the UK was to these 30 priority countries, with £21.8bn worth of licenses approved out of £76.6bn.
- The type of exports to these countries of concern is changing. Whereas the traditional view of arms exports is that of planes and missiles etc., new forms of arms exports are in ascendancy. UK government approved sales of surveillance equipment, for instance, dominate. In the last decade, 45% of the UK's controlled exports in the last decade were for dual-use supplies - including a wide array of surveillance cameras, cryptography equipment and spy software.

After the Brexit referendum, UK's weaponry sales have changed dramatically - increasing significantly in some areas. Such a rise might hint at how the government is seeking, beyond the EU, to strengthen its role in the international arena through the sale of weapons. In 15 out of 30 countries listed as of priority concern for their poor human rights conditions, UK controlled exports skyrocketed in 2017 to almost double their levels compared to 2016. In particular, Saudi Arabia, Russia and China were notable countries of arms export, while in Afghanistan the value of arms exports in 2017 was five times higher than the year before. In addition to the above, AOAV conducted an investigation into 200+ UK-based private military companies (PMCs). We found that this industry is growing, often heavily armed and slowly taking over roles before ascribed to national armies. Yet it is one shrouded in secret. Our investigation found:

- A total lack of transparency - staff listed on these websites is only provided by 22.7% (57 out of 251) PMCs.

- Less than 7.3% had signed up to be a member of the regulatory body of PMCs - the International Code of Conduct Association (ICoCA)
- Two-thirds failed to mention where they operate or did so in obtuse terms, boasting a 'global' or 'international' reach.
- British PMCs claim to operate in 17 out the 30 countries that the FCO lists as 'Human Rights Priorities Countries' (Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Somalia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, the DRC, Russia, Colombia, Yemen, Syrian, Myanmar, Iran, Bahrain, Venezuela and South Sudan).

AOAV's work on the arms trade was published in the following national newspaper reports:

https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/jan/10/hereford-inside-england-unlikely-military-city-centre-global-conflict
http://novaramedia.com/2017/12/10/barrow-in-furness-the-small-town-at-the-centre-of-britains-nuclear-arsenal
https://pulitzercenter.org/reporting/london-worlds-war-showroom

A focused examination of civilian harm from explosive weapons in Syria

We published a report on the devastating use of explosive weapons in Syria. Our work highlighted the fact that it has destroyed key infrastructure and deprived communities of clean water, sanitation, electricity and medical care, forcing many to flee their homes and neighbourhoods. Many Syrians have suffered profound psychological harm, with interruptions to education and employment also stunting development. Explosive weapon use has left vast swathes of land contaminated, causing further casualties and preventing families from returning to their homes and using their land. These impacts have devastating and lingering consequences for communities.

AOAV conducted 50 interviews with academics, experts, NGOs and UN personnel, as well as with refugees and other impacted civilians. Our findings showed that harm from explosive weapons does not cease when the bombing ends. The relentless bombardment of Syria over the last eight years has caused lasting harm to all areas of civilian life.

Focusing on four key areas – health, economy, environment and society and culture – AOAV found:

- Life expectancy in Syria dropped by over 20 years
- More than 800 healthcare workers had been killed in attacks on medical facilities
- The number of physicians in Syria has decreased by at least 67.5%
- In some of the worst impacted areas over 40% of people were living with a disability
- Syria's GDP stands at half of its pre-conflict level
- Jobs have been destroyed at an estimated average rate of 538,000 per year
- More than 80% of Syrians live below the poverty line; seven in ten Syrians reportedly live in extreme poverty
- In 2017, there were at least 1,906 casualties reported from landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)
- Clearance of landmines and ERW could take approximately 50 years
- The destruction to civilian infrastructure across Syria amounts to over $75 billion
- 50% of basic infrastructure in Syria is thought to be either destroyed or rendered non-operational
- Coalition bombing has damaged over 250 targets related to oil installations
- 6.6 million people are displaced inside Syria, whilst the conflict has led to over 5.6 million Syrian refugees
- A quarter of Syrian schools are estimated to be unusable owing to violence
- Over 45% of the school-aged children in Syria no longer attend education

- All six of the UNESCO World Heritage sites in Syria have been severely damaged or destroyed
- Over 14,400 mosques have been destroyed across Syria since 2011

This report can be seen here: https://aoav.org.uk/reverberating-effects-of-explosive-violence/syria/ (Page includes links to interviews and report sections.)

Key findings can be seen here: https://aoav.org.uk/2019/the-reverberating-effects-syria/. We also wrote up two summaries of the report for publication elsewhere.

The first was on the Environmental impact, published in Fairplanet: https://www.fairplanet.org/op-ed/explosive-weapons-in-syria-the-lasting-harm-to-the-environment/. The second was on the health challenges, published on the Forum on the Arms Trade: https://www.forumarmstrade.org/looking-ahead-blog/explosive-violence-and-the-health-challenges-ahead-for-syria

The findings of this research were highlighted at a plenary session of the 22nd National Meeting of Mine Action National Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers (Geneva), examining the reverberating health consequences from the use of explosive violence. Additionally, the findings have been presented at a Blast Injury workshop examining the reverberating civilian health impacts from the use of explosive weapons that took place in Cape Town, organised by the universities of Cape Town and Southampton.

We also worked with the Dutch humanitarian charity PAX, signing a joint statement on conflict and the environment, and engaged on social media when the statement was released on United Nations' International Day for preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict.

The impact of air strikes in populated areas on non-state actors

2017 saw a sharp rise in people killed or injured by air strikes. The rationale for such strikes was to target non-state actors, but the victims were largely civilians. Such a disproportionate impact raises the question: does the military strategy of using air strikes to target non-state actors work? Or does it create a clarion call for the grieving and the angered to join the very ranks of the non-state actors that states have used air power to suppress?

These largely desk-based reports examined data of air-strikes and non-state actors' use of explosive violence and determined if correlations exist between strike and counter-strike. In addition to a data analysis, we analysed the terms 'precision bombing' and 'accuracy' in the vocabulary of state actors, established what yield parameters are set when applying these terms to particular weapons or deployment, and compared them with the actual harm caused. We also examined the language and messages used by non-state actors to see how they react to civilian harm caused by air strikes and the importance such language has on both retaliation and on radicalisation and recruitment. Finally, we conducted interviews to gain an overview of the role that air strikes may have on prolonging and perpetuating conflicts as opposed to ending them. We focused on areas most impacted, especially Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan and Yemen.

AOAV produced a series of reports examining airstrikes and counter-strikes. These included a report on the use of drone strikes in Pakistan and resulting suicide attacks, which found that drone strikes in Pakistan were followed by additional suicide attacks in Pakistan, each causing an average of 20 deaths and 48 injuries. It can be seen here. Another report, *ISIS, air-strikes and the language of retaliation*, examined the language used in ISIS propaganda in regard to airstrikes and revenge attacks. While this report, Suicide attacks as revenge for air-strikes: three case studies, also showed that the narrative of vengeance in suicide attacks could be seen in repeated, diffuse case studies. In addition, AOAV published interviews with

academics and experts on this matter, including Professor Janina Dill, Dr Justin Bronk, and Harrison Akins. This content was all published under this single report page.

AOAV also produced infographics and short film highlighting the findings. These were widely shared across social media. In addition, this report was published in the Times: Suicide bombings rise in aftermath of drone strikes

The findings of these reports were highlighted in a number of the meetings highlighted above, including the Chatham House meeting in December 2018 and the 22nd National Meeting of Mine Action National Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers (Geneva).

Investigating the rules of engagement governing the use of airstrikes, and compliance to such rules

2017 data showed an increase in the number of civilians killed or injured by airstrikes. In 2017, when airstrikes were targeted at populated areas, 93% of those killed were civilians. The main perpetrators of air strikes were the US, Russia, and Saudi Arabia forces. The use of airstrikes by state actors are, to varying degrees, governed by protocols and informed by international humanitarian law. Yet many questions as to the decisions surrounding their use by the above states and coalitions remain outstanding.

AOAV conducted a desk study of State's rules of engagement governing the use of airstrikes, using AOAV data to map incidents where civilians have been killed or injured, when, and by whom. Instances in the last seven years were examined, as well as where rules of engagement have been adapted, either in the aftermath of a particular attack, or simply as the nature of airstrikes has evolved.

AOAV also assessed States' own reporting on airstrikes that have resulted in civilian deaths – how these have these been commented upon (or denied), and the methodology States have in place to assess cases where civilian deaths have been reported.

AOAV published three case studies detailing the rules of engagement governing airstrikes for the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Russia. AOAV also examined the United Kingdom's rules of engagement given their role in the US-led coalition, particularly during the campaigns in Mosul and Raqqa. These included an introductory overview of the rules of engagement that govern the use of airstrikes.

The findings were highlighted at a Chatham House event that convened over 30 people invited from UK Government, Parliament, civil society, academia and the military. The roundtable sought to examine civilian harm from airstrikes in relation to rules of engagement and to address ways to mitigate the impact on civilians from air-launched weaponry. The findings of these reports and discussion were shared across social media, alongside infographics highlighting the harm.

Some findings from the investigation into the UK's rules of engagement were also released in an in-depth article by the BBC: RAF killed '4,000 fighters in Iraq and Syria'. Further articles citing the report came from major news outlets, including: The Telegraph, Metro, twice in The Guardian – with the second report articulating further concerns over the MoD's claim – The Independent, The Sun, and the Daily Mail. It was also reported by: Forces Network, News and Star, ReliefWeb, Daily Star, Mirror Online, Press Association, Business Insider, Express, NEWSREP, Sputnik International, Wales Online, Gloucestershire Live, The Conversation UK, Express and Star, York Press, INSIDER, and ECHO News among others. The findings were circulated in further languages: Spanish (Sputnik Mundo), Portuguese (RTP), Greek (Ptisi Diastima), and Indonesian (SINDO News and KOMPAS). It was also featured on Radio 4.

In response to the findings, Amnesty International released a comment, reiterating their call for the UK to disclose detailed information about its airstrikes, thoroughly investigate allegations of civilian casualties and provide full reparation to victims of violations.

OVERVIEW OF FUTURE PLANS FOR 2019

AOAV will continue its crucial research and advocacy work that focuses on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas worldwide. AOAV's history as one of the leading voices in the UK supporting the campaign to ban landmines and cluster munitions, and that focus on explosive weapon harm continues to inform its advocacy work in areas such as improvised explosive devices and airstrikes; our past informs our future in this regard.

In 2019, AOAV intends to continue to highlight the harm caused to civilians by explosive weapons, as well as to carry on research work in support of targeted explosive weapon advocacy goals, as requested of us by both State parties and by members of the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW).

This work is sub-divided into two categories: commercially manufactured weapons and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The humanitarian cost of the use of explosive weapons in populated areas is increasingly attracting international interest, and AOAV's research and statistics are leading the field in this area. These figures are regularly quoted by the UN (including the UN Secretary General) and significant organisations, such as the ICRC and World Customs Organisation.

The competition for funding is increasingly sharp. AOAV will safeguard its future by ensuring that it responds quickly and flexibly to opportunities as they arise, with hard-hitting, compelling bids.

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 Executive Director (ED), monitoring performance and finances, managing the governance process, and providing insight, guidance and wisdom. Operational management is provided by the ED 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 ED.
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 ED and staff to discuss strategy, policy and 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 organisation 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 AOAV Board of Trustees. Donations derived from non-institutional restricted income are allocated according to the requests of the donors.

Reserves Policy
The majority of AOAV work is funded from restricted funds. The contractual arrangements with donors cover the completion of such tasks and related financial commitments. AOAV retains unrestricted reserves to ensure the longer-term viability of the organisation 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 organisation's total incoming and outgoing funds. The Board considers an amount equal to three months running cost to be adequate level for reserves. Based on running cost for year ended 31 December 2018 this is calculated at approximately £40,000. The actual amount of unrestricted free reserves as at 31 December 2018 was £43,318.

Financial Position
During 2018 Action on Armed Violence had total income of £156,636 (2017: £117,097). Our major funding source for our research work was the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with additional funding from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust. The overall expenditure for 2018 was £193,666 (2017: £157,429). The net expenditure for 2018 was £37,030 (2017: £43,849).

As at the year-end 31 December 2018 total charity funds stood at £68,660 (2017: £105,690) of which £25,342 were restricted (2017: £19,956).

AOAV renewed its efforts to ensure that funds for its research activities are available on a consistent basis. Our long-term relationship with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues. AOAV will continue to work closely with current and new donors to secure continuing financial support for its work.

Going Concern
The trustees are satisfied that the charity will continue to be a going concern for the foreseeable future.

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;

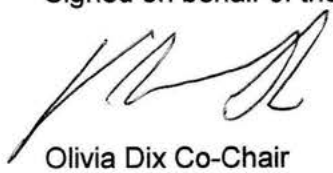
- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP.
- Make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed.
- Prepare the financial 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.

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 2018 was 5 (2017: 6). The Trustees are members of the charity. The Trustees have no beneficial interest in the charity and are not remunerated.

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.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees



Olivia Dix Co-Chair

Date 4th June 2019

Independent Examiner's Report
To the Trustees of Action on Armed Violence

I report on the accounts of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018 which are set out on pages 17 to 29.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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 ACCA
Shruti Soni Ltd
117A St Johns Hill
Sevenoaks TN13 3PE
Date 11 June 2019

Action on Armed Violence
(Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of Financial Activities
(including Income and Expenditure Account)
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2018 £	*Total Funds 2017* *£*
Income					
Donations and legacies	3	9,679	-	9,679	*2,377*
Charitable activities	4	26,785	117,888	144,673	*114,337*
Other income: Corporation Tax Refund		2,284	-	2,284	*383*
Total income		**38,748**	**117,888**	**156,636**	***117,097***
Expenditure:	5				
Raising funds		4,617	-	4,617	4,961
Charitable activities		76,547	112,502	189,049	*152,468*
Total expenditure		**81,164**	**112,502**	**193,666**	*157,429*
Net income/(expenditure) before other gains and losses		(42,416)	5,386	**(37,030)**	*(40,332)*
Gains/(losses) on exchange rate				-	*(3,517)*
Net movement in funds		(42,416)	5,386	**(37,030)**	*(43,849)*
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		85,734	19,956	105,690	*149,539*
Total funds carried forward		**£ 43,318**	**£ 25,342**	**£ 68,660**	*£ 105,690*

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 wiith 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 2018

	Note	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible Assets	9		-		-
Current assets					
Debtors	10	9,971		29,876	
Cash at bank and in hand		63,437		81,217	
		73,408		111,093	
Liabilities:					
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	11	(4,748)		(5,403)	
Net current assets / (liabilities)			68,660		105,690
Net assets			**68,660**		105,690
The funds of the charity:	14				
Restricted income funds			25,342		19,956
Unrestricted income funds					
General reserve			43,318		85,734
Total charity funds			**68,660**		105,690

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 2018. 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 19 to 28 form part of these accounts.

The accounts were approved by the Board on 4th June 2019

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Trustee
Company Registration No. 06381573
Charity Registration No. 1122057

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

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.

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 constistent with the use of resources. Governance costs are those incurred in connection with the running of the charitable company and compliance with consititutional 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018: *continued*

3 Donations and legacies	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total 2018 £	*Total 2017 £*
Donations	2,179	-	2,179	*2,377*
The Rothera Charitable Settlement	7,500	-	7,500	-
	9,679	-	**9,679**	*2,377*

4 Income from charitable activities	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total 2018 £	*Total 2017 £*
UK	-	-	-	*(2,277)*
Research:				
Norwegian Funding Article 36	-	71,481	71,481	*89,843*
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	46,407	46,407	*17,914*
EU Funds (Lot12)	23,345	-	23,345	*8,858*
Other	3,440	-	3,440	-
	26,785	**117,888**	**144,673**	*114,338*

5 Analysis of expenditure

	Cost of raising funds	Charitable activities - Research	Governance costs	Support costs	**2018 Total**	*2017 Total*
	£	£	£	£	**£**	*£*
Staff costs	4,542	125,375	3,785	-	**133,702**	*88,095*
Research and reports	-	21,548	-	-	**21,548**	*25,788*
Travel	-	14,163	-	-	**14,163**	*12,646*
Office costs	75	9,357	362	-	**9,794**	*11,031*
Communications	-	3,774	189	-	**3,963**	*3,789*
Legal and professional fees	-	-	-	5,108	**5,108**	*10,582*
Grant audit and independent examination	-	-	3,300	-	**3,300**	*4,602*
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	*100*
Other	-	1,428	-	660	**2,088**	*796*
	4,617	175,644	7,637	5,768	**193,666**	*157,429*
Exchange loss	-	-	-		-	*3,517*
Support costs		5,768		(5,768)	-	
Governance costs		7,637	(7,637)		-	
Total expenditure 2018	**4,617**	**189,049**	-	-	**193,666**	***160,946***
Total expenditure 2017	4,961	*133,023*	*8,863*	*14,099*	*160,946*	*269,350*

Of the total expenditure:	**Unrestricted**	**Restricted**	**Total**
2018	£ 81,164	£ 112,502	£ 193,666
2017	£ 73,045	£ 87,901	£ 160,946

In 2018 the charitable expenditure is for research.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018: continued

6 Net income for the year

The net income for the year is stated after charging:

	2018	*2017*
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by the Charity	-	*100*
Independent Examination	1,200	*1,000*

7 Staff costs

Staff costs during the year were:	2018	*2017*
	£	£
Salaries and wages	121,388	*85,504*
Social Security costs	9,982	-
Employer's contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	3,575	*2,591*
Refund of overpaid pension contribution in previous years	(1,243)	-
	133,702	*88,095*

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2018	*2017*
Charitable activities	3	2.25

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 £63,087 in 2018 (2017: £63,115).

8 Comparative Funds - Statement of Financial Activities for the *Year Ended 31 December 2017*

	Note	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2016
Income		£	£	£
Donations and legacies	3	2,377	-	2,377
Charitable activities	4	6,580	107,757	114,337
Investments		-	-	-
Other income		383	-	383
Total income		**9,340**	**107,757**	**117,097**
Expenditure:	5			
Raising funds		4,961	-	4,961
Charitable activities		64,567	87,901	152,468
Total expenditure		**69,528**	**87,901**	**157,429**
Net income/(expenditure) before other gains and losses		(60,188)	19,856	(40,332)
Gains/(losses) on exchange rate		**(3,517)**	-	**(3,517)**
Net movement in funds		(63,705)	19,856	(43,849)
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		149,439	100	149,539
Total funds carried forward		85,734	19,956	105,690

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and Equipment £	Total £
Cost:		
At 1 January 2018	825	825
Disposals		-
Additions at cost	-	-
At 31 December 2018	**825**	**825**
Depreciation:		
At 1 January 2018	825	825
Charge for year	-	-
On disposals		-
At 31 December 2018	**825**	**825**
Net book value:	-	-
At 31 December 2018	**-**	**-**
At 31 December 2017	-	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018: continued

10 Debtors

Due within one year:	**2018**	***2017***
	£	***£***
VAT receivable	-	*4,526*
Other debtors	670	*2,341*
Prepayments and accrued income	9,301	*23,009*
	9,971	*29,876*

11 Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2018	***2017***
	£	***£***
Trade creditors	450	*1,160*
Social Security and other taxes	-	*1,873*
Other creditors	914	*365*
Accruals and deferred income	3,384	*2,005*
	4,748	*5,403*

12 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds	**Restricted Funds**	**Total Funds**
	£	**£**	**£**
Fund Balances at 31 December 2018 are represented by:			
Current Assets	47,616	25,792	73,408
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	(4,298)	(450)	(4,748)
Total net assets	**43,318**	**25,342**	**68,660**

13 Analysis of net assets between funds - comparative 2017

	Unrestricted Funds	***Restricted Funds***	***Total Funds***
	£	***£***	***£***
Fund Balances at 31 December 2017 are represented by:			
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	-	-
Current Assets	*91,137*	*19,956*	*111,093*
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	*(5,403)*	-	*(5,403)*
Total net assets	***85,734***	***19,956***	***105,690***

14 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 2018	Incoming	Outgoing	At 31-Dec 2018
	£	£	£	£
Restricted Funds				
Norwegian Funding 2017/18	19,956	-	(19,956)	-
Norwegian Funding 2018/19	-	71,481	(51,084)	**20,397**
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Arms Trade	-	25,080	(25,080)	-
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Air Strikes	-	21,327	(16,382)	**4,945**
Total Restricted Funds	**19,956**	**117,888**	**(112,502)**	**25,342**
Unrestricted funds:				
General funds	**85,734**	**38,748**	**(81,164)**	**43,318**
Total funds	**105,690**	**156,636**	**(193,666)**	**68,660**

Restricted Funds - description

Norweigan 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.

15 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 2017	*Incoming*	*Outgoing*	*At 31-Dec 2017*
	£	£	£	£
Restricted Funds				
UK	*100*	*-*	*(100)*	*-*
Norwegian Funding	*-*	*89,843*	*(69,887)*	*19,956*
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	*-*	*17,914*	*(17,914)*	*-*
Total Restricted Funds	*100*	*107,757*	*(87,901)*	*19,956*
Unrestricted funds:				
General funds	*149,439*	*9,340*	*(73,045)*	*85,734*
Total funds	*149,539*	*117,097*	*(160,946)*	*105,690*

16 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	**2018**	***2017***
	£	£
Less than one year	2,400	-
One to five years	-	-
	2,400	-

17 Related parties

There are no related party transactions to disclose for 2018 (2017: none).

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

18 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 2018 (2017: nil) for travelling and other expenses and no payments were made direct to third parties.

19 Pension and other post-retirement benefit commitments

Defined contribution

	2018 £	2017 £
Contributions payable by the company for the year	3,575	2,591

At 31 December 2018 £nil was outstanding (2017: £nil)

20 Contingent assets or liabilities

There are no contingent assets or liabilities at December 2018 (2017:Nil).

21 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.