

Company number: 2097222

Charity number: 327421



ARTICLE 19

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2016

Article 19

Reference and administrative details

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Company number 2097222

Charity number 327421

Registered office and operational address Free Word Centre
60 Farringdon Road
London
EC1R 3GA

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

Paddy Coulter	Chair
Galina Arapova	
Evan Harris	
Kamel Labidi	
Malak Popovic	
Jennifer Robinson	
Jacob J Akol	(Appointed June 2016)
Tamar Ghosh	(Appointed June 2016)
Peter Greste	(Appointed June 2016)
Arturo Franco	(Appointed June 2016)
Gayathry Venkiteswaran	(Appointed June 2016)
Frank Ledwidge	(Appointed June 2016)
Frank La Rue	(Resigned June 2016)
Nigel Saxby-Soffe	Treasurer

Secretary Thomas Hughes

Principal staff	Thomas Hughes	Executive Director
	Quinn Mckew	Deputy Executive Director
	Akila Lingham	Director of Finance and Operation
	Barbora Bukovska	Senior Director of Law and Policy
	Sara Wilbourne	Director of Communications
	David Diaz-Jogeix	Director of Programmes

Bankers Barclays Bank PLC
Hanover Square
8/9 Hanover Square
London W1A 4ZW

Solicitors Bates Wells Braithwaite
10 Queen Street Place
London EC4R 1BE

Auditors Sayer Vincent LLP
Chartered accountants and registered auditors
Invicta House
108 – 114 Golden Lane
London EC1Y 0TL

ARTICLE 19

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 December 2016

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

The Trustees, who act as the Directors of the Company for the purposes of the Companies Acts, and trustees for charity law purposes, submit their annual report and the financial statements of ARTICLE 19 for the year. The Trustees confirm that the annual report and financial statements of the Charity comply with current statutory requirements, the requirements of the Charity's governing document and the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting and Reporting by Charities: SORP applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102.

About ARTICLE 19 and its approach

Governing Document

ARTICLE 19 is a charitable company limited by guarantee (no 2097222). It was set up by a Memorandum of Association on 5 February 1987. Its Memorandum and Articles of Association were amended by a special resolution in July 2013, and have since been approved by the Charity Commission. ARTICLE 19 was registered as a charity on 7 January 1987 (registered charity number 327421).

Objectives and Activities

ARTICLE 19's objectives are to educate the public and protect freedom of expression, access to information and related rights, throughout the world, particularly as defined in ARTICLE 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in international and regional human rights law. It fights for all hostages of censorship, defends dissenting voices that have been muzzled, and educates against laws and practices that silence.

ARTICLE 19 believes that all people have the right to freedom of expression and access to information, and that the full enjoyment of this right is the most potent force to achieve individual freedoms, strengthen democracy, and pre-empt repression, conflict, war and genocide.

The activities currently carried out for the public benefit by the charity and to make freedom of expression a reality all over the world can be broadly categorised as follows:

ARTICLE 19,

- Champions freedom of expression and information, as a fundamental human right that is also central to the protection of other rights.
- Monitors, researches, publishes, lobbies, campaigns, sets standards and litigates on behalf of freedom of expression wherever it is threatened.
- Provides expertise on international human rights standards and for legislation that protects the right to speak and right to know in countries emerging from conflict, war and genocide or repression.
- Works to safeguard media pluralism, independence and diversity of views.
- Provides legal and professional training and mentoring to national actors, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), judges and lawyers, journalists, media owners, public officials and parliamentarians.
- Promotes the right to know of poorer communities to ensure transparency and strengthen citizens' participation.

In setting ARTICLE 19's programme each year, ARTICLE 19 has regard to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit. The Trustees review the programmes undertaken by ARTICLE 19 to ensure that they fall within ARTICLE 19's charitable objects and aims.

ARTICLE 19 works to achieve its charitable objectives in two ways:

- (1) through direct delivery especially in relation to work in areas where it has its own staff; and
- (2) through financial and capacity support to ARTICLE 19's partner organisations.

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For the year ended 31 December 2016

Work carried out by partner organisations is especially useful in jurisdictions where ARTICLE 19 has no established infrastructure for managing staff and operations or where partners provide knowledge and skills that complement ARTICLE 19's own international comparative perspective. Partnership also assists in maximising the number of beneficiaries reached. In turn, partnership has both defined and strengthened ARTICLE 19's effectiveness and legitimacy.

Board of Trustees

ARTICLE 19 governed by an International Board of Trustees ('Directors' under company law). The International Board of Trustees meets twice a year to provide strategic direction for the organisation, and to monitor the work of the Executive Director. Our Finance and General Purpose Committee, which looks at financial and operational matters, meets bi-monthly. Our Trustees provide the organisation with ongoing advice on their areas of expertise, which cover finance, policy, charities, and human resources.

During 2016 the Board formally appointed a new sub-committee for governance. The Governance Sub-Committee (GSC) is chaired by trustee Galina Arapova, and is charged with overseeing and measuring the overall effectiveness of the governance mechanisms of the organisation, and recommending new Trustees for appointment to fill vacancies.

In 2016, two Trustees retired from the Board and five additional members joined adding much needed skill sets:

- Paddy Coulter (Chair), Director, Oxford Global Media, UK
- Galina Arapova (Vice Chair), Director, Mass Media Defence Centre, Russia
- Nigel Saxby-Soffe (Treasurer), UK
- Malak Poppovic, Senior Advisor, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Brazil
- Evan Harris, Free speech campaigner, UK
- Arturo Franco, Economist, UK
- Jennifer Robinson, Director of Legal Advocacy, Bertha Foundation, UK
- Kamel Labidi, Journalist, Tunisia
- Tamar Ghosh, CEO, Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, UK
- Peter Greste, Journalist, Australia
- Jacob Jiel Akol, Journalist, UK
- Frank Ledwidge, Lecturer, Barrister and former military intelligence officer, UK
- Gayathry Venkiteswaran, Executive Director, Southeast Asian Press Alliance, Thailand

Selection and appointment of Trustees

New Trustees are first nominated and recommended by existing members. Their CVs are circulated to the Governance Committee, and the nominating member meets with the prospective Trustees. The Governance Committee then recommends the candidates to the General Assembly, who in turn recommend them to the Trustees upon agreement. Trustees will then vote to appoint a new Trustee. New Trustees are confirmed at the Annual General Meeting of ARTICLE 19.

Induction and training of Trustees

On appointment, UK Trustees meet with the Chair, the Executive Director and staff members as part of an induction programme; they receive key ARTICLE 19 organisational and programmatic documents. For non-UK based Trustees the induction programme is held at the time of a Board meeting.

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Structure of the Organisation

ARTICLE 19 has its own structure and organisation under active review, seeking to ensure that its institutional arrangements are best suited to the effective achievement of its objectives and performance of its work. The international and regional nature of ARTICLE 19's work means the organisation must carefully evaluate the most appropriate arrangements to put in place to serve the interests and needs of ARTICLE 19, seeking to ensure compliance with local requirements and laws.

ARTICLE 19's International Office (based in London) hosts ARTICLE 19 international support programmes (including Law and Policy; Media and Communication; and Operations) as well as regional programmes (Europe and Central Asia, Southeast Asia and Middle East), directly manages two local offices (in Tunisia and Myanmar) and provides financial, operational and fund raising support to offices in Bangladesh and Senegal and ARTICLE 19 Affiliate Members established in Mexico, Brazil, the USA and East Africa: ARTICLE 19 Bangladesh, ARTICLE 19 West Africa, Campaña Global por la libertad de expresion, A19 (ARTICLE 19 Mexico), ARTIGO 19 Brasil (ARTICLE 19 Brazil), ARTICLE 19, Inc., and ARTICLE 19 East Africa (ARTICLE 19 Kenya).

ARTICLE 19 Mexico has not been included in ARTICLE 19's financial statements, due to its high level of constitutional and financial independence.

Affiliate Members appoint a representative to the International General Assembly, which includes Affiliate Member representatives and independent members; in 2015, these included Affiliate Members from East Africa, Brazil, Mexico and the USA. Members of the International Board of Trustees are nominated from the General Assembly. ARTICLE 19 adopted a new organisational Constitution in 2012 which mandates cross appointments from the International Board to the Boards or Steering Committees of Affiliate Members, where these exist. These appointments were completed in 2015.

ARTICLE 19 Inc, a charitable enterprise incorporated in Delaware, has been established to assist in relation to fund raising in the United States and the development of ARTICLE 19's work.

The structural arrangements are intended to enable the development and delivery of ARTICLE 19 projects, programmes, strategies and vision across the world. ARTICLE 19's culture of openness and dialogue encourages and enables cross-function learning and the exchange of knowledge across all ARTICLE 19 offices.

Risk Review

The top 3 risks for ARTICLE 19 remain as follows:

1. Security of ARTICLE 19 staff:

The politically sensitive nature of its work, coupled with the difficult places in which ARTICLE 19 works, generates very real risks to staff safety. For example, ARTICLE 19's presence is in Central America and Asia where the constant threats against the lives of journalists and activists those who support freedom of information are well known. To counter this risk, ARTICLE 19 has developed location-specific security protocols in the highest-risk areas and requires staff to produce a safety and security plan when traveling to a higher-risk location.

2. Funding:

The organisation is dependent upon project funding, which has to be sought constantly. A high percentage of funding currently comes from statutory sources in Europe; therefore the potential for governments to pull back on their foreign development funding poses a significant risk for ARTICLE 19 that is being constantly monitored. Trustees carefully consider the professional judgement of staff when making future financial plans and in assessing the likelihood of funding being secured. In addition Trustees have decided that ARTICLE 19 should

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aim to have sufficient reserves, amounting to around 3 to 6 months of operating costs which is outlined in its Reserves Policy.

3. Closing of Civic Space restricting ARTICLE 19's ability to act in existing environments:

ARTICLE 19's theory of change is rooted in the idea that it is essential to be on the front lines of fight to preserve and promote freedom of expression and information. 2015 saw a continued attack on civil society's ability to operate freely and openly in many places in the world, notably Russia and Central Asia and Africa. This has impacted our ability to operate in some places, notably Ethiopia. Additional countries where we work are considering (or have adopted) legislation that places severe restrictions on civil society, including the ability to receive foreign funds. We will need to constantly monitor the situation and work in concert with other organisations to push back this shrinking of civic space worldwide, but in particular where we have operations.

Partnership

ARTICLE 19 only works with trusted national counterparts with good financial monitoring systems in place All partners sign an MOU with ARTICLE 19 on financial procedures to be followed ARTICLE 19 conduct a robust due diligence assessment prior to signing any MOU with implementing partners assessing their financial compliance and anti-corruption and anti-fraud measures. Any improvements needed will be included in the MOUs and ARTICLE 19 will provide capacity building on those areas. ARTICLE 19 requires partners to submit receipts and invoices as part of their financial management

Strategy

ARTICLE 19's intervention logic and approach are grounded in the concept of building partnership with and the capacity of civil society organisations worldwide. This commitment is ruled by a Three Tiered Partnership Strategy, implemented through both the regional and international offices, which will continue to guide our work for the next strategy period.

The first tier or strategic partnerships are developed to achieve institutional change and legal reforms, one of our hallmarks of success. These partnership are built on established relationships of mutual trust, long term involvement and capacity to identify windows of opportunity. These are particularly critical in countries where we do not have a direct presence, as it allows us to leverage the reach of partners on the ground Additionally, the first tier partnerships include formal membership of networks, organisations or coalitions with long term goals and based on specific agreements

The second tier is tactical, periodic partnership linked to the effective realisation of specific projects or short-term outcomes, at country, regional or international level.

Our third tier partnerships are time-bound, action-oriented and often event-based. These are tactical partnerships, driven by immediate needs and common benefits, which may be established alongside a first or second tier partnership to achieve a specific objective.

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Message from the Executive Director, Thomas Hughes

From the impeachment of Dilma Rousseff in Brazil through to the threat of a post-election coup in The Gambia, 2016 has been an unpredictable, and at times shocking, year. Political discourse around the world has often been defined by xenophobia, homophobia, misogyny, populism, and nationalism, as well as new or rehashed concepts like post-factual politics, “fake news”, and anti-intellectualism. Moreover, numerous governments around the world have been eroding democracy by undermining parliamentary and judicial independence, as well as attacking civil society and the media.

As you will read in this report, ARTICLE 19’s Expression Agenda (XpA) strategy provides a robust response to the rising tide of threats to freedom of expression and information. Whether it was protecting space for social movements, defining standards for the digital era, ensuring independent professional media and calling for ever greater transparency and accountability, ARTICLE 19 worked at the cutting edge locally, nationally, regionally and internationally to protect expression and information rights.

The strength and flexibility of the XpA was tested during the year by growing polarisation, defined by conflicting trends. Many of these trends appeared to be underpinned by the reaction of governments and vested interest groups to pressures created by socio-economic inequalities, shifting political discourse and the global spread of ubiquitous unchecked digital communications, both in order to stem perceived threats and to ward off challenges to their authority.

The world saw an ongoing expansion in transparency, underpinned by the ever-growing number of countries with access to information laws and reinforced by the impressive investigative journalism stories that unfolded during the year. However, at the same time, restrictions on social movements increased through the shrinking civic space. These took numerous forms, ranging from controls on funding, to preventing registration or labelling individuals or organisations as “foreign agents”. National security controls, often under the guise of countering violent extremism, have also tightened. These restrictions are often typified by accelerated cross-border copycat legislation, so we have seen worst-practices spreading quickly. Moreover, well established models of media regulation, editorial independence, and professional journalism are being challenged by propaganda and “fake news”, attacks on journalists, and the co-option of media by concentrated vested-interest ownership and political movements.

At the international level we have had many years of increasingly progressive international and regional institutions and standard setting. However, these institutions are being scapegoated by governments seeking to blame multilateralism and international institutions for domestic woes, which has been accompanied by chauvinistic foreign policies and the attempted erosion of international human rights mechanisms.

Many of the key battles for freedom of expression and information are now taking place in the digital realm. The spread of the digital revolution, bringing the empowerment of millions through open decentralised Internet-based communication, is being challenged at structural, governance, and content levels. On the content side, due to knee-jerk disproportionate reactions to concerns about online “hate speech” and harassment, overreaching digital surveillance is being enshrined into law and there is greater criminalisation of content online than offline. The multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance is under attack by governments who strive for more direct political control over information flows and digital rights. Key decisions are being debated on the architecture and policies that underpin the operation of the Internet, which will determine if the future Internet will be a rights enabling or disabling space.

At ARTICLE 19 we foresee a world in which expression and information play a central role in driving human development, underpinning democracy and realising human rights for all. As digital technology propels us into an uncharted future, we must decide how we want human nature and society to be reflected. We cannot draw artificial distinctions between what is offline and online, so must ensure that digital technology reinforces the rights that we know are essential for realising human potential. Our rights must not be framed as a threat to safety and security, and digital communications must not be portrayed as the harbinger and hiding place of wrong doing. Expression and information rights will be central to achieving this.

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Whilst it is not possible to list all our successes in 2016 in this report, they nevertheless give me optimism for the future. ARTICLE 19 delivered important successes from the global to local levels and we will continue the challenging and increasingly vital role of guaranteeing freedom of expression and information for the years to come.

Thomas Hughes
Executive Director
June 2016

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For the year ended 31 December 2016

Message from Paddy Coulter, Chairperson of the Board

It was 30 years ago that ARTICLE 19 was first established to advocate for progressive free expression. In that time the world within which the organisation has to operate has been changing radically. Many observers are daunted by the trends of creeping authoritarianism and national chauvinism. These present a very real and pressing challenge to media freedoms but the very severity of these negative developments only reinforces the imperative of asserting freedom of expression principles ever more vigorously.

Against a background of some states scapegoating multilateralism and undermining international institutions and mechanisms, ARTICLE 19 continues to assert the value of international and regional institutions and standard setting. Given a pattern of threats to civic space and increasing governmental controls, ARTICLE 19 helps social movements deal with such restrictions by insisting on transparency and access to information. In the face of propaganda, “fake news” and attacks on press freedom, ARTICLE 19 promotes models of editorial independence and professional journalism.

At this critical juncture it is therefore gratifying to be able to report that ARTICLE 19 now has more programmes, more partners, and more financial support from a larger number of backers than ever in our 30-year history!

One token of this increased recognition was the award this year of the very first Franco-German Prize for Human Rights and the Rule of Law to ARTICLE 19 Director of Bangladesh and South Asia, Tahmina Rahman. Another accolade was the presentation of the prestigious International Bar Association’s 2016 Human Rights Award to the Vice-Chair of the ARTICLE 19 International Board, Russian media lawyer Galina Arapova. The IBA cited her unwavering commitment to advocating for freedom of expression, especially in the face of threats and harassment, and managing to run so many cases domestically and before the European Court of Human Rights as well as teaching, training and being involved in the work of organisations such as ARTICLE 19.

During 2016 we strengthened our international board by recruiting distinguished new members from around the world: the respected Latvian- Australian journalist Peter Greste, himself wrongly imprisoned by the Egyptian authorities; the veteran South Sudanese writer and human rights expert Jacob Akol; Mexican development economist and social entrepreneur Arturo Franco; Gayathry Venkiteswaran, until recently the executive director of the South East Asian Press Alliance; Frank Ledwidge, a British barrister with a record of international human rights involvement in conflict zones; and Tamar Ghosh, a founder of a social enterprise in global eyecare between India and UK who is now the chief executive of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

ARTICLE 19’s expanded board, in combination with our regional affiliates, committed staff and partners right across the world, constitute a formidable force for the defence of those whose rights to information and free expression are threatened – as this report attests.

Paddy Coulter, Chair of the Board

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Achievements and Performance

International Engagement

ARTICLE 19 engages directly with states at the international level to advocate for the better protection of freedom of expression and information, and to bring the concerns of civil society at the national level to international attention. Through the UN Human Rights Council and its mechanisms like the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), we advocate for commitments from states to better protect free expression, and for the advancement of international standards on free expression which are relevant in the modern world.

ARTICLE 19 at the UN Human Rights Council

The resolution adopted at the Human Rights Council's (HRC) 33rd session on the safety of journalists is one of the strongest resolutions ever adopted by the UN HRC on freedom of expression. It represents a landmark commitment from states to protect journalists, requiring them to release arbitrarily detained journalists, reform repressive laws, and protect digital security.

ARTICLE 19's advocacy and expert recommendations to states assisted efforts that led to the adoption of the resolution by all 47 HRC members by consensus, and subsequent sponsorship by more than 90 other states.

While several previous HRC resolutions have been adopted on the safety of journalists, implementation has been poor and gaps remained around digital security, abusive laws, and gender.

We engaged with key delegations leading up to the HRC Session and throughout negotiations, to ensure the strongest possible standards were adopted. Our regional and national offices will be working at the national and local levels to ensure the commitments in Resolution 33/2 are implemented, to further their work to end impunity.

Resolution 32/13 on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet

The UN HRC adopted the third resolution reaffirming human rights online by consensus at its 32nd session. ARTICLE 19's advocacy ensured commitments on accountability for human rights violations against people expressing themselves online, including murder and arbitrary detention, and commitments to refrain from disrupting access to, or dissemination of, information online, were included in the resolution that was adopted. We worked closely with the core group of states to make sure the complex nature of violations of free expression and information in the digital age were reflected and addressed in the text.

Joining with more than 80 partner organisations, we also fought to ensure hostile amendments to the resolution by Russia and China were defeated.

Freedom of Expression and Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)

Throughout the last year ARTICLE 19 has engaged on the issue of free expression and countering violent extremism. At the 31st session of the UN HRC, ARTICLE 19 joined 22 other organisations in an oral statement during a panel discussion on the issue in Geneva, to raise serious concerns about the risk of human rights violations in initiatives to prevent violent extremism.

We later advocated successfully for the Mexico- led resolution on countering terrorism and human rights at HRC 33 to include language on the importance of free expression, and to reference OHCHR reports, which reflected ARTICLE 19's recommendations.

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Joint Declaration by international and regional experts

This year's annual joint declaration by the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Representative on Freedom of the Media, the Organisation for American States (OAS) Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information, which we coordinate, also highlighted our concerns on freedom of expression and CVE. The declaration provided a strong message on the importance of basing approaches to CVE on human rights and freedom of expression, and will be a valuable advocacy tool for both our continued work on this issue and that by broader civil society.

ARTICLE 19 at the UN General Assembly

ARTICLE 19 played a leadership role on the implementation of Agenda 2030 (formerly called the Sustainable Development Goals). In 2015, we were instrumental in ensuring the final Goals included specific targets on protecting "fundamental freedoms" (including freedom of expression) and access to information. In 2016, ARTICLE 19 built on this by working with partners to successfully advocate for good indicators to underpin this target, ensuring measurability and accountability for Agenda 2030 going ahead.

ARTICLE 19 also contributed to the overall dialog on the implementation of Agenda 2030 through our support for the Group of Friends for Sustainable Development Governance, a member- state group in the General Assembly which convenes to openly debate and discuss how to best ensure the successful achievement of Agenda 2030.

ARTICLE 19 at regional human rights bodies

Connecting civil society with the Inter- American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)

Attacks on protests through criminal charges or excessive use of force have been on the rise in Brazil. ARTICLE 19 has documented the detention of at least 1,244 protestors between August 2015 and December 2016.

To address this, we have been working with civil society in Brazil and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, Edison Lanza. Through a series of consultations on land rights and protests, and violations against women and young people, we enabled civil society to share its concerns and experiences directly with the Special Rapporteur, and provided recommendations from the results of the consultations to input into his upcoming report on the right to protest.

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Advocating for freedom of expression at the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR)

Prior to the successful democratic elections in December 2016, which saw the defeat of the repressive regime of President Yahya Jammeh by Adama Barrow, ARTICLE 19 worked to raise the profile of, and pressure on, human rights violations in The Gambia.

We have focussed particularly on the use of abusive and flawed laws, arbitrary detention, torture, and excessive force against journalists, human rights defenders, and protesters in the country. In October, at the meeting of the ACHPR, which coincided with the African Human Rights Year, ARTICLE 19 advocated for the adoption of a strong resolution on The Gambia, bringing victims to testify and meet Commissioners, as well as civil society experts. The participants discussed free expression violations at a side event, attended for the first time by ACHPR Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression, Pansy Tlakula, as well as three other Commissioners.

ARTICLE 19 met with diplomats and the Minister of Justice for The Gambia, to call for more to be done to address serious human rights violations and this advocacy contributed to the adoption of a landmark resolution against The Gambia for "consistent failure" to comply with the Commission's previous recommendations on addressing the violations. The forum was the first open public space where victims and human rights organisations came forward to expression their experiences of the situation.

In addition to this, ARTICLE 19 actively engaged and influenced the ACHPR on broader issues, leading to the adoption of several important resolutions during the 58th Ordinary Session (April 2016) and the 20th Extraordinary Session (June 2016). Through engagement with Pansy Tlakula and the Special Rapporteur on HRDs, Reine Alapini-Gansou, we were able to ensure resolutions adopted on the situation of Human Rights Defenders in Africa, the fights against impunity in Africa, and the Resolution on measures to protect and promote the work of women HRDs, among others, included key ARTICLE 19 recommendations.

The Mx Method

How ARTICLE 19 is bringing gender to the forefront of what we do.

Discrimination based on sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation leads to significant obstacles to free expression and access to information around the world. Women and LGBTI people have often been left with little choice but to resort to self-censorship or face grave risks when conducting their work or speaking out. They are often confronted with oppressive laws on gender expression, social norms, and systemic power imbalances that restrict women's economic and educational opportunities, limitations to public participation in decision-making processes, as well as widespread impunity for gender-based violence.

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Through ARTICLE 19's cross-cutting and intersectional gender strategy entitled the Mx Method, ARTICLE 19 seeks to ensure all individuals enjoy the right to freedom of expression and information, without discrimination, throughout our key pillars: protection, digital, transparency, civic space, and the media. We have appointed a gender thematic lead to proactively and meaningfully include gender in all of our priorities and across our global work, ensuring that our approaches and actions are context specific and local, based upon grassroots resilience structures, and incorporates resources and structures to ensure equal access. In 2016, we continued to work on incorporating our Mx Method into all aspects of our work, both internally in discussions on projects and processes, and externally through our work with partners.

The bedrock of ARTICLE 19's gender strategy is to infuse feminist thinking into our core strategy and operations, to question our norms, deconstruct existing power structures and address the insidious ways in which women and LGBTI people have been forced into silence or attacked by virtue of who they are.

ARTICLE19 works on 5 thematic areas including:

- **Civic Space**
- **Digital**
- **Media**
- **Protection**
- **Transparency**

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Civic Space

Civic space is the place, both physical and legal, where people exercise their rights to freedom of association, expression, and peaceful assembly. By forming associations, by speaking out on issues of public concern, by gathering together in online and offline fora, and by participating in public decision-making, individuals use civic space to solve problems and improve lives

Civic space continues to shrink around the world in alarming ways. ARTICLE 19 noted both the rise of protest actions and the disproportionate response by governments seeking to silence people using this right. Between August 2015 and December 2016, at least 22 bills were proposed or passed around the world that directly and indirectly restricted the right to protest.

States also continue to use unrelated laws to criminalise legitimate speech, increasingly under the banner of maintaining security. For example, governments in Egypt and Bangladesh have used laws on countering violent extremism and maintaining public order to crack down on journalists and opposition voices. In Brazil, the criminalisation of the right to protest through actions by the judiciary, legislative, and executive branches has raised grave concerns.

As part of the SIDA-funded Civic Space Initiative (CSI) consortium ARTICLE 19 has worked relentlessly against these challenges. During 2016 we finalised our Right to Protest Principles, and saw them beginning to influence the dialogue on the protection of protesters in Mexico, Brazil, and Myanmar. The bedrock of our work on civic space is ensuring that progressive interpretations of human rights law which protect civic space are applied at regional and national levels.

ARTICLE 19's national policy and legal work directly ensure that people can use civic space to demand accountability, engage with policy makers, and take part in crucial debates on rights and resources.

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Chaw Sandi Tun and a case of defamation in Myanmar

In December 2015, Chaw Sandi Tun was arrested and charged under Article 66(d) of the Telecommunications Law and Article 500 of the Penal Code, for a satirical Facebook post deemed offensive to the military. She had posted images on her page, showing that the Myanmar military's re-designed uniform matched the colour of one of Aung San Suu Kyi's dresses. On the images were the words "if you like her [dress] so much, why not put it on your head". Placing female clothing for the lower body on a male head is considered by some in Myanmar to be offensive, as it undermines a man's "phon" or masculinity.

The Telecommunications Law and Penal Code criminalise defamation, and Article 66(d) in particular, has been used to target online expression. Combined with entrenched gender prejudices in Myanmar, Chaw Sandi Tun's right to free expression was violated under the Code and the disproportionate sentence imposed on her further exposed the weakness in the Law. ARTICLE 19 sponsored Chaw Sandi Tun's legal defence through prominent human rights lawyer Robert San Aung, and provided assistance on legal arguments relating to international standards on defamation and freedom of expression. While she still received a six-month prison sentence and was released in March 2016, we continued to work with national partner organisations to highlight the case, with a particular emphasis on the gender prejudices that contributed to the violation of Chaw Sandi Tun's right to free expression.

Working with religious groups in Malaysia

Malaysian socio-political norms have increasingly become dominated by extremist views. Since 2014, we have worked with a local social outreach group, Projek Dialogue, to counter this trend by shifting the socio-political discourse towards tolerance. By widening the space for constructive engagement on freedom of expression and freedom of religion or belief, we continued to use blogs and videos to promote a healthy exchange of ideas through their online platform. Such topics on the platform included rejecting stereotypes in Hinduism and the role of women according to hadith (which documents thoughts and values in Islam).

We broadened the support base for freedom of expression and freedom of religion or belief by forging alliances with moderate and conservative religious groups, including Malaysian Muslim Solidarity (ISMA), United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) Youth, Youth Parliament, and Angkatan Belia Islam Malaysia (ABIM) that greatly influence the government's decision-making.

Next year, we will train the national human rights institution (SUHAKAM) on hate speech and the Rabat Plan of Action¹ to strengthen their ability to support civil society in pressuring the government to adhere to international standards on freedom of expression and freedom of religion or belief.

Working with schools to counter "hate speech" in Tunisia

By working with young people and teachers in schools, we are tackling "hate speech" and extremism in Tunisian society. Collaborating with national organisation ADO+, we developed a hate speech toolkit targeted at Tunisian teens and teachers, designed in the form of a comic strip. The project enables us to tackle "hate speech" and understanding of free expression within a core part of Tunisian society, and channels the creativity and technical abilities of young people to spread important messages on tolerance and human rights. We have also been able to open up important discussions between civil society, the government, and educational institutions on tackling hate speech and building strategic partnerships.

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We extended the influence of the toolkit by developing an interactive online platform for use with audiences across the MENA region. With input from activists from the region, the guide to combatting “hate speech” has been developed with specific regional examples and context, and will be available through both ARTICLE 19 and Amnesty International, as a platform on free expression.

Our work with local organisations and the Ministry of Education in Tunisia aims to create interventions with a lasting impact. Through cooperation with the Ministry of Education, we are able to fully integrate the toolkit into the school system and enable long term use by the teachers.

Digital

Protecting individuals’ ability to freely express themselves and access information through digital technologies is essential to guaranteeing the right to freedom of expression in the modern world. As governments seek to restrict Internet access by ordering Internet shut-downs, blocking content, or enacting restrictive legislation on Internet use, we work in international bodies, national courts, with activists, and through broader public outreach to make sure these rights are protected equally online and offline.

Through engaging with Internet governance bodies including ICANN, IETF and ITU, ARTICLE 19 encourages policy makers towards ensuring human rights impacts are considered and the rights to freedom of expression and information are embedded in technical standards and policies that govern how the Internet functions.

Influencing Internet governance and international standards

The emerging frontline in the battle to protect freedom of expression and information is online. Increasingly, we exercise our human rights through the Internet, and its architecture can make human rights violations online easier, while making it harder for users to protect themselves.

In order to ensure that the Internet is strengthened as a rights-enabling space ARTICLE 19 works in the forums where the Internet is developed, standardised, and governed. ARTICLE 19 has been working with Internet standards bodies, Internet governance bodies, and with Internet operators to build human rights into policies and procedures, as well as driving this conversation forward in other international fora, particularly with the UN special procedures.

The UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, David Kaye’s 2016 report on the private sector in the digital age specifically cited ARTICLE 19’s work to bring a human rights perspective to the development of technical standards, through ICANN’s Cross Community Working Group on Corporate and Social Responsibility to Protect Human Rights, and the Human Rights Protocol Considerations Research Group (HRPC) at the Internet Research Taskforce (IRTF).

The Special Rapporteur’s report also provides recommendations that closely align with those that we have been making for some time. This not only shows the progress being made in policy discussions around human rights and technical standards, but it increases our legitimacy and allows us to feed these recommendations from the UN Special Rapporteur back into our discussions with technical bodies.

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ARTICLE 19 at the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

Our work with Internet governance bodies has also seen direct results within these groups. As chair of the Cross Community Working Group (CCWG) on human rights, we presented recommendations to ICANN's board on the importance of incorporating human rights considerations into its by-laws. Despite initial push-back from some states, the board officially codified its commitment to respect human rights in its by-laws in May 2016. This is a significant step towards accountability for ICANN's human rights impacts, and the broader mainstreaming of human rights in Internet governance. ARTICLE 19 is currently the rapporteur for the sub-group on defining the framework of implementation of the human rights by-laws.

We are also working in other areas at ICANN to ensure commitments on human rights: for instance currently chairing the CCWG on ICANN's responsibility to protect human rights, ensuring it abides by the standards set out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. ARTICLE 19 has been training civil society members from all over the world to get more engaged in Internet governance, a priority we plan to continue through 2017.

Securing inclusive community policies at ICANN

In 2016, ARTICLE 19 was able to drive forward the process to create a solid anti-harassment policy for ICANN, to develop it as an inclusive environment, and ensure a range of voices are able to contribute to the development of technical standards on the Internet.

Following an incident at ICANN55 in Marrakech, Morocco, it became obvious that ICANN did not have sufficient policies in place to address harassment and ensure accountability. This situation was of considerable concern, as deep-seated challenges to the involvement of women, LGBTI people, and minority groups in Internet governance forums including ICANN, are already clear. Impunity for harassment would only worsen this situation.

We worked with ICANN staff to develop an anti-harassment policy initially for ICANN's conferences, and later across all of its work. After discussions that saw the incorporation of ARTICLE 19's proposals on the policy, the latest draft was presented for further community input in late 2016.

ARTICLE 19 at the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)

The IEEE develops many of the international standards that drive modern telecommunication, and the technology that will define our "connected future", including the extent to which these standards will enable human rights like freedom of expression, privacy, and access to information. ARTICLE 19 has been heavily involved in the IEEE's work on ethical considerations for artificial intelligence, co-chairing the working group on "Methodologies to Guide Ethical Research and Design", as well as participating in the working group on "General Principles", and "Policy Making for Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Systems (AIS)". We have also been actively participating in the technical standard P7000 group3, to develop a model process for addressing ethical concerns during system design. Our work is ensuring that a focus on ethical frameworks is paired with strong legal frameworks based on international human rights law.

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Influencing legislation in Bangladesh

Through providing detailed legal analysis and engaging with key government ministers, ARTICLE 19 has positively influenced the drafting of the Bangladesh draft Digital Security Act.

Although concerns remain with the draft law, recommendations from our initial legal analysis, (which we discussed with relevant ministries, including the Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs), have been included in the second draft. This includes a decision to repeal of Section 57 of the Information and Communication Technology Act. The changes made to national law as part of the new Digital Security Act are a visible sign of our impact on a vitally important area of freedom of expression.

Further analysis of the draft Act revealed potential risks of violating international human rights standards, including dangerously broad definitions that could be abused. On the basis of our recommendations revisions were incorporated in the second draft and we plan to continue our engagement to help address remaining problems.

As a result of our work on the Act we were also invited to provide expert views on the draft to a meeting of national civil society organisations, and the Dutch Human Rights Ambassador, during which we were also able to provide a detailed briefing on our key concerns.

Digital rights in Russia

Since 2010, the Russian authorities have used increasingly reactive and excessive measures to restrict online expression and the public's right to know. ARTICLE 19's Russia Digital Rights project has focused on raising awareness of growing restrictions among key stakeholders in Russia. We have worked with the Expert Bureau on Media Law (EBML) to train Russian media lawyers on the challenges posed by laws restricting digital rights and their impact, and developed an interactive resource detailing the timeline of the enactment of these laws and their links to significant socio-political events.

On-going crackdowns on freedom of expression online by the Russian state present a major challenge, not just for individuals exercising their rights in Russia, but also for private companies operating there and subject to restrictive domestic laws. In order to provide concrete recommendations to private companies on these issues, we convened a meeting of digital experts, journalists, lawyers, and civil society activists in Moscow to discuss the challenges and brainstorm potential solutions. From this, we were able to collectively decide on recommendations to feed into our advocacy with private tech companies, which aims to encourage them to promote freedom of expression within Russia, and avoid behaviour that undermines this right.

Protecting free expression through the courts in Kenya

ARTICLE 19 has used targeted legal interventions to promote protection for freedom of expression in Kenyan case law, both online and offline, most recently through a successful submission to the High Court, which challenged the constitutionality of Section 29 of the Kenyan Information and Communication Act. The Court declared Section 29, which criminalises the "improper use of a licensed telecommunications system" to be unconstitutional.

In 2015, Geoffrey Andare was charged under Section 29 of the Act for making "grossly offensive" statements about another person through his Facebook account. After he brought a petition challenging the constitutionality of his prosecution, ARTICLE 19 joined the case as an interested party, arguing that the provisions of the Act violated the right to free expression by being vague and overbroad, which also created a chilling effect. The court's judgement agreed

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with ARTICLE 19's argument, and in declaring the provision unconstitutional took an important step towards the protection of free expression online in Kenya.

Highlighting attacks on digital rights in Iran

ARTICLE 19's Iran programme has raised awareness of threats to free expression online in Iran and for Iranian diaspora activists, and provided important information for individuals on protecting themselves against these threats.

Risky online behaviours

Following on from the 2015 report, *Computer Crimes in Iran: Risky Online Behaviours*, which highlighted how Iranian's online activities could make them vulnerable to arrest and prosecution by the authorities, we produced a series of online materials to promote online security and a deeper understanding of risks when exercising the rights to freedom of expression and information online in Iran.

Targeting users of the messaging app Telegram, which has a large user base in Iran, we produced a series of "stickers", which promote simple online security messages. The stickers were extremely popular with our target audience, and were downloaded and used by 448,000 users in Iran.

In addition to this, our online "Iropoly" game and explainer videos allowed us to provide key recommendations on online security in an interactive and easy-to-access way – the videos have been viewed by around 6,000 people on our website and YouTube channel. On Telegram, the videos have been seen by 120,000 people, which is a hugely important outreach into a new and essential audience of average Iranian Internet users.

Mapping challenges for activists in exile

Our online interactive "Mind the Gap" map presented the findings of our report "Defending from the Outside: A Needs Assessment of Iranian Human Rights Defenders in the Diaspora". The report showed the challenges faced by Iranian diaspora activists in carrying out their work. As a result of the report and interactive map, we have been contacted directly by key donors and asked to provide recommendations on supporting activists more effectively.

Iran's Internet laundrette

50% censorship, 50% surveillance, 100% control: ARTICLE 19 highlighted how the Iranian government has sought to "clean up" the Internet in part one of our "Tightening the Net" report series, *Tightening the Net: Iran's National Internet Project*. This was the first report that has brought together all the information on the government's efforts to restrict free speech, making it a valuable resource for those working on this issue. We created an infographic seen and shared by around 60,000 people to share our findings and recommendations for Internet users, governments and companies.

Digital rights for LGBTI people in MENA

In our LGBTI project, we are working with partners from the private sector, including Grindr, whose LGBTI dating apps are used widely in Iran, Lebanon, and Egypt in the MENA region. As part of on-going research, which will ultimately see the production of a report on security risks of using online platforms by the LGBTI community, we have conducted a survey of LGBTI dating app users in the 3 countries, which received more than 1,000 responses. Our successful outreach with the survey, which received a much larger than anticipated response, will enable us to provide detailed analysis and recommendations in our reporting. We will also be developing guides for the users in the three countries on three

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priority issues that have come up in the research to help them address those issues. The guides will not only be shared with the partner companies' users, but also through other dissemination methods.

We have also been able to work with partner companies to provide recommendations on key security issues encountered through their operations in various countries. With Grindr, we were able to provide information specific to security risks in Iran as well as Indonesia, sharing with them the findings of our Computer Crimes in Iran: Risky Online Behaviours report, and suggesting the use of Psiphon, and integration of the Tor browser, to improve security in these contexts. Their willingness to follow our recommendations and engage seriously on human rights concerns related to digital security is an important step, as we are establishing ourselves as a trustworthy source of human rights recommendations.

The use of LGBTI dating apps can present a serious risk for users in countries where LGBTI people are subject to stigma, persecution or criminalisation, and by working with companies in this way we are enabling them to better protect their customers' equal rights to privacy and free expression.

Although the project continues through to 2017, we have already received informal agreements from several more app companies to work with us in the future, and hope to strengthen these relationships to further our impacts in this area.

Embedding freedom of expression in cyber security laws in Senegal

Through our work on freedom of expression and access to information online in Senegal, ARTICLE 19 was invited to join the working group of predominantly government agencies engaged in developing the new national strategy on cyber security. We also took part in the West Africa regional forum on cyber security, and assisted the Senegalese government in reviewing the findings of a study by Oxford University's Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre on cyber security capacity in Senegal. This increases our ability to influence the design of cyber security policies in Senegal that are balanced with the need to protect freedom of expression.

Media

ARTICLE 19 believes a free and independent media, able to report on diverse issues and provide information in the public interest, must be protected and promoted around the world. We seek to protect media freedom through challenging repressive defamation laws and reporting restrictions, as well as ensuring the development of strong legal frameworks at the national and international level. In an increasingly digital and converged media landscape, we also engage with new threats to media freedom, such as the influence of private actors online, and online censorship.

Revising our global principles on defamation

As part of our push to develop an updated core of policy documents, which have buy-in and input from key stakeholders and wider civil society, we completed a detailed public consultation in 2016 to make our influential Defining Defamation Principles fit for the digital age. We incorporated comments from a diverse range of voices into the Principles, to make sure they are relevant to today's changing and dynamic media landscape.

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Initially published in 2000, The Principles are one of the first standard-setting documents in this area, and set out the appropriate balance between the right to freedom of expression and the need to protect individual reputation. Since their adoption, they have obtained significant recognition and international endorsement.

To ensure the relevance of the Principles and broad ownership of them by stakeholders, ARTICLE 19 invited a group of international freedom of expression and media experts to discuss and comment on the revision. Subsequently, a public consultation from May to July 2016 provided time for stakeholders to review the Principles and leave feedback on the draft. This step was critical to ensure the principles reflected the developments in this area.

The Defining Defamation: Principles on Freedom of Expression and Protection of Reputation were published in February 2017. We hope that they will be used in national, regional, and international advocacy to protect freedom of expression and improve flawed legal frameworks on defamation.

Small steps for Somalia's Media Law

A new law regulating Somalia's media industry came into force in 2016, containing several key recommendations from ARTICLE 19 following an analysis of its provisions. While the law remains deeply flawed, our engagement amounted to a significant improvement on the initial draft and will allow us to continue engagement on freedom of expression issues with the government in future.

Thanks to our engagement with the Somalian government, The Media Law of 2016 has a clearer (albeit limiting) definition of who can be considered a "journalist", defining them as "any person who has the knowledge of journalism, engages in the practice of journalism and is authorised to operate."

Moreover, the Act now has commendable passages on media freedoms, explicitly guaranteeing freedom of speech, prohibition of censorship or forced reporting, independence of public broadcasting, and the right to information for journalists. It provides for a broad scope of ethics, which includes the protection of sources, and respect for the private lives of persons except where there is a public interest. Crucially, it also includes non-criminal sanctions for issues such as apologies and corrections and underlines the importance of recourse at the Somali Press Commission.

Bangladesh's draft Broadcasting Law

We are working with the Bangladesh government to ensure the country's new broadcasting law reflects international standards on freedom of expression. First announced in 2014, the current draft bill calls for the creation of a media commission and power to enforce criminal measures against broadcasters who violate the law.

ARTICLE 19 Bangladesh and South Asia Director Tahmina Rahman has been part of the Broadcast Act's drafting committee since its inception, and has provided crucial recommendations to improve on the flawed early drafts of the law, seeking to maintain a free press environment in the country, which were incorporated into the draft.

ARTICLE 19 has continued to advise the committee in 2016, and pushed for recommendations that included ensuring that the selection and removal of commissioners who oversee media regulation is a straight forward procedure. We have also highlighted the need to narrow down definitions of obscenity, threats to national security, and incitement to keep the bill in line with international standards set out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

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Working on the establishment of the Tunisia Press Council

For several years, ARTICLE 19 has been working extensively on issues related to freedom of expression and media freedom in Tunisia. Our work in 2016 helped to consolidate the media's legal and regulatory framework that guarantees freedom, independence, and pluralism for the media.

Last year, following a three-year campaign, ARTICLE 19 achieved a huge step forward in this work by securing agreement amongst critical media stakeholders (including the Syndicat Nationale des Journalistes Tunisiens (SNJT), the Association of the Directors of Newspapers (FTDJ), the Independent High Authority for Audio-visual Communication (HAICA), the syndicate of media and the of Defense of Human Rights) to establish a self-regulatory press council by creating an overseeing body called the Association of Support to the Press Council. This newly formed association would support the development of the new Press Council by including all stakeholders in the discussion.

In partnership with SNJT, we provided technical assistance to media actors in charge of setting up the Press Council who subsequently agreed to create two committees: one to set up the charter of the Press Council and the other to define its status in the country. We also facilitated meetings between key Tunisian media organisations and leading media experts from Canada and Sweden to present best practices in other press councils and broadcasting regulatory body models.

The Myanmar Women Journalists' Society

Women in Myanmar face discrimination in various aspects of daily life, and the media environment is largely male-dominated, reflecting challenges for women in accessing these jobs, but also perpetuating male perspectives in media coverage.

To push forward the Myanmar Press Council's commitment to tackle gender prejudice in the media, we worked with the Press Council chairperson and a small network of leading women journalists to set the ground for a Women Journalists' Society.

Through a series of meetings, the group agreed on some initial policies to be presented to a broader audience of women from diverse ethnic groups and rural areas for endorsement and engagement at a nationwide dialogue. The dialogue took place in August 2016, and the Myanmar Women Journalists' Society was successfully launched.

We were also able to secure commitments on the consideration of greater issues in 2016 National Media Development Conference, and have pushed for stakeholders to reach out to non-binary gender media communities in the years to come.

Protection

ARTICLE 19 works to ensure the protection of those working on the frontline of defending freedom of expression through effective laws and policies. We work not only to implement laws and policies at the national and international level that protect the rights of journalists and human rights defenders, but we also engage directly with activists at the local level to ensure they have access to appropriate self-protection mechanisms and information.

We aim to combat impunity, and assist human rights defenders working on especially controversial or sensitive issues, such as LGBTI rights and the environment, as well as those subject to harsh and abusive laws which crackdown on dissent, assembly, and association.

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Media crackdown in Turkey

Following a failed coup attempt in July 2016, the Turkish government invoked a state of emergency and began a brutal crackdown on dissent, arresting dozens of journalists and closing more than 100 media outlets. By responding quickly to the crisis and coordinating with partner organisations on joint advocacy, we have established ourselves as a leading organisation working on free expression in Turkey, and have been able to engage with high-level stakeholders about our concerns.

Having previously joined an emergency press freedom fact-finding mission in 2015, (for which we received a press freedom award from the Journalists Association of Turkey (TGC) ARTICLE 19 organised another mission to the country in response to the crisis.

The mission consisted of a broad delegation including representatives of Reporters Sans Frontiers, PEN International, the European Federation of Journalists, and Index on Censorship. We met independent media outlets, journalists' unions, and human rights defenders to hear their concerns, as well as attending the trial of five journalists who had previously worked for the Taraf newspaper, two of whom were representatives of our partner organisation in Turkey.

We shared the preliminary findings from the mission with consular representatives of states in Istanbul, and urged representatives to attend the Taraf trial. We believe the subsequent pressure of international consular presence at the trial had some influence on the judge, who ordered that one of the defendants, held in pre-trial detention, have increased access to a lawyer, and to the evidence against them.

The report that came out of the mission has also been a valuable advocacy tool, which we used at the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting to urge key states to condemn the crackdown, including at a joint event organised with Dunja Mijatovic, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media. We have also issued a number of press releases and statements to highlight individual cases and show solidarity with journalists, as well as accompanying graphics for social media, which were shared hundreds of times on Twitter.

Protecting the LGBTI community and sex workers in Myanmar

Through our work on gender and free expression in Myanmar, we identified a group of human rights defenders (HRDs), and paralegals from the LGBTI and sex worker communities to receive training in self-protection.

Women and LGBTI people in Myanmar face a range of barriers to free expression, as well as threats of persecution and violence if they speak out. Our training focused on enabling participants to assess, mitigate, and manage the risks they face due to their expression of their gender identity or sexual orientation. Participants later stated their intentions to go out and share the lessons they had learned through the training, enabling it to have an even wider reach among these communities.

Green Voices Cambodia

Environmental HRDs in Cambodia faced persistent threats to their safety and security in 2016. At least 12 were attacked or threatened for speaking out against widespread environmental degradation, illegal activities (such as logging), corrupt extractives industries, and attacks or exploitation of communities affected by large-scale development projects or land-grabbing. Kem Ley, a prominent political commentator and environmental activist, was killed on 10 July 2016 in an attack that is believed to be connected to this work. In response to this, ARTICLE 19 has been working with national partner organisations to pilot a protection programme for at-risk environmental HRDs. We trained 37 environmental

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HRDs in digital and physical security and citizen journalism, provided them with digital devices, and initiated a monitoring and alert system. Through the system, the environmental HRDs regularly communicate with ARTICLE 19 via secure methods and inform us of their personal safety and well-being. This has enabled us to track threats to environmental HRDs and to share this critical information with key influencers, such as UN Special Rapporteurs and other human rights organisations.

Police training in Myanmar

To effectively protect the right to protest and associated rights, including free expression, state authorities must ensure police officers are trained and policies are in place to facilitate protest and prevent excessive uses of force.

Our Principles on Human Rights in Protest have been incorporated by the EU into training for the police. We do not underestimate the scope of the work required to bring about a culture and practice change in police forces, however, this work is an essential part of any reform processes if we are truly going to protect the right to protest in practice.

Assisting imprisoned Gambian journalist Alhagie Ceesay

Alhagie Ceesay, managing director of the independent radio station Teranga FM, was arrested on 2 July 2015 by the National Intelligence Agency after he privately shared a picture in which a gun was pointed toward a photograph of former President Yahya Jammeh. Ceesay was charged with six counts of sedition and one count of false publication.

ARTICLE 19 was engaged in Ceesay's case from the beginning, highlighting the violation at the centre of the case, as well as raising the fact of intimidation of witnesses to the case with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR). In March 2016, the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention adopted an opinion that Ceesay had been arbitrarily deprived of liberty, should be released immediately and given an enforceable right to compensation.

Ceesay was hospitalised several times during his detention with serious ill health, before he eventually escaped to Senegal during a subsequent visit to hospital in April. From this time, ARTICLE 19 was able to provide him with direct emergency assistance, supported by funding from the EU and the Committee to Protect Journalists (the CPJ worked with the Canadian Embassy to get Ceesay asylum in Canada, where he now lives).

Our work with the Chaser Lecture: the case of Zhalaudi Geriev

Zhalaudi Geriev is a journalist with the independent Russian media portal Caucasian Knot, which covers current developments in the Caucasus and is well-known for its reporting on abuses by Chechen authorities. Geriev has written extensively on human rights violations in Chechnya.

On 16 April 2016, Geriev was abducted from a bus to Grozny, by three armed men. He was taken to a forest, where his backpack, phone and laptop were taken and he was subjected to torture, including being suffocated with a plastic bag. He was then released into police custody, where he was forced to sign a confession for charges of drug possession in large quantities, for marijuana supposedly found in his backpack.

Despite retracting his confession as it was made under duress, Geriev was sentenced on 5 September to three years in prison. The charges have been widely criticised by media and human rights organisations. Before being arrested, Geriev was the sole breadwinner for his family, who are seeking to appeal against his conviction. Geriev's case is thought to

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have been a warning to other journalists ahead of the elections in September, which the ruling party won with 99% of the vote.

With the support of the Chaser Lecture event delivered by Giant Dwarf in November 2016 in Sydney, we were able to provide temporary financial assistance to Geriev's family.

Transparency

The basis of transparency is the right to information (RTI): the right of individuals to obtain information from bodies, public and private, about policies and actions that relate to how government operates, or which affect the public interest. Transparency is a tool of empowerment; a means to understand and engage effectively with the institutions that hold power and affect our lives.

For over 20 years, ARTICLE 19 has been at the forefront of developing new international standards and principles on the right to information. We have also been working with communities and civil society in Mexico, Brazil, and Kenya to ensure they are empowered to use their right to information to guarantee other rights, including the right to health and the right to water.

This combined approach has meant real progress not only in right to information laws, but in their implementation, and thus an improvement in the lives of people where we work.

Improving international standards

Following ARTICLE 19's extensive engagement on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Inter-Agency Expert Group of the UN Statistics Commission included a specific indicator on access to information (indicator 16.10.2) advocated by ARTICLE 19 and our partners. This will ensure a crucial dimension of freedom of expression will be monitored as part of the SDGs.

Following the lead taken by the Mexican and Norwegian missions at the UN in Geneva, we have assisted efforts to put the right to information high on the agenda at the Human Rights Council in 2016, and to develop clear international legal frameworks on transparency, in line with ARTICLE19's revised principles on the right to information. We provided expertise and recommendations to the Norwegian mission, which were incorporated into a declaration joined by 47 countries on access to information and transparency at the 31st session of the Human Rights Council.

Resolution 31/32 on human rights defenders, which was supported by 33 states, included positive language acknowledging the importance of the right to information for human rights defenders, for the first time. We built on this momentum through a side event on RTI at the 32nd session and subsequent meetings with the Norwegian and Mexican missions. We welcome the decision by Norway to seek an opportunity to submit a resolution focused on the right to information at the 36th session in 2017, which would mark a major achievement in our work on international legal standards.

The impact of transparency on Brazil's water crisis

Tackling one of the worst droughts in Brazil's history between 2013 and 2015, ARTICLE 19 Brazil and South America developed a series of studies and products to measure the transparency of the government in the management of the water crisis.

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In late 2015, Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest city, was in the grips of a water crisis that threatened the water supply of 20 million residents. Brazilian authorities blamed the crisis on a lack of rain, but by using the indicators that we had helped to set for Goal 16 of the SDGs we were able to show how poor transparency on water quality and scarcity contributed to a failing water management system, which threatened the city's inhabitants' right to water.

We distributed our report, *The Cantreira System and the Water Crisis in Sao Paulo* to the state public prosecutor and the Water Alliance – a group of more than 100 CSOs formed to tackle the water crisis. It provided a valuable tool for the Water Alliance to engage in effective advocacy with public authorities on residents' right to water, as well as critical evidence in the public prosecutor's case against the Sao Paulo state for their management of the crisis.

A further study on transparency in water resource management in all 27 Brazilian states looked at the type of information readily available to the public. After direct engagement from ARTICLE 19 on the findings of the report, eight states managed to improve their water rankings after following ARTICLE 19's advice, and one agreed to work directly with ARTICLE 19 in adopting access to information mechanisms.

This project has not only strengthened ARTICLE 19's positioning as a leader on transparency and water access in Brazil, it has also enabled national CSOs to build better links with academics and influence on water management bodies.

Laws on the Right to Information around the world

Tunisia

In March 2016, the Tunisian Parliament adopted a progressive RTI law, following successful engagement and advocacy by ARTICLE 19. The law sets out the right to information of every person and establishes an independent Committee on Access to Information, charged with investigating complaints and overseeing implementation of the law.

Since the adoption of the law, Tunisia has been ranked 10th in the world in the Access Info Europe (AIE) and Center for Law and Democracy's (CLD) Global Right to Information Rating, up from 45th place the previous year. This is significant for the region, with only four other countries having adopted RTI laws.

Providing legal analysis and technical assistance, we developed a better understanding of RTI among relevant authorities, and recommendations from ARTICLE 19, particularly relating to RTI exemptions, were taken on board during the drafting and adoption process.

The law is the culmination of three years of work by ARTICLE 19, and presents a model for the region in the strength of its protections and the involvement of civil society in the process. We have since been invited to, and participated in, a workshop on a similar law by the Moroccan Parliament, expanding our influence in the region.

Kenya

Kenya's new Information Law was brought into force in August 2016, making it the 18th African country to enact an RTI law and placing it in joint 13th place on the AIE and CLD ranking. ARTICLE 19 has been advocating for right to information laws across Africa for many years, and the Kenyan law is the culmination of sustained efforts in the country. Submissions made by ARTICLE 19 at several stages of the drafting process saw our recommendations accepted and the enactment of a law, which we hope will secure the right to information across the country, and form part of wider progress on RTI legislation in Eastern Africa.

The bill positively enshrines a number of progressive freedom of information principles, as it affirms a legally enforceable right for every citizen to access all information held by public entities and private bodies; clear and simple procedures

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for assessing information; the creation of a comprehensive proactive disclosure regime; and provision for exempt information subject to international standards.

Myanmar

As part of our efforts to ensure information laws promote real transparency, ARTICLE 19 has worked to ensure any RTI law adopted in Myanmar as part of reforms is in line with international standards on the right to information. We have mobilised and engaged with a range of CSOs, including the coalition formed to support Myanmar's Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) membership, and acted as a channel in bringing their concerns, alongside our own, to the Ministry of Information. Engaging directly with the government in this way, and seeking to develop a level of trust between the government and CSOs working on this issue, enabled us to drive forward the consultations process on the draft Right to Information Bill.

Using RTI to access other rights

After four years, 2016 saw the culmination of the UK government's Department for International Development (DFID) funded projects on the right to information and its importance as an enabling right for development. Specifically, these were on the right to information and the right to water (Kenya and Brazil); sexual and reproductive rights (Senegal and later Myanmar); and environmental sustainability (Bangladesh). Through these projects we developed the capacity of national and local CSOs, working with poor and vulnerable groups, to use the right to information to address issues affecting their lives and their enjoyment of other rights.

We ensured sustainability beyond our intervention was established through the broad number and range of CSOs and community groups that have now gained the skills to use the right to information to seek information on issues that affect their daily lives.

Civic Engagement for Open Contracting

ARTICLE 19 continues to lead the way in illustrating the role of the right to information in greater civic engagement. One of the new fields to emerge in recent years has been Open Contracting, which requires governments to publish open data on their public procurement processes.

Open Contracting facilitates both increased responsiveness and good governance, and enhances anti-corruption efforts. In partnership with HIVOS, in 2016 we began a five-year project to improve the capacity of civil society and "infomediaries" to advocate for, and use, open contracting data. By combining international advocacy at bodies like the UN Convention Against Corruption and the Open Government Partnership (OGP) with efforts to build the capacity of CSOs at the national level in Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Guatemala, our partnership will increase the demand side for greater government transparency and accountability.

Landmark ECtHR case recognises right of access to information

After a successful third party intervention by ARTICLE 19 and others, in November 2016 the Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights officially recognised, for the first time, that there is a right to access information inherent in the right to "receive and impart information" under Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). The case, *Magyar Helsinki Bizottság v Hungary*, concerned the denial of an information request from a Hungarian NGO seeking information on public defenders as part of a study on the public defenders' system in the country.

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ARTICLE 19, together with the Media Legal Defence Initiative, the Campaign for Freedom of Information, the Access to Information Programme, and the Hungarian Civil Liberties Union submitted a third party intervention to the case, arguing that the court should interpret Article 10 to include the right to information, and that in striking a balance where an information request includes personal data, it should consider the public interest in the information being made available.

The submission was heavily cited in the court's judgement, which found that "there has been a perceptible evolution in favour of the recognition, under certain conditions, of a right to information as an inherent element of the freedom to receive and impart information enshrined in Article 10 of the Convention," and that the restriction was disproportionate to the legitimate aim pursued by the government. The case has significant implications for the right to information across Europe, by setting an important legal precedent that will have a positive impact on RTI legislation and case law. ARTICLE 19 is also currently intervening in three additional cases at the ECtHR relating to access to information.

Guaranteeing freedom of expression and information for persons with disabilities

It is recognised that freedom of expression and information is central to the successful implementation of states' obligations to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (PwD). Despite this recognition, there has not yet been any comprehensive elaboration of what specific measures and steps must be taken by states and other duty bearers to ensure that PwD can fully realise their right to freedom of expression and information. As part of our standard-setting work, we developed a background paper and first draft of the principles on Freedom of Expression and Information and Persons with Disabilities, with the online consultative version in accessible formats. These Principles are part of ARTICLE 19's International Standards Series, an ongoing effort to elaborate in greater detail the implications of freedom of expression in different thematic areas.

Our consultation with experts in the field of disability rights as well as our country work with disabled persons organisations (DPOs) in Lebanon and Kenya was important to inform our standard-setting work.

In Kenya, this year we sought to bring relevant actors to discuss PwD and the media, to analyse steps the media has taken to ensure the realisation of freedom of expression and information rights for PwD, and to identify initiatives that can be undertaken jointly by CSOs and the media to enhance those rights for PwD.

In Lebanon, our activities, in collaboration with the Lebanese Physically Handicapped Union (LPHU), centred on our work in building the capacity, through training and mentoring on campaigning and advocacy, among local DPOs and disability activists in four regions with the goal of effectively campaigning for access to information on issues relevant to PwD.

We were encouraged to see how our partner and other DPOs used knowledge gained through our interaction to monitor the May 2016 municipal elections for accessibility. Disability rights activists from around the country, including those who participated in the nine-month long mentoring programme as part of our joint project, attended voting booths and checked to see how disabled voters were able to vote, including by documenting their findings with photographs and sharing them through social media.

ARTICLE 19

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 December 2016

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial results for the year ended 31 December 2015 are set out in the Statement of Financial activities on page 33.

Income

Total income increased by 38% in 2016 to £6million. This was due to an increase in grants received from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), as well as Open Society Foundation, the US State Department, Hivos and the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to fund our new strategy. In late 2015 ARTICLE 19 launched a new six year strategy, called the Expression Agenda. This strategy foresees a growth in ARTICLE 19's activities and has been accompanied by outreach to existing and new donors to provide the required funding. The strategy has been met with a positive response from these donors and as a result increased income has been secured. The majority of the income from Sida is now in the form of a core grant which provides financial flexibility, and is welcome since the unrestricted funding under our Programme Partnership Arrangement with the UK Department For International Development came to an end in December.

Expenditure

Total expenditure increased by 7% in 2016 to £5.3 million. This was slower than our income growth, primarily because significant grants were received close to the year-end; their related expenditure will be incurred in 2017. Spend on global thematic projects, covering transparency, digital and protection in all regions, increased significantly. Grants to partners in Europe and Central Asia were higher as the programme widened its reach by developing partnerships with other organisations. Growth in spend in the Middle East and North Africa was driven by an increase in funding for work on hate speech and digital rights for the LGBTI community. Expenditure in Asia was lower as projects funded by the FCO supporting human rights defenders and addressing violence against women came to an end.

Reserves

The total funds of ARTICLE 19 rose by £732,739 to £1,858,509. This comprised an increase in restricted fund balances of £405,544, which was largely due to timing of receipt of grants. Unrestricted fund reserves also rose by £327,195 to £754,964. The unrestricted reserves available to provide operational funds and to address the financial risks surrounding projected income and expenditure therefore amounted to some £751,819 at the end of the year, excluding the book value of fixed assets. This is an improvement on the £424,181 that was available at the end of 2015 and is in line with the current reserves target of £750,000, established under the trustees' reserves policy. The reserves policy is designed to protect the organisation against areas mentioned in our risk review along with unexpected falls in income, unplanned increases in expenditure, security risks, supporting the organisation's strategic growth and unexpected fluctuations in exchange rates. Trustees will be reviewing the policy in the light of the recent growth of the organisation; it is therefore possible that the current reserves target will rise.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also directors of Article 19 for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the report of the Trustees 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:

ARTICLE 19

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 December 2016

- Select suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

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

The Trustees of the company who held office at the date of the approval of the Financial Statements as set out above confirm, so far as they are aware, that:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware; and
- They have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

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

The report of the Trustees has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Auditors

Sayer Vincent LLP were re-appointed as the charitable company's auditors during the year and have expressed their willingness to continue in that capacity.

This report was approved by the trustees on 23 June 2017 and signed on their behalf by:

Paddy Coulter (Chair)

Independent auditor's report

To the members of

Article 19

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Article 19 (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report

To the members of

Article 19

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- The information given in the trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements
- The trustees' annual report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Independent auditor's report

To the members of

Article 19

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Noelia Serrano (Senior statutory auditor)

26 June 2017

for and on behalf of Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor

Invicta House, 108-114 Golden Lane, LONDON, EC1Y 0TL

ARTICLE 19

Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2016 Total £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2015 Total £
Income from:							
Donations and legacies	2a	1,827,612	-	1,827,612	1,801,400	-	1,787,764
Charitable activities	2b						
Africa projects		-	322,371	322,371	-	377,648	377,648
Asia projects		-	179,310	179,310	-	353,058	353,058
Latin America projects		-	498,402	498,402	-	377,916	377,916
Law & Policy projects		-	103,208	103,208	-	160,635	160,635
Europe & Central Asia projects		-	812,402	812,402	-	371,220	371,220
Middle East & North Africa projects		-	613,106	613,106	-	525,147	525,147
Global thematic projects		-	1,648,899	1,648,899	-	402,808	402,808
Total income		1,827,612	4,177,697	6,005,309	1,801,400	2,568,432	4,356,196
Expenditure on:							
Cost of raising funds	3	80,364	-	80,364	81,098	-	81,098
Charitable activities	3						
Africa projects		255,380	343,980	599,360	328,727	423,435	752,162
Asia projects		74,562	277,380	351,943	325,788	339,212	665,000
Latin America projects		128,060	476,252	604,312	252,288	376,639	628,927
Law & Policy projects		41,918	102,953	144,872	89,533	160,772	250,305
Europe & Central Asia projects		74,538	606,889	681,427	163,779	333,552	497,331
Middle East & North Africa projects		171,177	618,762	789,938	172,531	521,973	694,504
Global thematic projects		665,119	1,355,234	2,020,354	543,566	812,470	1,356,036
Total expenditure		1,491,119	3,781,451	5,272,570	1,957,310	2,968,053	4,925,363
Net income/(expenditure) for the year before transfers	4	336,493	396,246	732,739	(155,910)	(399,621)	(555,531)
Transfers between funds		(9,298)	9,298	-	(22,901)	22,901	-
Net expenditure after transfers between funds		327,195	405,544	732,739	(178,811)	(376,720)	(555,531)
Net movement in funds		327,195	405,544	732,739	(178,811)	(376,720)	(555,531)
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward		427,769	698,001	1,125,770	606,580	1,074,721	1,681,301
Total funds carried forward		754,964	1,103,545	1,858,509	427,769	698,001	1,125,770

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

ARTICLE 19

Balance sheet

Company no. 02097222

As at 31 December 2016

	Note	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
Fixed assets:					
Tangible assets	10		<u>3,145</u>		<u>3,588</u>
Current assets:					
Debtors	11	413,036		818,281	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,020,526</u>		<u>1,223,716</u>	
		2,433,563		2,041,997	
Liabilities:					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>578,199</u>		<u>919,815</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,855,364</u>		<u>1,122,182</u>
Total net assets			<u><u>1,858,509</u></u>		<u><u>1,125,770</u></u>
The funds of the charity:					
Restricted income funds	15		1,103,545		698,001
Unrestricted income funds:					
Designated funds		3,145		3,588	
General funds		<u>751,819</u>		<u>424,181</u>	
Total unrestricted funds			<u>754,964</u>		<u>427,769</u>
Total charity funds	16		<u><u>1,858,509</u></u>		<u><u>1,125,770</u></u>

Approved by the trustees on 23 June 2017 and signed on their behalf by

Paddy Coulter
ChairNigel Saxby - Soffe
Treasurer

ARTICLE 19

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		£	£
Cash flows from operating activities	16		
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities		660,587	(1,367,788)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of fixed assets		(4,865)	-
Net cash (used in) / provided by investing activities		(4,865)	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		655,722	(1,367,788)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,223,716	2,577,868
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements		141,088	13,636
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	17	2,020,526	1,223,716

ARTICLE 19

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies

a) Statutory information

ARTICLE 19 is a charitable company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office address is Free Word Centre, 60 Farringdon Road, London, EC1R 3GA

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 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.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy or note.

The SORP 2015 stipulates that where overseas offices are legally registered in their country of operations, this is an indication that they should be treated as subsidiaries for accounting purposes. However, having reviewed the governance and management procedures in place, oversight from ARTICLE 19 in the UK is such that overseas offices, including those registered locally, are in substance branches. The only exception to this is ARTICLE 19 Mexico which is not included in the financial statements due to its level of governance and financial independence from ARTICLE 19.

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'. This departure has involved following Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014 rather than the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice effective from 1 April 2005 which has since been withdrawn.

c) Public benefit entity

The charitable company meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

d) Going concern

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

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

e) Income

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

f) Fund accounting

Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Income and expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for the charitable purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular purposes.

g) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

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

- Costs of raising funds relate to the costs incurred by the charitable company in inducing third parties to make voluntary contributions to it, as well as the cost of any activities with a fundraising purpose;
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs of training/workshops, grants to partners, events, campaigns and publications undertaken to further the purposes of the charity, and their associated support costs;
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)**i) Allocation of support costs**

Resources expended (note 3) are allocated to a particular activity where the cost relates directly to that project. The cost of overall direction and administration of each activity consists of salary and overhead costs for the central function. This is apportioned on the following basis which are an estimate based on staff time and the amount attributable to each activity.

• Cost of raising funds	3%
• Africa projects	7%
• Asia projects	6%
• Latin America projects	12%
• Law & policy	4%
• Europe & Central Asia project	8%
• Middle East & North Africa projects	15%
• Global projects	45%

j) Operating leases

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

k) Fixed assets

Items of equipment are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £500. Depreciation costs are allocated to activities on the basis of the use of the related assets in those activities. Assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate their carrying value may exceed their net realisable value and value in use.

Where fixed assets have been revalued, any excess between the revalued amount and the historic cost of the asset will be shown as a revaluation reserve in the balance sheet.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. The depreciation rates in use are as follows:

• Office equipment	4 years
• Computer Equipment	3 years

l) Grants to partners

Grants payable are made to third parties in furtherance of the charity's objects. Single or multi-year grants are accounted for when either the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and the trustees have agreed to pay the grant without condition, or the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and that any condition attaching to the grant is outside of the control of the charity.

m) Debtors

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

n) Cash at bank and in hand

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

o) Creditors and provisions

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

p) Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

q) ARTICLE 19 operates a group pension scheme with Scottish Widows which pays an employer contribution of 8% for its employees in the UK. From November 2016, ARTICLE 19 joined the auto-enrolment scheme with the same pension provider.

ARTICLE 19

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign exchange policy

- r) ARTICLE 19 hold funds in the currency in which those funds will be transferred to its Regional Offices and also to its partners. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the average rate of exchange for the year. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the net movement in funds for the year.

2a Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2016 Total £	2015 Total £
Official donors				
Department For International Development	542,687	-	542,687	542,687
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	542,659
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	1,101,526	-	1,101,526	264,975
Sub total of Official donors	1,644,213	-	1,644,213	1,350,321
Trust and foundations				
Open Society Foundation	-	-	-	274,685
Fritt Ord Foundation	38,663	-	38,663	50,992
Sub total of Trust and foundations	38,663	-	38,663	325,677
Other donors				
Anonymous donor	131,287	-	131,287	98,946
Other voluntary income	13,448	-	13,448	26,456
Sub total of other donors	144,735	-	144,735	125,402
Total	1,827,612	-	1,827,612	1,801,400

2b Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2016 Total £	2015 Total £
Official donors				
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	-	603,582	603,582	449,307
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency via International Centre for Not-for-Profit Law	-	401,278	401,278	395,281
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	770,588	770,588	228,369
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	193,378
European Commission	-	243,871	243,871	170,793
US Department of State	-	285,962	285,962	55,460
Sub total of Official donors	-	2,305,281	2,305,281	1,492,588
Trust and foundations				
Open Society Institution	-	747,573	747,573	276,264
Ford Foundation	-	167,729	167,729	117,005
MacArthur Foundation	-	-	-	101,174
Hivos	-	291,705	291,705	100,091
The Guardian Foundation	-	75,000	75,000	75,000
Freedom House	-	-	-	70,678
National Endowment for Democracy	-	139,822	139,822	-
Sub total of Trust and foundations	-	1,421,830	1,421,830	740,212
Other donors				
Others	-	485,781	485,781	335,632
Refunds	-	(35,194)	(35,194)	-
Sub total of other donors	-	450,587	450,587	335,632
Total	4,177,697	4,177,697	4,177,697	2,568,432

ARTICLE 19

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

3 Analysis of expenditure

	Charitable activities										2016 Total £	2015 Total £
	Cost of raising funds £	Africa projects £	Asia projects £	Latin America projects £	Law & Policy projects £	Europe & Central Asia projects £	Middle East & North Africa projects £	Global projects £	Governance costs £	Head Office support costs £		
Staff costs (Note 5)	52,402	150,246	116,860	253,767	85,817	165,846	294,873	909,839	-	609,087	2,638,738	2,305,986
Grants to partners (Note 7)	-	7,751	64,776	-	-	281,447	71,915	969	-	-	426,859	316,727
Project expertise costs	-	43,647	24,380	59,984	4,096	73,729	48,079	123,900	-	1,358	379,173	414,236
Training, events & workshops	-	134,798	12,639	22,976	3,887	6,079	146,083	69,712	-	-	396,174	464,975
Media and publications	-	22,622	12,184	37,503	6,668	13,882	27,969	105,154	-	745	226,726	371,535
Project travel costs	-	65,870	24,846	70,596	6,788	35,908	30,935	194,101	-	21,384	450,428	446,234
Project support costs	88	109,386	39,527	43,994	450	22,586	26,571	185,026	-	89,509	517,138	451,900
Infrastructure (software development) costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158,435	158,435	74,441
Governance costs	-	-	983	3,997	-	7,620	4,143	13,544	48,613	-	78,899	79,328
	52,490	534,321	296,195	492,817	107,706	607,096	650,569	1,602,245	48,613	880,517	5,272,570	4,925,363
Support costs	26,416	61,636	52,831	105,662	35,221	70,441	132,078	396,233	-	(880,517)	-	-
Governance costs	1,458	3,403	2,917	5,834	1,945	3,889	7,292	21,876	(48,613)	-	-	-
Total expenditure 2016	80,364	599,360	351,943	604,312	144,872	681,427	789,938	2,020,354	-	-	5,272,570	4,925,363
Total expenditure 2015	81,098	752,162	665,000	628,927	250,305	497,331	694,504	1,356,036	-	-	4,925,363	

Of the total expenditure, £1,491,119 was unrestricted (2015: £1,957,310) and £3,781,451 was restricted (2015: £2,968,053).

ARTICLE 19**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 December 2016****4 Net income for the year**

This is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation	5,308	10,250
Operating lease rentals:		
Property	196,594	203,634
Equipment	5,065	5,065
Auditors' remuneration (excluding VAT):		
Audit	14,400	12,200
Other services	10,896	6,240
(Gains)/losses on foreign exchange	(141,088)	(13,636)

5 Analysis of staff costs, trustee remuneration and expenses, and the cost of key management personnel

Staff costs were as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Salaries and wages	1,344,783	1,198,169
Social security costs	158,881	128,090
UK Employer's contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	131,520	73,700
Regional staff costs	926,537	784,825
Other forms of employee benefits	77,018	121,202
	2,638,738	2,305,985

The following number of employees received employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) during the year between:

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
£60,000 - £69,999	3	2
£70,000 - £79,999	-	2
£80,000 - £89,999	2	1

The total employee benefits including pension contributions and employer's national insurance for key management personnel were £472,357 (2015: £421,424).

The charity trustees were not paid nor received any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year (2015: £nil). No charity trustee received payment for professional or other services supplied to the charity (2015: £nil).

Trustees' expenses represents the reimbursement of travel and subsistence costs totalling £3,800 (2015: £4,244) incurred by five trustees (2015: six) relating to attendance at International Board meetings.

ARTICLE 19

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

6 Staff numbers

The average number of employees (head count based on number of staff employed) during the year was as follows:

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Fundraising	1	1
Africa projects	13	17
Asia projects	8	6
Latin America projects	20	18
Law & Policy projects	4	4
Europe & Central Asia projects	3	2
Middle East & North Africa projects	9	9
Global projects	24	21
	<u>82</u>	<u>78</u>

7 Grants to partners

	2016 £	2015 £
Community Media Solutions	60,491	82,825
Novye Regionalye Media	26,425	-
Viešoji įstaiga „Rusijos horizontai	35,828	-
The Cambodian Human Rights Action Commmi	40,266	17,078
PUNTO24	56,662	30,836
Media Policy Institutite	3,382	44,130
Adil Soz		76,390
National Association of Independent Mass Mec	7,633	36,261
Other grants	196,171	29,207
	<u>426,859</u>	<u>316,727</u>

Other grants includes grants to partners below £25,000 in the year and also those organisations which need to remain anonymous due to the sensitive nature of their work.

8 Related party transactions

Galina Arapova is a trustee of ARTICLE 19 and is also a director of Mass Media Defence Centre (MMDC).

Mass Media Defence Centre is a lead partner organisation working with ARTICLE 19 on an European Commission funded projects in Russia. No funding was received from MMDC during 2016.

A total of £3,184 was received from Mass Media Defence Centre for the delivery of project activities in Russia during the course of 2015. Galina Arapova is not involved in the decision-making process for awarding grants to partners.

9 Taxation

The charitable company is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

ARTICLE 19

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

10 Fixed assets

	Computer equipment £	Office equipment £	Total £
Tangible fixed assets			
Cost or valuation			
At the start of the year	63,697	27,236	90,933
Additions in the period	4,865		4,865
At the end of the year	68,562	27,236	95,798
Depreciation			
At the start of the year	60,109	27,236	87,345
Charge for the period	5,308	-	5,308
At the end of the year	65,417	27,236	92,653
Net book value			
At the end of the year	3,145	-	3,145
At the start of the year	3,588	-	3,588

11 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Prepayments	41,697	7,114
Accrued income	319,908	784,064
Other debtors	51,431	27,103
	413,036	818,280

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	47,196	35,426
Deferred income (note 12)	160,076	523,266
Taxation and social security	46,531	49,501
Pension contributions due (note 13)	29,101	11,744
Accruals	28,548	86,579
Other creditors	266,748	213,299
	578,199	919,815

13 Deferred income

Deferred income consists of funds received in 2016 from a grant to cover project activities in 2017.

	2016 £	2015 £
Balance at the beginning of the year	523,266	625,373
Amount released to income in the year	(523,266)	(625,373)
Amount deferred in the year	160,076	523,266
Balance at the end of the year	160,076	523,266

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

14 Pension scheme

The charity has a defined contribution pension scheme with Scottish Widows for UK employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund with Scottish Widows. The pension costs represent contributions payable by the charity to the fund in the year and amounted to £131,520 (2015: £73,700) (note 5). Contributions totalling £29,101 (2015: £11,744) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

15a Analysis of net assets between funds - current year

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Fixed assets	-	3,145	-	3,145
Net current assets	751,819		1,103,545	1,855,364
Net assets at the end of the year	751,819	3,145	1,103,545	1,858,509

15b Analysis of net assets between funds - prior year

	General unrestricted £	Designated £	Restricted £	Total funds £
Fixed assets	-	3,588	-	3,588
Net current assets	424,181	-	698,001	1,122,182
Net assets at the end of the year	424,181	3,588	698,001	1,125,770

16a Movements in funds - current year

	At 1 January 2016 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2016 £
Restricted funds:					
Africa projects	224,295	322,371	(343,980)	(9,505)	193,181
Asia projects	36,738	179,310	(277,380)	3,403	(57,929)
Latin America projects	110,521	498,402	(476,252)	9,850	142,520
Law & Policy projects	1,232	103,208	(102,953)	-	1,487
Europe & Central Asia projects	68,314	812,402	(606,889)	(154)	273,673
Middle East & North Africa projects	1,597	613,106	(618,762)	4,540	481
Global Thematic projects	255,304	1,648,899	(1,355,234)	1,165	550,133
Total restricted funds	698,001	4,177,697	(3,781,451)	9,298	1,103,545
Unrestricted funds:					
Designated funds:					
Fixed asset fund	3,588	4,865	(5,308)	-	3,145
Civic Space Initiative carry forward funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total designated funds	3,588	4,865	(5,308)	-	3,145
General funds	424,181	1,822,747	(1,485,811)	(9,298)	751,819
Total unrestricted funds	427,769	1,827,612	(1,491,119)	(9,298)	754,964
Total funds	1,125,770	6,005,309	(5,272,570)	-	1,858,509

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

16b Movements in funds - prior year

	At 1 January 2015 £	Income & gains £	Expenditure & losses £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2015 £
Restricted funds:					
Africa projects	250,608	377,650	(423,435)	19,472	224,295
Asia projects	4,366	353,057	(339,212)	18,527	36,738
Latin America projects	130,816	377,916	(376,639)	(21,572)	110,521
Law & Policy projects	1,369	160,635	(160,772)	-	1,232
Europe & Central Asia projects	29,188	371,220	(333,552)	1,458	68,314
Middle East & North Africa projects	(5,096)	525,146	(521,973)	3,520	1,597
Global Thematic projects	663,470	402,808	(812,470)	1,496	255,304
Total restricted funds	1,074,721	2,568,432	(2,968,053)	22,901	698,001
Unrestricted funds:					
Designated funds:					
Fixed asset fund	13,838	-	(10,250)	-	3,588
Total designated funds	13,838	-	(10,250)	-	3,588
General funds	592,742	1,801,400	(1,947,060)	(22,901)	424,181
Total unrestricted funds	606,580	1,801,400	(1,957,310)	(22,901)	427,769
Total funds	1,681,301	4,369,832	(4,925,363)	-	1,125,770

Purposes of restricted funds

The restricted funds are for various programmes that ARTICLE 19 is commissioned to perform throughout the world. The fund and related activities are described more fully in the Trustees' Annual Report.

Transfers between funds represent exchanges differences and correction of errors in the project accounting leading to under-/over-allocation of costs to restricted projects.

Negative balance in the Asia project represent amount to be claimed from the EC for the Green Voices grant in Cambodia.

Purposes of designated funds

The fixed asset fund represents the net book value of unrestricted tangible fixed assets. Each year an amount is transferred to or from the fund representing additions or disposals of unrestricted tangible fixed assets in the year net of depreciation.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

17 Reconciliation of net income / (expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2016	2015
	£	£
Net income / (expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	732,739	(555,531)
Depreciation charges	5,308	10,250
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(141,088)	(13,636)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	405,244	(693,815)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(341,616)	(115,056)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	660,587	(1,367,788)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

18 Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	At 1 January 2016	Cash flows	Other changes	At 31 December 2016
	£	£	£	£
Cash in hand	19,660	(4,906)	-	14,754
Cash at bank	1,204,055	580,824	141,088	1,925,968
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,223,716	575,918	141,088	1,940,722
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

19 Operating lease commitments

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

	Property		Equipment	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£	£	£	£
Less than one year	116,845	140,214	5,065	5,065
One to five years	418,695	619,278	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	535,540	759,492	5,065	5,065
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

20 Capital commitments

At the balance sheet date, the charity had committed to £82,948 (2015: £241,402) for development and implementation of accounting and project management software.

21 Legal status of the charity

The charity is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to £1.