



**Business and Human
Rights Resource Centre**

Annual Report

2022-23

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre Trustees Annual Report and Statutory Accounts

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Trustees' Annual Report

The Trustees present their Annual Report together and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Charity and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 March 2023. The Trustees confirm that the Annual Report and the consolidated financial statements of the Charity and its subsidiaries comply with the current statutory requirements, the requirements of the company's governing document and the provisions of the 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). Since the Charity qualifies as small under section 383, the strategic report required of medium and large companies under The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Director's Report) Regulations 2013 is not required.

Strategic Impact Report

Summary

The Business and Human Rights Resource Centre is currently operating under a strategy that runs from 2020 to 2024. For details on the impact of the organisation in this strategy the reader is referred to the full impact report on the website.

FY 2022/23 was a year of opportunity and challenge for our work. Adopting our model of change – strengthening the work of our partners; influencing decision-makers; and driving accountability – we amplified grassroots allegations of abuse with companies around the world to power progress in the business and human rights movement. This included calling for company action relating to over 1,000 allegations of abuse including the corporate bullying of human rights defenders; sexual harassment of women garment workers to ‘discipline’ them to accept long hours on poverty wages; intrusive surveillance of concerned journalists and citizens caring for their community and society; and attacks on community leaders seeking fair negotiations over land, water, pollution and jobs when big investment arrives. We focus our activities on three thematic priority areas:

- defending labour rights in global supply chains;
- promoting responsible use of natural resources to further a just energy transition; and
- exploring how to ensure advances in technology benefit all people and do not infringe on people's rights, especially for marginalised groups.

Cutting across these three priorities is a focus on protecting civic freedoms and human rights defenders and promoting effective corporate legal accountability. Our team of regional researchers work across the world, surfacing allegations of corporate abuse, building relationships with grassroots partners and using our model of change to amplify our organisational impact.

While some responsible companies and investors responded by taking action to end abuse in their supply chains, too many still demonstrate a sense of impunity in tolerating supply chain abuse as part of their business model. Encouraged by our movement's evidence of their powerful role, responsible investors are concerned about the mounting legal and reputational risks of laggard companies they invest in.

During this period, we also contributed to the ongoing development of evidence and persuasive acts by our diverse movement, to help build momentum for stronger regulations to hold business to account for abuse. This included joint efforts to support the progress of a strong EU draft due diligence directive and ongoing engagement as the UN Binding Treaty on Business and Human Rights develops.

We pressed for a just energy transition to promote shared prosperity, corporate duty of care (due diligence) and fair negotiations. We have helped create supply-chain-wide initiatives where women-workers' exploitation and sexual harassment in clothing factories was addressed by suppliers and brands with trade unions. We helped insist the IT sector address its enormous human rights risks (from AI to social media to surveillance) by subjecting them to human rights due diligence laws. And we have worked in solidarity with grassroots communities to protect human and environmental rights defenders, and worked with companies to introduce robust protection policies.

The highlights of the work in the last year are detailed in the Annual Impact Report, which is linked above and can be found on our website.

To achieve the specific strategic impact outlined above, on which the financial analysis is based, we apply a regional lens. Our team of regional researchers apply our model of change in their work supporting partners; influencing decision-makers and driving improved corporate accountability. For an outline of the spend against the strategic goals and the regional implementation please refer to note 5 in the report.

To illustrate how this strategy is delivered the six sections outlined below, with examples, show the impact that we have and how this is brought about.

Making markets work for human rights

There is a growing global appetite for increased corporate regulation to hold companies and investors to account for harms caused by their business activities. Even business leaders are recognising voluntary measures alone are not enough, and are adding their voices to affected communities and workers advocating for effective implementation of the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. This includes stronger due diligence legislation, the judicious use of import bans and a consistent effort to ensure effective access to remedy for those harmed.

Strategic litigation network in Latin America

In this period, we grew our Strategic Litigation Network (the Network) – a knowledge-sharing network for advocates from the BHR community to share experiences and learn and progress key legal and advocacy strategies – to a membership of 140, including domestic, regional and international civil society organisations, lawyers and academics. During this period the Network ran a number of workshops and exchanges, focused on supporting Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. Members participate as speakers and experts in our human rights clinics, workshops, and internal meetings, propose new topics, present cases they are litigating at the local and regional level, author blogs, and reflect on the future of the Network. Members of the Network find it useful to share resources that can support litigation to tackle corporate abuse in their countries and they see it as a key priority to strengthen their capacity for strategic litigation. We published [lessons from the experiences of the Network's members](#) in July 2022.

We have also supported and amplified the cases of individuals and organisations subject to lawsuits which bear the hallmarks of SLAPPs ([strategic lawsuits against public participation](#)) in Ecuador, [Honduras](#) and Guatemala. This includes supporting seven environmental defenders sued by a poultry company in Honduras by amplifying their human rights work and drawing attention to the repression they experienced. The case was recently dismissed and the defenders were declared innocent.

Hydropower in Eastern Europe & Central Asia

Following the launch of our report [Drying up](#) in July 2022, which covers our findings from tracking the environmental and human rights harms caused by hydropower projects in the Caucasus and Central Asia, we [approached](#) the investors involved in those projects. Six out of eight responded. Since then, we had a significant breakthrough: our engagement contributed to the European Investment Bank (EIB) adding hydropower projects to its [exclusion list](#). This means bank intermediaries can no longer finance hydropower projects without the EIB directly carrying out detailed project checks itself. The outreach also clarified that EIB and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) were not involved in the controversial Rogun Hydropower Project, despite numerous claims to the contrary.

Monitoring the progress of due diligence regulation in Europe

During this period, we continued to work alongside partners and allies to build evidence and support stakeholders' voices working to strengthen the development of the EU's due diligence legislation – the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD).

This included swiftly tracking reactions to CSDDD proposals, providing objective evidence and analysis, and supporting over 220 organisations calling for an effective law to enhance access to justice for victims of

abuse and involvement of rights-holders; strengthen climate obligations on companies and expand the company, value chain and normative scope.

In parallel, in spring 2023, we brought together MEPs and policymakers with labour rights experts from Cambodia and India to encourage them to require companies to enhance their engagement with workers and their independent unions. This was complemented by a series of workshops held with around 100 labour rights activists in Cambodia, India, Kenya and Uganda, introducing due diligence legislation and exploring how it may be used to protect and promote labour rights.

We have also helped promote the voice of responsible international investors and companies in this debate. They have spoken out for smarter business regulation and incentives that create a more level playing field on human rights and environmental protection.

The Just transition to clean energy

The climate crisis is making its impact felt, not merely through extreme weather events but also through the race to secure reliable renewable energy sources. This rush encompasses everything from mining essential minerals to procuring land for vast solar and wind farm installations. A fast transition will have to be fair to sustain broad public support, and that of workers and communities. Here, the rights of Indigenous communities become a critical concern, alongside increased attacks against environmental and human rights defenders. The Resource Centre continually generates data and analysis, emphasising the importance of an equitable and rapid energy transition and the potential risks if we fail to achieve this.

Supporting the just energy transition

During 2022/23 we sought out opportunities to advocate for an energy transition which is both fast *and* fair.

The [Transition Minerals Tracker](#) is a flagship output for the organisation, updated annually to monitor the human rights implications of mining for six key minerals for renewable energy technologies and batteries: **cobalt, copper, lithium, manganese, nickel** and **zinc**. In this year's edition we incorporated new indicators, including a critical analysis of risks to human rights defenders in transition mineral mining. The Tracker updates build our essential evidence base for the need to uphold human rights as a cornerstone of a just transition and underpinned additional advocacy efforts throughout the year including an opinion pieces in the [Financial Times](#) and [ESG Investor](#). Our updated investor guide '[Investing in renewable energy to power a just transition: a practical guide for investors](#)' garnered the most media coverage of our natural resources publications, and resulted in numerous requests for engagement, including with three of the largest transition mineral mining companies. We facilitated direct engagement between investors, companies and frontline defenders by hosting workshops designed to foster open conversation and press for critical thinking about human rights reform. Our annual analysis of attacks on human rights defenders was published in April and found during 2021, 70% of the 615 attacks we tracked were against climate, land and environmental rights defenders.

Africa continues to occupy a central place in the renewable energy value chain: from the extraction of Africa's transition minerals to the renewable energy installations themselves. The [Fast and fair renewable energy for Africa: Lessons from Kenya](#) briefing published in June demonstrates that failure to respect human rights where renewable energy installations are located will slow the transition. These cases provide rich lessons for the rest of Africa on how to achieve fast shifts to renewable energy and avoid delays as a result of irresponsible approaches. The briefing led to a partnership with Swedwatch to support grassroots organisations affected by renewable energy projects and to undertake investor engagement. Moreover, we subsequently used this research in a workshop with investors (in partnership with CERES) in July, as part of our work leading up to COP27. The Briefing received good media coverage, including in [Bloomberg](#) and [Business Day](#).

In September, we had our biggest turnout for our yearly flagship [Mary Robinson event](#), with 1,000 registrations and attendees from 60 different countries across all regions. This edition was focused on the challenge of a just transition to clean energy in Africa, in the run-up to COP27. Mary Robinson was accompanied by keynote speaker Mali Ole Kaunga, Executive Director, IMPACT (Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement & Conflict Transformation) and speakers Ikal Angelei founder of the Friends of Lake Turkana, Frances Piagie Alghali Sierra Leone Minister of State, and Hubert Danso, CEO of the Africa Investor Group. We also convened a group of investors (CalPERS, Aviva, APG, and others) and high-level spokespeople (including Mary Robinson and Heidi Hataula, Vice President of the European Parliament) to craft and disseminate key messages and core principles around the opportunity of a just transition including COP27. This included a letter to the leadership of the International Sustainability Standards Board, which pressed to ensure a human rights and just transition focus to this key sustainability reporting framework in development; subsequently, good progress has been made the process, in recognition of the need for a transition to be just and inclusive.

Pre-COP27, we coordinated a [letter to the United Nations body tasked with supporting the global response to the threat of climate change](#). Co-authored with [Indigenous People's Rights International](#), the letter, covered in [The Guardian](#) and in [Reuters](#), was signed by over 200 organisations and called for a human rights-based approach to the energy transition. The breadth of support reflects the respected role our partners and we hold in creating joint messaging and bringing together coalitions.

USA: Residents seek remedy from Sasol for environmental injustice using Resource Centre company engagement tool

We continue to support communities facing systemic abuse by companies in their environs. As one example, we published [a blog authored by the Concerned Citizens of Mossville, Louisiana](#), describing environmental racism as a result of the expansion of a nearby chemical complex owned by Sasol. Mossville, Louisiana is a predominantly Black community founded by formerly enslaved people and forms part of 'Cancer Alley', a stretch of land along the Mississippi River in Louisiana with a large concentration of petrochemical factories and refineries where residents have a higher cancer risk than elsewhere in the United States. The Resource Centre [requested Sasol respond](#) to allegations in the blog. Sasol responded and an extensive back and forth between the company and the local community ensued - a prime example of the Resource Centre providing our international platform to bolster the voices and actions of workers and communities, especially those in difficult contexts, and support their assertiveness in their own advocacy for human rights in business.

Mining companies in South Africa commit to establishing complaint mechanisms

Mining plays a significant role in South Africa's economy, contributing 8.7% to the country's GDP in 2021, according to the Minerals Council South Africa. The industry also has numerous human rights and environmental impacts. Platinum and coal are two of South Africa's leading exports. Together with our partner Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW), in late 2022 we travelled to Limpopo in Northern South Africa to train communities affected by mining on how to approach companies. In a return trip, we engaged companies operating platinum and coal mines in the region, including Anglo American Platinum and Sefateng Chrome Mine, on operational grievance mechanisms. The companies were open to our engagement and Sefateng Mine made commitments towards establishing operational grievance mechanisms. Anglo American Platinum committed to finding ways to make these mechanisms more accessible and available in local languages, as well as trying to simplify them. We will continue to engage to push more senior decision-makers in the companies to follow through with these commitments.

Workers' rights in global Supply Chains

Increasing inequality has been a hallmark of recent geopolitical instability. The stark socioeconomic divide and its human consequences, laid bare by the pandemic, may well be forgotten in the pursuit of fast returns to shareholders. While the global economic downturn spares only the most affluent, the dire consequences for society's most impoverished and vulnerable workers often remain unseen, deep in global supply chains. The workers providing society with essential goods are pushed further from a living wage as inflation surges and businesses prioritise financial stability over workers' welfare.

Against this backdrop we worked alongside partners in the sector to gather evidence of abuse linked to big brands to drive action and improve rights protections for workers, especially the most vulnerable, including migrants, women and those at the bottom of the supply chain

Qatar World Cup 2022

Human rights concerns were prominent as the FIFA World Cup kicked off in Qatar in November 2022. Two million migrants live in the country, comprising 95% of the country's workforce. Most of the low-wage migrant workers are from South Asia, Southeast Asia and East Africa. These workers were integral to the delivery of the World Cup, but faced egregious human rights abuses, including allegations thousands died due to health and safety failures. Other allegations include workers being trapped in jobs, charged recruitment fees, not being paid wages, and suffering racial discrimination.

Our World Cup Parallel Portal brought together relevant information on human rights issues and allegations linked to World Cup-related projects. The Portal contains an allegations tracker highlighting the abuse of workers across Qatar, including those constructing specific stadiums or hosting guests in hotels. It builds on our many years of tracking abuse allegations in the region.

In the six months before kick-off, our corporate engagement focused on hotels, football associations and corporate sponsors, key tournament stakeholders who have either the resources or the platform (or both) needed to effect concrete changes. Outreach consisted of individual outreach to companies seeking responses to allegations of abuse and mini-surveys to 30 hotels, 31 football associations and 19 sponsors, with outputs of one briefing, one commentary and media advisories.

Our database tracking alleged cases of abuse was directly used by numerous media sources, including the Guardian, Al Jazeera, Reuters, the BBC, Sky Sports and the Financial Times Magazine, among others. In total, we had interviews with over 50 media outlets. Alongside other human rights groups, this media coverage helped raise the profile of migrant workers' rights, and human rights generally, to a level rarely seen before in a major sporting event.

As a result of our engagement with hotels, transparency in the industry has increased. Since our survey was conducted, 14 brands responded (up from 7 in 2019 and 11 in 2021), 10 disclosed at least one recruitment agency or labour supplier (up from four in 2021) and four uncovered instances of fee payments (up from two brands in 2021), small but welcome indications the industry is willing to open itself to scrutiny.

Building the evidence base to reveal labour rights abuse in Asia

Our research and subsequent report, [Unpicked: Fashion & Freedom of Association](#), focused on the impact of the pandemic on workers' right to freedom of association. Our Labour Rights team interviewed 24 trade union leaders and surveyed 124 union activists and labour advocates in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Interviews revealed allegations of union busting and related abuse at 13 factories. For the first time in the context of this kind of research, Resource Centre sought responses from supplier companies in addition to responses from brands and retailers. These factories supply, or have recently supplied, at least 15 global fashion brands and retailers, including adidas, Asda, Benetton Group, BESTSELLER, C&A, Sainsbury's, ETAM, H&M, HUGO BOSS, J.Crew, OVS SpA, Mango, Next, Primark and Under Armour. Nearly two thirds of survey respondents indicated the situation for freedom of association and collective bargaining had 'gotten worse' and over half revealed an increase in wage and severance theft as a result of restrictions on trade union rights. The research highlights not just the impact of the pandemic on freedom of association, but how this in turn led to a more general increase in labour rights abuse; from health and safety to gender-based violence and harassment.

Civic freedoms, technology and human rights

Technological advances, particularly in surveillance and artificial intelligence (AI), are proceeding at breakneck speed without adequate regulation or pressure to ensure respect for human rights, especially among the most vulnerable. In addition to our ongoing focus on forced labour risks we sought to build relationships with partners holding IT companies to account to strengthen our collective advocacy.

Dismantling the facade: A global south perspective on the state of engagement with tech companies

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) companies have determining effects across personal, professional, social and political facets of our lives. While increased productivity, access to information and efficiency are hallmarks of the expansive ICT sector, so too are the negative consequences of many of its products and services: unchecked proliferation of hate speech, misinformation, intrusive surveillance, manipulative algorithms, discriminatory artificial intelligence (AI) and environmental damage in the form of a growing carbon footprint and dumping of e-waste. Against this background, the role of civil society in calling for corporate accountability and transparency remains both vitally important and uniquely challenging.

Our analysis drew upon consultations and interviews with civil society groups and digital rights defenders in the Global South exploring three specific examples from civil society groups demanding tech sector accountability:

- **Myanmar:** 13 digital rights organisations push for Meta to address Facebook content linked to Rohingya genocide
- **Chile:** Derechos Digitales analyses data protection practices in the telecoms sector
- **Africa:** Digital Rights and Inclusion Forum brings together cross-regional voices for critical conversations on digital policy in Africa

These cases, together with reflections from interviews with other activists informed our recommendations for strengthening the movement for accountability for rights infringements, partly grounded in lessons learned from these case studies.

KnowTheChain: ICT Benchmark

KnowTheChain, a Resource Centre project, analysed and scored 60 of the world's largest ICT companies' efforts to address supply chain forced labour risks in 2022. It found most companies are not conducting even adequate due diligence or providing appropriate remedy for workers suffering from the worst form of human rights abuse. Worryingly, companies received a median score of just 14/100.

The benchmark page on the KTC website received 13,592 page views, demonstrating the reach of this research. The main launch event attracted 125 attendees. Of those that registered, 27% were investors, 31% companies, Our panellist from Intel closed by saying that Benchmark standards and methodology revisions push companies very hard but in a fair way, appreciates the process, and our investor panellist stated that more investors should engage with KTC to understand the nuances of forced labour and how they should be engaging with companies.

We have held follow up calls with a number of companies who are seeking to improve efforts to tackle forced labour ahead of the next benchmark. One of these companies is Cisco, where on a call, a number of the manufacturing operations team joined our usual company contacts, showing the influence and wide buy-in that KTC has garnered among benchmarked companies. It also demonstrated how companies are using the benchmark to guide both reporting and practical efforts to address forced labour.

Indonesia: AIIB funded ITDC Mandalika project uproots Indigenous communities despite UN condemnation

A large-scale tourism project in Indonesia's Lombok Island has become a nightmare for the coastal Indigenous Sasak communities. Hundreds of families have been forced by the government and armed security forces to leave their homes for temporary resettlements unfit to support their livelihoods, while others who stand up for their rights to land, a life of traditions and rightful compensation, still face intimidation and reprisals three and a half years after the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) started financing the Indonesian Tourism Development Corporation's (ITDC) project. Most problematic was the ITDC's claim that 93% of the land was clean and clear in the Mandalika area, despite a decades-long history of violent land disputes connected to previous large-scale development projects in Lombok.

From the months preceding the loan approval in 2018 onwards, those who resisted involuntary resettlement in Mandalika have been subject to repeated and repressive intimidation and reprisals by the ITDC and other components of the Indonesia government, according to accounts given by local communities, Indonesia's human rights body, and the special procedures of the UN Human Rights Council.

We invited AIIB and the ITDC to respond to these allegations – after initial reports were published in August 2022, and again ahead of the AIIB's annual meeting in October 2022, on foot of a partner report detailing further allegations.

It was a breakthrough to receive such detailed responses from the Asian Infrastructure Development Bank (AIIB) and the Indonesian Tourism Development Corporation

Conflict, business and human rights

The rise in geopolitical tension, and authoritarian states leads unscrupulous companies to bad decisions that strengthen totalitarians with no regard for rights. We remain alert to emerging and urgent risks in the field of business and human rights – including areas of conflict like the Russian military aggression against Ukraine, escalating US-China tension, and the continuing fallout from the 2022 military coup in Myanmar.

Business and human rights in conflict

February 2022 marked two sombre anniversaries: the invasion of Ukraine and the coup in Myanmar. We partnered with allies to deliver evidence about the impact of business on the human rights on ordinary people. In Myanmar, [we invited 26 companies](#) that announced withdrawal or suspension of operations since the attempted coup to assess whether their actions were or will be conducted in a responsible manner. Through collaboration with partners and allies inside and outside Myanmar, we have been [monitoring](#)

[labour and human rights abuses of garment workers](#) across the country since the military takeover. By the end of February 2023, this tracker documented 212 cases of alleged labour and human rights abuses perpetrated against at least 108,000 garment workers, revealing a stark increase in the number of allegations of abuse.

Meanwhile, we [looked back](#) at our year-long efforts calling for heightened human rights due diligence among companies operating or investing in Ukraine and/or Russia. Although we still see a lack of understanding by companies of their responsibilities under international law, our efforts have recently attracted the attention of Western governments. Several, including Germany and the US, are using data from our survey to monitor companies still operating in Russia and encourage them to conduct heightened human rights due diligence. Our dataset is used as a [reference by the OECD](#) and a French Government-backed asset management firm is also using our data and analysis when discussing ways to exit responsibly with its clients still operating in Russia.

Kirin's "irresponsible" exit from Myanmar

In June 2022, Kirin announced its exit policy from Myanmar, transferring all shares to Myanmar Brewery Limited (MBL), a joint venture with allegedly military-linked Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited (MEHPCL). The company stated it would take into consideration the impact on local employees, business partners, and others in the local Myanmar communities.

However, Justice for Myanmar described Kirin's exit "irresponsible" saying the exit plan would continue providing revenue to the Myanmar military by placing MEHPCL effectively in control of MBL. Its press release stated the responsible move should be denying funds to the Myanmar military and remedying the harm to workers. It also demanded Kirin disclose their human rights due diligence, and the fate of the dividends that they had been withholding from MEHPCL.

We asked [Kirin to respond to Justice for Myanmar](#), which it did, insisting “The safety and treatment of the remaining employees will be determined before the withdrawal, and we will further fulfil our responsibility by requesting MEHPCL to make its best efforts to ensure the safety and freedom of employment of its employees.”

In a fragile and conflict-affected context like Myanmar with deteriorating human rights situation and the unfeasibility of undertaking ongoing and heightened human rights due diligence, responsible business disengagement strategies should be considered to abide by international human rights standards.

Internal organisational development

In addition, over the last two years the organisation has focussed on investment in the core operations of the organisation.

The Resource Centre has gone through a period of considerable investment in its core operational support. Materially this has resulted in an intranet, an on-line ERP, an online HR system as well as investment in operations staff, IT and security support. In addition to the investment in systems, there has been considerable training, and the development of the working culture to make the most of the improved information and processes. Further work on the systems and cultural embedding will form the focus of the organisational development in the next strategic plan.

Structure and Governance

Governing document and how the charity is constituted

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital (no. 04555494). It is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association, incorporated on 7 October 2002 and amended by a written resolution dated 12 March 2003 and then more recently by a special resolution dated 9 June 2016. It is also registered as a charity in England & Wales (no. 1096664).

The charity has a US subsidiary, Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (US) Ltd, which is a tax-exempt non-profit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the US Internal Revenue Code; an Australian subsidiary, Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (Australia, New Zealand and Pacific) Limited, which is a public company limited by guarantee; a subsidiary in Colombia - Centro De Informacion Sobre Empresas Y Derechos Humanos (Business and Human Rights Resource Centre) – a registered foreign non-profit organisation; and a subsidiary in Berlin, Germany - Business and Human Rights Resource Centre e. V. registered on 22 April 2020 under German Civil Code (BGB) and confirmed as a charitable not for profit entity under German Fiscal Code (AO) (§§ 51, 59, 60 and 61).

These entities are treated as subsidiaries for the purpose of producing group accounts.

Organisational structure of the charity

The Trustees are responsible for the governance of Business and Human Rights Resource Centre and ensure that it pursues the objects for which it was founded. The Executive Director reports to the Board of Trustees. Decisions related to the day-to-day activities of the Resource Centre are taken by staff members, managed by the Executive Director. Trustees' approval is required for key strategic decisions. During the financial year the Trustees met virtually on 10th May 2022 and 9th December 2022. However most routine governance work is done through the board membership sub-committees. The finance committee meets approximately five times a year to oversee the budget process, interrogates and gives recommendations to the board on the management accounts, annual report, and risks. The development committee meets three times a year and oversees the fundraising strategy and also explores individual leads for fundraising and assists in connections. The nominations committee, which meets two times a year, is focussed on the identification and recruitment of new board members.

The Trustees, Executive Director and staff have available to them the support of the Resource Centre's respected International Advisory Network, chaired by Mary Robinson, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, and a number of leading academic institutions that comprise its Academic Partners. Further details of all partners are available on the Resource Centre's website: <http://business-humanrights.org/en/about-us>.

Methods adopted for the recruitment and appointment of new Trustees

The Nominations Committee is a sub-committee of the Board and is responsible for guiding and advising the Board on matters relating to the composition, structure and operation of the Board. The prime responsibility of the committee is succession planning to ensure that the Resource Centre has a well-managed succession of highly competent Directors to serve on its Board. The Directors are also charity Trustees for the purposes of charity law. The recruitment process for replacement Trustees is conducted with a view to maintaining the diversity of the Board, in terms of geographical representation, gender, areas of expertise, etc. The Board seeks a wide range of suggestions of potential Trustees, with a shortlist presented for discussion and decision at the bi-annual Board of Trustees meeting.

Policies and procedures for the induction of Trustees

When appointed, new Trustees meet with the Executive Director and staff members to review the charity's history, policies, procedures and strategic plan. They also have a discussion with the Board's Chair. They are provided with a board induction pack with information about the Resource Centre's work, policies,

procedures, audited accounts and Memorandum and Articles of Association. Prior to each bi-annual Board of Trustees meeting, Trustees are sent a detailed staff report describing achievements and challenges over the past six months, including financials and identifying issues on the horizon. In addition, the board have access to ongoing support and development through the International Advisory Network as described in the paragraph above.

Related parties/subsidiaries

The Resource Centre has four subsidiaries. The US subsidiary is a tax-exempt non-profit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; the Australian subsidiary is a public company limited by guarantee and is a registered charity with ACNC with effect from 06/07/2018; a subsidiary in Colombia - CENTRO DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EMPRESAS Y DERECHOS HUMANOS (BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS RESOURCE CENTRE) – a registered FOREIGN PRIVATE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION on 17 May 2019; and a subsidiary in Berlin, Germany - Business and Human Rights Resource Centre e. V. registered on 22 April 2020 under German Civil Code (BGB) and confirmed as a charitable not for profit entity under German Fiscal Code (AO) (§§ 51, 59, 60 and 61). The Resource Centre’s US, Colombian, German and Australia, New Zealand and Pacific activities are carried out in conjunction with those of the UK charity, reflecting the respective statutory, charitable purposes which in substance align across the group, and managed by the Executive Director.

Goals and Activities for Public Benefit

Statement of goals and principal activities for the public benefit

The Resource Centre's objects, as set out in its governing document, are the promotion of international human rights for the public benefit by:

- Advancing the education of the public by developing an independent, international, publicly accessible online library and resource centre for those seeking a better understanding of human rights issues relating to business;
- Raising public awareness and cultivating a sentiment in favour of international human rights, in particular but not exclusively by using the internet to disseminate educational materials;
- Promoting corporate transparency and accountability.

We are currently delivering these public benefit goals as part of our 2019-2024 strategy. We are also going through a new strategy process to agree a new 5 year strategy beginning in 2025.

We three main thematic priority areas in the strategy are:

- defending labour rights in global supply chains;
- promoting responsible use of natural resources to further a just energy transition; and
- exploring how to ensure advances in technology benefit all people and do not infringe on people's rights, especially for marginalised groups.

Cutting across these three priorities is a focus on protecting civic freedoms and human rights defenders and promoting effective corporate legal accountability and working towards gender and racial justice.

In the last strategy, there were three types of activities identified as part of the strategy.

- Strengthening partners allies and movements;
- Influencing decision makers ;
- Driving accountability for abuse.

The Trustees confirm that they have had regard to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when planning its activities in furtherance of its objectives for the public benefit.

Trustees' Responsibilities in relation to the Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible for preparing a Trustees' annual report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and with 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 charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities' Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP);
- Make judgments 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;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011 and Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The Trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the charity's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The Trustees are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

Remuneration Policy

The Trustees and the senior management team comprise the key management personnel of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charity and its subsidiaries on a day to day basis. All Trustees give their time freely and no trustee received remuneration in the year. Details of Trustees' expenses and related party transactions are disclosed in note 7 to the accounts.

The Resource Centre is committed to ensuring that we pay our staff fairly and in a way which ensures we attract and retain the right skills to have the greatest impact in delivering our charitable objectives. The pay of the senior management team is reviewed annually and normally increased in accordance with established salary ladders and inflation at the time of review.

The Finance and Administration Committee of the Board sets the pay for all staff annually as part of the budget approval process. The Executive Director is in attendance for the meeting (leaving for the discussion regarding the Executive Director's remuneration).

The main responsibilities of the Finance and Administration Committee in relation to remuneration are to:

- Determine the remuneration package of the Executive Director.
- Approve the annual percentage increase in the payroll for all staff.
- Approve any pay awards and staff salary increases outside of the annual review process as recommended from time to time by the Executive Director.
- Review and agree pension arrangements.

Risk Management

The Trustees have a risk management strategy which comprises:

- Quarterly and bi-annual reviews, by the Finance and Administration sub-committee and the Board respectively, of the principal risks and uncertainties that the charity and its subsidiaries face;
- The establishment of policies, systems and procedures to mitigate those risks identified in these reviews; and
- Implementation of procedures designed to minimise or manage any potential impact on the charity should those risks materialise.

Our most significant risks and mitigating actions, covering our global operations, are set out in the table below.

Risk	Management
Financial sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain close management of our demonstrated impact and relevance to business and human rights. Ensure that view is shared with funders and prospective funders. Sustain an inspiring pipeline of work programmes that promise impact and attract funders and partners. • Plan strategically and regularly review our plans in a clear, transparent and inclusive process whilst ensuring flexibility. • The Development Committee, a sub-committee of the Board, meets two to three times per year to assist the Board and staff in the planning and implementation of fundraising activities in support of the programmes, projects and activities of the organization, and participates in the execution of the agreed strategy. • Grow and diversify income streams through investment in fundraising and communications staff as well as being flexible and innovative in response to market changes and challenges. • Conduct regular reviews of available liquid funds, expenditure and funding sources ensuring that we have sufficient unrestricted funding. Manage and plan our funding pipeline on a rolling 12-month basis and diversify our funding sources.
Financial Management and Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigorous annual budgeting and ongoing management reporting and monitoring of financial performance through on-line finance management system. • Prepare 3-year financial forecasts aligned to the Resource Centre’s strategy. • Enhance our internal systems of financial control and reporting with the guidance of the Charity Commission CC8 Checklist: a self-assessment checklist which is designed to help charities evaluate their performance against the legal requirements and good practice recommendations set out in the Commission’s guidance on internal financial controls for charities. • The Finance and Administration Committee, a sub-committee of the Board, meets three times a year to review and assess the financial status, annual budget, management, and control of the Resource Centre.

**Staff and volunteers’
security and safety in
regions of heightened
risk**

- Regular consultations with country and security experts with whom we have developed contingency plans which are updated at regular intervals and ready for implementation should the need arise.
- Continue to deliver a programme of health & safety improvements and training to strengthen our safety management system.

**Incidents that damage
reputation and / or
negatively impact
operations (including
cyber security and
cyber liability)**

- Pro-active and reactive media management in place, including ongoing digital and traditional media monitoring.
- Dedicated specialist resource for health & safety, and commissioned dedicated specialist resource for legal.
- Continue programme to drive IT improvements and strengthen infrastructure and security to protect the Resource Centre’s assets.
- Care is taken to be fair and objective and assess the sources of the materials we use and invite companies to respond when reports criticise their conduct. The Resource Centre adheres to a set of internal procedures for dealing with potentially defamatory material. To supplement these steps of risk avoidance, Trustees have secured media liability insurance cover.

Financial Review

Income

Our work is funded by a range of foundations, government foreign ministries, and individuals. To maintain our independence, the Business and Human Rights Resource Centre avoids any conflict of interest or reputation risk by not accepting donations directly from companies, and reviews potential donations from corporate foundations, senior executives at major corporations, and pro-bono legal support on a case-by-case basis.

The highest proportion of our income continues to come from foundations. From the start of the previous financial year (FY 2021:22) we changed our income recognition methodology to one that is more prudent using the full extent of the definitions allowed under the SORP. This includes deferring and recognising income at a time when accurate values can be ascertained through actual currency exchange and recognising the restricted nature of most of our income which determines when the income will both actually arrive and can be used. The practical outcome of this was that the income recognised in FY 2021:22 appeared to go down as we spent our restricted reserves. The expectation was that the restricted income in FY 2022:23 would increase considerably on the previous year. Additionally, in the 2022 financial statements a restatement was made due to an error where a debt receipt was included within income - this was an error not a change in income recognition methodology.

Our restricted grant and contract income recognised in the year has now increased to £3,718k (FY2021-22: £1,939k) and unrestricted has increased to £597k (FY2021-22: £258k). The total spend of the organisation increased by £495k to £3,964k (FY 2021-22: £3,469k). The charity continues to focus upon ensuring that it spends its funds in line with the restrictions imposed and in line with the funders wishes, as a result there was a considerable spending down of our restricted reserves in the previous financial year. This has continued into this FY as they have reduced from £528k (FY 2021-22) to £436k.

The trend of steady growth in restricted fund income is expected to continue from FY 2022-23 into FY 2023-24. For FY 2023-24 these are forecasted to increase by £1,011k to £4,702k.

The income from government institutions recognised in the year was £503k (FY 2021-22: £241k). This reflects continued efforts to move into funding in these areas and is expected to continue to grow in the next few years. But overall, this will remain a minority of funding when compared with all other funding including foundations, donations and charities (£3,812k).

We continue to explore partnerships as part of our fundraising strategy. There is considerable scope for growth here as we increase collaborative partnerships. Such partnerships enable us to strengthen our networks, have wider geographical reach, facilitate knowledge, good practice and information sharing, promote mutual support between organizations, provide a more integrated approach to beneficiaries, and access new funding sources.

Fundraising

During much of the reporting year we had a Development Team of four staff, who split their time between fundraising and support to grant managers. We do not have any voluntary fundraisers working on our behalf, and we do not use external fundraising agencies or commercial participators to deliver any of our fundraising.

Our approach to fundraising is driven by respect, honesty and openness. We respect the wishes and preferences of all of our supporters and beneficiaries, and are sensitive to the needs of every individual. We are open and inclusive to all, regardless of visible and invisible differences. And we are accountable for delivering a high standard of fundraising.

We make every effort to ensure that our fundraising does not intrude on peoples' privacy, that it is not unreasonably persistent, and that it does not place pressure on anyone to donate to our organisation. The Development Team monitors its own fundraising activities and presents its work to the Senior Management Team and Board for evaluation and approval on a regular basis.

To strengthen our relationship with supporters, we continue to develop new approaches to supporter engagement. By gaining insights from our supporter base through regular communication, we are aware of what matters to our supporters and seek to align our database, technology, and practices with supporter expectations. We aspire to best practice in the way we engage our supporters, and our fundraising activity has only generated complaints twice in the past ten years. We encourage any supporters with questions about our fundraising to contact us.

Expenditure

Our total expenditure increased by 14% from £3,469k (FY 2021-22) to £3,964k. This expenditure was funded by income generated in the year. As restrictions brought about by the pandemic have eased, so has activity expenditure picked up as the opportunities to work and travel increase. Expenditure on charitable activities also increased by 15% from £3,315k (FY 2021-22) to £3,825k.

Staffing levels, which, when we include regional researchers, are about 70% of the costs of the organisation, having stayed steady over the previous two reporting years, has started to grow again. This is in line with extra funding and demand on our work. We expect incremental growth to continue as new funding comes in.

Reserves

The Trustees view the holding of general reserves as an integral part of risk management. Our reserves policy applies to the group as a whole and is set to ensure our work is protected from the risk of disruption at short notice due to a lack of funds, whilst at the same time ensuring we do not retain income for longer than required. The group reserves policy is kept under periodic review and reserves levels will be adjusted as perceptions of risk and other factors change. Key areas considered by the Trustees in determining reserves levels include the financial impact of risk, levels of non-cash working capital and commitments and longer-term plans.

With the restatement of both the 2020-21 account and restructuring of the finances in last years accounts, a new reserves policy has been developed. Given that the organisation has a clear policy of recognition of both unrestricted income and restricted income it is more easy to properly identify free (liquid unrestricted) reserves. In addition, with a new fixed asset policy, these are likely to depreciate to zero within the next two years and are already as low as £46k. As such the total unrestricted reserve, which is now easy to measure, will equate to the free reserves. At year end these now stood at £1,049k (FY2021:22 £573k). Lead times for securing grants are between 3 and 6 months depending on the donor, scale and level of complexity. There will often be gaps and some donors change policy phase out funding, we need to have sufficient reserves to retain staff and resources when there are gaps in funding. Therefore, to be prudent we have calculated the level of reserves that we require to be above 3 months of spend (currently £1,072k) when the funding pipeline is good. If we are to foresee large potential gaps in funding, we would aim to grow the reserves to around 6 months (currently £2,144k).

Reconciliation of funds carried forward to reserves

	2023 £	2022 £
Group (Global)		
Funds carried forward	1,485,224	1,100,959
Less:		
Restricted funds	(436,021)	(528,450)
Unrestricted funds	1,049,203	572,508

Going Concern

The Board of Trustees have assessed the use of going concern and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the Charity to continue as a going concern. The Trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of the approval of these financial statements. The Trustees have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Charity therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Key donor, legal and administrative details.

The Trustees are extremely grateful to the following funders that have made our work this year possible:

Foundations

11th Hour Project/Schmidt Family Foundation
Fundacion Avina (Avina)
ACT Church of Sweden
Anonymous Foundation
Private Donor
Jacob & Hilda Blaustein Foundation
Danish Church Aid (DCA)
Diakonia
European Climate Foundation (ECF)
Ford Foundation (Ford)
Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBF)
Humanity United (HU)
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (JRCT)
Laudes Foundation (Laudes) (also previously referred to as C&A Foundation)
National Endowment for Democracy (NED)
Norwegian Human Rights Fund (NHRF)
Open Society Foundations (OSF)
Oxfam GB Regional Centre Bangkok (OGB)
Oxfam GB Mexico (OGB)
David & Lucile Packard Foundation
Porticus Foundation
Ruth Turner Fund
Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF)
Tara Climate Ltd.
Waverley Street Foundation
Wallace Global Fund (WGF)
Wellspring Philanthropic Fund
World Resources Institute (WRI)

Governments and multilateral actors

Australian Border Force (Australia BF)
Australia Human Rights Law Centre (Australia HRLC)
Delegation of the European Union to Cambodia (EU Delegation Cambodia)
Delegation of the European Union to Turkey (EU Delegation Turkey)
Finland Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, supported by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
The Swiss Confederation, represented by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (Swiss FDFA)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Individuals

The Trustees also wish to thank all our individual donors for their generous support.

Board

Shawna Bader-Blau, Paul Clough (Treasurer), Mutuso Dhliwayo, Heather Grady, Michael Hirschhorn, Kirsty Jenkinson, Chris Jochnick (Chair), Seema Joshi, Komala Ramachandra (resigned December 2022), Isabel

Ebert, Namit Agarwal (Joined June 2023), Alejandra Costanza (Joined June 2023), Claudia Saller (Joined June 2023).

Executive management team

Philip Bloomer, Michael Clements, Graham MacKay, Patty Surak, Betty Yolanda.

Principal address & registered office

The Foundry
17 Oval Way
London SE11 5RR
UK

Auditors

MHA
2 London Wall Place
London EC2Y 5AU

Following a rebranding exercise on 15th May 2023 the trading name of the company's independent auditor was changed from MHA MacIntyre Hudson to MHA. A resolution to reappoint MHA as the independent auditor will be proposed at the next Annual General Meeting.

The auditor, MHA, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006

Bankers

Royal Bank of Scotland plc RBS London Corp Bank Centre
PO Box 39952
2 ½ Devonshire Square
London EC2M 4XJ

Solicitors

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

This report of the Board has been prepared taking advantage of the small companies exemption of section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 8th December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



Paul Clough

Trustee/Treasurer
8th December 2023

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (REGISTERED COMPANY NO.04555494)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (the 'Parent charitable company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, the Consolidated and Charity Balance Sheets, the Consolidated 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Charities SORP 2019.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and Parent charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2023, and of the group incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' 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 directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' responsibilities statement 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 Group and Parent 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 Group and Parent charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

- Enquiry of management, and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims
- Enquiry of management and Trustees around known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Discussion amongst the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indications of fraud;
- Review of minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- Performing audit work in relation to the risk of management override, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness and reviewing accounting estimates for bias.

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

Use of this report

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



Stuart McKay BSc FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of MHA, Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

Date: 15/12/2023

MHA is the trading name of MacIntyre Hudson LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC312313).

Financial Statements

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities
Incorporating the income and expenditure account
For the year ended 31 March 2023**

Current year

	Notes	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2023 £	2022 £
Income from					
Donations and legacies	2	577,609	-	577,609	243,409
Charitable activities	3	-	3,668,986	3,668,986	1,939,370
Other trading income	4	19,563	48,734	68,297	14,637
Total Income		597,172	3,717,721	4,314,893	2,197,416
Expenditure					
Cost of raising funds	5	3,814	136,020	139,834	154,083
Expenditure on charitable activities	5	600,206	3,224,450	3,824,656	3,315,140
Total resources expended		604,020	3,360,470	3,964,490	3,469,223
Net (expenditure)/income for the year		(6,848)	357,251	350,403	(1,271,807)
Fund balance between unrestricted and restricted		542,710	(542,710)	-	-
Other recognised gains and losses		-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		535,862	(185,459)	350,403	(1,271,807)
Unrealised foreign currency gain(loss)		(59,167)	93,030	33,863	1,134
Fund balance b/f		572,508	528,450	1,100,959	2,876,943
Prior year adjustment		-	-	-	(505,309)
Fund balances carried forward		1,049,203	436,021	1,485,224	1,100,959

All of the above results derive from continuing activities. There are no gains and losses other than those disclosed above. The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Prior year comparative

	Notes	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2022 £
Income from				
Donations and legacies	2	243,409	-	243,409
Charitable activities	3	-	1,939,370	1,939,370
Other trading income	4	14,637	-	14,637
Total Income		258,046	1,939,370	2,197,416
Expenditure				
Cost of raising funds	5	154,083		154,083
Expenditure on charitable activities	5	756,904	2,558,236	3,315,140
Total resources expended		910,987	2,558,236	3,469,223
Net (expenditure)/income for the year		(652,941)	(618,866)	(1,271,807)
Fund balance between unrestricted and restricted		948,684	(948,684)	
Other recognised gains and losses		-	-	-
Net movement in funds		295,743	(1,567,550)	(1,271,807)
Unrealised foreign currency gain(loss) not allocated to either fund		1,134	-	1,134
Fund balance b/f as previously stated		745,086	2,131,858	2,876,944
Prior year adjustment		(469,452)	(35,857)	(505,309)
Fund balance brought forward		276,768	2,096,001	2,372,769
Fund balances carried forward		572,511	528,451	1,100,962

All of the above results derive from continuing activities. There are no gains and losses other than those disclosed above. The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Financial Statements – Company number: 04555494
Consolidated and Charity Balance sheets
As at 31 March 2023

Current year

		2023		2022	
	Notes	Group (Global) £	Charity (UK) £	Group (Global) £	Charity (UK) £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	45,811	45,610	167,034	164,721
		45,811	45,610	167,034	164,721
Current assets					
Debtors	10	263,498	433,427	497,145	261,028
Cash at bank and in hand		3,541,724	884,638	2,125,575	749,415
		3,805,222	1,318,065	2,622,720	1,010,443
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,365,809)	(849,866)	(1,688,795)	(428,062)
Net current assets		1,439,413	468,198	933,925	582,381
Total assets less current liabilities		1,485,224	513,808	1,100,959	747,102
Represented by					
Unrestricted funds	12	1,049,203	345,648	572,508	662,313
Restricted funds	12	436,021	168,160	528,450	84,789
		1,485,224	513,808	1,100,959	747,102

The Trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act with respect to accounting records and preparation of financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the Charity has taken exemption from presenting its own unconsolidated profit and loss account'. The Charity's net unrestricted loss for the year was £317k and total net loss was £234k.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on 8th December 2023 and signed on their behalf by



Paul Clough
Trustee/Treasurer

Financial Statements
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 March 2023

Current year

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Reconciliation of net income to net cash flow from operating activities			
Net income for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)		350,403	(1,271,808)
Adjustment for:			
FX Gain or (Loss)		-	1,134
Add back depreciation charges	9	120,858	149,597
Decrease (increase) in debtors	10	233,647	959,231
Increase (decrease) in creditors	11	677,014	1,456,366
Difference in total creditors		-	(167)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		1,381,922	1,294,354
Statement of cash flows			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		1,381,922	1,294,354
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	9	-	(56,257)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible assets		744	547
Net cash (used in) / provided by investing activities		744	(55,710)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period			
		1,381,922	1,238,644
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		2,125,575	886,931
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		3,507,497	2,125,575
Exchange rate Gain/(Loss)		34,227	(1,134)
		3,541,724	2,124,441

Notes to the accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre is a charitable company and is registered with the Charity Commission (Charity Registered Number 1096664) and Registrar of Companies (Company Registration Number 04555494) in England and Wales. In the event of the Charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the Charity. The address of the registered office is given in the Charity information on page 24 of these financial statements. The nature of the Charity's operations and principal activities are detailed in the Impact Report starting on page 3 and summarised on page 15 in the section on public benefit.

a) Scope and basis of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: 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) ('the SORP'), FRS 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102'), the Charities Act 2011 and the Companies Act 2006.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the charity together with the results of Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (US) Limited, a US non-profit organization registered under Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Business and Human Right Resource Centre (Australia, New Zealand and Pacific) Limited, an Australian public company limited by guarantee, Centro De Informacion Sobre Empresas Y Derechos Humanos (Business and Human Rights Resource Centre) – a registered Foreign Private Non-Profit Organisation in Colombia and a German subsidiary, named Business * Huan Rights Resource Centre e. V. The US, Colombian, Australian and German entities are wholly-controlled subsidiaries of the Charity.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling (£) which is the functional and presentational currency of the charity.

Going Concern

The Board of Trustees have assessed the use of going concern and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the Charity to continue as a going concern. The Trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of the approval of these financial statements. The Trustees have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Charity therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

b) Income

The Charity receives government grants in respect of furthering its charitable objectives. Income from government and other grants are recognised at fair value when the Charity has entitlement after any performance conditions have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably. If entitlement is not met, then these amounts are deferred.

All other grants and donations income is accounted for gross when the charity has entitlement to the funds, the amount can be measured reliably and receipt of the funds is confirmed. Grants, where entitlement is not conditional on the delivery of a specific performance by the charity, are recognised when the charity becomes unconditionally entitled to the grant. Grants which have been specified for use in future periods are recognised in deferred income and released in the relevant accounting period. In the previous financial year (FY2021-22) there was a restatement to the accounts that were explained in the notes.

Donated goods and services are recognised in income at their fair value when their economic benefit is probable, it can be measured reliably and the charity has control over the item. Fair value is determined on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity. For example, the amount the charity would be willing to pay in the open market for such facilities and services. A corresponding amount is recognised in expenditure.

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

c) Fund Accounting

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

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the charity's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the charity. Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the Charity, which the Trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside for a specific purpose.

d) Expenditure

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. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and includes VAT as appropriate. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

Costs of raising funds comprise support costs associated with fundraising activities.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs of building transparency, strengthening accountability and empowering advocates and their associated support costs. These activities are supported through maintenance of our online library, dissemination of information on current business and human rights issues, maintenance of the company response mechanism and providing users with tools and guidance materials.

e) Allocation of support costs

Support costs are those which provide indirect support to front-line output provision such as central finance, human resources, governance costs and management information services. Support costs not attributable to a single activity have been allocated on a basis consistent with the identified cost driver for that cost category such as percentage staff time or occupancy.

f) Fixed assets & depreciation

All website development costs and computer equipment of less than £1,000 are no longer treated as tangible fixed assets. This does not apply retrospectively. Historical assets continue to be depreciated using the historical policy.

Historically individual tangible fixed assets are capitalised at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. For existing assets depreciation is calculated at the following rates to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life:

Computer equipment	-	33% straight line
Website development	-	33% straight line

g) Pensions

Contributions are made to employees' individual pension plans. Contributions are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they become payable.

h) Taxation

No provision has been made for taxation as the charitable status of the Business and Human Rights Resource Centre renders it exempt from UK direct taxation on charitable activities.

i) Foreign currency translations

Functional currency and presentation currency

The individual financial statements of each entity within the group are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position are presented in Sterling (£).

Transactions and balances

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the individual entities (foreign currencies) are recognised at the spot rate at the dates of the transactions, or at an average rate where this rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. However, in the consolidated financial statements exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Translation of group companies

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the group's foreign operations are translated from their functional currency (US dollars, Australian Dollars and Colombian Peso) to Sterling (£) using the closing exchange rate. Income and expenses are translated using the average rate for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising on the translation of group companies are recognised in other recognised gains and losses and are not reclassified to income or expenditure.

j) Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in expenditure.

k) Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

l) Judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no judgements (apart from those involving estimates) made in the process of applying the accounting policies that have a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements. There are no key assumptions concerning key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a risk of causing a material adjustment.

m) Financial Instruments

The Charity holds basic financial instruments. The financial assets and financial liabilities of the Charity are as follows:

Debtors – trade debtors, other debtors and accrued income are basic financial instruments and are debt instruments measured at amortised cost as detailed in note 10. Prepayments are not financial instruments.

Cash at bank – is classified as a basic financial instrument and is measured at face value.

Investments – All investments are classified as basic financial instruments and held at their fair value.

Creditors – trade creditors and accruals are classified as basic financial instruments, and are measured at amortised cost as detailed in note 11. Taxation and social security are not considered to be financial instruments. Deferred income is not deemed to be a financial liability, as in the cash settlement has already taken place and there is an obligation to deliver services rather than cash or another financial instrument.

2. Income from donations and legacies (Unrestricted income)

Current year

	2023 £	2022 £
Group (Global)		
Grants from foundations and governments		
Anonymous Foundation	79,856	-
Open Society Foundations	240,526	-
The Ruth Turner Fund	20,559	18,232
Wellspring Philanthropic Fund	153,173	145,856
Anonymous Foundation	17,746	14,586
Jacob & Hilda Blaustein Foundation	24,563	18,232
Pitt-Watson Barnes Foundation	10,000	-
Individual donations	31,186	46,503
	577,609	243,409

3. Income from charitable activities (Restricted income)

Current year

	2023 £	2022 £
11 th Hour Project/Schmidt Family Foundation	72,815	48,619
Australian Border Force (sub grant from University of New South Wales)	18,524	4,392
Australia Human Rights Law Centre	-	8,700
Aspiration	55,906	-
Fundacion Avina	73,506	22,973
ACT Church of Sweden – Colombia	25,047	8,250
Private Grant	23,440	-
Danish Church Aid - DCA	6,266	10,332
Diakonia – Colombia	26,562	23,907
European Climate Foundation	70,178	16,166
EU Delegation Cambodia*	41,517	8,366
EU Delegation Turkey*	31,121	84,825
Finland Ministry of Foreign Affairs*	218,324	42,379
Ford Foundation	202,966	72,928
German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development supported by GIZ*	153,468	25,719
Heinrich Boll Foundation	32,729	7,774
Humanity United	607,784	169,315
Heartland Initiative	4,054	-
International Land Coalition (IFAD)	34,234	-
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (JRCT)	2,907	-
Laudes Foundation	703,410	735,358
National Endowment for Democracy	198,627	26,910
Norwegian Human Rights Fund in Colombia (NHRF)	19,587	-
Oak Foundation	-	30,000
Open Society Foundations	624,537	479,704
Other small grants and contributions	-	3,254

Oxfam GB Regional Centre Bangkok	83,611	28,993
Oxfam Mexico	-	7,234
David & Lucile Packard Foundation	27,117	-
Porticus Foundation	14,814	-
Sasakawa Peace Foundation	53,091	46,805
Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs*	32,000	47,985
Tara Climate Ltd	36,199	-
UNDP – Bangladesh	8,127	-
Wallace Global Fund (WGF)	85,459	27,348
World Resources Institute (WRI)	18,694	-
Waverley Street Foundation (WSF)	62,366	-
W. K. Kellogg Foundation	-	(48,861)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,668,986	1,939,370

Income has been recognised on the basis of the accounting policies set out in Note 1(a)

For more details on individual grants from these donors refer to note 12.

* Grants received from local and international governments in the year. There were no unfulfilled obligations.

4. Other trading income (unrestricted)

Current year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank interest receivable	2,460	75
Consultancy income	58,838	14,562
Subscription income	3,091	-
Other income	3,908	-
	68,297	14,637

5. Expenditure

Current year

	Direct costs £	Support costs £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Raising funds				
Fundraising	-	139,834	139,834	154,083
Sub-total	-	139,834	139,834	154,083
Charitable activities				
Labour Rights	898,529	103,588	1,002,117	853,853
Natural Resources and a Just Transition	630,065	40,329	670,394	302,607
Technology and Human Rights	272,503	34,568	307,071	174,530
Civic Freedoms and Human Rights Defenders	200,635	51,851	252,487	210,293
Gender and Racial Justice	81,249	115	81,364	55,101
Corporate Legal Accountability	74,659	17,284	91,943	83,793
Asia Pacific	458,606	109,464	568,071	476,061
Europe and Central Asia	205,300	63,374	268,674	443,109
Americas	276,033	74,897	350,930	374,403
Africa and Middle East	150,948	80,658	231,606	341,391
Sub-total	3,248,528	576,128	3,824,656	3,315,140
Total	3,324,528	715,962	3,964,490	3,469,223

Prior Year

	Direct costs £	Support costs £	Total 2022 £
Raising funds			
Fundraising	-	154,083	154,083
Sub-total	-	154,083	154,083
Charitable activities			
Labour Rights	678,349	175,504	853,853
Natural Resources and a Just Transition	267,636	34,971	302,607
Technology and Human Rights	144,590	29,940	174,530
Civic Freedoms and Human Rights Defenders	176,928	33,364	210,293
Gender and Racial Justice	31,387	23,714	55,101
Corporate Legal Accountability	56,194	27,599	83,793
Asia Pacific	430,987	45,074	476,061
Europe and Central Asia	401,712	41,397	443,109
Americas	325,238	49,166	374,403
Africa and Middle East	292,225	49,166	341,391
Sub-total	2,805,245	509,895	3,315,140
Total	2,805,245	663,978	3,469,223

6. Support costs by activity

Current year

	Raising funds £	Support costs £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Central management	-	60,046	60,046	43,027
Central finance, administration and human resources.	-	293,180	293,180	352,374
Fundraising	139,834	-	139,834	154,083
Communication	-	78,049	78,049	-
Governance	-	81,554	81,554	51,763
Central facilities	-	63,299	63,299	62,731
Total	139,834	576,098	715,932	663,978

Prior year

	Raising funds £	Support costs £	Total 2022 £
Central management	-	43,027	43,027
Central finance, administration and human resources	-	352,374	352,374
Fundraising	154,083	-	154,083
Communication	-	-	-
Governance	-	51,763	51,763
Central facilities	-	62,731	62,731
Total	154,083	509,895	663,978

Support costs have been allocated on the basis of the accounting policy set out in note 1(e).

Analysis of governance costs

Current year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trustee expenses and meetings	-	224
Group Audit	31,073	17,810
Subsidiary Audits	21,994	23,579
Legal	-	10,150
Other governance costs	28,487	-
	81,554	51,763

Governance costs relate to the direct running of the charity, allowing the charity to operate and generate the information required for public accountability. They include trustee expenses, the costs of trustee meetings and external audits and legal costs.

7. Global Team Costs

The average number of employees during the year was 37.5 (2022: 39).

The average number of part-time researchers working as consultants / independent contractors during the year was 39 (2022: 35)

Current year

	2023 £	2022 £
Staff costs during the year amounted to:		
Wages and salaries	1,531,539	1,566,848
Social security costs	188,501	234,273
Employer's pension contributions	71,343	76,742
	1,791,383	1,877,863
Other staff related costs (including travel)	72,491	42,739
Part-time senior & regional researchers; consultants*	962,299	762,305
	2,826,173	2,682,907

*Consultancy costs: Regional researchers are paid as consultants, given that they work as part-time independent contractors.

The number of employees with emoluments greater than £60,000:

Current year

	2023	2022
£60,000 to £70,000	3	1
£70,000 to £80,000	1	-
£90,000 to £100,000	-	1
£100,000 to £110,000	1	-

Retirement benefits are paid under a defined contribution scheme. The total employer pension contributions paid were £71,343 for the year (2022: £76,742). Employer pension contributions in respect of the higher paid staff were £28,505 (2022: £35,463).

No trustee, nor any person connected with them, received any remuneration from the charity (2022: £nil). No Trustees were reimbursed in the year or prior year for travel expenses in connection with their duties as a trustee with regards to travel on missions to higher risk countries.

The key management personnel comprise the Trustees, the Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer , International Programmes Director, Regional Programmes Director and Development Director. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel were £406,598 (2021: £450,296). This includes gross pay, employers National Insurance and pensions.

8. Net (expenditure)/income for the year

Current year

This is stated after charging:

	2023 £	2022 £
Depreciation	120,858	149,597
Auditor's remuneration		
- cost of Statutory audit (inc. VAT)	31,073	17,810
- cost of other audits	27,299	23,579

9. Tangible fixed assets – Group (Global)

Current Year

	Website £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Costs			
1 April 2022	662,368	38,815	701,183
Disposal	-	(744)	(744)
31 March 2023	662,368	38,071	700,439
Depreciation			
1 April 2022	501,169	32,975	534,144
Charge for the year	116,964	3,520	120,484
31 March 2023	618,133	36,495	654,627
Net book value			
31 March 2023	44,235	1,576	45,811
31 March 2022	161,199	5,835	167,034

Tangible fixed assets – Charity (UK)

Current year

	Website £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Costs			
1 April 2022	662,367	36,496	698,863
Disposal	-	(32)	(32)
31 March 2023	662,368	36,464	698,831
Depreciation			
1 April 2022	501,168	32,975	534,143
Charge for the year	116,964	2,114	119,078
31 March 2023	618,133	35,089	653,222
Net book value			
31 March 2023	44,235	1,375	45,610
31 March 2022	161,199	3,521	164,720

10. Debtors

	2023		2022	
	Group (Global) £	Charity (UK) £	Group (Global) £	Charity (UK) £
Due within one year				
Sundry Debtors	9,090	6,856	29,769	19,186
Other Debtors	20	20	-	-
Accounts receivable	103,607	38,626	446,371	154,675
Accrued income	119,097	101,367	-	-
Prepayments	31,685	29,456	14,339	11,512
Cash	-	-	6,621	4,878
Intercompany – UK to US	-	215,802	45	5,658
Intercompany – UK to Germany	-	-	-	-
Intercompany – UK to Colombia	-	25,873	-	-
Intercompany – UK to Australia	-	15,428	-	65,119
	263,498	433,427	497,145	261,028

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023		2022	
	Group (Global) £	Charity (UK) £	Group (Global) £	Charity (UK) £
Intercompany - UK to Australia	-	-	3,287	-
Grant creditors	160,886	160,886	-	-
Company credit card	-	-	5,777	5,777
Trade creditors	33,850	33,822	169,689	111,633
Accruals	119,745	75,109	86,996	64,604
Tax and social security creditors	31,570	30,503	34,494	34,494
Deferred income	1,927,987	465,382	1,388,552	211,554
Expenses Control Account	91,772	84,164	-	-
	2,365,809	849,866	1,688,795	428,062

Deferred income is calculated according to the methodology outlined in note 1 (d) income.

	2023		2022	
	Group (Global) £	Charity (UK) £	Group (Global) £	Charity (UK) £
Deferred income at 1 st April	1,388,552	211,554	-	-
Resources deferred during the year	1,902,626	465,382	1,388,552	211,554
Amounts released from previous periods	(1,363,191)	(211,554)	-	-
Deferred income at 31 st March	1,927,987	465,382	1,388,552	211,554

12. Funds – Group (Global)

Current year

Name of Fund	Balance at 1/4/22 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Unrealised Currency gain/(loss) £	Balance at 31/3/23 £
<i>Restricted funds</i>						
11th Hour Project	(530)	72,815	(66,796)	3,304	2,707	11,501
Australia BF	(242)	18,524	(15,428)	(2,314)	(235)	305
Aspiration	-	55,906	(54,284)	-	(882)	740
Avina Arropa	2,826	73,505	(39,408)	(9,808)	56	27,115
Avina Periplo	8,121	28,755	(32,697)	(5,441)	1,262	-
ACT Church of Sweden	6,875	25,047	(28,049)	-	52	3,924
Colombia Consulting Project	-	1,476	(1,432)	-	35	79
Private grant	-	23,440	(25,004)	164	1,400	-
Colombia Xilot	-	3,569	(3,232)	-	(82)	255
Center for Strategic & International Studies	-	8,185	(766)	(2,455)	-	4,963
Danish Church Aid	2,734	6,266	(7,910)	(1,090)	-	-
Diakonia	11,010	26,582	(34,510)	-	(2,933)	105
ECF 2022-2023	9,946	56,702	(71,826)	-	5,178	-
ECF 2023-2024	-	13,475	(4,409)	-	31	9,097
EU Delegation Cambodia	(3,543)	41,517	(22,887)	(15,024)	(63)	-
EU Delegation Turkey	(6,821)	31,121	(26,334)	2,034	-	-
Finland MFA	34,182	218,324	(202,095)	(11,134)	(154)	39,123
Ford - Andean region	7,505	101,522	(78,239)	(4,335)	8,562	35,015
Ford - Global	362,532	-	(282,662)	24,256	7,258	111,384
Ford - Tech & Society	(3,946)	101,444	(78,153)	(31,930)	12,585	-
GIZ 2021-2022	9,341	23,031	(33,926)	1,554	-	-
GIZ 2022-2023	-	130,437	(91,615)	(9,293)	-	29,529
Heinrich Boll Foundation	4,137	32,729	(22,091)	-	(303)	14,472

Heartland	-	4,054	(2,329)	(1,216)	105	613
HU Partnership Grant	-	506,340	(367,978)	(158,387)	31,866	11,841
HU Transition Project	14,836	-	(3,953)	-	82	10,965
HU Mosaic	8,155	101,444	(99,111)	(5,074)	8,785	14,199
ILC (IFAD)	-	34,234	(19,959)	-	(1,089)	13,186
JRCT	35,057	2,907	(35,757)	(2,207)	-	-
Laudes Foundation	-	703,410	(579,589)	(121,676)	-	2,144
NED 2022-2024	8,051	198,627	(203,982)	-	763	3,459
FNDH (in Colombia)	2,698	19,587	(20,641)	-	(845)	799
OSF Africa	-	44,082	(35,282)	(4,317)	(2,822)	1,661
OSF Asia	-	204,836	(179,205)	(26,767)	3,542	2,407
OSF Climate	-	52,278	(59,753)	(8,976)	(1,308)	(17,759)
OSF Eurasia	(14,223)	90,084	(83,074)	-	6,220	(993)
OSF General 2023-2024	-	41,160	(10,982)	(34,274)	(242)	(4,338)
OSF General 2021-2022	-	152,166	(56,442)	(108,437)	12,713	-
OSF Technology/EU	-	39,931	(20,075)	(2,431)	(3,555)	13,870
OGB SE Asia	2,849	83,611	(105,058)	8,121	3,986	(6,491)
OGB Mexico	3,008	-	(1,674)	(1,345)	11	-
Packard Foundation	-	27,117	(14,506)	-	(28)	12,583
Porticus LA Litigation Network 21-22	27,094	-	(27,672)	800	(222)	-
Porticus LA Litigation Network 23-24	-	14,814	(11,606)	(1,161)	(132)	1,915
SARW	-	6,750	(6,562)	1,241	-	1,429
Sasakawa Peace Foundation	(4,929)	53,091	(46,606)	(2,371)	810	-
Swiss FDFA 2022	7,296	32,000	(29,992)	(9,304)	-	-
TARA Climate Ltd	-	36,199	(22,495)	-	(3,205)	10,499
UNDP Bangladesh	-	8,127	(3,989)	(4,474)	336	-
Waverley Street Foundation	-	62,366	(8,126)	(1,201)	(1,695)	51,344
WGF 2021-2022	(2,894)	39,944	(44,729)	3,517	4,163	-
WGF 2022-2023	-	45,515	(23,010)	(1,259)	(2,613)	18,633

WRI	-	18,694	(12,560)	-	50	6,184
Other projects in Colombia	(2,675)	-	-	-	2,675	-
Restricted funds	528,450	3,717,720	(3,360,470)	(542,710)	93,030	436,021
<i>Unrestricted funds</i>						
Unrestricted Funds: General Funds	572,508	597,172	(604,020)	542,710	(59,167)	1,049,203
Total funds	1,100,959	4,314,893	(3,964,490)	-	33,863	1,485,225

Note: Where funds are in deficit at year end, these are all ongoing grants where more funds will be received or recognised in the next financial year.

Note: The transfer in the year between restricted and unrestricted relate to overhead expenditure attributed to each of the projects.

Name of Fund	Description, nature and purposes of fund
11th Hour Project	This is phase 3 grant From the Schmidt Family Foundation with the purpose of expanding Human Rights in Transition Mineral Supply Chains. This phase runs from September 2022 to August 2024
Australian BF	A grant from the Australian Border Force (ABF). Improving the Regulation of Modern Slavery and Access to Remedy. Running from October 2021 to June 2023
Aspiration	A grant from Aspiration covering Technology and Human Rights. Running from September 2022 to September 2023
Avina Arropa	A grant from the Avina Foundation to strengthen the human rights ecosystem in the apparel sector in Mexico. Running from February 2022 to February 2024.
Avina Periplo	A grant from the Avina Foundation on Migrant workers in the agribusiness sector in Mexico. Running from January 2022 to December 2022.
ACT Church of Sweden	A grant from the Church of Sweden as part of Action of Churches Together to support civil society on Business and Human Rights in Colombia. Completed in 2022. Successor grant commenced in January 2023 to complete in December 2025.
CERALC	A grant completed in 2021. Some residual funds from exchange gains.
Colombia Consulting project	A small consultancy working on Green Hydrogen
Private Grant	A private grant given in the year with clear restrictions on the work covered such as on Ukraine and supporting the Mosaic project.
CSIS	Centre for Strategic and International Studies: Consultancy on data collection on the use of surveillance technology for migration in the Northern triangle and Western Africa conducted between 1 September 2022 to 30 September 2022.
Danish Church Aid	Work with CSOs in Kenya, Support CSOs and the movement in Uganda, promote BHR in regional convenings. Completed during the FY 2022-23

Diakonia	Contributing with strengthening Colombian civil society on the defence of human and environmental rights against human rights violations and abuses committed by businesses. From July 2021 to December 2023
ECF 2022-2023	A grant from the European Climate Foundation that ran from January 2022 to December 2022. To promote a fair and just transition focussing on land rights.
ECF 2023-2024	A grant from the European Climate Foundation running from January 2023 to January 2024. To promote a fair and just transition focussing on land rights.
EU Delegation Cambodia	Providing training, documentation and accompaniment to workers at risk of human trafficking and exploitation across Cambodia. Running from January 2020 and completed December 2022.
EU Delegation Turkey	Respecting Rights in Business: A Pilot Action in Turkey. This project started in October 2021 and was discontinued June 2023.
Finland Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Finland MFA)	A project Centering Human Rights in a Just Transition for Natural Resources East Africa. Started January 2022 finishing December 2024.
Norwegian Human Rights Fund (NHRF) (in Colombia)	Support for civil society strategies for the construction of peace and the protection of land/territory defenders in the context of business actions in Colombia. Two grants running from December 2022 to November 2024.
Ford Foundation - Andean region	A component of a general operating grant specifically supporting the renewable energy value chain in the Andean region of South America. Started October 2020 and ending September 2023
Ford Foundation - Global	A general operating grant supporting work to improve corporate accountability in the extractives sector in Southern Africa, Mexico and Central America, and to support our work on the protection of Civic Freedoms and Human Rights Defenders globally. Started October 2020 and ending September 2023
Ford Foundation - Tech & Society	Support to advance human rights responsibilities of the technology sector and the rights of people in the Global South to accountable digital technologies. Running from October 2021 to March 2023.
GIZ 2021-2022	Private Public Responsibility - Advancing the German NAP in a European context, through stronger human rights due diligence. A renewed grant running from January 2019 to June 2022.
GIZ 2022-2023	Private Public Responsibility - Advancing the German NAP in a European context, through stronger human rights due diligence. A renewed grant running from June 2022 to December 2023.
Heinrich Boll Foundation	Challenges to the environment in the current local context in Colombia
HU Partnership Grant	General operating grant with specific goals to support labor rights in supply chains and migrant workers in the Gulf, and to develop KnowTheChain. Running from January 2021 to December 2023.
HU Transition Project	A project grant to support the transition of the KnowTheChain project into BHRRC. To run from October 2021 to November 2022.
HU Mosaic	A project grant to support the launch of the Mosaic initiative and build work on the SL&I framework. Running from January 2022 to June 2023.
Heartland	Small consultancy from Heartland Initiative during 2022.

ILC (IFAD)	A grant coupled with WRI (see below) on Defending Land and Environmental Defenders Coalition (DD Coalition). Running from October 2022 to February 2024.
JRCT	A 3 year grant from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust completed during the year.
Laudes Foundation	Operating support for the Labour Rights Programme. Running from January 2021 to December 2024
Mosaic Income Fund	An ongoing fund built from donations for partners accessing the Mosaic data system.
NED 2022-2024	A grant providing operating support and supporting the Technology and Human Rights Programme, the Investor Strategy and regional programme of the BHRRC in South America and Africa and Ukraine. Running from February 2022 to January 2024.
OSF Africa	Strengthening initiatives towards human rights-respecting use of digital technologies in Africa. Running from September 2022 to March 2024
OSF Asia	Support for Business and Human Rights work focussed in Asia. Running from April 2022 to March 2024.
OSF Climate	Just Transition in the Clean Energy Supply Chain - COP27 and Beyond. A grant running from September 2022 to January 2024.
OSF Eurasia	Promoting responsible investment and a just transition in Eastern Europe & Central Asia. Running from July 2021 to June 2024.
OSF General 2023-2024	A grant supporting parts of the regional programme, Natural Resources and Civic Freedoms work. Running from January 2023 to July 2024.
OSF General 2021-2022	A grant supporting parts of the regional programme, Natural Resources and Civic Freedoms work. Running from September 2021 to August 2022.
OSF Technology/EU	Technology Accountability in EU Human Rights Due Diligence. Running from September 2022 to March 2024.
OGB SE Asia	Grant from Oxfam GB Gender Responsive Agriculture Investment in South East Asia (GRAISEA). Running from August 2021 to July 2023 for years 4 & 5
OGB Mexico	Grant from Oxfam Enforce the rights of agricultural labourers and the human rights obligations of the agriculture and food production businesses in Mexico. Running from November 2021 to November 2022.
Packard Foundation	Foundation grant to support the Civic Freedoms and Human Rights Defenders work. Running from January 2023 to December 2024.
Porticus LA Litigation Network 21-22	Foundation grant to establishing a Strategic Litigation Network in Latin America phase 1 to December 2023
Porticus LA Litigation Network 23-24	Establishing a Strategic Litigation Network in Latin America. From January 2023 to June 2024.
SARW	Community Training in Limpopo in South Africa. A grant running from August 2022 to October 2022.
Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Building a website and materials to support Business and Human Rights work in Japan. Running from April 2021 to March 2023
Swiss FDFA 2022	Promoting corporate human rights due diligence in MENA. From July 2021 to June 2023
TARA Climate Ltd	Supporting local communities to understand and advocate for a just transition. Running from August 2022 to July 2023

UNDP Bangladesh	A small grant for the project: “Human Rights in Business: Recommendations for Government and Businesses in Bangladesh” Baseline Assessment. Running from 15th May 2022 to 15th July 2022.
Waverley Street Foundation	Understanding success models for co-equity, co-management, & ownership models in a Just Transition and Human Rights Defenders. Running from February 2023 to February 2025.
WGF 2021-2022	Wallace Global Fund - Advancing human rights in business, including the rights of communities seeking responsible natural resource use and a just transition. Grant running from September 2020 to August 2022.
WGF 2022-2023	Wallace Global Fund - Advancing human rights in business, including the rights of communities seeking responsible natural resource use and a just transition. Grant running from September 2022 to August 2024.
WRI	A grant coupled with ILC (see above) on Defending Land and Environmental Defenders Coalition (DD Coalition). Running from October 2022 to February 2024.

Unrestricted

Name of Fund	Description, nature and purposes of fund
General funds	Unrestricted grants which are to be used over multiple years for planned core expenditure.
General reserve	The “free reserve” after allowing for all designated funds.
Designated reserve	The designated reserve is no longer in use.

Prior year comparative (as restated)

	Balance at 1/4/21 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Unrealised Currency gain/(loss) £	Balance at 31/3/22 £
<i>Restricted funds</i>						
11th Hour Project	57,437	48,619	(106,586)	-	-	(530)
Australia BF	-	4,392	(4,633)	-	-	(242)
Australia HRLC	-	8,700	(8,700)	-	-	-
Avina Arropa	-	5,470	(2,644)	-	-	2,826
Avina Periplo	-	17,503	(9,382)	-	-	8,121
ACT Church of Sweden	31,032	8,250	(32,407)	-	-	6,875
C&A - Social Audit	117,454	-	(117,454)	-	-	-
CERALC	704	-	(648)	-	-	56
DCA	-	10,332	(6,482)	(1,116)	-	2,734
Diakonia	17,219	23,907	(30,116)	-	-	11,010
ECF	-	16,166	(6,220)	-	-	9,946
EU Delegation Cambodia	20,674	8,366	(30,451)	(2,132)	-	(3,543)
EU Delegation Turkey	-	84,825	(85,650)	(5,996)	-	(6,821)
Finland MFA	-	42,379	(7,579)	(618)	-	34,182
Ford - Global	648,951	-	(187,997)	(98,422)	-	362,532
Ford – Andean region	-	24,309	(16,804)	-	-	7,505
Ford - Tech & Society	-	48,619	(52,565)	-	-	(3,946)
GIZ 2021-2022	117,129	25,719	(125,273)	(8,234)	-	9,341
GIZ (in Colombia)	-	-	(2,456)	-	-	(2,456)
Heinrich Boll Foundation	13,644	7,774	(17,281)	-	-	4,137
HU KnowTheChain	32,777	-	(32,777)	-	-	-
HU Partnership Grant	250,854	118,508	(309,259)	(60,104)	-	-
HU Transition Project	-	24,066	(4,999)	(4,231)	-	14,836
HU Mosaic	-	26,740	(17,700)	(885)	-	8,155
JRCT	96,500	-	(61,443)	-	-	35,057

Laudes	-	735,358	(443,665)	(291,693)	-	-
NED 2020-2022	166,773	-	(166,773)	-	-	-
NED 2022-2024	-	26,910	(18,859)	-	-	8,051
NHRF - Colombia	32,260	-	(29,562)	-	-	2,698
Oak Foundation	-	30,000	(29,640)	(360)	-	-
OSF Eurasia	-	56,722	(70,945)	-	-	(14,223)
OSF SLAPPS	10,722	-	(10,722)	-	-	-
OSF Renewables	129,968	-	(96,205)	33,763	-	-
OSF HRI & APRO	-	218,784	(17,382)	(201,402)	-	-
OSF Climate, IMI & CFHRD	-	204,198	(3,077)	(201,121)	-	-
Forum for the Future	-	3,254	(3,412)	158	-	-
OGB SE Asia	36,804	28,993	(62,948)	-	-	2,849
OGB Mexico	-	7,234	(4,226)	-	-	3,008
Porticus	87,818	-	(54,130)	(6,594)	-	27,094
SPF	-	46,805	(51,734)	-	-	(4,929)
Swiss FDFA	32,949	47,985	(73,638)	-	-	7,296
UNDP SLAPPs	11,448	-	(11,448)	-	-	-
WGF	-	27,348	(9,687)	(20,555)	-	(2,894)
WRI Defend the Defenders	73,809	-	(64,727)	(9,082)	-	-
W.K. Kellogg	109,254	(48,861)	(57,856)	(2,536)	-	-
Adjustment	(180)	-	(90)	-	-	(270)
Restricted funds	2,096,001	1,939,370	(2,558,236)	(948,684)	-	528,451
<i>Unrestricted funds</i>						
General funds	270,796	(258,046)	(910,987)	953,519	1,134	572,508
Designated reserve	4,835	-	-	(4,835)	-	-
Total Unrestricted funds:	275,631	258,046	(910,987)	948,684	1,134	572,508
Total funds	2,371,632	2,197,415	(3,469,223)	-	1,134	1,100,959

Charity (UK)

Current year

	Balance at 1/4/22 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers to and from subsidiaries £	Overhead Transfers £	Un- realised Currency gain/loss) £	Balance at 31/3/23 £
<i>Restricted funds</i>							
Aspiration	-	55,906	(47,166)	(7,119)	-	(882)	740
CSIS	-	8,185	(766)	-	(2,455)	-	4,963
Danish Church Aid	2,734	6,266	(7,910)	-	(1,090)	-	-
EU Delegation Turkey	(6,821)	31,121	(25,558)	(776)	2,034	-	-
ECF 2023-2024	-	13,475	(1,708)	(2,700)	-	31	9,097
Finland MFA	34,182	218,324	(190,246)	(11,850)	(11,134)	(154)	39,123
GIZ 2021-2022	9,341	23,031	(7,199)	(26,726)	1,554	-	-
GIZ 2022-2023	-	130,437	(18,808)	(80,219)	(1,881)	-	29,529
Heartland	-	4,054	(2,329)	-	(1,216)	105	613
ILC (IFAD)	-	34,234	(10,857)	(9,102)	-	(1,089)	13,186
JRCT	35,057	2,907	(35,757)	-	(2,207)	-	-
Laudes Foundation	-	703,410	(466,580)	(113,009)	(121,676)	-	2,145
OGB Mexico	3,008	-	149	(1,822)	(1,345)	11	-
OSF Technology and HR	-	39,931	(13,006)	(7,069)	(2,431)	(3,555)	13,870
Porticus Litigation Network 21-22*	-	-	128	94	-	(222)	-
Porticus Litigation Network 23-24	-	14,814	(11,606)	-	(1,161)	(132)	1,915
SARW 2022-23	-	6,750	(6,223)	(339)	1,241	206	1,635
Sasakawa 2022*	-	53,091	(44,669)	(9,232)	-	810	-
Swiss FDFA 2022	7,296	32,000	(27,636)	(2,356)	(9,304)	-	-

Waverley Street Foundation	-	62,366	(4,180)	(3,946)	(1,201)	(1,695)	51,344
Net transfers from subsidiaries	-	-	(1,683,792)	1,683,792	-	-	-
Restricted funds	84,797	1,440,302	(2,605,720)	1,407,619	(152,272)	(6,566)	168,159
<i>Unrestricted funds</i>							
Unrestricted funds: General Funds	662,305	32,239	(467,508)	-	152,272	(33,660)	345,648
Total funds	747,102	1,472,542	(3,073,228)	1,407,619	-	(40,226)	513,808

*- These two grants were not originally attributed to the UK entity and so their balance did not feature in the prior year figures.

Prior year comparative

	Balance at 1/4/21 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Unrealised Currency gain/(loss) £	Balance at 31/3/22 £
<i>Restricted funds</i>						
C&A - Social Audit	117,454	-	(117,454)	-	-	-
Danish Church Aid	-	10,332	(6,482)	(1,116)	-	2,734
EU Delegation Turkey	-	84,825	(85,650)	(5,996)	-	(6,821)
Finland MFA	-	42,379	(7,579)	(618)	-	34,182
GIZ 2021-2022	117,129	25,719	(125,273)	(8,234)	-	9,341
JRCT	96,500	-	(61,443)	-	-	35,057
Laudes	-	735,358	(443,665)	(291,693)	-	-
Oak Foundation	-	30,000	(29,640)	(360)	-	-
OGB Mexico	-	7,234	(4,226)	-	-	3,008
Swiss FDFA	32,949	47,985	(73,638)	-	-	7,296
Restricted funds	364,032	983,832	(955,050)	(308,017)	-	84,797
<i>Unrestricted funds</i>						
General funds						
Designated reserve						
Unrestricted funds: General Funds	(2,689)	1,703,896	(1,346,920)	308,017	-	662,304
Total funds	361,344	2,687,728	(2,301,970)	-	-	747,102

13. Analysis of net assets between funds – Group (Global)

Current year

2023	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Tangible assets	45,811	-	45,811
Net current assets	1,013,097	399,700	1,412,797
Net assets	1,058,908	399,700	1,458,608

Prior year comparative

2022	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Tangible assets	167,034	-	167,034
Net current assets	405,474	528,450	933,925
Net assets	572,508	528,450	1,100,959

Analysis of net assets between funds – Charity (UK)

Current year

2023	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Tangible assets	45,610	-	45,610
Net current assets	300,038	168,160	468,198
Net assets	345,648	168,160	513,808

Prior year comparative

2022	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Tangible assets	164,721	-	164,721
Net current assets	497,592	84,789	582,381
Net assets	662,313	84,789	747,102

14. Operating leases

The total of the Group's future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for land and buildings is as follows:

Group operating lease

Current year

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts payable:		
Within 1 year	61,479	37,040
Between 1 and 5 year	190,380	9,000
Total	251,858	46,040

Charity's operating lease

The total of the UK Charity's future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for land and buildings is as follows:

Current year

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts payable:		
Within 1 year	47,595	36,000
Between 1 and 5 years	190,380	9,000
Total	237,974	45,000

15. Subsidiary undertaking

US based subsidiary

In order to enhance the Resource Centre's presence and to facilitate charitable fundraising in the United States, the Trustees formed a not-for-profit US corporation, named BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS RESOURCE CENTRE (US), LTD, registered in New York State. The UK Charity as the sole member of the US entity and it was incorporated on 27 February 2004. The reference number is 20-0829209.

The Directors of this US Corporation were Chris Jochnick, Michael Hirschhorn, Heather Grady, Kirsty Jenkinson, Komala Ramachandra and Shawna Bader-Blau. Komala Ramachandra resigned December 2022.

Tax exempt status from the US Internal Revenue Service was applied for in March 2004 and formally granted in October 2004.

Current year

	2023 £	2022 £ (as restated)
Income	2,816,741	1,125,578
Expenditure	(2,174,160)	(2,744,577)
Net income for the year	642,581	(1,618,999)
Foreign currency translation adjustments gain/(loss)	-	-
Net movements in funds	642,581	(1,618,999)
Balance brought forward	299,430	1,915,613
Balance at year end	964,939	296,610

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	FX gain/(loss) £	2023 Total £	2022 Total £
US reserves	695,467	269,472	-	964,939	299,430

Australia based subsidiary

In order to enhance the Resource Centre's presence and to facilitate charitable fundraising in the Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Region, the Trustees formed an Australian subsidiary, named BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS RESOURCE CENTRE (AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND PACIFIC) LIMITED, with the UK Charity as the sole member of that subsidiary on 6 July 2018. The reference number of the entity in Australia is ABN 64 627 360 454.

The Directors of this Australian company are Amanda Sinclair and Philip Bloomer. The subsidiary is a public company limited by guarantee and is a registered charity with ACNC with effect from 06/07/2018.

	2023 £	2022 £
Income	18,524	13,092
Expenditure	(16,584)	(11,582)
Net (expenditure)/income for the year	1,940	1,510
Foreign currency translation adjustments gain / (loss)	283	88
Net movement in funds	2,223	1,598
Balance brought forward	1,598	-
Balance at year end	3,821	1,598

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	FX gain/(loss) £	2023 Total £	2022 Total £
Australia reserves	3,294	527	-	3,821	1,598

Colombia based subsidiary

In order to enhance the Resource Centre's presence and to facilitate charitable fundraising in Latin America- Trustees formed a subsidiary in Colombia – named CENTRO DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EMPRESAS Y DERECHOS HUMANOS (BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS RESOURCE CENTRE) – a registered FOREIGN PRIVATE NON-PROFIT ORGANISATION with the UK Charity as the sole member of that subsidiary registered on 10 May 2019. The legal representative is Fabian Leon.

Registered address: 28A Street #15-31 Of 301, Bogota DC Colombia. The registration reference is 901.284.981-7 with the Administracion: Direccion Seccional De Impuestos De Bogota.

Current year

	2023 £	2022 £
Income	153,464	52,715
Expenditure	(141,099)	(119,949)
Net (expenditure)/income for the year	12,365	(67,234)
Foreign currency translation adjustments gain / (loss)	293	(1,636)
Net movement in funds	12,365	(68,870)
Balance brought forward	25,808	94,679
Balance at end of year	38,466	25,808

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	FX gain/loss £	2023 Total £	2022 Total £
Colombia reserves	6,196	32,270	-	38,466	25,808

Germany based subsidiary

In order to enhance the Resource Centre's presence and to facilitate the pursuit of charitable purposes and fundraising for these purposes in Germany and the European Union (EU), the charity formed a German subsidiary, named BUSINESS & HUMAN RIGHTS RESOURCE CENTRE e. V., on 22 April 2020 under German Civil Code (BGB). This subsidiary is confirmed as a charitable not for profit entity under German Fiscal Code (AO) (§§ 51, 59, 60 and 61). The registration number is VR 38088 B.

The Directors of this German subsidiary are Isabel Ebert, Johannes Blankenbach and Philip Bloomer. The UK entity is the sole member of the of the German entity.

The registered address of the German entity is:

Business & Human Rights Resource Centre e. V.
c/o bUm – betterplace Umspannwerk GmbH
Paul-Lincke-Ufer 21
10999, Berlin

Current year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Income	280,374	110,587
Expenditure	(284,597)	(83,429)
Net (expenditure)/income for the year	(4,223)	27,159
Foreign currency translation adjustments gain / (loss)	(168)	(134)
Net movement in funds	(4,391)	27,025
Balance brought forward	27,025	-
	22,634	27,025

	Unrestricted	Restricted	FX	2023 Total	2022 Total
	£	£	gain/(loss)	£	£
Germany reserves	260,026	(237,392)		22,634	27,025

16. Financial performance of the charity

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities includes the results of its subsidiaries.

The summary financial performance of the UK charity alone is:

Current year

	2023 £	2022 £
Income	1,472,542	2,687,728
Net transfers in from subsidiaries	1,407,619	-
Expenditure	(3,073,228)	(2,301,970)
Net (expenditure)/income for the year	(193,067)	385,758
Foreign currency translation adjustments gain / (loss)	(40,226)	-
Net movement in funds	(233,294)	385,758
Balance brought forward	747,102	361,344
Balance at end of year	513,808	747,102

17. Related party transactions

	2023 £	(Revised) 2022 £
Income		
Forum for the Future	5,037	3,254
Expenditure		
Forum for the Future	(5,037)	(3,254)
Balance at end of year	-	-

In both current and prior years a small contract was agreed between Forum for the Future and BHRRRC. In both years the project was the development of paper on renewable and responsible energy. All income was fully spent by year end. There is an expectation that the work and relationship will continue on the case by case basis and a similarly small amount has already been agreed for FY 23-24.

Heather Grady, who is a trustee of BHRRRC, is also a trustee of Forum for the Future and is therefore a related party. However, she did not exert any influence on either party in the collaboration between BHRRRC and Forum for the Future. All the work and contracts were agreed locally in South Asia between operational teams.