

GLOBAL JUSTICE NOW

(Formerly World Development Movement)

(Company limited by guarantee no. 02098198)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2017

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LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

For the year ended 31 December 2017

Council

Chair	Paul de Hoest	
Vice Chair	Natasha Adams	
National Secretary	Andrew Taylor	
National Treasurer	Louise Taylor	
Ordinary Member	Asad Rehman	
Ordinary Member	Martin Powell	
Ordinary Member	Steve Rolfe	
Ordinary Member	Susanne Schuster	
Ordinary Member	Kathryn Excell	
Area Representative	Suzanne Freegard	
Area Representative	Mary Steiner	
Area Representative	<i>Vacancy</i>	
Co-opted Member	Josefine Brons	Appointed 8 July 2017

Director/Chief Executive Nick Dearden

Company reg. no. 02098198
Registered in England and Wales

Registered office 66 Offley Road
Kennington
London
SW9 0LS

Auditors MHA MacIntyre Hudson
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
New Bridge Street House
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London
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Bankers The Co-operative Bank
Charity Team
9 Prescott Street
London E1 8BE

CAF Bank Limited
25 Kings Hill Avenue
West Malling
Kent ME19 4JQ

Lloyds TSB Bank plc
Sedgemoor House
Blackbrook Business Park
Taunton TA1 2UF

Triodos Bank NV
Brunel House
11 The Promenade
Bristol BS8 3NN

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL For the year ended 31 December 2017

The Directors, being the members of Global Justice Now's Council, present their Report and Financial Statements for the year ended December 2017.

Structure, governance and management

Global Justice Now is a company limited by guarantee. Members of the Company each have one vote, and affiliated local groups each have five votes. It is governed by its Council of elected members.

Membership of Global Justice Now is open to individuals, affiliated local groups, and affiliated organisations. Individuals become members when they donate a yearly amount greater than or equal to £24 from our waged supporters, £12 from unwaged, £12 for people between the ages of 16 and 28 and £36 for supporters living overseas. As well as receiving our supporter magazine, members have the right to participate in our AGM and elect our governing Council.

Nine Council members are elected by members every three years. A further three Council members are elected by the Area Representatives' Forum and another three additional Council members may be co-opted by decision of the Council. Following discussion of youth representation at the AGM, the Council co-opted Josefine Brons to the Council in July 2017. Council members receive a full induction to the organisation, and to their responsibilities as Council members and as directors of the company. The next elections to Council will be in 2018.

The full Council meets four times a year. The Council has delegated authorities for financial and management matters to an Executive Committee of the Council, who meet a further four times a year, between Council meetings. Day-to-day affairs are managed by the Director, Nick Dearden, who is appointed by the Council, and members of the staff management team, including the heads of fundraising and resources. The Council gives clear delegated authorities for all expenditure items within the approved budget, and takes all strategic decisions about campaigns, policy, fundraising and resources.

Objectives

Global Justice Now is a democratic, UK-based social justice organisation working, as part of a global movement, to challenge current models of political and economic power in order to create a more just and equal world. We aim to create economic, social and environmental justice – where the world's resources and decisions about how they're used lie in the hands of the many, for the benefit of all.

We believe that around the world political elites, big business and corporate media have subverted democracy, fuelling poverty, inequality and oppression. This is unjust and unacceptable. Movements like ours are changing the world by working together to confront the power of global elites, and by providing democratic alternatives.

The change in our name from World Development Movement to Global Justice Now in 2015 has further benefitted the organisation in 2017, helping us to reach new people with a clearer understanding of what we stand for, and re-energised campaigns

Our aims

We aim to catalyse a wider movement in Britain capable of successfully challenging political and economic power and building a more democratic economy and society. We also champion social movements, particularly in the global south, who confront the power of big business and political elites, and provide democratic alternatives.

We run campaigns which equip the public with knowledge to undermine the myths which justify and maintain those economic and political structures that create poverty, inequality and oppression.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

For the year ended 31 December 2017

We attempt to run our own organisation in accordance with our values, striving for a more democratic, diverse and sustainable secretariat and network of local groups and activists

We will achieve this through the following objectives:

1. We will build a stronger and more diverse movement capable of bringing about global change:

We believe that building a large, informed, creative and diverse movement is the only way to create enough long-term pressure and alternatives to fundamentally change the political and economic model and eradicate poverty. Building on our existing local group network, we aim to reach more young, ethnically diverse and working-class activists. We also aim to build deeper links in Britain, in Europe and internationally with like-minded organisations as part of a global movement for justice.

2. We will provide meaningful levers of action to undermine the myths that block social change, and promote alternative narratives for global poverty relief:

Through public education we aim to challenge the deeply held narratives that mean that policies which essentially enrich only the very top of society come to seem inevitable and even sensible to the majority. Exposing these narratives as factually wrong is important, but facts alone are not enough to displace it. We aim to challenge it through clearer, more innovative communications and well-chosen campaign programmes.

3. We will build a sustainable and democratic organisation of dedicated staff, activists and supporters:

We believe that a well-run organisation with properly paid and empowered staff is essential for us to achieve our aims, so that we aren't simply replicating the injustice we see in society. This means diversifying our staff and volunteers, encouraging participation in decision-making, while also trying to build a common identity and coherence to our organisation. We also aim to ensure that our structures and funding are as democratic as possible to ensure future success.

Achievements, activities and performance

We are extremely grateful for the continued support from individual members and supporters who enable us to maintain our independence while also ensuring we campaign effectively. We are also grateful for the generous grants received from several organisations.

Global Justice Now applied to continue to act as an agent for Global Justice Now Trust during 2017, including work on the prevention of poverty and protection of the environment, and the provision of research and educational material, and was accepted. Global Justice Now Trust also gave a grant to support our charitable activities during the year.

The main topics we focussed on were: trade justice; building a fairer migration system and defending the human rights of migrants; challenging a pharmaceutical research and development system that prices the poorest out of vital medicines; and holding the government to account for spending the aid budget in the best, fairest and more accountable way. The Trust also support our education work, which is particularly focussed on marginalised groups in our society. Global Justice Now continues to work closely with organisations in the global south, ensuring our work is guided by those most directly affected by global justice. In addition to these key areas we have also continued work, on a lower level, on food sovereignty; energy democracy and climate change and the threat to our objectives of the rise of racism and authoritarian populism.

**REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
For the year ended 31 December 2017**

The result of the EU referendum in 2016 had direct and wide-ranging implications across our campaigns issues, and this uncertainty was compounded by the snap election called in May 2017, which resulted in a new government. This has necessitated us rapidly responding to emerging events to analyse how they affect our objectives and operations

Pharmaceutical research and development

Working with partners such as the Stop AIDS Network and the UK-based Just Treatment, we identified an urgent need to challenge systemic injustice in the global pharmaceutical industry, especially around research and development (R&D). International patent laws give big pharmaceutical companies increasing monopoly power over medicines, allowing them to charge extortionate prices to patients and health services and to skew research priorities away from what's most urgent. Companies prioritise their R&D on the most profitable drugs, meaning that, as the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Access to Medicines recently reported, "We are severely challenged by gaps in failures in addressing disease burdens and emerging diseases." Globally, more than 10 million people die every year because they cannot access or afford the drugs they need.

Contrary to the pharmaceutical industry's PR, high prices aren't driven by the cost of R&D. Nine of the ten leading pharmaceutical companies spend more on advertising than they do on R&D. Even more importantly, R&D gets a substantial boost from public funding. 30% of pharmaceutical R&D – and up to 80% of innovative R&D – is paid for by public money. As a result, the pharmaceutical industry has become the most profitable in the world, and a politically powerful lobbyist for its economic interests.

The connections to our earlier work on antibiotic resistance is strong. One key driver of the crisis in antibiotic resistance is the lack of new research over the last 50 years. This lack has been created by an R&D system that prioritises profitable drugs over those that are most needed. Our partners in this campaign have also emphasised to us that our entry into this area allows the campaign to reach out to a broader coalition of social justice organisations through us. Most organisations that have been campaigning around pharmaceutical R&D so far have been health organisations.

We designed a campaign targeting the funding for pharmaceutical R&D. In October 2017 we produced our report "Pills and Profits: How drug companies make a killing out of public research" together with StopAIDS, providing in-depth research into the impacts of the current R&D system. The report was formally endorsed by a further 18 organisations. We also produced a series of briefings and leaflets for wider public engagement on the issue.

Our campaign launch was covered extensively in mainstream media, including a major broadcast exclusive with BBC Radio, and coverage in the national press including the Daily Telegraph, Independent, and Guardian, and key pharmaceutical sector publications such as the journal of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society. The launch was followed by a nine-city speaker tour in October and November, featuring the deputy general secretary of Treatment Action Campaign in South Africa alongside other prominent speakers such as Emma Robertson of the UK's Just Treatment campaign, who helped link the struggle in the global south to issues around access to medicine in the UK..

As well as work within the UK, this campaign provided solidarity to movements organising around the pharmaceutical industry throughout the global south, most notably in South Africa where we have made strong links. We have also worked on developing connections with a wide range of activists in Europe and the UK who have been campaigning on different aspects of the issue. The European Alliance for Responsible R&D and Access to Medicines welcomed our presence at their recent AGM in Berlin, with member organisations saying that our entry into this campaign represents an important opportunity. As the campaign develops we will develop these links so we can play a role in helping campaigners and decision-makers use the legal means open to them to reduce medicine prices and improve research into vital medicines

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Trade justice

As in the past, our work on trade has sought to raise awareness of, and reverse, the aspects of trade deals which are harmful to people in the global south. More recently, as 'next generation' trade deals become the main channel for trade policy, our work will also help stop or reduce harm to people in the UK itself.

Our work on trade seeks to identify trade deals harmful to ordinary people both in the UK and in the global south, and Global Justice Now uses that information to campaign to reduce the impact and when possible reverse proposals. We believe that trade deals like TTIP (the EU-USA Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership); CETA (the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement); and TISA (the Trade in Services Agreement) would not only contribute to increased poverty and to climate change but also hand more power to special interests like big business by including Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) arrangements that bypass normal legal process.

Although it now seems unlikely that TTIP will ever come into force, the UK's departure from the EU could mean the development of numerous new trade deals for the UK to replace existing EU trade deals. We started research and preparation, working with other organisations, to build an alternative trade framework to ensure that these future agreements do not further increase poverty.

We worked intensively on CETA, in partnership with War on Want and European partners, with a particular focus on ISDS. The legality of CETA's investment protection was referred to the European Court of Justice, which ruled that trade deals containing this mechanism must be ratified by each individual EU member state, as well as at the EU level. This was a significant step in the campaign for trade justice, as it provides more scrutiny and accountability, and more opportunity for raising the problematic aspects of trade policy. Despite this, CETA has been provisionally implemented, subject to ratification by all EU states. Our future work on CETA will be an element of our broader trade democracy campaign, which examines the lack of accountability in trade policy.

Negotiations on TISA (Trade in Services Agreement) remain stalled. However, we are taking forward the key issue of privatisation and liberalisation of public services – the main threat of TISA – through engaging with the current debate around international rules on e-commerce. We know the British government is very supportive of TISA and could be a leading player in resuscitating the deal, so we must keep working on this issue.

In June 2017, we published our alternative trade manifesto "Ten alternatives to a corporate trade agenda" along with a briefing on the future of trade and our trade democracy campaign post-Brexit, and a briefing on the risks of a US/UK trade deal. One major victory has been our success in getting some of our policies reflected in the Labour Party, Scottish National Party, and Green Party manifestos ahead of the June election. All opposition parties (except the DUP), support a form of democratic trade. Labour and the SNP go beyond this by talking about the need for 'fair trade'. We are working to shape this agenda further. The Labour Party has now committed to reviewing ISDS in bilateral agreements.

In November the post-Brexit Trade Bill was introduced to parliament. As things stand, trade deals post-Brexit would require almost no parliamentary scrutiny or accountability, no impact assessments or consultation, no right to information and no right for parliament to amend or stop trade deals. This is a clear democratic deficit, and if we're to have any chance of making better trade policy, we must create a better process.

We were accredited to attend the WTO (World Trade Organisation) to participate in the 11th ministerial meeting in December 2017, which was expected to have a strong e-commerce focus. However, Argentina's government stopped our delegates along with over 60 civil society observers from attending the conference, or even visiting Argentina, even though we had already been accredited by the WTO. This is a clear example of governments, even elected ones, becoming much more draconian, but also of the impact that our work as campaigners is having on trade. We used this situation to generate huge amounts of media coverage, especially in Argentina, which we hope has helped civil society groups there.

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Migration

According to the International Organisation for Migration, over 25,000 migrants have died in their attempt to reach or stay in Europe since 2000. But this is not a crisis caused by migrants. It is a crisis caused by war, poverty and inequality. Rich countries, with the help of the profitable security industry, have tried to use cruel migration controls, fences, walls and even guns to force people to accept lives of violence and destitution. This is not the solution. No matter how high the walls of Fortress Europe become, the only way to solve this problem is to deal with its root causes.

Freedom of movement can help us defeat poverty and inequality. It can help us to develop knowledge, skills and understanding, as well as generate large flows of remittances to the south.

With anti-racism NGO Hope Not Hate, we developed and ran a new training programme, 'Having Difficult Conversations About Migration' for our local groups and youth network. The feedback from these trainings has been consistently excellent; almost two-thirds of participants reported that the training encouraged them to have more conversations about migration, and all said they would recommend the training course.

We developed Films for Justice – a 4-day training programme for young filmmakers to help them make viral campaigning content around migration – in partnership with Richard Roaf, who runs the sector-leading Alter Eco production company. The course aims to provide young people – particularly young people of colour – who have existing technical skills with practical expertise in creating content for campaigning organisations.

We've run four well-attended Bridges Not Borders discussion events about migration and two additional sessions of our "Having Difficult Conversations About Migration" training in Edinburgh and Glasgow as part of the Take One Action film festival in September, for a total of 20 participants. At the same festival, we hosted 2 screenings of the migration-focused film Stranger in Paradise (one in Edinburgh and one in Glasgow), to sold-out crowds.

One of our most prominent new campaigns aims at one of the biggest contributors to and legitimisers of racism and xenophobia in the UK: the press. The UN has singled out the UK's media as being "uniquely aggressive in its campaigns against refugees and migrants." Our campaign focuses on stopping responsible companies advertising in the Daily Mail – a blow to the paper's funding and, more importantly, respectability, which could seriously delegitimise their anti-migrant editorial. We chose to focus on Marks and Spencer (M&S) because of its prominence and ethical approach. We are also co-operating with the Stop Funding Hate campaign, which does similar work focusing on other companies.

Our campaign was very well received by the public, with thousands of people taking an online action aimed at M&S. SumofUS, the online petition site, replicated this action, leading to over 61,000 people contacting M&S as part of our campaign, and hundreds of people ordering off-line action packs for them to take action in their local stores. Our stunt at the Marks and Spencer (M&S) AGM in July generated a lot of attention, with M&S CEO Steve Rowe discussing our campaign in his opening statement. We also presented a letter co-signed with 72 migrant rights and anti-racism organisations inside the AGM in front of hundreds of shareholders. As a follow-up to this campaign, we mobilized almost 8,000 people to email the press watchdog IPSO, calling for an inquiry into the atmosphere of racism and hostility in the UK press.

In addition, we've been working behind the scenes coordinating the Alliance for Free Movement, a loose coalition of NGOs, MPs and trades unions designed to help influence groups around migration. We set up and hosted a launch event for the Alliance in parliament, and also contributed a chapter to a book defending free movement that was launched in parliament.

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We regard the training, discussion events, and M&S campaign (which is intended to serve as an entry point for new campaigners in particular) as essential components of building a skilled-up movement willing and able to challenge anti-migrant policies, racism and xenophobia over coming years.

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Aid

2017 saw some notable results from our work highlighting what we regard as an ineffective use (or misuse) of aid money. In February, the International Development Committee published its report on the conduct of private aid contractor ASI (Adam Smith International), which followed our 2016 investigative report on the privatisation of UK aid, and the evidence we gave to parliament on this subject. In December, the BBC's Panorama screened a special programme on private aid contractor Adam Smith International, which featured our director Nick Dearden helping link the ASI case to the broader problem of using for-profit, Western consultants to manage aid projects. All use of this contractor has been suspended – a great success – and the use of contractors is far higher on the political agenda than previously.

We published our alternative aid policy in July, sending it directly to MPs and publicising it widely via mainstream, alternative, and social media. Our report generated significant momentum within the international aid sector, with a substantial amount of interest from well-respected organisations such as the Overseas Development Institute. Building on this, we have successfully secured a major role in shaping the Labour Party's development policy. Kate Osamor, the Shadow Secretary of State for International Development, has publicly committed to the number one demand in our alternative aid policy: that the Department for International Development (DfID) must not only reduce extreme poverty but also inequality. This is a real breakthrough and makes aid potentially much more useful and structural. Furthermore, our director was invited to join Osamor's new International Development Taskforce, which will set out a vision for Labour's development policy.

We continue to highlight the misuse of aid money, especially around the use of aid to fund private education and healthcare. Working with organisations from 50 different countries, we submitted a petition calling on the UK government to stop funding Bridge International Academies, citing evidence that the schools shut out poor pupils and don't deliver effective education. This issue has been discussed at international level, with DfID being directly criticized by the UN, which is very unusual, and at least two countries closing down some of the private schools. In December 2017, we released a new report on how projects funded by the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) is diverting aid money to support police and security services, and undermining human rights

Other campaigns

Globally there is enough food produced to feed 9 billion people, but still millions across the world go hungry. In Africa over the period 1991-2011 malnutrition increased, even as per capita food production increased. Despite this, multinational corporations, governments and aid agencies push for an increased role for agribusiness in the global food system.

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The People's Food Policy, which we developed along with a steering group including the Land Workers Alliance and the Ecological Land Co-operative, was launched in June. The policy was developed through hundreds of consultations and surveys over 12 months, and is supported by over 80 organisations in the UK. We helped organise a one-day summit on the People's Food Policy in October, with the intention of building a wider coalition capable of turning the future direction of the People's Food Policy over to local community groups as much as possible.

Global Justice Now Scotland continues to lead on our alternative food policy work as a key member of the Scottish Food Coalition, preparing to engage with the Scottish National Assembly around the upcoming Good Food Nation bill in 2018, which focuses on producing and consuming healthy and environmentally sustainable food. Our advocacy aims to expand the scope of the bill so that it addresses trade and food sovereignty, as well.

Our campaign around the UN peasants' declaration, coordinated with La Via Campesina, successfully engaged with the UK government and increased public awareness around the declaration. At La Via Campesina's request, we engaged with the UK delegates to the Open-Ended Working Group on the UN peasants' declaration, and successfully influenced them to adhere to the EU position on the declaration, rather than breaking away to oppose the declaration, as they had in 2016. In the run-up to the May meeting of the working group, we published the booklet *Farmers Under Fire*, covering a range of case studies of violence against peasants and small farmers globally. We accompanied this with a case study from Indonesia on our website and a video.

When it was announced in July that Sainsbury's would be withdrawing its own-brand tea from Fairtrade certification, we launched an email action to Sainsbury's CEO calling on them not to ditch fairtrade, in conjunction with the other founders of the Fairtrade Foundation – Cafod, Christian Aid, Oxfam – and others. Nearly 7,000 have signed via our website and almost 100,000 in total. We have subsequently helped support a 'Don't Ditch Fairtrade' day of action on 28 October

We continued to work for more sustainable, non-fossil fuel based energy systems, with a specific focus on the role that local control of energy can play in enabling both a just distribution of energy resources and a transition to renewable energy. We worked with grassroots groups in the UK and internationally in order to raise the profile of energy democracy and begin to build a movement around it. We have given staff time to be a core supporting group of the Switched On London campaign, demanding a cutting edge, democratic public energy system for London as an alternative to the monopolistic power of the Big Six energy companies. We have also initiated and taken a leading role in Energy Democracy Greater Manchester to run a similar campaign in that city.

We also supported the participation of two youth activists in the COP23 (23 Conference of the Parties to the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) climate conference mobilisation in Bonn.

The UN is discussing a binding treaty on business and human rights – a huge victory in itself for southern countries and campaigners. This takes us beyond the ineffective voluntary regulations that have dominated the discussion for too long. The UN process could be truly transformational - adopting global standards with meaningful rights of redress for people and communities whose human rights are affected by corporations. We have been building a UK coalition around the proposed UN treaty, and attending regular coordination meetings. Within the coalition, our head of policy participated in a series of strategy meetings in Brussels, to develop demands to feed into the UN working group's session in October, and a coalition statement in support of the treaty.

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At the UNHRC (UN Human Rights Council) open-ended intergovernmental working group session in Geneva in October 2017 we coordinated a mass mobilization, as part of the Global Campaign to Reclaim People's Sovereignty, Dismantle Corporate Power and Stop Impunity. These events included more than 200 representatives from (mainly southern) allies, while members of parliaments from more than 20 countries, as well as more than 700 civil society organizations, have indicated strong public support.

With the Switched On London campaign, we produced a resource explaining the need for and merits of municipal energy as an alternative to the corporate-owned energy system, as a means for global justice. The leaflet was also adapted for Energy Democracy Greater Manchester.

Popular education

We believe that building a large, informed, creative and diverse social movement is the only way to create long-term change and alternatives to eradicate world poverty and reduce inequality.

In order to achieve our objectives as an organisation it is vital that we reach out to as many people as possible. We have a network of local groups that run educational events in their local area to raise awareness about global justice issues. We support these groups by informing them about issues through our supporter magazine and helping them carry out events in their area. In addition to this, we want to ensure that our membership and those taking action to support our campaigns are as diverse and representative as possible and so we are expanding our educational work to reach young, Black and Asian people in the UK in particular.

As detailed above, our local groups, youth network and activists took part in a wide range of activities throughout the year, feeding into and supporting our campaigns across the board. In order to extend the reach of our message we continue to employ additional staff in Manchester and Scotland focussing on building and diversifying networks and alliances as well as providing more direct support to our own local groups. In addition we produce our newsletter Think Global six times a year providing updates on key issues, and information on relevant events to help groups and activists network together and create alliances.

In 2016 we launched our youth network, and have established active groups in half-a-dozen cities and towns across the country. We have developed youth-specific campaign packs and materials for youth and student groups, and developed communications for the network.

A first national gathering for the youth network, "We Rise", brought together roughly 140 attendees, and featured a member of the youth network speaking at or chairing each session. The members of the youth network were engaged in the design of the event and fed into the programme, to ensure that the young activists themselves 'owned' the event. The national gathering included sessions on trade justice, migrant rights, and the rise of the populist right.

In October, we held a second major youth network event, in Manchester, building from the success of "We Rise" and entitled "We Rise – Organise!" The event focused on building the skills of young activists, and included workshops on using social media, crafting powerful stunts, debating skills, and the principles of trade democracy and workers' rights. Again, we engaged young people in the designing and organising the event.

We have new Global Justice youth groups in two cities in the UK, bringing the total up to six (Nottingham, London, York, Leeds, Manchester, and Falmouth). The network has conducted education events in these cities, including a range of public meetings on migration and film screenings of "This Changes Everything" (Leeds), "I, Daniel Blake" (York) and "The Corporation" (Manchester).

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We have co-lead a number of stunts with the youth network, including one in London ahead of the European parliamentary vote on CETA; an eye-catching stunt with protestors sprayed in gold to protest a mining company using ISDS to sue the Romanian government; a protest tent outside an M&S in York; and unofficial adverts posted in Tube cars in London by activists.

We sent 16 young people to Attac's European Summer University for Social Movements, a cross-European political education 'university' in Nice, subsidised by an online crowd-funding appeal. They were joined by 14 more Global Justice Now activists and staff. We also supported the participation of two youth activists in the COP23 (climate conference) mobilisation in Bonn.

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Public benefit

Our organisation was established to tackle to the root causes of poverty – so that eventually 'charity' won't be necessary. This is long-term work with few immediate successes. That's because it relies on helping large numbers of people to better understand the complexity of global poverty and inequality and the structures that give rise to it. It also involves empowering and developing the skills of many people so they can become champions for change – in their local communities and to the decision-makers who represent them.

But though it might be long-term, we know it can work. Over our lifetime we've had some incredible successes: creating very broad political support for a development budget of 0.7% of national income and helping ensure this money is spent better; widespread debt cancellation for developing countries; laws to restrict the ability of the financial sector to speculate with basic food products; the defeat of trade deals which could have had a disastrous impact on poverty; and support for fairer alternatives like food sovereignty, energy democracy, and publically owned water. It can be hard to quantify the impact of this work but we are convinced it has a deep and direct impact on poverty, and this is borne out by official analyses of the impacts of, for instance, aid spending and debt cancellation.

But the benefit is greater than any figures could possibly reveal for two reasons which are central to our methodology. First, change is incremental. Our movements of local groups, networks and campaigners do not finish their work when one campaign has ended – they use the skills, knowledge, networks and reputations to take on the next battle. The aim is to build a movement which gets stronger and more effective over time. Second, the education and skills-sharing we promote as part and parcel of this work is a public benefit in itself. It creates more intelligent, thoughtful and critical citizens - the bedrock of any democracy worth its name. In recent years, we have particularly targeted more marginalised groups who normally don't receive as many opportunities to learn and participate in the global community.

Fundraising Standards

The Company raises funds from individual members of the public, and from trusts and foundations. The Company has an ethical fundraising policy to guide fundraising, and seeks to follow best practice in all our dealings with members of the public. We aim to make our funding as democratic and sustainable as possible, using income from legacies or unrestricted grants to invest in the future and covering core costs with donations from supporters.

The Company is registered with the Fundraising Regulator, and is committed to abide by the Code of Fundraising Practice and to the Fundraising Promise. The Company subscribes to the Fundraising Preference Service, and has clear policies and procedures in place to meet supporters' communications preferences, and is actively working to meet the requirements of the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) which comes into force in 2018.

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The Company also has a clear policy on standards of behaviour when working with children, young people and vulnerable adults, and for our responsibilities and processes in reporting any concerns, together with a whistle-blowing policy to encourage staff and others to raise any concerns. During 2017 the Company received eight complaints from members of the public about our fundraising.

The Company jointly employs fundraising staff with Global Justice Now Trust to carry out fundraising work for the Trust. Global Justice Now Trust itself is also registered with the Fundraising Regulator, and abides by the same standards as the Company.

Telephone fundraising for the Company is carried out by a company called Ethicall, which specialises in charity calling, and is registered with the Fundraising Regulator. We work closely with Ethicall to make sure their callers have a clear understanding of Global Justice Now and our work. We also monitor calls, and Ethicall shares our supporters' feedback with us. During the year one Director visited Ethicall to review their operations.

Organisation

Global Justice Now is rooted in communities of activism and supports people to come together to challenge injustice. By forming campaigns based on the priorities of campaigners in the south we are seen as leading the cutting edge of UK global justice campaigning. We exist to bring about change - but we also believe that a well-run organisation with properly paid and empowered staff is essential for this task to ensure that we aren't simply replicating the injustice we see in society. We aim to diversify our staff and volunteers and invest in training and have adopted a new diversity strategy over the last couple of years. We encourage participation in decision-making, while also trying to build a common identity and coherence to our organisation. We also need to ensure the office doesn't become more important than the democratic body of activists, and one way of doing this is ensuring our structures and funding are as democratic as possible and encouraging supporters to join and reinvigorate these structures.

Future plans

With the launch of Global Justice Now in 2015, the organisation developed a strategic plan for 2015 to 2018 based on the objectives outlined above. Over the next year we aim to:

- Convince decision-makers of the need for accountability and transparency in trade policy, and put forward concrete ideas for how trade policy could better help reduce poverty and limit human rights abuse
- Educate the public about the problems with the current research and development model for medicines and promote alternative ways of developing medicines that are more necessary and more accessible to those who need them most
- Change public attitudes towards migrants, and argue for the implementation of human rights standards, as well as pushing well-researched arguments about the benefits of migration
- Perform a watchdog role with regards to development spending, and promote concrete ideas for the more effective spending of aid money
- Develop an education programme to reach more people – and from more diverse backgrounds – than ever before, this is key to rejuvenating our movement.
- Build a more sustainable funding base and manage lower than expected income generation in recent years

**REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
For the year ended 31 December 2017**

Financial Report

Global Justice Now is grateful to donors for income of £1,348,642 (2016 - £1,185,073) to allow it to pursue its aims. Of this, £715,766 (2016 - £772,484) was provided through Global Justice Now Trust (CC No. 1064066 - formerly World Development Movement Trust) which funds charitable activities. The remainder came from individual donors, networks, and trusts and foundations.

Global Justice Now does not accept grants or donations in circumstances which, or from sources that, would be likely to compromise its reputation or independence.

The increase in total income of £134,501 was mainly due to an increase in grants restricted to particular projects. Total unrestricted income of £326,003 was a little reduced from the previous year, although donations from individuals increased.

With this increase in income, the Company increased total expenditure during the year to £1,506,637 (2016 - £1,365,400) and expenditure on campaigns of £1,271,642 was £102,807 higher than in 2016, with continuing expenditure on project funding received in 2016, and an increase in fundraising expenditure.

Fundraising work is carried out alongside Global Justice Now Trust, which pays for its own fundraising costs directly, together with a share of the staff costs of fundraisers and related overheads. The Company's share of fundraising expenditure rose in the year.

With increases in both income and expenditure over the previous year, the Company had a net deficit of £90,957, similar to the previous year (2016 - deficit of £84,517.) Of this deficit, £29,437 represents a decrease in restricted funds, and there was also a decrease of £61,520 in unrestricted funds.

Reserves

The Company currently maintains 3 separate reserves funds. Restricted funds, representing outstanding obligations for restricted grants and donations, will always be maintained in cash or cash equivalents. The designated investment reserve is intended to ensure the Company builds up sufficient reserves to meet the costs of any large investments, for example in IT systems, which may be required in the future. Finally, the unrestricted general reserve, representing past surpluses from unrestricted income, is available for the Company's general purposes.

Total funds available at the end of the year were £274,963, comprising £113,037 restricted funds; £32,672 designated investment reserve; and £129,254 in the general reserve; as detailed in note 17.

Unrestricted reserves represent about 11% of total expenditure, and 16% (or about two months' worth) of salary costs. Given the uncertainty surrounding much of the Company's income, the Directors aim to increase these reserves in future, towards 25% of total expenditure, in order to protect the Company from any unforeseen downturn in income.

Risk Management

The Directors maintain a risk log, to monitor strategic risks to the Company and the ways in which those risks are managed, and review the potential risks in depth each year. The Directors also take professional advice where necessary. Risks are monitored throughout the year, reviewed in depth annually, and the risk log modified where necessary. The main risks are discussed below.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

For the year ended 31 December 2017

The close relationship with the Global Justice Now Trust is a great strength for the Company, but the Company is also very reliant on the Trust as a major source of income. Global Justice Now carries out work for the Trust; manages the Trust's fundraising staff; and receives funding from the Trust for charitable and campaigning activities. The relationship with the Trust is carefully monitored by the Directors. In addition, two of the Directors are also Trustees of Global Justice Now Trust, and are able to liaise between the two where necessary.

The Directors consider that reductions in income from other large grants or donations could have major impacts on the Company's ability to fund its planned work. The Company mitigates this risk by applying to a wide range of funders, and maintaining good contact with funders. The Company also plans to maintain sufficient reserves to manage any significant variations in funding which may arise.

The Company is subject to regulation both directly, in its day-to-day operations, and indirectly, for example, in handling charitable funds on behalf of the Global Justice Now Trust. The Directors have taken advice to ensure that the Company does not breach regulations and guidelines, and have followed professional advice in managing the Company's affairs. The Directors and senior staff monitor regulatory developments as they arise.

The Directors are monitoring the changing regulatory environment for fundraising, and developments in data protection regulation, including the forthcoming implementation of GDPR (the General Data Protection Regulation.) The Company ensures fundraising practice is fully compliant with fundraising and data protection regulation, particularly when storing supporters' details and contacting supporters. The Company does not share supporters' details with other organisations.

The next full in-depth review of risks is planned for January 2018.

Preparation of the report

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

Responsibilities of Council

The Council members (who are the Directors of Global Justice Now for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the income and expenditure of the Company for that period. In preparing those financial statements the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis (unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in operation).

**REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
For the year ended 31 December 2017**

The Council are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the detection and prevention of fraud and other irregularities.

The Council members have confirmed that, so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, MHA MacIntyre Hudson have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment under Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved and authorised for issue by the Council on 18 May 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

ANDREW TAYLOR
National Secretary

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Global Justice Now (registered company no. 02098198)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Global Justice Now (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the 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 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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017, and of its net movement 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 company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

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

**Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of
Global Justice Now
(Continued)**

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.

Opinion 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 Report of the Council for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the report of the council 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the report of the council (directors' 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 directors were 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 council

As explained more fully in the responsibilities of the council statement set out in the report of the council, the directors 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 directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

/Continued...

**Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of
Global Justice Now
(Continued)**

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Sudhir Singh FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of:

MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

New Bridge Street House

30-34 New Bridge Street

London

EC4V 6BJ

Date: 4 June 2018

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(incorporating Income and Expenditure Account)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2017 £	Restricted Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2016 £
INCOME FROM:					
Incoming resources from generated funds:					
Donations and legacies	2	258,889	1,089,753	1,348,642	1,185,073
Charitable and campaigning activities	3	67,114	-	67,114	96,182
TOTAL INCOME		326,003	1,089,753	1,415,756	1,281,255
EXPENDITURE ON:					
Raising funds	4	172,854	-	172,854	117,010
Charitable and campaigning activities	5	152,452	1,119,190	1,271,642	1,168,835
Trust support costs	6	62,141	-	62,141	79,555
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		387,447	1,119,190	1,506,637	1,365,400
Net income/(expenditure) before tax		(61,444)	(29,437)	(90,881)	(84,145)
Corporation tax	16	(76)	-	(76)	(372)
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		(61,520)	(29,437)	(90,957)	(84,517)
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS					
TOTAL FUNDS BROUGHT FORWARD		223,446	142,474	365,920	450,437
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		£ 161,926	£ 113,037	£ 274,963	£ 365,920

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.
 All income and expenditure derives from continuing activities.
 Comparative figures for restricted and unrestricted funds in the previous year (2016) are at Note 20.

GLOBAL JUSTICE NOW (company limited by guarantee no. 02098198)

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	11		312		624
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	12	14,200		123,499	
Cash at bank and in hand		306,119		298,475	
			<u>320,319</u>	<u>421,974</u>	
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(45,668)		(56,678)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			274,651		365,296
TOTAL NET ASSETS			<u>£ 274,963</u>		<u>£ 365,920</u>
FUNDS					
Unrestricted funds:					
General reserve	17	129,254		197,274	
Designated fund	17	32,672		26,172	
			<u>161,926</u>	<u>223,446</u>	
Restricted funds	17		<u>113,037</u>		<u>142,474</u>
TOTAL FUNDS			<u>£ 274,963</u>		<u>£ 365,920</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. They were approved, and authorised for issue, by the Council on 18 May 2018 and signed on their behalf by:-

PAUL DE HOEST, Chair

The notes attached form part of these financial statements

GLOBAL JUSTICE NOW

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE) TO
NET CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2017 £	2016 £
Net income/(expenditure) for the year	(90,957)	(84,517)
Corporation tax payable	76	372
Depreciation	312	3,449
Interest receivable	(248)	(1,369)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	109,299	(67,908)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(11,010)	(22,131)
Net cash flow from operating activities	£ 7,472	£ (172,104)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Net cash flow from operating activities		7,472		(172,104)
Corporation tax		(76)		(372)
		7,396		(172,476)
Cash flow from investing activities				
Interest received	248		1,369	
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	£ 7,644		£ (171,107)	
Cash at bank and in hand at 1 January		298,475		469,582
Cash at bank and in hand at 31 December	£ 306,119		£ 298,475	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, applicable accounting standards and the Financial Reporting Standard FRS102.

The company constitutes a Public Benefit Company as defined by FRS102. As such the company has included a Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) in place of a Statement of Comprehensive Income, and has followed the general principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" to assist in providing a true and fair view.

The effects of events relating to the year ended 31 December 2017 which occurred before the date of approval of the financial statements by the Council have been included in the financial statements to the extent required to show a true and fair view of the state of affairs at 31 December 2017 and the results for the year ended on that date.

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

The presentation currency is £ Sterling. Figures have been rounded to the nearest whole pound.

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Company status

Global Justice Now is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales. In the event of the Company being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the Company.

Fund accounting

The General reserve comprises unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Council in furtherance of the general objects of the Company and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the Council for particular purposes. The Investment reserve has been established to build up sufficient funds by annual transfers to meet the cost of major infrastructure projects as necessary.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the Company for particular purposes. The cost of administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements. Grants which are given as contributions towards the Company's core activities are treated as unrestricted.

Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the Company is legally entitled to the income; the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy; and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company. Grants are recognised in the period for which they are given and when conditions for entitlement have been met.

Resources expended

Charitable and campaigning expenditure comprise all costs relating to the activities carried out to achieve the objectives. Governance costs include the costs incurred in the governance of the organisation and are primarily associated with constitutional compliance and statutory requirements. Expenditure is allocated directly to the expenditure headings as far as practically possible to reflect the activities of the organisation. Support costs have been allocated between different activities in proportion to the staff costs allocated to them.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All assets costing more than £1,000 are capitalised.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of the fixed assets over their expected useful lives using the straight line method. Expected lives are:

Computers	5 years
Office equipment	5 years

Operating leases

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

2. DONATIONS AND LEGACIES

	Unrestricted Funds 2017 £	Restricted Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2016 £
Donations from individuals	257,759	25,498	283,257	245,386
Networks	1,130	-	1,130	1,134
Isvara Foundation main grant	-	170,985	170,985	125,311
Isvara Foundation sub-grants	-	30,004	30,004	-
Global Justice Now Trust	-	715,766	715,766	772,484
Grants from other trusts and foundations	-	147,500	147,500	40,758
	<u>258,889</u>	<u>1,089,753</u>	<u>1,348,642</u>	<u>1,185,073</u>

3. INCOME FROM CHARITABLE AND CAMPAIGNING ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted Funds 2017 £	Restricted Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2016 £
Events income	2,822	-	2,822	8,219
Interest receivable	248	-	248	1,369
Trust support income	62,141	-	62,141	78,815
Other incoming resources	1,903	-	1,903	7,779
	<u>67,114</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>67,114</u>	<u>96,182</u>

4. FUNDRAISING COSTS

	Unrestricted Funds 2017 £	Restricted Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2016 £
Direct fundraising costs	48,272	-	48,272	22,454
Staff costs	101,536	-	101,536	76,795
Allocation of support costs	23,046	-	23,046	17,761
	<u>£ 172,854</u>	<u>£ Nil</u>	<u>£ 172,854</u>	<u>£ 117,010</u>

Fundraising staff are jointly employed by Global Justice Now Trust, which pays for its own fundraising costs and a proportion of fundraising staff costs directly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

5. CHARITABLE AND CAMPAIGNING EXPENDITURE

	Unrestricted Funds 2017 £	Restricted Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2016 £
Campaigns & policy direct costs	22,438	162,320	184,758	234,433
Grants to partners	-	39,031	39,031	8,531
Staff costs	84,335	769,440	853,775	756,532
Allocation of support costs	45,679	148,399	194,078	169,339
	<u>£ 152,452</u>	<u>£ 1,119,190</u>	<u>£ 1,271,642</u>	<u>1,168,835</u>

6. TRUST SUPPORT COSTS

	Unrestricted Funds 2017 £	Restricted Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2016 £
Allocation of support costs	35,875	-	35,875	44,352
Allocation of support staff costs	26,266	-	26,266	35,203
	<u>£ 62,141</u>	<u>£ Nil</u>	<u>£ 62,141</u>	<u>£ 79,555</u>

Global Justice Now provides support services to fundraising staff employed by Global Justice Now Trust. The Trust's share of these costs is reimbursed at cost by agreement with the Trust. Payment by the Trust is as shown in Note 3.

7. SUPPORT COSTS

	Fundraising costs £	Charitable & campaign activities £	Trust fundraising £	Total 2017 £	Total 2016 £
Human Resources	5,574	46,941	8,677	61,192	54,559
Finance	6,862	57,774	10,679	75,315	67,147
IT	2,358	19,860	3,671	25,889	23,082
Admin	6,646	55,968	10,346	72,960	65,049
Governance costs	1,607	13,534	2,502	17,643	21,615
	<u>£ 23,046</u>	<u>£ 194,078</u>	<u>£ 35,875</u>	<u>£ 252,999</u>	<u>£ 231,452</u>

Support costs have been allocated between different activities in proportion to the staff costs allocated to them.

Governance costs included within support costs include the following direct expenditure items:

	2017 £	2016 £
Audit fees	10,920	11,277
AGM, Elections & Annual review	3,571	4,032
Governance, meetings & strategy development	1,955	4,248
Council expenses	1,197	2,058
	<u>£ 17,643</u>	<u>£ 21,615</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

8. STAFF COSTS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH COUNCIL MEMBERS	2017	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	975,803	889,778
Social security costs	92,712	76,435
Pension contributions (see Note 10 below)	44,475	38,698
Redundancy payment	-	20,937
Total	£ 1,112,990	£ 1,025,848
Less: Global Justice Now Trust staff costs	(131,413)	(157,318)
Global Justice Now staff costs	£ 981,577	£ 868,530

The average monthly number of employees during the year was 33.5 (2016 - 32). Six staff positions were partly employed by Global Justice Now Trust to carry out fundraising work for the Trust.

No council member received any remuneration or benefits in kind. Nine Council members were reimbursed for travel and accommodation expenses to attend meetings of £1,374 (2016 - £1,697).

One employee received emoluments between £60,000 and £70,000 (2016 - one employee.)

Salary scales paid to staff (agreed with the union representing staff) at the end of the year, and the numbers of staff at each grade at the end of the year, are as follows. Salary scales shown below include London Weighting of £4,553pa. During 2016 four staff did not work in London - their salary scales are accordingly lower. Intern/trainee positions are paid at the Living Wage. In addition, Global Justice Now contributes a minimum of 3% of salary for staff who sign up to the pension scheme, and matches staff contributions up to 7.5% of salary.

	Salary Scales		No. of Staff at 31 Dec	Full-time Equivalents in 2017
	(including London Weighting)			
	Lowest £	Highest £		
Director	62,676	63,788	1	1.0
Senior Manager	46,148	49,048	2	1.7
Coordinator	41,429	43,974	4	3.5
Senior Officer	37,805	41,429	1	0.6
Officer	33,413	37,038	13	11.9
Assistant	28,070	31,695	8	8.1
Intern/Trainee	18,564	-	1	0.8
Total			30	27.6
Less: Global Justice Now Trust staff				(3.5)
Global Justice Now staff				24.1

Key management personnel

Key management personnel include Council Members, and three members of the Senior Management Team - the director, and the heads of fundraising and resources. Council Members are not remunerated for their role on the Board. The director's total salary (including London Weighting) has a maximum of 2.5 times the total salary (both including London Weighting) paid at the lowest salary scale point (ignoring the salary of any intern/trainee, paid at the London living wage.) The Company's share of the total employee benefits (salaries and employer's pension and national insurance contributions) for the key management personnel during the year was £148,644, including the emoluments of the highest paid member of staff:

Nick Dearden - director £68,589

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

9. RELATED PARTIES

Two of the directors, Paul de Hoest and Louise Taylor, are also directors of Global Justice Now Trust, which gives grants to the company (note 2); rents offices to the company (note 19); jointly employs fundraising staff with the company (note 8); and reimburses the company for support services (note 6.) At the end of the year, the company owed the Trust £8,192 (note 13.) Paul and Louise do not participate in decisions relating to these transactions.

Many of the Directors and related parties make donations to the Company. It is not considered practical nor material to quantify the total amount of such donations.

10. COMPANY PENSION SCHEME

The Group Pension Plan is a defined contribution scheme. At the year end, contributions of £123 (2016 - £6,606) were outstanding.

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computers £	Furniture & Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	11,630	5,613	17,243
Disposals	(4,238)	-	(4,238)
At 31 December 2017	<u>7,392</u>	<u>5,613</u>	<u>13,005</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2017	11,630	4,989	16,619
Charge for the year	-	312	312
On disposals	(4,238)	-	(4,238)
At 31 December 2017	<u>7,392</u>	<u>5,301</u>	<u>12,693</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2016	<u>£ Nil</u>	<u>£ 624</u>	<u>£ 624</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>£ Nil</u>	<u>£ 312</u>	<u>£ 312</u>

12. DEBTORS

	2017 £	2016 £
Amount due from Global Justice Now Trust	-	101,287
Prepayments and accrued income	7,484	21,813
Sundry Debtors	6,716	399
	<u>£ 14,200</u>	<u>£ 123,499</u>

The amount owed by Global Justice Now Trust at the previous year end was the balance on the current account between the Company and the Trust, resulting from transactional agreements between the organisations. This varies throughout the year depending on transactions incurred in one organisation on behalf of the other and does not represent a loan between the Company and the Trust.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2017	<i>2016</i>
	£	£
Amount due to Global Justice Now Trust	8,192	-
Corporation tax	76	<i>314</i>
Pensions	123	<i>6,606</i>
Social security and other taxes	23,687	<i>23,677</i>
Trade Creditors	1,680	<i>10,784</i>
Accruals	11,910	<i>15,297</i>
	£ 45,668	<i>£ 56,678</i>

The amount owed to Global Justice Now Trust at the end of the year was the balance on the current account between the Company and the Trust, resulting from transactional agreements between the organisations. This varies throughout the year depending on transactions incurred in one organisation on behalf of the other and does not represent a loan between the Company and the Trust.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	2017	<i>2016</i>
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	306,119	<i>298,475</i>
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Amount due from Global Justice Now Trust	-	<i>101,287</i>
Other debtors	14,200	<i>22,212</i>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Amount due to Global Justice Now Trust	8,192	-
Pensions	123	<i>6,606</i>
Trade Creditors	1,680	<i>10,784</i>
Accruals	11,910	<i>15,297</i>

15. LIMITED LIABILITY STATUS

The liability of the members in the event of a winding up is limited to £1 each. At the balance sheet date there were 7,335 members.

16. CORPORATION TAX

Corporation tax payable of £76 (2016 - £372) is due on interest receivable and other taxable income at a rate of 20% (2016 - 20%)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

17. STATEMENT OF FUNDS

	Brought Forward £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Transfers and investment gains/(losses) £	Carried Forward £
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS					
General reserve	197,274	326,003	(387,523)	(6,500)	129,254
Designated fund:					
Investment reserve	26,172	-	-	6,500	32,672
	<u>223,446</u>	<u>326,003</u>	<u>(387,523)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>161,926</u>
RESTRICTED FUNDS					
Global Justice Now Trust	-	715,766	(715,766)	-	-
A donor	43,495	-	(43,495)	-	-
Funders for Fair Trade	280	-	(280)	-	-
Unison Scotland	5,000	5,000	(5,000)	-	5,000
Lush	10,805	-	(10,805)	-	-
Crowdfunding appeals	81	2,367	(2,448)	-	-
Attac Summer school	-	1,740	(1,740)	-	-
Joseph Rowntree Reform Trust	-	75,000	(68,571)	-	6,429
JMG Foundation	-	30,000	(28,396)	-	1,604
JMG Foundation	-	37,500	-	-	37,500
Roger Manser	-	12,000	(10,674)	-	1,326
Stop Trump Coalition	-	9,391	(9,391)	-	-
Isvara Foundation	82,813	170,985	(198,593)	-	55,205
Isvara Sub-grants	-	30,004	(24,031)	-	5,973
	<u>142,474</u>	<u>1,089,753</u>	<u>(1,119,190)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113,037</u>
	<u>£ 365,920</u>	<u>£ 1,415,756</u>	<u>£ (1,506,713)</u>	<u>£ Nil</u>	<u>£ 274,963</u>

The purpose of the investment reserve is to build up sufficient funds by annual transfers to meet the cost of major infrastructure projects as necessary. The balance brought forward of £26,172 plus the annual transfer of £6,500 was not used during the year. £32,672 is available for work in future years.

The full amounts of restricted grants from Global Justice Now Trust were spent during the year in line with the original grant conditions.

An extraordinarily generous donation of £200,050 from an individual donor (who does not wish to be named) was received during 2015, to cover projects including campaigns for energy justice, trade justice, and advocacy and activism over a two year period. £48,094 was spent in 2015, and a further £108,461 in 2016, with the balance of £43,495 spent in full in 2017.

The small £280 balance of one fund for work on trade was fully spent in the year.

The £5,000 grant received from Unison Scotland in 2016 towards work on trade was fully spent in 2017, and a further £5,000 grant received in 2017 will be spent in line with the projects' objectives in 2018.

£20,000 was received from Lush in 2016 for work on migration. £9,195 was spent in 2016, and the full balance of £10,805 spent in 2017.

The small balance from a crowdfunding appeal brought forward from 2016, together with income from further crowdfunding appeals raised during 2017, were all spent in line with project objectives during 2017. In addition, £1,740 raised to send youth activists to the Attac summer school in Toulouse was fully spent in the year.

In early 2017 the Joseph Rowntree Reform Trust (JRRT) granted £75,000 to Global Justice Now and Another Europe Is Possible (AEIP) for joint work over 12 months. £68,571 was spent during the year, with the balance of £6,429 for completion in 2018. (Early in 2018 JRRT confirmed additional funding of the project for a further 12 months.)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

£28,396 of a grant of £30,000 from the JMG Foundation for work on trade was spent during the year. The balance of £1,604 is planned to be spent in line with the project objectives during 2018. Towards the end of the year a further grant of £37,500 was received from the foundation for additional work on trade in 2018.

£10,674 of a grant of £12,000 from Roger Manser for work on trade was spent during the year. The full balance of £1,326 will be spent during 2018.

During the year, the organisation hosted a campaigner from the Stop Trump Coalition, who funded their salary cost of £9,391.

In 2016 Isvara Foundation granted £125,311 in two tranches towards work on controlling corporate power, on trade, activism, communications and work in Scotland. £42,498 was spent in 2016, and the balance of £82,813 was fully spent in line with the project objectives in 2017. A further grant of £170,985 was received and partially spent during the year, with the balance of £55,205 to be spent in full during 2018.

£30,004 was received from Isvara Foundation restricted to sub-grants to other organisations for projects of shared interest. 80% was paid over during the year, with the balances to be paid on satisfactory completion of the projects.

18. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds			Total Funds
	Designated Funds	General Reserve	Restricted Funds	
	2017	2017	2017	2017
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	-	312	-	312
Net current assets	32,672	128,942	113,037	274,651
	<u>£ 32,672</u>	<u>£ 129,254</u>	<u>£ 113,037</u>	<u>£ 274,963</u>

Comparative Figures For The Prior Year 2016

	Unrestricted Funds			Total Funds
	Designated Funds	General Reserve	Restricted Funds	
	2016	2016	2016	2016
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	-	624	-	624
Net current assets	26,172	196,650	142,474	365,296
	<u>£ 26,172</u>	<u>£ 197,274</u>	<u>£ 142,474</u>	<u>£ 365,920</u>

19. OPERATING COMMITMENTS

The Company has an operating lease on its office which expires on 13 August 2021. The annual rent payable is £84,500; rent paid in 2017 was £84,500. The total outstanding commitment is £307,631 of which £84,500 is payable within one year, and the balance of £222,631 within 2 to 5 years.

The Company has a rental agreement for two photocopiers. The contract expires on 30 October 2020. The quarterly payment is £374.30; rent paid in 2017 was £1,497. The total outstanding commitment is £4,242, of which £1,497 is payable within 1 year, and the balance of £2,745 within 2 to 5 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2017

20. RESTRICTED AND UNRESTRICTED FUNDS:

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE PRIOR YEAR 2016

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2016 £	Restricted Funds 2016 £	Total Funds 2016 £
INCOME FROM:				
Donations and legacies	2	246,355	938,718	1,185,073
Charitable and campaigning activities	3	96,182	-	96,182
TOTAL INCOME		<u>342,537</u>	<u>938,718</u>	<u>1,281,255</u>
EXPENDITURE ON:				
Raising funds	4	117,010	-	117,010
Charitable and campaigning activities	5	135,897	1,032,938	1,168,835
Trust support costs	6	79,555	-	79,555
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		<u>332,462</u>	<u>1,032,938</u>	<u>1,365,400</u>
Net income/(expenditure) before tax		<u>10,075</u>	<u>(94,220)</u>	<u>(84,145)</u>
Transfers between funds		<u>(50)</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>
Corporation tax	16	(372)	-	(372)
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		<u>9,653</u>	<u>(94,170)</u>	<u>(84,517)</u>
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS				
TOTAL FUNDS BROUGHT FORWARD		213,793	236,644	450,437
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		<u>£ 223,446</u>	<u>£ 142,474</u>	<u>£ 365,920</u>