

**Report of the PRI Board and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2013
for
PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL**

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PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

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Report of the Board for the year ended 31 December 2013

The Board present their report with the financial statements of the association for the year ended 31 December 2013. The board has adopted the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities' issued in March 2005.

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Principal address

First Floor
60-62 Commercial Street
Spitalfields
London
E1 6LT

Board

Honorary Presidents

Al Bronstein, USA
Dr Rani Shankardass, India
Baroness Vivien Stern, UK
Hans Tulkens, Netherlands

Chair

David Daubney, Canada

Treasurer

Anton Van Kalmthout (Appointed 6th December 2012)
Anthony Tang, HKSAR, China (Until 6th December 2012)

Deputy Treasurer

Anthony Tang, HKSAR, China (From 6th December 2012)

Secretary General

Juliet Lyon, UK

Deputy Chair

Vera Tkachenko, Kazakhstan (Until July 2013)
Prof. Dirk van Zyl Smit (From April 2014)

Deputy Secretary General

Olawale Fapohunda, Nigeria

Other board members

Justice Imman Ali, Bangladesh
Maria Eugenia Hofer Denecken, Chile
Natalya Khutorskaya, Russia
Anton Van Kalmthout, Netherlands
Amin Mekki Medani, Sudan
Simone Othmani-Lellouche, Tunisia and France
Prof. Dirk van Zyl Smit
Bryan Stevenson, USA

Executive Director

Alison Hannah

Auditors

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Solicitors

Russell-Cooke Solicitors
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REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Bankers

HSBC

512 Brixton Road
London SW9 8ER

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

PRI's governing document is its Constitution, which sets out its objects, mission and powers as a registered association. During 2013, the Board revised the Constitution to update its provisions in line with current regulatory requirements by the Dutch Chamber of Commerce. The new Constitution will be registered in the Netherlands during 2014. The changes have been approved by general meetings of the members in accordance with the current Constitutional requirements.

Risk management

The major risks to which PRI may be exposed were reviewed at the Board meeting on 29 June 2013 and systems are in place to manage the risks identified. It was agreed to include a new risk of political intimidation and that action taken to mitigate/reduce this included access to legal advice.

The Board

PRI aims to have Board members from all the major regions of the world. Prospective new Board members must be members of PRI and are expected to be active and expert in the field of penal reform. Before and after joining the Board, they are provided with information about the Constitution and PRI activities. On joining, they are sent Board meeting Minutes of previous meetings and general information to facilitate their role. The Board or Executive Board can appoint new members in between general meetings (subject to election at the general meeting).

One Board meeting was held in 2013, on 29 and 30 June. This dealt with the revision of the Constitution and took place alongside a general meeting of members to approve the changes. In between meetings it delegates authority to the Executive Board, comprising the Chairperson, Treasurer and Secretary General, and their deputies. The Executive Board usually meets quarterly and exercises guidance and direction of ongoing activities. It also advises on operational issues where appropriate. The decisions of the Board and Executive Board are implemented by the Executive Director, who reports directly to the Board and Executive Board to set out progress on agreed thematic priorities with reference to PRI's strategic plan for the period 2010-2015.

The Organisation

PRI has Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Council of Europe, and Observer Status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). During the year, PRI was granted Observer status with the African Committee of Experts on the Rights of the Child (ACERWC) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

PRI's head office is in England and its regional offices are based in Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan and Russia. Regional offices carry out donor-funded programmes and advocacy activities to promote and support reform in the countries of their region. At the end of the year, the total staff of the organisation was 38, of whom twelve were based in the head office in London. Regional staffing comprises a Regional Director, programme management, administrative and financial support staff. The head office leads and co-ordinates the international policy and advocacy activities. It also provides planning, programme development and fundraising, publications and website information resources, training, monitoring and evaluation as well as overall personnel, administrative and financial control functions.

The Executive Director leads the management team, which includes all Regional Directors, the Policy and Programme Development Directors, and the Head of International Finance, based in London.

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OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Overview of 2013: Objectives and Achievements

2013 was another positive year for PRI, as we continued to benefit from the three year core grant (2011-2014) awarded by the UK Department of International Development (UK aid) under their Programme Partnership Arrangement (PPA) funding scheme. We also receive a core grant from the Open Society Foundation. These two (unrestricted) grants allow us flexibility to expand our areas of work and to invest in organisational development.

Our previous annual report set out a number of objectives and activities for 2013; this report sets out progress made towards realising them.

One key achievement of the year has been the strengthening of our partnership working with governmental, non-governmental (NGO), and professional bodies in East Africa and South Asia. A second was the expansion of our regional and international advocacy activities, raising the profile of PRI with inter-governmental institutions, regional and national bodies and the media.

A third area where we have used our core funding to good effect has been in the continuing development of our information and communications resources, through publications (in hard copy and on the website) and training materials.

We also developed new monitoring and evaluation systems, provided training for all our staff and are planning new ways to share learning from our experience of programme and policy interventions.

Our core funding has enabled us to be proactive in planning and delivering these activities. In addition to core funding, our programme grants (which provide restricted funding) supports the work delivered through our four regional for practical programmes of reform at a national or multi-national level. 2013 saw an increase in this funding, enabling most of our offices to expand the range of their programmes and build on previous work.

Our strategic plan for the period 2010-2015 continued to guide our activities. It identifies cross-cutting themes and strategic priorities, on which we report below. Next year we will be preparing a new plan for the period 2015 - 2020, to be finalised during the second half of 2014.

Cross-cutting themes

Gender- sensitive and culture-sensitive approach: In addition to adopting a gender-sensitive approach in all our work, we have a specific goal which focuses on the special needs of women and girl offenders. As women are a small minority within the criminal justice and penal systems, their needs are often ignored and by incorporating a gender perspective in all our work, we aim to redress this imbalance.

Our regional offices and local partners also ensure that all activities are sensitive to their particular political, social and religious cultures.

Promoting human rights: International human rights standards underpin everything we do. Our advocacy to promote international standards in the criminal justice system reaches national, regional and international levels. One of the most significant examples of this in 2013 was the key role that we played in preparing a draft revision and promoting a targeted review of the Standard Minimum Rules for prisoners. We co-hosted an expert meeting at the University of Essex, chaired by Sir Nigel Rodley, Chair of the UN Human Rights Committee, to prepare for the International Expert Group Meeting planned for December.

Capacity building with local partners: Most of our capacity-building training workshops are delivered through regional office programmes. However, in 2013 our head office also designed and delivered training to develop the skills of professional bodies. This included a pilot workshop for prison training officers at the Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration, Vellore (APCA) jointly delivered by PRI and Indian NGO Penal Reform and Justice Association (PRAJA) in January 2013, followed by a high-level seminar in Bangalore. We continued our collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat with a training workshop for prison managers in Mozambique in February 2013. We also held a number of capacity building events with local partners in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) and South Asia (Bangladesh, India and Pakistan). Topics covered included probation, justice for children, and training on the Bangkok Rules for women offenders.

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OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

In Central Asia, training for prison officers on the human rights of prisoners serving life sentences was delivered in Kazakhstan. Later in the year the office provided technical assistance to the Ombudsman's office in Kazakhstan to draft regulations for the new National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) and gave training to future NPM members.

In Iraq, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) office launched its report on the capacity of the Juvenile Care Council in Iraq, documenting its strengths and weaknesses.

Maximising use of resources: We funded our NGO partners the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI) in Uganda, the Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in Bangladesh and DOST (an NGO protecting the rights of vulnerable groups) in Pakistan. They delivered training workshops and carried out research, enabling us to reach groups we would not otherwise be able to work with. All regional offices work with local partners, which are particularly important in countries where the political situation is volatile, such as in Egypt and Yemen.

Our specific objectives are:

1. Reduction in the use of imprisonment
2. Prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
3. Abolition of the death penalty
4. Incarceration of children as a last resort
5. A proportionate and sensitive response to women offending
6. Exploration of new ways and locations to promote penal reform

Reducing the use of imprisonment

Pre-trial justice

We published a briefing and promoted the new UN Principles and Guidelines on legal aid in criminal justice systems at various events during the year. We participated in the expert working group meetings called by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to advise on a new handbook they are publishing on early access to legal aid, particularly at the point of arrest and detention by the police.

Alternatives to imprisonment

Our head office staff co-ordinated practical projects to promote greater use of probation and community service in East Africa and South Asia. In Kenya and Uganda, we provided training and resource support in partnership with the Probation and Community Service departments. This has already led to an increase in the number of Community Service Orders being issued in several of the targeted districts. The Kenyan government has committed to continue this work in their new strategy, and Uganda's new sentencing guidelines include promotion of Community Service Orders.

In November, 16 senior officials from probation and community service departments from eight African countries gathered for the inaugural meeting of a new Africa Network for Probation and Community Services (APC Network). It aims to promote and share learning, good practice and common approaches for effective non-custodial sanctions. The officials were joined half way through the three-day conference by ten representatives from eight civil society organisations from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, and the regional UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) office. It was agreed that probation services should work more closely with civil society to improve the implementation of community service (for example by better placements and/or supervision) and work on this will continue in 2014.

In South Asia, our local partners carried out research and published reports on probation services in their respective countries, holding roundtables with officials to discuss the findings and recommendations for reform. In November, BLAST held a seminar on probation as an alternative to prison, based on the findings of a joint research report. Our Board member, Justice Imman Ali, chaired the event, at which our Programme Development Director gave a presentation and subsequently met with a range of national stakeholders to discuss future possibilities for collaboration with PRI.

Our regional offices actively promoted and implemented programmes to establish alternative sanctions, as well as reintegration and early release schemes. Examples include:

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In Central Asia promotion of rehabilitation and reintegration measures is a major priority. On 28 March 2013 PRI held the First Prison Reform Forum in Kazakhstan to discuss a new probation system. The conference was widely covered by the media and drew together over 200 representatives: MPs, state officials, prison officials, NGOs, academics and journalists. We were invited to become members of the Parliamentary working group on revision of the Criminal Executive Code. This enabled us to offer technical assistance on the law on probation and the need to reduce the very high rate of imprisonment in Kazakhstan, which the government is committed to do. As a result of the Forum a series of recommendations were drafted and adopted including suggestions for amendments to the Criminal and Criminal Executive Codes, adoption of a law on probation, and changes to prison internal rules.

Expert papers were commissioned in relation to the new Criminal Code and were presented for discussion at a conference held in March, co-organised with the Ministry of Justice and International Human Rights Initiative.

Discussion of alternatives continued in June at an international conference on diversion and mediation organised in cooperation with the Supreme Court, General Prosecutor's office, Ministry of Justice, Organisation for Security Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), European Union (EU), and the UN Development Programme. The conference gathered more than 200 participants from all regions of Kazakhstan: mediators, lawyers, academics, NGOs, judges and prosecutors. It was chaired by the General Prosecutor and Chair of the Supreme Court. The outcome was an agreement that a revised strategy should be submitted for approval by the Government.

A series of events was held to promote re-socialisation of prisoners, including a round table and training for local municipalities (akimats). Training was also provided for journalists on prisoners' rights. A new official strategy was announced at the end of 2013 at an event co-hosted by PRI. The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs funded a programme to improve reintegration opportunities for prisoners and we organised a national forum in October to focus on employment and the role of the akimats in providing job opportunities.

In South Caucasus there was a significant reduction in the prison population of Georgia following the new government's reversal of previous policies. Prisoners were released through amnesties, the activation of parole and other release mechanisms following the change of penal policy. We published a report on risk analysis and criteria for decision-making for parole boards.

Between September 2012 and September 2013, the prison population dropped from 22,726 to 8,871 - an enormous reduction. With our partner organisation Georgian Young Lawyers' Association, we submitted recommendations to Parliament to amend the Criminal Procedure Code. In November 2013, we received a two-year grant from the UN Democracy Fund to increase the use of alternatives sanctions and early release measures. It specifically supports increased use of community service for vulnerable people - women and children, and people suffering grave or terminal illnesses - in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. We supported civil society in advocating for criminal justice reform, and strengthening the capacity of probation officers to understand and implement international human rights standards.

Through our MENA office we continued efforts to introduce alternatives and non-custodial measures and encouraged the use of existing measures. Workshops were organised in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Yemen for journalists, judges, lawyers, and prison managers. The office has a grant from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) to encourage the use of diversion schemes, alternatives and non-custodial measures. A pilot scheme in two prisons in Jordan was developed with the Prison Department. This supports the reintegration of prisoners through economic empowerment, legal advice and health and social services. The results (100% success rate so far) led to a proposal to establish a national institution for the aftercare of offenders to help them start their own businesses and strengthen family ties.

In Tunisia, we organised an international conference on priorities for prison reform with the Tunisian Ministry of Justice. Attended by 600 delegates including judges, police officers, prosecutors, government officials and civil society organisations, the conference discussed alternatives to imprisonment, measures to reduce prison overcrowding, as well as aftercare and reintegration.

Our Russia, Ukraine and Belarus office raised awareness and professional knowledge of non-custodial sanctions in Russia and Ukraine. A seminar was held in Kyiv in October to discuss preparation for release, reintegration of prisoners and various issues around the administration of probation. In December a roundtable was held to discuss the development of probation and alternative measures. We contributed to the discussions of proposed changes in the Criminal Executive Codes for developing probation services and to increase the role of local and municipal authorities in providing support to ex-prisoners.

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Over the year, we worked on probation, community service, and reintegration projects in ten countries (Algeria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Pakistan, Russia, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Ukraine). Typical activities ranged from commenting on draft legislation, disseminating reports on probation and community service; preparing briefings on electronic monitoring and early release schemes; holding conferences, roundtables, advocating change in sentencing policy and practice and providing training.

Prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

With partner organisation Freedom from Torture, we developed Guidance for Rehabilitation Centres - Working with Victims of Torture. With the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) we hosted a side event on rehabilitation and redress for victims of torture: state obligations and practice. It took place at the UN Human Rights Council meeting in Geneva on 30 May 2013, supported by the UN Committee on Torture (CAT) in order to promote the new General Comment on the right to redress. Practitioners from Georgia and Freedom from Torture presented examples of their experience and described challenges in achieving redress for victims of torture and setting up holistic rehabilitation services. Together with partner organisation Freedom from Torture, we published a case study on torture rehabilitation centres, passing on their experience, processes and standards for others working in this field.

Our Policy Director participated in a training session for the UN Sub-Committee for the Prevention of Torture (SPT) on pre-trial detention, initiated by Bristol University and the Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI). The aim was to strengthen the SPT's capacity to monitor pre-trial detention, to understand the role and importance of legal aid in torture prevention, and to address issues of overcrowding which can cause conditions amounting to torture and ill-treatment. A follow-up meeting was held to help develop a suitable methodology for the SPT to enquire into the prevention of torture and other ill-treatment in pre-trial detention, following their decision to focus on this issue. We remain in contact with OSJI and also with the International Legal Foundation, seeking ways to support the campaign for pre-trial justice.

Our EU-funded multi-regional torture prevention programme in ten countries was completed at the end of 2013. The final activities focused on the preparation, publication and translation of a Detention Monitoring Tool to inform prison monitoring bodies on some of the most challenging areas of their work. This tool, produced jointly with the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), includes thematic papers on:

- Balancing security and dignity in prisons: a framework for preventive monitoring
- Institutional culture in detention
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons deprived of their liberty
- Women in detention: a guide to gender-sensitive monitoring

It also includes factsheets on body searches, instruments of restraint, pre-trial detention, working conditions for prison staff, and video-recording in police custody. They provide practical guidance and checklists so monitoring bodies can maximise their preventive potential. These publications have been widely welcomed by monitoring bodies and are seen as very helpful. A torture prevention network of civil society organisations was established and information disseminated is via the website 'Together against Torture', with a newsletter specifically focusing on torture prevention.

An external evaluation from regional expert, Krassimir Kanev, reported on the impact and effectiveness of the programme in the three countries of Georgia, Kazakhstan and Russia. He made a number of country-specific recommendations and some general ones too. Amongst others, he recommended that:

- We should continue to call on governments to acknowledge the problem of torture and other ill-treatment in all their forms as a pre-condition to preventive and rehabilitative actions;
- We should make civil society monitoring of places of detention a specific focus of our work in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union;
- We should implement activities that focus on the exchange of country and regional experience;
- We should design intervention strategies that are flexible and take account of the political and social dynamics in the target countries.

He recommended that detention monitoring in these regions should be a priority, given the good political momentum in the region and high degree of civil society interest.

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In addition to the multi-regional programme, PRI Central Asia played a leading role in Kazakhstan by addressing shortcomings in the initial plans for the setting up of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), which was significantly improved as a result. We played a leading role in advising the Parliamentary working group on the draft law, initiated and helped organise a visit of the Chair of the SPT, Professor Malcolm Evans to Kazakhstan. He provided advice on the mandate of the NPM and changes to the law made subsequently reflected OPCAT requirements more accurately and effectively. As a result, the mandate of NPM work was extended, for example to remove restrictions on the number of visits and the number of members that can visit facilities. We also organised a regional forum in Almaty on effective mechanisms for investigating cases of torture in Central Asia.

In South Caucasus a regional forum took place in Tbilisi where around 50 participants from Armenia and Azerbaijan together with their Georgian counterparts discussed prison culture, tackling interpersonal relationships between inmates and guards as well as informal hierarchies. The PRI-APT joint paper on institutional culture in places of detention was presented and issues raised in the paper were echoed in the discussions. A workshop was organised to test the Detention Monitoring Tool, including their use in prison visits to test the methodology in practice.

Our office supported the local Open Society Foundation initiative to collect data on the incidence of torture in prisons. We participated in preparing a parallel report on implementing the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in Georgia. We developed a coalition of NGOs to monitor prisons in East Georgia, visiting six penal establishments and interviewing 200 prisoners and staff. Radio programmes were broadcast to raise public awareness on issues of public monitoring, women prisoners, torture in prisons, health issues and other topics. Together with the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and the Helsinki committee of Armenia, training on monitoring was delivered and practical advice given on what to cover during the visits.

Our Russia, Ukraine and Belarus office organised a study visit for the Ukrainian Ombudsman's office (including four people from the NPM and two from human rights NGOs) to Denmark to learn about their torture prevention mechanisms. They met representatives of prison and probation services, discussed complaints procedures and torture prevention measures, as well as provision for rehabilitation of torture victims. This study visit enabled the Ukrainian delegation to see the advantages and disadvantages of the Danish model, which are relevant for developing the system in Ukraine. In Russia, we continued support for the Public Oversight Commissions in 40 regions and a member of our Moscow office was elected as a member of the Moscow Public Oversight Commission, with the right to make unannounced visits to places of detention in that area.

In the MENA region, much of the work on torture prevention relates to our work on justice for children and through advocacy work at the regional level to improve prison conditions, promote treatment of prisoners and adopt and implement international standards. We helped establish the first independent monitoring system for child care centres, a significant achievement.

Death penalty abolition

In May we hosted a Parliamentarians' study visit in London and Brussels for 14 MPs from nine countries (Belarus, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Uganda) to meet with members of the UK's All Party Parliamentary Group on the Death Penalty, headed by founder PRI member and Honorary President Baroness Vivien Stern. They also met members of the European Parliament, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the European Commission and the European External Action Service. Parliamentarians shared personal experiences of going through the abolitionist process including lessons learned, best practices and how to deal with the public's concerns over abolition of the death penalty. We facilitated bilateral exchanges between members of the UK parliament and other national parliamentarians. Feed-back from participants was exceptionally positive.

In late February we took part in an expert roundtable on children of parents sentenced to death or executed, organised in Geneva by the Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO). In March, PRI and local partner FHRI sent a joint submission to the UN Secretary General on the death penalty. In the same month, we co-hosted a side event at the UN Human Rights Council on the human rights Implications of solitary confinement, extreme sentencing and the death penalty with the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN in Geneva, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), and human rights advocates. The Special Rapporteur on Torture, Juan Mendez, was a key speaker. The UN Human Rights Council adopted two resolutions on the death penalty. The first acknowledged the negative impact of a parent's death sentence and execution on his or her children, and urged states to provide those children with the protection and assistance they need. The second resolution called for a high-level panel discussion on the death penalty at its 25th session in March 2014.

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We supported the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights in re-printing 1,000 copies (in English and French) of its report on the status of the death penalty in Africa and drafted a joint NGO statement for the 52nd Ordinary Session of the African Commission (Banjul: 8-23 April 2013).

PRI staff from London and Astana attended the World Congress Against the Death Penalty conference in Madrid in June, together with FHRI. Two MPs from Jordan also attended and subsequently created a Jordanian Coalition against the death penalty. The first meeting was held in July, with 23 MP members. We moderated a panel on alternative sanctions, spoke at a panel on the use of the death penalty for juveniles, ran a stall and used the opportunity to liaise with other participants.

Previous advocacy with the Inter-Parliamentary Union contributed to the Union setting up a one-day meeting for Parliamentarians on the death penalty on 10 October, the World Day against the Death Penalty. As a member of the Steering Committee of the World Coalition, we can maximise resources for campaigning and extend our reach.

In Central Asia, there was a risk that the new Criminal Code would increase the number of death penalty applicable offences from 18 to 25 (expanding the death penalty for acts of terrorism). In February 2013, we organised a roundtable in the Mazhilis (lower house of Parliament) to debate this proposal. Subsequently, the General Prosecutor's office stated that the number of death penalty applicable offences should be reduced, rather than increased.

We prepared a research paper on the death penalty in Kazakhstan for acts of terrorism, published online and available in English and Russian. The findings were launched at a well-attended event during the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation meeting in Warsaw in October.

In Tajikistan, in April the Parliament approved amendments to the penal code granting more privileges to individuals serving life sentences. PRI held meetings with MPs and officials and organised a roundtable in June on the death penalty and life imprisonment. Participants came from five regions and included members of the Presidential Administration, Parliament and civil society. Subsequent meetings with the Presidential Administration and Prison Service followed up on the recommendations made.

Our Russia, Ukraine and Belarus office focused much of its work on death penalty abolition in Belarus, seeking to raise public awareness of and support for abolition. We commissioned a detailed survey of public opinion about crime, punishment and the death penalty. Market researchers interviewed 1,000 participants. The results show that views about capital punishment are more varied and nuanced than is often stated. Attitudes about crime are strongly affected by people's social position, background and emotions. The findings showed a significant drop (from 80% to 64%) in support for capital punishment since a 1996 referendum; concerns about personal safety appeared to be a key reason for supporting the death penalty. However, 75% respondents felt that convicting an innocent person was worse than letting the guilty go unpunished.

The main targets for advocacy in Belarus are the church and the media. Roundtables were held to discuss the issue of crime, punishment and the death penalty. A training curriculum for clergy was developed and a training course held to pilot it. Training for journalists on the death penalty was held in Minsk and a national competition organised in Belarus for the best article on the death penalty and humane alternatives. PRI also facilitated several meetings with the Parliamentary working group on abolition of the death penalty.

A film festival was held in Moscow in October, showing documentaries about the death penalty, followed by a roundtable discussion. A number of publications were distributed on the death penalty and alternative sanctions providing advocacy and training materials. A capacity building forum was held in Moscow in December. It included discussions with human rights NGOs and the media on raising awareness of death penalty issues among the public.

In East Africa, FHRI undertook a fact-finding mission to Tanzania. In February, a two-day strategy meeting was held in Kampala. Participants agreed a joint advocacy strategy covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. FHRI trained prison officials in Uganda on international standards for the treatment of death row prisoners, and worked with Ugandan MPs on a draft Bill for Parliament that would remove all references to mandatory death sentences in the Penal Code, and reduce the number of death penalty applicable offences. Uganda's new sentencing guidelines (issued in June), stating that the death penalty should only be used in the 'rarest of the rare' cases, were seen as a major step towards abolition. FHRI also carried out a fact-finding mission to Kenya in July that resulted in stronger contacts with the Legal Resources Foundation and Kenyan Law Society, but identified a difficult environment for abolition efforts.

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A two-day training workshop for 15 prison staff in Kenya took place in late July. Criminal justice reforms following the adoption of a new constitution led to a high demand for training. The workshop drew up a memorandum to increase understanding among staff of international prison standards and the global trend regarding the death penalty. A civil society forum took place in Uganda in September and in Kenya in October.

In MENA, we carried out research on prisoners sentenced to death in Yemen who claimed they were juveniles when they committed the alleged offence. In February, we organised a two-day training workshop for prison officials in Tunisia on international standards for those on death row and the following month attended the World Social Forum in Tunisia, where we organised a session on the death penalty and Sharia law. Workshops were also held in Morocco on the death penalty and the rights of those on death row (in April and May). In December, PRI organised a regional conference on the death penalty in Algeria.

We are seeking to publish a report on the relationship between Sharia law and the death penalty and commissioned an Islamic expert to prepare a draft paper for peer review

Incarceration of children as a measure of last resort

We continued to collaborate with the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) and successfully lobbied for the drafting of a General Comment on Article 30 (the rights of children of incarcerated parents). In November 2013 at the 22nd Session of ACERWC, General Comment No.1 on Children of Incarcerated Mothers / Caregivers was adopted. This sets out the practical implementations of Article 30 of the Charter and we played a key part in assisting the Committee to draft the text of the General Comment. Following its adoption we were requested to support its dissemination and implementation through translation and capacity building for NGOs and relevant government institutions. This will form a key strand of our justice for children work in 2014.

A statement was submitted jointly with QUNO on children of incarcerated parents to the 22nd session of the Crime Commission. The statement stressed that children whose parents are detained or imprisoned are an invisible and often highly vulnerable group whose rights and welfare can be gravely affected at every stage of criminal proceedings.

In November, UNODC published its Model Law on Juvenile Justice, a comprehensive document designed to provide legal guidance to States in the process of juvenile justice reform and to assist them in drafting legislation in line with international standards. We contributed to the drafting of the Model Law which will be an important tool for advocacy at the international and national levels.

In June we gave a presentation at a conference in Bali on restorative justice for children. Information from the conference contributed to the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence Against Children at the UN General Assembly in October. This report, together with advocacy at the Human Rights Council and with UNODC during 2013, significantly raised the profile of the campaign to combat violence against children in the criminal justice system. Continuing our work on this campaign, we participated in the UNODC experts' meeting to begin drafting a manual on strategies to combat violence against children in conflict and in contact with the law.

In March, we co-hosted an International Colloquium on Juvenile Justice in Delhi. This was the first time there had been a gathering of international experts on the subject of juvenile justice in India, and the Colloquium brought together 60 participants from 14 countries representing statutory bodies, academics, lawyers and practitioners. This was especially important in light of the increasingly punitive attitudes towards juveniles in the country following the gang rape case of a young woman that was ongoing at the time. We contributed to a successful campaign to ensure that the Supreme Court of India upheld the Juvenile Justice Act (2000) and did not lower the age of the child in criminal cases.

A number of publications were produced during the year:

- A new justice for children manual 'Protecting children's rights in criminal justice systems'. Translations into Russian and Arabic have been finalised and will be available in early 2014.
- Two new thematic briefing papers covering:
 - Minimum age of criminal responsibility
 - The right of children deprived of their liberty to make complaints (published jointly with the Interagency Panel for Juvenile Justice (IPJJ)).

Work began for a briefing paper on girls in the criminal justice system, which will also be published jointly with the IPJJ in early 2014.

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OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Partners in other countries translated our resources into local languages, for example our Ten point plan on fair and effective criminal justice for children was translated and disseminated in Turkey and our Juvenile Justice Manual was adapted and used for training in Malaysia. Our resources were also publicised widely through partners' networks, including IPJJ's newsletters.

Initiatives to promote child-friendly justice systems in ten countries were funded by UK aid to reduce juvenile detention and increase the use of diversion schemes. Country research, information factsheets and roundtables to advocate for change were organized through our regional offices and local partners. In addition, we have a number of donor-funded programmes delivered through our regional offices to support children in conflict and in contact with the law.

The South Caucasus office held a round table meeting on juvenile justice on 25 April on the topic of children in Georgia's justice system. Speakers from government and non-government sectors took part. UNICEF's Child Protection chief also spoke about the need for further reforming the juvenile justice system in Georgia. Sessions covered violence against children in custody, amendments to the Code dealing with the rehabilitation needs of children, and alternatives to detention.

A three-day seminar on child protection issues was held in Armenia for 25 journalists and media representatives. The event was organised and facilitated by the staff of PRI's local partner NGOs, the Children's Centre and Civil Society Institute. Its aim was to improve their ability to properly report on children's issues, specifically about juveniles in conflict with the law. Topics covered the development and application of legal frameworks, ethics and reporting, and the relationship between news coverage and psychological distress among children.

Our Armenian programme worked with local NGO partners to monitor and review children's trial cases and provided psychosocial services to 75 children by staff in two rehabilitation centres. The services included:

- Individual counselling and therapy;
- Family counselling and group therapy.

Training workshops were organised in the latter half of November for police officers on mediation by an expert from Ukraine. A series of training workshops for social workers at Children Support Centres and the juvenile facility in Abovyan was given on child-friendly justice and case management. Further workshops took place in December 2013.

In Central Asia, a project on juvenile justice supported by the British Embassy in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) was finalised.

In Kazakhstan a study on violence against children in detention facilities was implemented in cooperation with UNICEF and the Youth Human Rights Group and the report was translated into English. A series of round tables were organised for Parliamentarians. Two expert papers were produced on re-socialisation of children as well as an analysis of the draft law On improvement of Juvenile Justice in Kazakhstan. Co-operation with the Ombudsman and UNICEF continued. A manual on monitoring children facilities was finalised and printed, and training for NGOs and Ombudsman staff on monitoring child facilities was held.

A visit was made to Ust-Kamenogorsk (East Kazakhstan) in August and a new contract with UNICEF was agreed for juvenile justice reform in Kazakhstan. This 18-month project will cover diversion, working with the juvenile police, the juvenile court, prosecutors and probation services. In autumn we received a substantial grant from the EU to work in three countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) to reduce violence against children in the criminal justice system. The programme was launched with press conferences in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) and Dushanbe (Tajikistan) in December. We continued a second phase of work with UNICEF in Uzbekistan, led by the head office to monitor the quality of the workshops delivered by trainers trained by PRI in phase 1 of the project.

The Russia, Ukraine and Belarus office produced a report on children in conflict with the law, including information about the legislation in Russia, identifying the gaps between international standards (including the Convention on the Rights of the Child) and national practice. We continued to highlight the needs and rights of children accompanying their mothers in places of detention. We also gave a presentation at a seminar organised by the Moscow City University to protect the rights of juvenile offenders and develop a restorative approach to justice for children.

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Report of the Board for the year ended 31 December 2013

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

In MENA work on juvenile justice continued in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen. All projects focus on protecting the rights of children in detention, encouraging the use of diversion, and supporting the creation of specialised juvenile police centres that are trained to deal with children in conflict with the law. Our office delivered capacity-building workshops to develop skills and knowledge about restorative justice, conflict resolution skills and international standards for children's rights. We also provided assistance by developing codes of ethics, procedural guides and child protection policies.

PRI is lobbying the legislative commission in the Jordanian Parliament for adoption of the new draft law on juveniles, organising roundtables with all parties involved. The draft stipulates increasing the age of criminal responsibility of the child from 7 to 12, and allows a wider range of use of diversion measures. We played an instrumental role in the establishment of National Inspection Teams to monitor juvenile detention centres. We provided training, guidelines, technical expertise and ongoing support to inspectors to carry out field visits and report on their findings. The Ministry has subsequently responded to their reports calling for action against human rights abuses in the detention centres.

In Yemen, PRI is cooperating with UNICEF in supporting the creation of child friendly justice systems, at police and judicial level. We helped establish a juvenile police unit in San'a under the Family Protection Department. Like the one in Amman, a key aim of the unit is to resolve cases at police level and prevent children entering the formal justice system or being sent to a place of detention. We provided child-friendly facilities for the centre; trained 60 police officers and developed a police procedural guide. Expansion of this work is planned for 2014.

In Iraq we helped the Iraqi central government, and the government of Kurdistan to establish a National Council for Juveniles. In cooperation with UNICEF Iraq, PRI organised a meeting in July in Erbil to launch a report titled Analysis of the current situation of the Juvenile Care Council in Iraq and recommendations for improvement. This assessment reviewed all relevant Iraqi domestic legislation, documented the strengths and weaknesses of the current system, and developed a one year plan for future work. In Kuwait, we organised a national conference to discuss the current juvenile justice law and the improvements needed to respect international standards.

In East Africa, we supported FHRI in Uganda to follow up on the recommendations made in our joint 2012 report on restorative justice and violence against children. A roundtable was held in May to discuss the findings and an action plan was developed by the government and civil society participants. FHRI followed this up by facilitating partnerships between local NGOs to implement diversion schemes and restorative justice mechanism for juveniles. In Tanzania, PRI together with local NGO partners the National Organisation for Legal Assistance (NOLA) and the Tanzania Children's Rights Forum (TCRF) published a research report: A review of law and policy to prevent and remedy violence against children in police and pre-trial detention. A roundtable was held in July with stakeholders to discuss the findings, particularly in the light of Tanzania's new National Child Justice Reform Strategy 2013-17. PRI is supporting TCRF to represent local civil society juvenile justice organisations at national level task force meetings.

In Bangladesh, jointly with BLAST, we published a report: A review of law and policy to prevent and remedy violence against children in police and pre-trial detention (in English and Bangla). We held a roundtable in June with government, prison and police officials, chaired by our Board member, Justice Imman Ali to discuss the findings. In August, the new Child Act came into law. The Act reinforces the importance of diversion and refers to the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child. PRI and BLAST will be publishing the Act with a commentary by Justice Imman Ali in 2014.

A proportionate and sensitive approach to women offenders

Our main aim is to raise awareness of the importance of a gender-specific approach to women in criminal justice and penal systems through implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (known as the Bangkok Rules). We focused on relevant international human rights bodies and national bodies monitoring detention (including NPMs). We brought the attention of a range of relevant actors to the importance of the Bangkok Rules and significantly increased their knowledge. For example, our Policy Director spoke at a discussion organised by the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), on access to justice for women. At a side event at the Human Rights Council in September she presented research findings on the characteristics of women-prisoners in South Caucasus and met with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Gender Unit. The OHCHR are now using PRI's materials to promote the Bangkok Rules in their field offices. In September, she attended the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM), submitting a statement linking violence against women with women in the criminal justice system at a plenary workshop on gender. She spoke on a panel discussion on violence against women prisoners during the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in March and met with representatives of the UN Department of Peace Keeping Operations (DPKO) in New York. In May, she participated in an expert meeting hosted by the University of

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Report of the Board for the year ended 31 December 2013

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Chicago Law School about violence against women in custodial settings, contributing to a report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women on this subject. She is widely regarded as one of the leading experts on the Bangkok Rules from the international NGO sector and often requested to give presentations on this topic.

We attended the East Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Implementation of the Bangkok Rules held in Bangkok, giving a presentation on examples of good practice from PRI's own experience.

We also linked up with other organisations such as the Cyrus R. Vance Center for International Justice and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute; contacts with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), who specialise in the security sector, were also strengthened.

In April, PRI was the discussion leader in an online forum held over five days on 'Monitoring Prisons to Prevent Abuse' organised by 'New Tactics in Human Rights Online Community Builder', which attracted over 800 visitors. We gave a presentation on women and detention at a 'Friends of Corrections' meeting at the end of June and also in November. Outcomes from the November meeting included the recommendation that a Bangkok Rules module based on PRI's materials should be included in deployment training.

PRI focused on the development of a 'Toolbox on the Bangkok Rules' in order to provide material supporting implementation by the relevant stakeholders, comprising guidance for policy-makers as well as training material. These are all available on our website, as well as hard copies printed in a number of languages. Our Guidance Document and Index of Implementation on the Bangkok Rules were published jointly with the Thailand Institute of Justice and printed in English. Russian and Arabic editions will be published in early 2014. In addition, the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) is preparing a Thai translation and is considering a Chinese translation. The Argentinian Federal Prison Service is translating the Guidance Document into Spanish and the National Human Rights Commission in Bangladesh confirmed that they are translating it into Bangla.

A short guide on the Bangkok Rules has been published in English, which will be a useful tool to distribute at conferences and panel discussions for an audience unfamiliar with the issue and the rules. The Women in Detention: guide to gender-sensitive monitoring is now also available in Spanish.

We produced an online learning course Women in detention: Putting the UN Bangkok Rules into Practice was prepared by us and produced in cooperation with an educational organisation with expertise in distance learning courses. A number of our national and international partners piloted it to provide valuable feedback before it was finalised in September. It gained a great deal of attention and a high profile for PRI. In the first month of the course going live, the number of registrations totalled over 60. By December, over 170 people had registered and 45 had completed the course, from countries including Canada, India, Uganda and the UK.

This toolbox on the Bangkok Rules, was launched at a side event at the UN during the General Assembly in October in New York, with the Princess of Thailand as keynote speaker. A member of the SPT and a representative of UNODC joined the panel. Our next step is to ensure wide dissemination of the course. Evaluations will be completed by participants to ensure we learn from this first experience of online training.

Cooperation with Dui Hua relating to a conference in Hong Kong in February 2014 to promote the Bangkok Rules in China, went smoothly. PRI's role was that of international partner, providing advice on the Bangkok Rules and recommendations for speakers as well as liaison with the authorities of Hong Kong. PRI also presented at the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Health in Detention seminar in October, raising awareness amongst the 50 global medical delegates of the needs of women prisoners and the Bangkok Rules. The ICRC has disseminated PRI's Bangkok Rules toolbox to its members.

A quarterly e-newsletter about women in the criminal justice system and the Bangkok Rules goes out to a growing list of over 300 subscribers. It is also translated into Russian and Arabic and disseminated locally by our regional offices and partners.

Our research report Who are women prisoners? in Georgia and Armenia (available in English, Russian and Georgian) provides a solid basis for advocating on behalf of women prisoners in these two countries by increasing the knowledge about what triggered the women's offending behaviour, their background and the consequences of incarceration on them. Inspired by Rule 67 of the Bangkok Rules, our research project aims to improve the evidence-base on the characteristics of women offenders. The research results from six countries in three regions provide important facts and figures to give a clearer picture about the female prison population, helping to identify priority areas where women offenders would most benefit from changes in law, policies and practice. It will also provide crucial information on the measures needed in each country or region.

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Report of the Board for the year ended 31 December 2013

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

PRI has also kept in touch with other relevant actors to coordinate research initiatives, share experience and avoid duplication: The Thailand Institute of Justice has completed research in Thailand; Chicago University and the Argentina Public Defender's Office looked into the characteristics of women offenders and the Bangkok Rules in Argentina. Dignity is undertaking a study on UN jurisprudence (in terms of the Standard Minimum Rules and Bangkok Rules) and a five-country study on the needs, vulnerabilities and violations of women in detention is currently being completed. PRI offered its research methodology to other organisations and supported research conducted in women's prisons in China by Renmin University (about to be published in English translation).

Our regional offices and local partners delivered training in eight countries to raise awareness about the Bangkok Rules.

In South Caucasus, a regional conference on conditions for women in prison took place on 30 April. Participants included representatives from NPMs, civil society monitoring groups, prison authorities, and civil society organisations. Findings from the assessment of compliance with the Bangkok Rules were presented at the event and discussions held. One session was dedicated to discussing PRI and APT's joint gender-sensitive monitoring guide and monitoring by NPMs of women's prison facilities in all three countries. Representatives of NPMs from Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan reported on their monitoring practices. The guide had been translated into Georgian and Russian and copies were distributed to participants. Presentations were made by our partner NGOs on their work with women prisoners. In December, we organised a roundtable on women prisoners' re-socialisation for 50 participants and held a meeting with seven NGOs on the challenges facing women prisoners.

We carried out a survey in Abovyan prison in Armenia as part of the research on women prisoners. 142 women prisoners were surveyed by the research team and interviews were conducted with government officials and NGOs. On 13 June, our office presented initial findings of the research at a working group meeting with representatives of parole boards to increase their awareness about gender-specific needs and the challenges facing women prisoners as well as the requirements of the Bangkok Rules. Following this, a new approach to interviewing women eligible for parole has now been adopted. UN Women have also commissioned PRI to conduct further research in Georgia on the situation of women in the criminal justice system.

In Central Asia, a project on TB and HIV prevention among women in prisons was completed and a report sent to the EU donor. An independent evaluation of the project was carried out and the project received a highly positive assessment. In November we launched a new project on women prisoners in Atyrau (Kazakhstan) to strengthen the social and medical services in women's prisons; a similar project will be carried out in the children's prison in Almaty.

Women prisoners in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan also took part in our research project and a report will be published in early 2014.

We promoted the Bangkok Rules in our re-socialisation programme for prisoners in Kazakhstan and also within a programme for public oversight of places of detention in Kyrgyzstan. This included facilitating a meeting with 23 members of the Public Monitoring Councils in June on women prisoners.

Our Russia, Ukraine and Belarus office advocated for the adoption of the Bangkok Rules for women offenders into national legislation, and the development of new approaches to working with women and mothers with babies in detention and after release. We joined a working group on women and children in detention set up by the Public Chamber of Russia, and this contributed to the improvement of medical assistance for children in prison with their mothers.

MENA's project a Human Rights based approach to prison management has a focus on vulnerable groups in detention, which includes women, pregnant women and children with their mothers. It covers Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen. It included training on the Bangkok Rules in Jordan's correctional centres during July and August. The promotion of women's rights within the criminal justice system is also included in our EU-funded multi-regional programme on the abolition of the death penalty and humane alternative sanctions.

In Jordan, an after-care scheme started, enabling 20 prisoners - men and women - to receive assistance on release. This includes social assistance (shelter and social reintegration, family acceptance), financial assistance including help with employment and small business funding, psychiatric and health care. It is provided through a network of NGOs in two main areas (in Amman and east Jordan) and will have a direct impact on improving services for children and their mothers.

In June, we produced a briefing in Arabic on Discrimination against women in the criminal justice system. In Morocco, our work with the Ministry of Justice helped to ensure that the new Charter Judicial Reforms included references to women.

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Report of the Board for the year ended 31 December 2013

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

In South Asia, PRI's Executive Director delivered some training on the Bangkok Rules at a seminar organised by BLAST and subsequently met with the Inspector General of Prisons to discuss some of the hygiene and healthcare needs of women in detention. The National Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Interior agreed to translate some of the Bangkok Rules documentation to be printed and disseminated by BLAST. BLAST also promoted the toolbox and e-course through their own website and will be conducting follow up training with prison officials in early 2014.

In India, we are supporting the proposals by APCA to include PRI's Bangkok Rules e-course into their basic training module for all prison officers and to develop a strategy for all staff working in women's facilities to be trained on the Bangkok Rules.

In East Africa FHRI promoted the Bangkok Rules with prison authorities, local civil society organisations and training institutes. It disseminated copies of the Bangkok Rules toolbox and registered over 30 individuals onto the e-course. During 2014, PRI and FHRI will undertake research into the needs of women prisoners in Uganda, as part of the multi-national research project.

In Kenya, the Probation Service included Bangkok Rules in its training and manuals for probation officers and supervisors of Community Service Orders. A probation service member of staff has been appointed to take the lead in promoting compliance with the Bangkok Rules and the National Committee has prioritised the needs of women as a vulnerable group within the criminal justice system. PRI's Bangkok Rules toolbox was also disseminated at the Africa Alternatives to Imprisonment conference we facilitated in November.

A leading international resource for penal reform

All our publications are on PRI's website and promoted through our e-newsletters. During the year, the website was redeveloped, with new content, design and structure, presenting information in a more attractive and accessible way, with a greater spread of blogs from PRI and external guest writers. Visitors to the website and newsletter readership have increased considerably over the year.

Our monthly e-newsletter provides up to date information about PRI and new and interesting developments in penal reform. Specialised e-newsletters are produced on women offenders, and torture prevention (the Together against Torture newsletter developed through the EU-funded programme). Specialist website content appears in Georgian, Arabic and Russian. With FHRI, we have established an East African criminal justice civil society network, and publish an e-bulletin every two months to promote news, resources and exchange learning on alternatives, justice for children and women offenders within the region. Several local networks distribute the e-bulletin to their own members, thereby increasing its reach.

A policy paper *The Use of Imprisonment: Trends and Challenges* was commissioned from Rob Allen, PRI's associate and expert on penal and criminal justice, and published early in 2013. It will be developed for presentation at the Crime Congress in 2015 and will also form the basis for our strategic planning sessions to be held in early 2014. The new plan, once agreed, will guide our activities for the period 2015 - 2020. It will also contain more detailed monitoring and evaluation methodologies to enable us to demonstrate where change has taken place through our interventions.

Exploring new ways and locations of working

Our grant from DFID has enabled us to work with local partners in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) and South Asia (Bangladesh, India and Pakistan). The activities taking place during the first half of 2013 focused on reduction of violence against children (following up the country research papers produced in 2012), reviewing the use of alternatives to detention and promoting the Bangkok Rules. This form of partnership working, which focused on delivering some specific milestones, will be reviewed towards the end of the year in order to identify whether and where there is scope for developing new projects that fit well within both organisations' strategic plans.

In India, a pilot training of trainers for prison managers has been followed with a series of three further trainings, from which a new training manual will be developed. Our capacity-building work has been made possible through our longstanding relationships with the Director of the Prison Academy in Vellore region (who previously delivered part of our human rights training for prison managers in the Pacific region and our Honorary President Dr Rani Shankardass.

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Report of the Board for the year ended 31 December 2013

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Looking ahead

DFID has agreed to extend our current core grant for a further two years. This is crucially important for our future development as it enables us to expand our partnership working at all levels; strengthens our organisational development through improved monitoring and evaluation processes and increases our capacity for internal learning. In turn this will enable us to design and deliver better programmes and more effective advocacy for the future.

In February 2014 we will be meeting with our Regional Directors to start our strategic planning for the next five years. The process includes a review of our current plan and an analysis of our strengths and weaknesses and the external environment. It will take account of a range of stakeholders' views. The Board meeting in April 2014 will comment on and guide our discussions. While we are likely to retain current priorities, a fresh eye will be taken to our mission in planning our overall direction for the next five year period.

2014 is also PRI's 25th anniversary. Although progress in penal reform often seems slow, there is a growing awareness that a high prison population does not reduce the crime rate. In fact there is increasing evidence that the two are unrelated, with crime rates dropping in countries that have very different approaches to imprisonment. We plan to promote the benefits of alternatives to detention at an anniversary event to be held in London to coincide with our Board meeting in April.

In 2014 we expect to expand the take-up of our e-course on women offenders and to focus on increasing awareness and implementation of the Bangkok Rules. Our work to develop child-friendly justice systems will also be strengthened through our network of specialist organisations. This provides a firm and expanding basis for collaboration and co-operation, maximising the value of each organisation's contribution. We also plan more work with our local partners in East Africa and South Asia and will be discussing specific projects with them where we have common interests or can provide technical assistance to support their work.

2014 will also be the tenth anniversary of the death of our founder member and former Executive Chairman Ahmed Othmani. His inspirational leadership was the cornerstone of our organisation and the mission spelt out in our Constitution is still just as relevant for our work today as it was in 1989, the year in which PRI was established.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Reserves policy

The Board have reviewed their reserves policy taking into account the commitment to complete projects and the average time frame between submitting an application and receipt of funds. On this basis it is considered appropriate to set the level of reserves equivalent to 9-12 months of expenditure for managing and administering the association's activities. This is calculated as being in between €850,000 and €1,150,000.

During the year under review the association has made a surplus of €10,674 (2012 €108,590).

As at 31st December 2013 the association had free reserves of €1,134,591 (2012 €1,123,917).

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Report of the Board for the year ended 31 December 2013

STATEMENT OF BOARD MEMBERS RESPONSIBILITIES


The Constitution requires the Board to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of the Association and of the surplus or deficit of the Association for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the Board is 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 Association will continue in business.

The board are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Association and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Constitution. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Association and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:


.....
J.C. Lyon – Secretary General

Date: 
.....

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Board of Penal Reform International

We have audited the financial statements of Penal Reform International for the year ended 31 December 2013 on pages nineteen to twenty six. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

This report is made solely to the Association's board, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the association's board those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 association and the association's board as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of board and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Board members Responsibilities set out on page sixteen, the board are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors, including APB Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Small Entities (Revised), in the circumstances set out in note 16 to the financial statements.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the association's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the board; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report of the Board to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the association's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Board of
PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Report of the Board is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements ; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Tudor John LLP

Tudor John LLP

Chartered Accountants
and Statutory Auditors

Eligible to act as an auditor in terms of Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Nightingale House

46-48 East Street

Epsom

Surrey

KT17 1HQ

Date: *29th April 2014*

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2013

		Unrestricted funds €	Restricted fund €	2013 Total funds €	2012 Total funds €
	Notes				
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Incoming resources from generated funds					
Voluntary income	2	1,289,970	-	1,289,970	1,374,823
Investment income	3	209	-	209	2,365
Incoming resources from activities					
Advocating for Prison and Penal Reform	4	-	514,888	514,888	537,112
Reducing the use of imprisonment		-	308,829	308,829	516,514
Prevention of torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment		-	461,845	461,845	645,885
Abolition of the death penalty		-	620,977	620,977	239,411
Incarceration of children as a last resort		-	932,733	932,733	413,016
A proportionate and sensitive response to women offending		-	488,165	488,165	367,655
Other incoming resources		2,054	-	2,054	491
Total incoming resources		1,292,233	3,327,437	4,619,670	4,097,272
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Costs of generating funds					
Costs of generating voluntary income	5	74,681	46,026	120,707	90,165
Activities					
Advocating for Prison and Penal Reform	6	146,256	425,565	571,821	809,940
Reducing the use of imprisonment		237,618	301,355	538,973	916,206
Prevention of torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment		276,431	421,624	698,055	724,496
Abolition of the death penalty		169,708	573,538	743,246	310,659
Incarceration of children as a last resort		314,000	707,586	1,021,586	563,275
A proportionate and sensitive response to women offending		226,063	292,604	518,667	530,550
Governance costs	8	17,205	31,476	48,681	43,391
Total resources expended		1,461,962	2,799,774	4,261,736	3,988,682
NET INCOMING/(OUTGOING) RESOURCES BEFORE TRANSFERS					
		(169,729)	527,663	357,934	108,590
Gross transfers between funds	14	180,403	(180,403)	-	-
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		10,674	347,260	357,934	108,590
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS					
Total funds brought forward		1,123,917	-	1,123,917	1,015,327
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		1,134,591	347,260	1,481,851	1,123,917


The notes form part of these financial statements

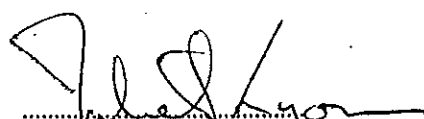
PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Balance Sheet At 31 December 2013

		Unrestricted funds €	Restricted fund €	2013 Total funds €	2012 Total funds €
	Notes				
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	11	10,750	-	10,750	19,958
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	12	204,369	262,451	466,820	322,229
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,371,621</u>	<u>1,205,179</u>	<u>2,576,800</u>	<u>2,148,494</u>
		1,575,990	1,467,630	3,043,620	2,470,723
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	13	(452,147)	(1,120,372)	(1,572,519)	(1,366,764)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,123,843</u>	<u>347,258</u>	<u>1,471,101</u>	<u>1,103,959</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,134,593</u>	<u>347,258</u>	<u>1,481,851</u>	<u>1,123,917</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,134,593</u>	<u>347,258</u>	<u>1,481,851</u>	<u>1,123,917</u>
FUNDS	14				
Unrestricted funds				1,134,593	1,123,917
Restricted funds				<u>347,258</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL FUNDS				<u>1,481,851</u>	<u>1,123,917</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 26th April 2014 and were signed on its behalf by:


A Van Kalmthout (Treasurer)


J C Lyon, (Secretary General)

The notes form part of these financial statements

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain assets and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included on the Statement of Financial Activities when the association is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Resources expended

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Computer equipment	- 33% on cost and 25% on cost
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Taxation

HM Revenue & Customs has agreed that the grants and donations income of the organisation will not be subject to UK taxation. Furthermore, HM Revenue & Customs has agreed that interest received, up to the amount of £5,000 per annum without deduction of income tax, will not be liable to UK taxation. Where interest received exceeds the level of £5,000 per annum there is a liability to UK taxation on the total amount of interest received.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds can be used in accordance with the objectives at the discretion of the board.

Restricted funds can only be used for particular restricted purposes within the objects of the association. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

Further explanation of the nature and purpose of each fund is included in the notes to the financial statements.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued **for the year ended 31 December 2013**

2. VOLUNTARY INCOME

	2013	2012
	€	€
Grants	<u>1,289,970</u>	<u>1,374,823</u>
	<u>1,289,970</u>	<u>1,374,823</u>

Grants received, included in the above, are as follows:

	2013	2012
	€	€
Department for International Development, UK	1,289,970	1,328,715
Other grants	<u>-</u>	<u>46,108</u>
	<u>1,289,970</u>	<u>1,374,823</u>

3. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2013	2012
	€	€
Deposit account interest	<u>209</u>	<u>2,365</u>

4. INCOMING RESOURCES FROM ACTIVITIES

		2013	2012
	Activity	€	€
Project grant income	Advocating for Prison and Penal Reform	514,888	537,112
Project grant income	Reducing the use of imprisonment	308,829	516,514
Project grant income	Prevention of torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment	461,845	645,885
Project grant income	Abolition of the death penalty	620,977	239,411
Project grant income	Incarceration of children as a last resort	932,733	413,016
Project grant income	A proportionate and sensitive response to women offending	<u>488,165</u>	<u>367,655</u>
		<u>3,327,437</u>	<u>2,719,593</u>

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2013

4. INCOMING RESOURCES FROM ACTIVITIES - continued

Grants received, included in the above, are as follows:

	2013	2012
	€	€
Swedish International Development Agency	396,907	340,518
Open Society Foundations	477,814	723,416
Swiss Development Corporation	-	265,720
European Union	1,259,117	851,129
UNICEF	313,908	147,608
Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK	153,860	44,034
Centre for the Victims of Torture	-	2,330
Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe	1,211	-
Other income	360,614	475
Response International	-	(42)
L'Association Libonaise pour L'education et la formation	-	9,509
Dutch Embassy, Astana, Kazakhstan	39,412	37,721
Norwegian Womens Training	946	24,890
Commonwealth Secretariat	9,978	13,647
Vol'noe Delo - Russian Foundation	4,866	6,420
Hungarian Helsinki Committee	1,061	70
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	90,987	93,120
British Embassy, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	2,330	23,772
British Embassy, Astana, Kazakhstan	18,223	49,236
Dutch MFA, Netherlands	133,630	78,429
Norwegian Helsinki Committee	6,944	2,991
The Harm Reduction International Association Kazakhstan	-	4,054
UNDP	-	546
Eurasia Partnership foundation	3,755	-
UN Women	5,015	-
UNDEF	877	-
Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	35,448	-
German Embassy, Kazakhstan	5,234	-
Foundation Human Rights Initiative	5,300	-
	<u>3,327,437</u>	<u>2,719,593</u>

5. COSTS OF GENERATING VOLUNTARY INCOME

	2013	2012
	€	€
Staff costs	111,574	82,001
Fundraising activity	9,133	8,164
	<u>120,707</u>	<u>90,165</u>

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2013

6. ACTIVITY COSTS

	Direct costs	Support costs (See note 7)	Totals
	€	€	€
Advocating for Prison and Penal Reform	509,110	62,711	571,821
Reducing the use of imprisonment	459,777	79,196	538,973
Prevention of torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment	595,808	102,247	698,055
Abolition of the death penalty	605,272	137,974	743,246
Incarceration of children as a last resort	843,256	178,330	1,021,586
A proportionate and sensitive response to women offending	<u>443,027</u>	<u>75,640</u>	<u>518,667</u>
	<u>3,456,250</u>	<u>636,098</u>	<u>4,092,348</u>

7. SUPPORT COSTS

	Management	Finance	Other	Totals
	€	€	€	€
Governance costs	-	-	38,516	38,516
Advocating for Prison and Penal Reform	62,033	678	-	62,711
Reducing the use of imprisonment	78,282	914	-	79,196
Prevention of torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment	100,902	1,345	-	102,247
Abolition of the death penalty	136,207	1,767	-	137,974
Incarceration of children as a last resort	176,165	2,165	-	178,330
A proportionate and sensitive response to women offending	<u>74,751</u>	<u>889</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,640</u>
	<u>628,340</u>	<u>7,758</u>	<u>38,516</u>	<u>674,614</u>

8. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2013	2012
	€	€
Auditors' remuneration	10,165	8,468
Support costs	<u>38,516</u>	<u>34,923</u>
	<u>48,681</u>	<u>43,391</u>

9. BOARD MEMBERS' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

There were no remuneration or other benefits paid to board members for the year ended 31 December 2013 or for the year ended 31 December 2012.

Board members' expenses

During the year the association paid expenses to or on behalf of board member's for travel and associated costs in carrying out their duties on behalf of PRI. The total amount paid was €22,057 (€25,698) were paid on behalf of 11 (2012 11) board members. Due to the international nature of the organisation the board members are located worldwide and the costs include their travel to the UK for board meetings and hotel costs whilst in the UK.

10. STAFF COSTS

	2013	2012
	€	€
Wages and salaries	<u>709,548</u>	<u>642,670</u>

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer equipment €
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 January 2013	80,833
Additions	1,862
Disposals	(1,164)
Revaluations	<u>(984)</u>
At 31 December 2013	<u>80,547</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2013	60,875
Charge for year	9,654
Eliminated on disposal	(582)
Revaluation adjustments	<u>(150)</u>
At 31 December 2013	<u>69,797</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2013	<u>10,750</u>
At 31 December 2012	<u>19,958</u>

12. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2013 €	2012 €
Other debtors	<u>466,820</u>	<u>322,229</u>

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2013 €	2012 €
Trade creditors	48,456	24,567
Other creditors	<u>1,524,063</u>	<u>1,342,197</u>
	<u>1,572,519</u>	<u>1,366,764</u>

14. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS

	At 1.1.13 €	Net movement in funds €	Transfers between funds €	At 31.12.13 €
Unrestricted funds				
General fund	1,123,917	(169,727)	180,403	1,134,593
Restricted funds				
Restricted funds	-	527,661	(180,403)	347,258
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>1,123,917</u>	<u>357,934</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,481,851</u>

PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2013

14. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

Net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources €	Resources expended €	Movement in funds €
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	1,292,233	(1,461,960)	(169,727)
Restricted funds			
Restricted funds	3,327,437	(2,799,776)	527,661
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>4,619,670</u>	<u>(4,261,736)</u>	<u>357,934</u>

15. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Some of the Members of Penal Reform International are Directors of Penal Reform International UK, a company registered in England and Wales. Penal Reform International UK has entered into a lease for 1st Floor, 60-62 Commercial Street, E1 6LT. The premises are occupied by Penal Reform International, and during the year the rental costs of €48,776 were recharged to Penal Reform International (2012 - €51,059).

Penal Reform International UK also operates the payroll on behalf of Penal Reform International's UK staff and costs of €709,548 were recharged to Penal Reform International during the year (2012 - €642,670).

As at 31st December 2013 Penal Reform International owed €23,174 (2012 - €37,427) to Penal Reform International UK.

16. APB ETHICAL STANDARD - PROVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTITIES

In common with many other entities of our size we use our auditors to assist with the preparation of Statutory accounts, Corporation tax returns, and their submission to the tax authorities. In addition we outsource our payroll and related returns to our auditors.