

Peter Tatchell Foundation

Trustees' Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31st October 2022

Registered Charity No. 1178107
Registered Company No. 7805736

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Charity Information

Charity Registration No. 1178107

Company No. 7805736

**Registered office
and business address** Signpost House
Ambassador Way
Greens Road
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 3TL

Trustees J Hooke (Chair)
D Lane-Winter
J Watts
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Signpost House
Ambassador Way
Greens Road
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 3TL

Trustees Report

The Trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31st October 2022. The statements appear in the format required by the Statement of Recommended Practice for the Accounting and Reporting by Charities. The report and financial statements also comply with the Companies Act 2006 as the company was incorporated by guarantee on 11/10/2011. It has no share capital and is a registered charity.

Objectives and Activities

Objectives

The charity's objects ('Objects') are specifically restricted to the following:

To promote human rights (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations conventions and declarations) throughout the world by all or any of the following means:

- Monitoring abuses of human rights
- Obtaining redress for the victims of human rights abuse
- Relieving need among the victims of human rights abuse
- Research into human rights issues
- Providing technical advice to government and others on human rights matters
- Contributing to the sound administration of human rights law
- Commenting on proposed human rights legislation
- Raising awareness of human rights issues
- Promoting public support for human rights
- Promoting respect for human rights among individuals and corporations
- International advocacy of human rights
- Eliminating infringements of human rights

In furtherance of that object but not otherwise, the trustees shall have power to engage in political activity provided that the trustees are satisfied that the proposed activities will further the purposes of the charity to an extent justified by the resources committed and the activity is not the dominant means by which the charity carries out its objects.

Activities

We provide advice, information, support, case work, education, awareness, research, publicity and advocacy on human rights issues and human rights law to individuals, organisations, and governmental bodies.

We do case work advising and supporting individuals who are victims of human rights violations. We advocate for their human rights and, where appropriate, refer them to specialist agencies. We also seek to influence public consciousness, values and culture regarding human rights (which include the related issues of equality, diversity and non-discrimination). We initiate and intervene in public debates to promote awareness of human rights issues and law among the public and social institutions. We seek to ensure that human

rights law is known, understood and observed. Where we comment on proposed legislation affecting human rights it is with a view to educating the public on its contents. We do this via news releases, media interviews, articles, education, seminars, conferences, research, private and public meetings, lectures and social media.

The Peter Tatchell Foundation works on a selected range of human rights law and issues in the UK and in support of victims of human rights abuses in selected other countries. Both are decided on the basis of one or more of the following criteria:

- When individuals or organisations affected by human rights law or abuse ask us for advice or assistance.
- When few other organisations are addressing a human rights issue and we can therefore fulfil an unmet need.
- When we feel it is important to question conventional thinking and practice to ensure that universal human rights and law are upheld for everyone – not only for the majority.
- When we can bring a unique perspective to a particular human rights issue or support human rights in a way that is not being supported by others.
- When individuals, organisations or institutions seek our advice, input or expertise on human rights issues and law.

We consciously aim to avoid duplicating the work of other human rights bodies and our selective, targeted approach gives us significant impact despite our small size.

Structure Governance and Management

The Peter Tatchell Foundation is a human rights organisation, incorporated on 11/10/2011 as a Company Limited by Guarantee No. 07805736 and registered as a Charity on 26/4/2018 No. 1178107.

We have a Board of Trustees (the Board) who are charged with the proper conduct of the Peter Tatchell Foundation in achieving its charitable objects and The Peter Tatchell Foundation conforms fully to the Charity Commission's guidance on the requirements of charitable objects and public benefit.

The Trustees regularly review the activities of the Peter Tatchell Foundation to ensure that its activities are undertaken in furtherance of its stated charitable objects.

The Board is made up of professionals from a diverse range of backgrounds who are supportive of the Peter Tatchell Foundation's charitable objects.

The recruitment of new Trustees is open and skills based. All new Trustees are briefed on the Memorandum & Articles of Association, policies, procedures, delegation of authority, risk

register, reserves, recruitment, conflict of interest and current and previous years financial performance.

The Chair is responsible for the leadership of the Board, ensuring that all Trustees are able to play a full part in its activities and that they conform to their obligations as Trustees. They are also

The Chair is responsible for advising the Board on governance matters and for ensuring information flows effectively between the Trustees and to the Director (and through him/her to other staff).

The Board determines the work of the Foundation. It receives regular detailed briefings, reports and recommendations from relevant Trustees and the Director of the Peter Tatchell Foundation on its activities, financial management and current/future plans. This enables the Board to robustly monitor, evaluate and develop the organisation to achieve its charitable objects.

The roles of the Chair and the Director are separated, with clear guidance to support the division of tasks and responsibilities. The Director is appointed by the Board and is answerable to them. He/she administers the day-to-day work of the Peter Tatchell Foundation, operating under the Board's guidance and supervision, within parameters determined by the Board. The staff/volunteers/friends work under the guidance and supervision of the Director and the Board and are answerable to both. Volunteers and friends assist our full-time staff in back office duties, and we are very grateful for their support. All Trustees are empowered and encouraged to challenge and make enquiries to the Chair, Treasurer, Secretary, Director and other Board members, to ensure the Peter Tatchell Foundation's compliance with, and achievement of, its charitable objects.

The Peter Tatchell Foundation undertakes limited campaigning work and political activity. It is a minority element of our overall work. Any campaigning and political activity is undertaken strictly for the pursuit and delivery of the PTF's charitable purposes.

The Board of Trustees will undertake an assessment as to the reasonable likelihood of success in furthering the Peter Tatchell Foundation's charitable purposes for the public benefit, before undertaking any such political or campaigning activity.

In terms of campaign work, the Peter Tatchell Foundation will assist individuals around the world to observe and uphold their human rights under international and respective national laws, be it statutory, constitutional, common law or treaty based.

In terms of political activity, the Peter Tatchell Foundation will on occasion seek to influence the Government as to a change in law which breaches human rights (or seek to maintain a law which preserves human rights). Only a limited, small proportion of the Peter Tatchell Foundation's time, funds and resources will be dedicated to political activity or campaign work in any given year. The proportion of resources dedicated to such activities may vary in the short term in keeping with the Charity Commission's guidance in this area.

The Peter Tatchell Foundation is politically neutral, does not have a political purpose and is not aligned to any political party. The trustees and staff fully understand that only limited political activity or campaign work can be undertaken and then only to achieve the PTF's charitable purposes.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the duty in Part 1, Section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 to have due regard to the Charity Commission’s general guidance on public benefit ‘Charities and Public Benefit’.

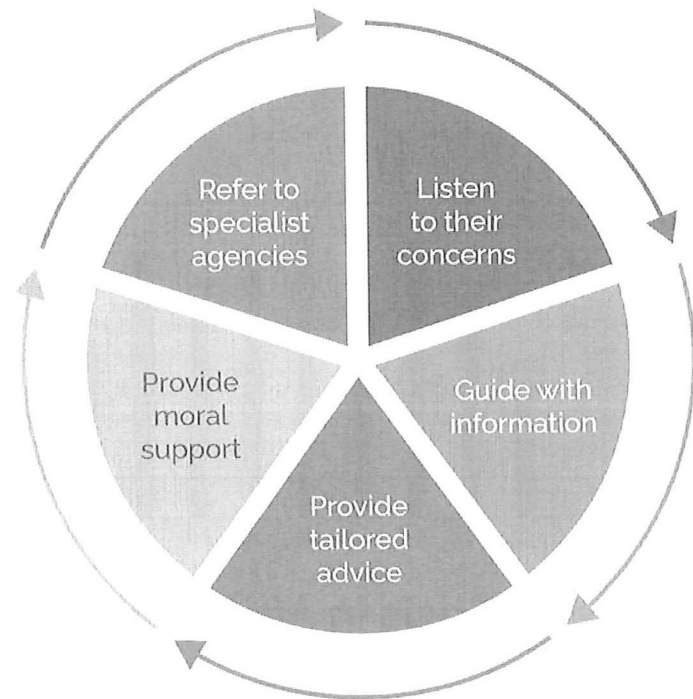
Achievements and Performance

The Peter Tatchell Foundation (PTF) works for universal human rights, including, very importantly, LGBT+ human rights. The aims and objectives of the PTF are to increase awareness, understanding, protection and implementation of human rights, in the UK and worldwide. This involves research, education, advice, case work, publicity, lobbying and advocacy for the enforcement and furtherance of human rights law.

In 2022 we received an increasing number of calls for help from Afghanistan following the deterioration of the situation after the Taliban takeover.

Despite our limited size and funding the charity still manages to make a positive difference to many people’s lives every year, and we are proud of our success in helping to win asylum in the United Kingdom for refugees fleeing persecution by repressive regimes.

Since 2012 we have helped over 2,000 people through our casework. We are making a tangible, positive difference to the lives of people who have suffered discrimination, hate crime, miscarriages of justice, mental health issues and those who are seeking refugee status. One of our great strengths is our ability to respond professionally and compassionately to calls for help wherever they are from.



The Peter Tatchell Foundation receives requests for help from all over the UK and around the world.

Very often people contacting us are depressed, harassed and emotionally drained. The PTF is a small organisation with limited resources.

Despite this, we assist people in a number of ways.

This casework service is provided free of charge and funded by our donors, to whom we are very grateful.

Fig 1. How We Help

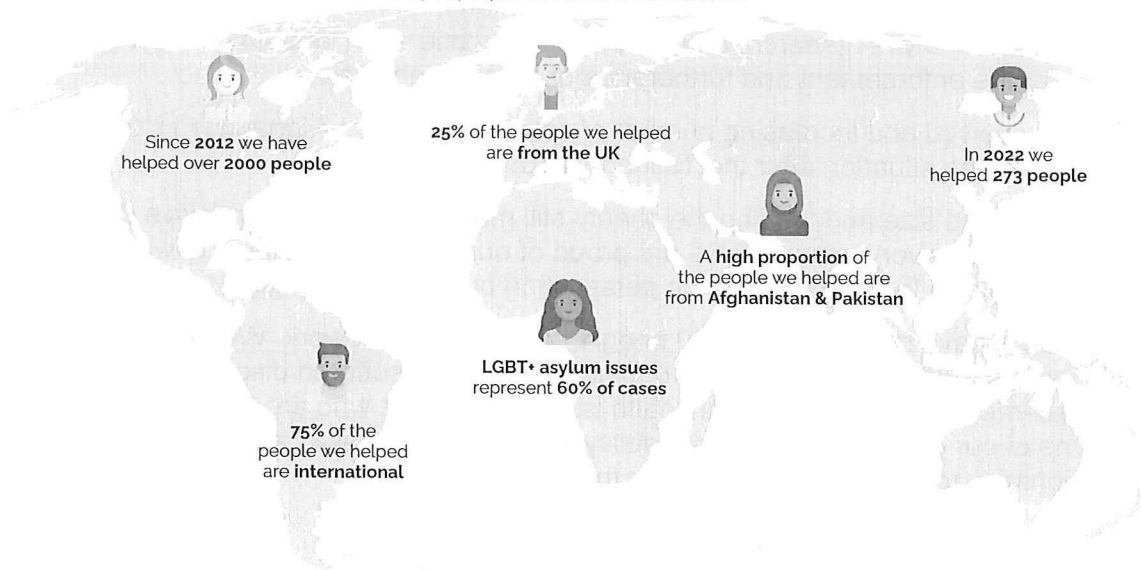
Key facts:

Case work 2022

We receive requests for help from all over the UK and around the world and despite our small size and limited resources we assist people by listening to their concerns, providing moral support & hope, guiding them with information and advice and referring them to appropriate specialist agencies.

Our reach

We helped people from **33 different countries**

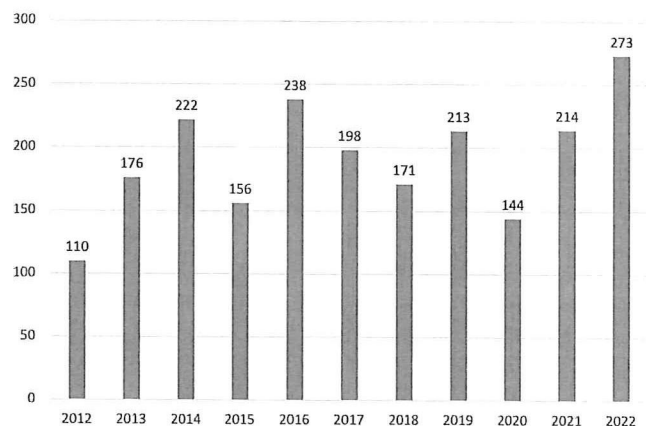


The people we helped



In addition to LGBT+ asylum cases, we assisted people facing a number of human rights issues such as discrimination, hate crime, harassment, police malpractice and historic gay sex convictions.

Case work over the years



The Commonwealth



We helped **157 people** from The Commonwealth

32 out of 56 commonwealth countries criminalise homosexuality. Seven have life imprisonment. The Commonwealth's estimated 100-200 million LGBT+ citizens are treated as criminals.

Crisis in Afghanistan



We helped **73 people** from Afghanistan

The Year 2022 saw an accentuation of the crisis in Afghanistan. We receive harrowing first-person accounts of the persecution of LGBT+ people, women, human rights defenders, and liberals. The barbaric repressive regime has enforced severe repression.

Why people come to us

We are known for getting things done.

Peter Tatchell is a nationally and internationally renowned human rights defender with over 56 years' experience. It is this high profile that makes the Peter Tatchell Foundation the first point of contact for help on issues such as discrimination, asylum, harassment and hate crime, particularly for LGBT people.



Some of the people we helped

Omar*
Nationality: Afghani



In 2022, Afghanistan's human rights situation was worsening under the Taliban.

The Taliban returned has once again doubled down on cracking on women's rights, protestors, liberals and LGBT+ people.

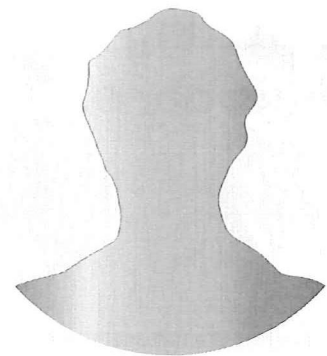
According to Human Dignity Trust "in July [2021], media reports showed a Taliban judge stating that gay men will be subjected to death by stoning or crushing under the strict sharia law imposed by the Taliban."

The Peter Tatchell Foundation has supported LGBT+ Afghans in close collaboration with Roshaniya Network and Behesht Collective. Nemat Sadat, who works with the Roshaniya Network, was awarded Campaigner of the Year at the Pink News Award 2022 in recognition of his work for the Afghan LGBT+ community and helping Afghan LGBT+ people find a safe refuge. Nevertheless, the needs of the LGBT+ community in Afghanistan remain massive.

Omar*

Nationality: Afghani

Omar*
in his own words



**I write from a little room in Kabul, Afghanistan.
I am Omar*, 22 years old and gay.**

Since I was a kid, I felt I was different from others. I was more feminine. You can only imagine the hardship and difficulties facing people like me.

At school, I was constantly attacked verbally; sometimes, the verbal attacks turned physical. Sexual harassment was common. I was seen as deviant.

What was my fault? I was simply gay. I was born this way.

Even before the Taliban took over, being gay was prohibited. Being gay was seen as taboo. It is considered an illness by some, a fault of character that can be corrected. I know people who have been forced into

heterosexual marriage to "correct" them. Others had threats from their family, some unfortunates one even faced so-called "honour" killing.

Yet, before the time of the Taliban, we had a glimpse of freedom. We could get away with wearing western-style clothing. We could get away with holding hands. The air itself was more breathable.

The Taliban takeover was a total disaster for people like me. The days before the Taliban almost felt like paradise. Now, it feels like I lost the little freedom I had. I am not even free to wear the clothes that I want. I am a prisoner in my own country. I feel

the Taliban gaze on me and my every move for a good reason.

One day, when I went to one of the offices to sort some paperwork, a guard picked on me because I looked effeminate. I was standing in line. He shouted at me for no reason. I was dragged like a sack of potatoes. I did not know what was happening to me. First, he accused me of not being religious and not wearing a beard.

Then, he started whipping me and telling me I should act like a man. He beat me so many times that I nearly fainted. The pain was unbearable.

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I thought they would kill me, but luckily, they let me leave after some onlookers pleaded to let me go.

I have been petrified to step out of my own house. Hiding was my only option.

Whenever I was on the street, seeing the Taliban left me in terror. Then, the questions started racing in my mind. Would they check my phone? Would they whip again? Would they rape me? Would they torture me? Would they make an example of me?

Every day was a struggle. Every day, I lived in the constant fear of being found out. Even the simple act of going to the shop to buy food became a struggle.

Words alone cannot describe what it felt like to live under such a repressive regime. Besides, I am a civic activist and human rights defender. I worked mainly in women's and children's rights.

This led to me being at a greater risk of being targeted.

Some of my lucky gay friends left the country, but I lost contact with many still stuck here. I don't know whether they are alive. One day their phones just stopped working. The Taliban probably got hold of them and killed them. I know of people had faced entrapment by the Taliban, and I find it increasingly difficult to trust anyone.

I have done numerous interviews with charities and with journalists. But increasingly, it felt like a waste of time as nobody else seemed to care enough for my situation to change.

Everyone has forgotten about me. There have been days when living a life like that is not worth living. So, I contacted the Peter Tatchell Foundation which is now a lifeline.



Public whipping of women in Afghanistan by the Taliban

Nevertheless, I hope one day I can leave this hell of a country, this deep dark hole and open a new chapter of life in a free society where I can be myself. Please don't forget about me. I am still stuck in Afghanistan.

Jacqui De La Maziere

Nationality: British

Jacqui De La Maziere*
Nationality: British



Until January 2000, LGBT+ people were officially banned from serving openly in the British military. A policy that drew criticism both within and outside of the armed forces. Thousands of service members were forcibly removed from their roles. Some of them even faced court martial.

The ban was lifted in 2000, but it took another eight years before the British army and the RAF personnel were allowed in full uniform at Pride

marches. Nevertheless, this anti-LGBT+ policy has destroyed many service members' lives and careers.

The Foundation has been working with Fighting with Pride to support LGBT+ Veterans, service personnel and their families – particularly those most impacted by the ban on LGBT+ personnel serving in the Armed Forces. Unfortunately, despite the passing of over 20 years since the 'gay ban' was finally lifted, no attempt has been made to support the recovery of the thousands of LGBT+ service personnel dismissed or forced from service before 2000. Jacqui is one of them.

Jacqui's own words



I joined the Royal Navy aged 18, in 1989, as a Radio Operator. I had no idea I was gay when I joined up.

I joined the Navy to escape the poverty I faced growing up. My time in the Navy was happy, winning training awards and being recommended for promotion.

Yet it all came to an end.

In 1990 and 1992, I was interrogated by the Special Investigation Branch

of the Naval Provost. At the time, the Armed Forces had a policy of dismissing those considered gay. Applying that policy led to dreadful consequences for me and countless others.

I was sleeping off a night shift in 1990 when I was dragged out of bed in the middle of the night by Naval police

and a warrant officer. I was marched out of my quarters and questioned for 18 hours. The interrogation was perverted and stereotyped. Some of the questions were: Did I fancy my friends? Did I fancy my Mum? Did I watch women in the shower? Did I penetrate women during sex?

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How many fingers did I use? Did I use sex toys?"

I had never even kissed a woman. I wasn't even sure I was gay at the time. I had my belongings searched, behind my posters, inside my duvet. I was asked why I read certain books and got a tattoo. They even wanted to know why I had incense!

I was terrified. Having worked hard to have the career I wanted, everything was collapsing. What followed after this was three years of agony, being followed into London, having my phone tapped, and mail ripped open. I endured all of this while still coming to terms with my sexuality. I couldn't go and talk to a counsellor or chaplain because they, too, were under a duty to out me.

I was discharged on 17th November 1992 after a second investigation. This time I had had enough and told them I was. I had had enough of living a double life, in fear, unable to be me at work and having incredible intrusion into my private life.

The consequences were devastating. I have never recovered emotionally or financially since then. I did not have the support of a gay community during

my coming out. I was made homeless and lost my pension. I returned to the tiny council flat my parents shared, with no community, work or future for me.

I have stumbled from job to job. I found it hard to settle in the workplace—the sense of shame instilled in me since then has been debilitating. As a result, I struggled even for a long time to venture into a gay venue.

Despite MOD assurances that everything is fine now, we have never had an apology. Instead, I have been homeless, and worst of all, when diagnosed as being autistic in 2012 at age 41, I realised just why the highly structured environment of the Royal Navy was so suitable for me.

I want to know who sanctioned these actions. Who allowed the military to ask these disgusting questions, scream at me, search my belongings and ask me what I did in bed? These are human rights abuses and acts of aggression. I want to know why no one has held to account for what they did to me and others.

How can I go overnight from being someone with the potential to someone made to feel unworthy, dirty and less of a sailor than others who met the



same standards as me? What about the double standards of heterosexual couples who flouted military rules by having their partners in their rooms?

For me, we must provide adequate compensation for abuses, loss of income, loss of pension, loss of dignity and the broken life we had to endure.

The Peter Tatchell Foundation and the charity *Fighting with Pride* are putting pressure on the authorities to right these wrongs. Jacqui has recently published a book, *MAZ*, relating her life journey and experience.

Mable*

Nationality: Ugandan

Mable
Nationality: Ugandan



Uganda, part of the Commonwealth, has a long history of anti-LGBT+ climate, with discrimination and violence against the LGBT+ community being common.

In 2014, the country passed a law that criminalised homosexuality, later overturned on a technicality. The government has restricted the activities of non-governmental organisations, and in August 2022, the leading LGBT+ organisation: Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG),

was banned by the government. SMUG has provided education on sexuality and advocated for health services since 2004. Local activists have reported that this is akin to a 'witch hunt' against the LGBT+ community.

When writing this report, the Uganda parliament passed sweeping legislation introducing a draconian Anti-Homosexuality Bill. It is one of the most repressive laws in the world. The bill stipulates ten years in jail for male & female homosexuality or for professing an LGBT+ identity and ten years for claiming marriage to a same-sex partner. The tabling of such a bill increased the vulnerability of the LGBT+ community. Mable has been able to escape from the hostile environment of Uganda.

Mable* in her own words



I grew up in a strict, conservative and religious family in Uganda.

When I reached puberty, I realised I was attracted to women, which was taboo in our conservative community and with my religious Reverend father.

For a long time, I struggled with my sexuality, unsure how to reconcile my feelings with my religious and cultural beliefs. However, at no point

did I even consider myself a lesbian. Finally, I confided in a close friend who shared the same feelings, and we started a romantic relationship.

However, our secret was soon discovered when we were caught in bed together at our boarding school.

I was terrified as my parents were called. My father, deeply ashamed and disappointed, was in a furious rage. He threw me in the car and drove away. I did not know where he was taking me as we drove past our house.

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I was dumbfounded when the car stopped in front of the police station. There he dragged me and left me in the hands of homophobic police officers.

The police officers listened to my father. I was too terrified to say anything. My father left. I was alone with these men at the police station. Since my father was the reverend, they knew him, and at worse, I thought they would scare me.

I was so wrong. It hurts me even today knowing that my father was complicit in what happened.

These men behaved like monsters. I was beaten up in the police station, punched, my hair pulled and mercilessly kicked on the floor. They said they were doing it for my own good. They said they were correcting me. They said I should thank them for putting me on the right path. These policemen were meant to protect me, yet they abused me senselessly. My whole body was in pain, my mind was confused, and all I wanted was for the pain to stop. Who could I trust now when my father let something like this happen?

All this happened at the height of the homophobia craze in Uganda when the tabloid newspaper "Red Pepper" published photos of homosexuals on its front page. Many people were chased and hounded following the publications. It was a hard time to be around. I was terrified that I might see my photo in print. What would then happen to me?

When I got back home, I felt no longer welcome. It felt like a dark, cold place. Some days, I was locked in my room



without food, almost like a prison. Only my elder sister showed some understanding and pity for me. For that, I would be ever grateful to her. My father, claiming to be a man of God, said that I was an abomination. He said he would not hesitate to kill me numerous times, that I brought terrible shame on the family, and that I was heartless to bring that sin into our family. I felt threatened every day. I was desperate to find a sanctuary where I could be myself.

Fearing for my safety and receiving death threats, I moved away. I felt compelled to leave everything behind. Leaving was so hard for me. I was even ready to go anywhere. I was desperate.

I finally reached the UK in 2018 and applied for asylum. I felt so lonely in

the UK. However, I built my network over the years and made new friends. I now run an LGBT+ podcast and interviews with the Out and Proud African LGBTI group. They and the Peter Tatchell Foundation helped me to feel welcome and gave me the feeling of being at home. Somewhere, I was accepted.

The years went by. I kept waiting. My whole life was in limbo. I was unable to work. While my case was being processed, I was requested to sign in at a reporting centre with the Home Office so they could keep track of my whereabouts. Each time I went there, I was assailed with tremors as I did not know what would happen then.

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Would they let me go? Would they send me to detention? I heard from many about their horrific experience of being placed in confinement. I knew that some people had died there. Others had been raped or faced homophobic bullying. Worse of all, I was afraid I might be deported. If I was to be sent to Uganda, I am sure I would have been lynched. I lived in utter fear during that time.

Eventually, four years later, I received an e-mail from the Home Office confirming my refugee status. For half an hour, I sat in the corner, thinking that I was about to wake up and this was a dream. I kept asking the people around me to read the e-mail just in case I had misunderstood it. Again, I tried hard to convince myself I had finally been granted refugee status. But, again, I could not believe it.

Now, this is a new life for me in the UK. It is a fresh start. But I am determined to make the most of it. I am so thankful that my life has been saved and can now look to the future.

I am still determining what my next move would be. I have been waiting so long that I still think it is a dream. Some days I worry that someone might come around and tell me there was a mistake and I must leave. But it does



feel a heavy weight has been removed from my shoulders.

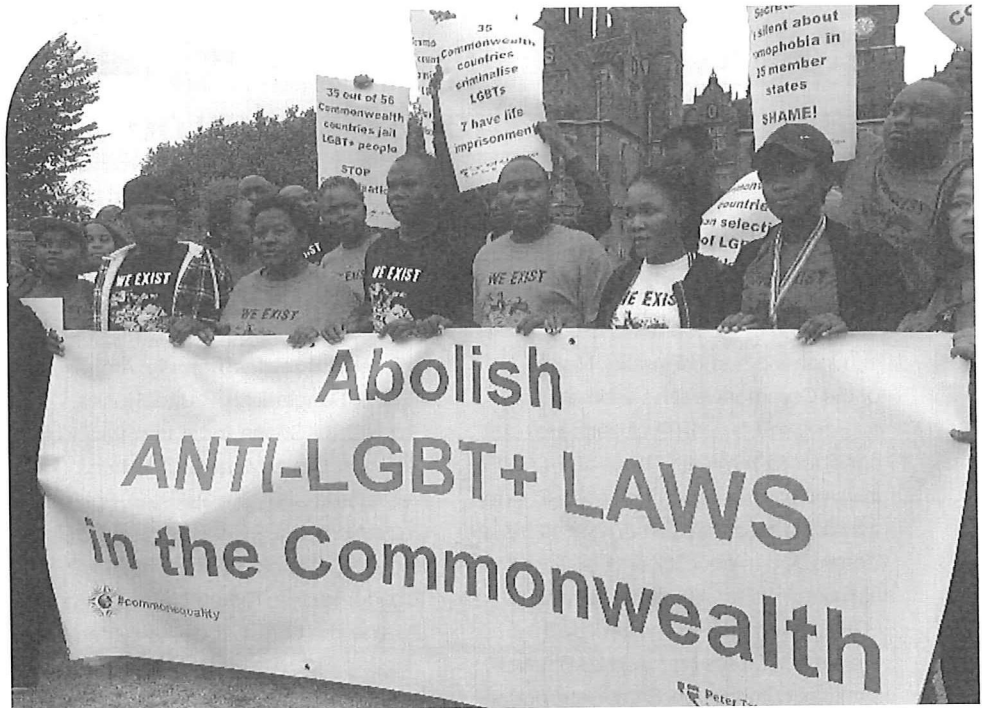
One of the first things I would still like to do is to help others going through a similar journey. I felt so alone before, and I would hate anyone to go through what I have gone through. Perhaps, at a later stage, I would like to continue my studies. I had put everything on hold, and now I can pick it up.

**It is a new journey I am embarking on,
full of opportunities and hope.
It is a new life for me. THANK YOU.**

Case work in brief

**273 individual
cases in 2022**

In 2022, we assisted 273 individuals. Many of these individuals required extensive correspondence and support. This is illustrated in Fig 2. Case work over the years.



Since 2012, we have assisted over 2,000 people.

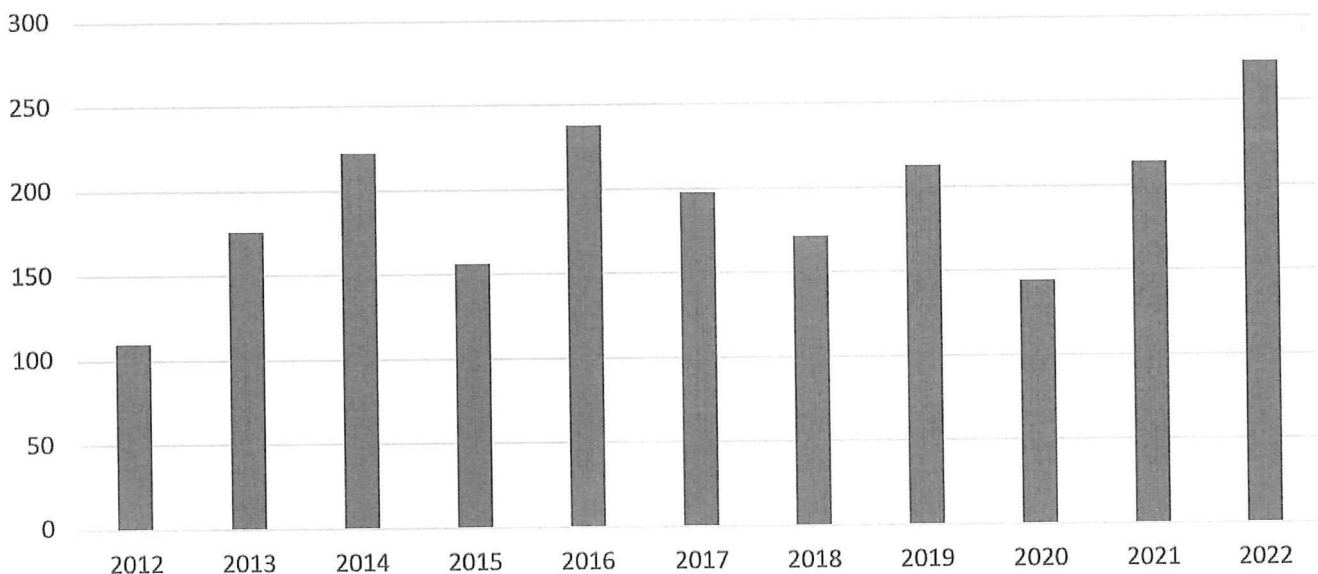


Fig 2. Case work over the years

Global reach

Around 70% of the people we help have an international background.

Approximately half of the people we assist are from the Commonwealth, which remains a bastion of homophobia, with 32 out of 56 countries still criminalising homosexuality. Many of the Commonwealth's estimated 100-200 million LGBT+ citizens are considered criminals. These anti-LGBT+ laws violate the Commonwealth Charter, which pledges that all member states are 'committed to equality' and 'opposed to all forms of discrimination'. The anti-LGBT+ laws in the Commonwealth are a relic of rules imposed by Britain, a relic of colonisation. Britain introduced these homophobic laws, but these now independent countries have chosen to keep these laws.

The seven Commonwealth countries with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment for same-sex acts are Bangladesh, Barbados, Guyana, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Uganda. In Brunei, the death sentence has been suspended but not repealed. In parts of two Commonwealth countries, Nigeria and Pakistan, homosexuality can result in a death sentence. The Peter Tatchell Foundation recommends that countries

that criminalise LGBT+ people should be suspended from the Commonwealth.

We have helped people from 36 different countries, namely: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei, Russia, China, DRC, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the UK, Ukraine, the USA, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe.

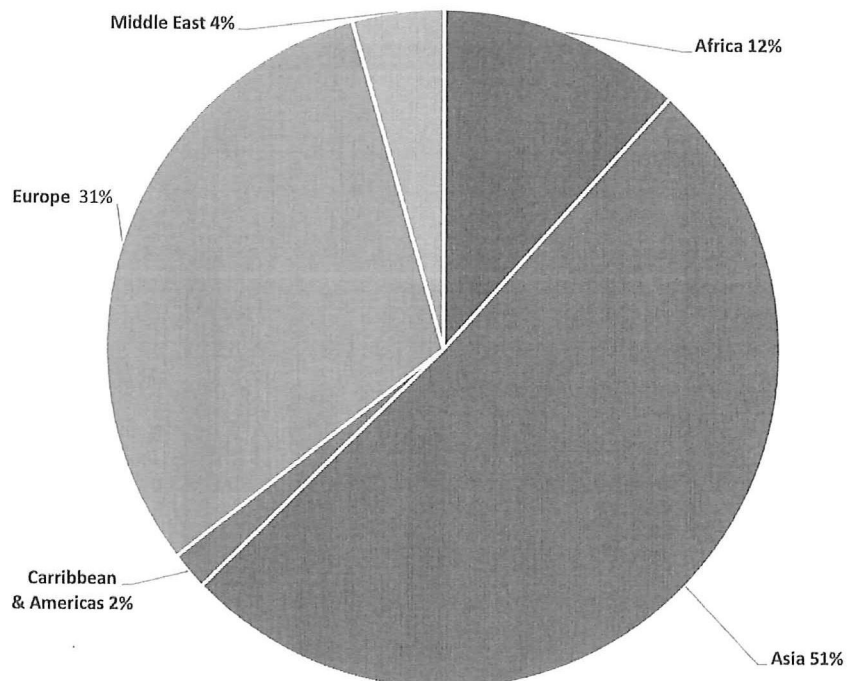
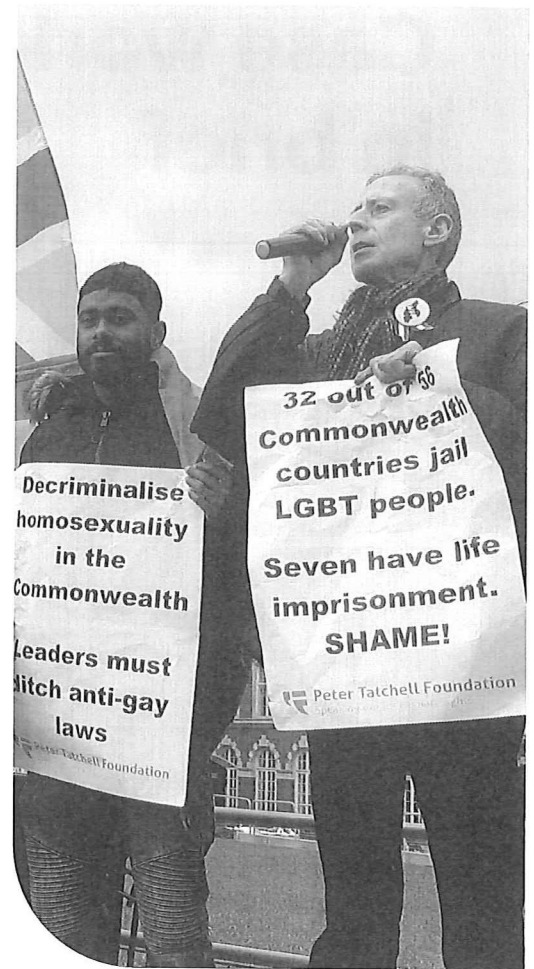


Fig 3. Case work: requests for help by country of origin & region

The range of issues

Many calls for help we receive are from people seeking asylum based on their sexual orientation or gender identity.

In supporting LGBT+ refugees, we have collaborated closely with Out and Proud African LGBTI group (OPAL), African Equality Foundation, Let Voice Be Heard, Rainbow Tree, Out in the UK and the Gay Indian Network (GIN). OPAL and GIN are award-winning organisations for their contribution to the LGBT+ community.

LGBT+ people seeking asylum face several challenges in obtaining refugee status. The journey for claiming asylum is presented in Fig 5. The journey for claiming asylum.

One of the requirements of the Home Office is that LGBT+ asylum seekers provide evidence of their sexuality. However, very often, there is minimal guidance on to achieve this.

They often describe the stress they undergo during their interviews with staff of the Home Office. The Home Office would usually conduct an initial consultation, known as a screening interview, and then its primary interview at a later date, a substantive discussion. The time gap between the two can vary enormously. For example, one asylum seeker reported waiting four years before the substantive interview.

While their case is being processed, they are not allowed to work, and very often, there is a considerable delay in processing their applications. It has been known to take up to thirteen years in extreme cases. The Peter Tatchell Foundation is part of a coalition of 280 organisations – Lift the Ban – from across the UK that have come together to call on the government to give people seeking asylum the right to work.

Refugees are victims of crimes, not criminals.

Free them now

 **Peter Tatchell Foundation**
Speaking out for Human Rights

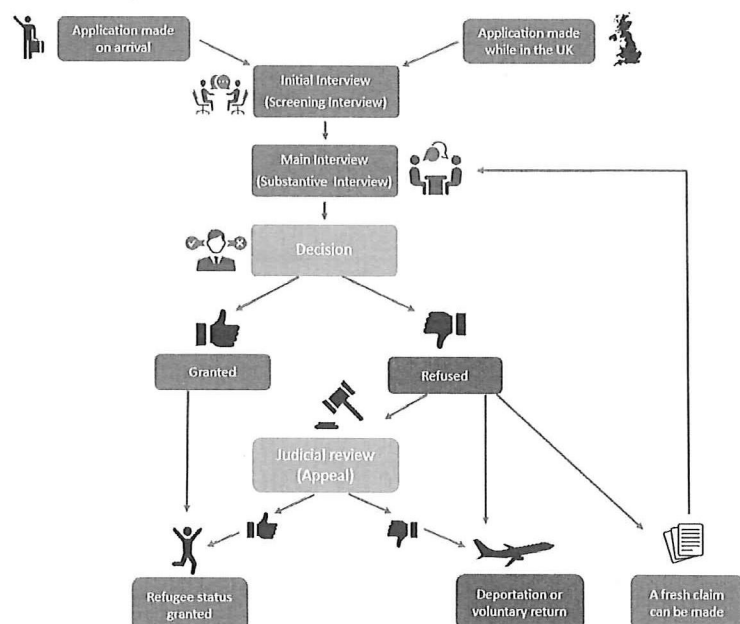


Fig 5. The journey for claiming asylum

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Furthermore, the authorities can send asylum seekers to detention. A detention centre is nothing more than a euphemism for a prison. Often LGBT+ asylum seekers are put in a homophobic environment in a detention centre. Many people feel they are treated as criminals when sent to a detention centre. The UK has one of the most extensive detention systems in Europe, and there is currently no time limit on the length of detention. Many asylum seekers fear deportation as they rightly assume it could mean a death sentence.

In 2022, the Home Secretary, Suella Braverman, embarked on a vanity project to deport asylum seekers to Rwanda. At the time of writing this report, the Home Secretary has doubled down and has been visiting Rwanda to discuss the agreement. The decision of the Home Secretary has been widely criticised as inhumane and irresponsible. This policy violates the fundamental human rights of asylum seekers fleeing persecution. This policy is another example of the UK government's callous and punitive approach towards refugees.

The Foundation has also assisted people on many issues, including discrimination, hate crimes, and civil liberties. Additionally, we have also helped people facing police malpractice and those people in prison.

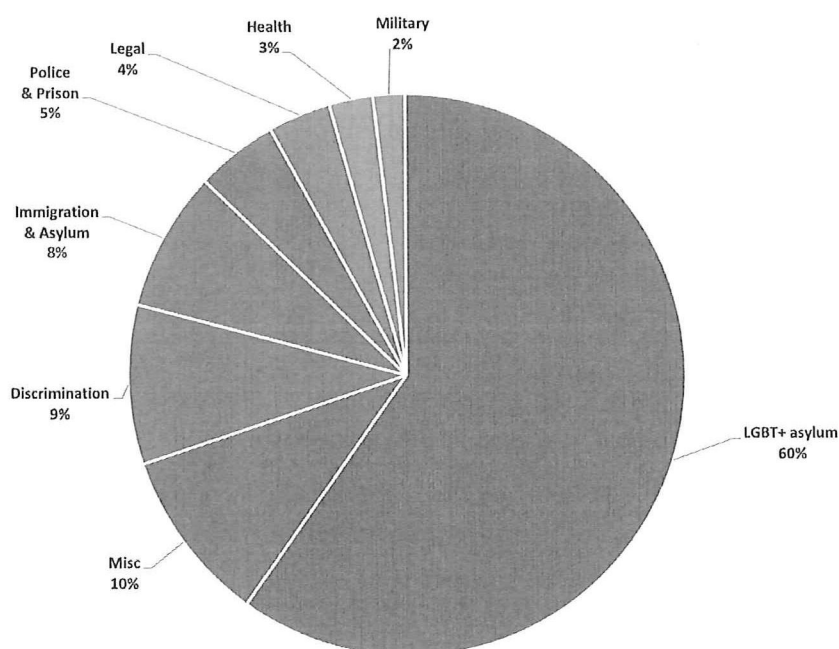


Fig 5. Case work: the range of issues

Fundraising

The Peter Tatchell Foundation relies on the generous support of its individual and corporate donors. Without it we would not be able to meet our charitable objectives. We fundraise for the Peter Tatchell Foundation in a number of ways, including appeals on social media, pitching at public events, payment for talks, organising or supporting fundraising events and applying for and receiving grants from individuals and organisations.

Financial Review

The accounts for the year to 31st October 2022 show that Charity is in a good financial position.

After a reduction in services due to covid, the Charity is back to full strength and the income in 2022 of £269,928 showed an increase of £72,829 from 2021. This is reflected in the substantial increase of donations from £186,320 in 2021 to £269,609 in 2022.

The expenditure has increased from £152,430 in 2021 to 193,375 in 2022. This is due to the increase in services provided over the year and a pay review.

This has resulted in the net incoming resources showing a gain of £76,553 in 2022 in comparison to the gain of £44,669 in 2021. Reserves now total £466,204.

In considering the level of reserves and there are no concerns regarding the ability of the Peter Tatchell Foundation to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

The principal funding source of the Charity is donations received and the Peter Tatchell Foundation holds a proportion of its funds in an interest-bearing instant access account with the Co-op.

Plans for the Future

For the year 2022-2023, the trustees of the Peter Tatchell Foundation have authorised the following areas of work:

- Casework to assist victims of human rights violations, including asylum seekers and victims of discrimination, hate crime and miscarriages of justice.
- Human rights, equality and diversity talks in schools, universities, businesses, voluntary organisations and government departments.
- Advice and support to LGBT+ and other human rights groups in the UK and overseas
- Work exposing war crimes and human rights abuses following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, including social media, public talks and media interviews.
- Bid to secure an arrest warrant for President Putin on war crimes, torture and crimes against humanity charges, if he goes to South Africa for the BRICS conference.

- Lobbying of the International Olympic Committee to oppose the granting of the 2036 Olympics to any country that violates human rights.
- Collaboration with the Afghan LGBT+ network Roshaniya to publicise the plight of LGBT+ Afghans under the Taliban and to help secure asylum for LGBTs at risk.
- Support and publicity for the Uganda LGBT+ movement against the Anti-Homosexuality bill and for the LGBT+ movement in Ghana against the Promotion of Proper Human Sexual Rights and Ghanaian Family Values bill.
- On-going promotion of our report on the economic cost of homophobia.
- Efforts to secure Government compensation for gay and bisexual men convicted under past discriminatory anti-gay laws.
- Work with all UK police forces to secure an apology for past police harassment and persecution of the LGBT+ community.
- Collaboration with the Ban Conversion Therapy coalition to secure a comprehensive ban on conversion practices.
- Work in support of reform of the Gender Recognition Act 2004, to enable trans self-ID via a statutory declaration, and assistance to campaigns for improved trans health-care.
- Support for Jeremy Bamber's legal team to highlight flaws in his prosecution.
- Recommendations for improved relationship and sex education in schools, and action against child sex abuse.
- LGBT-Muslim Solidarity – to inform the Muslim community about LGBT+ issues and to defend LGBT+ Muslims against victimisation by members of their own communities.
- Information campaigns about the criminalisation of homosexuality in the Commonwealth, including assistance and cooperation with LGBT+ groups in selected Commonwealth countries.
- Education on human rights abuses in Qatar during and after the 2022 football World Cup in that country.
- Advice and information work about sexism and homophobia in football, racism against East Asians in the LGBT+ community, and human rights abuses in Cuba, Balochistan / Pakistan, West Papua, Hong Kong / China, Iran, Syria, Qatar, Russia, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Nicaragua and Uganda.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The charity trustees (who are also directors of the Peter Tatchell Foundation for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the charity trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, of the charity for that period.

In preparing the financial statements the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- observe the methods and principles in the applicable Charities SORP
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures that must be disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue in business

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Board of Trustees on

and signed on its behalf by



Jul 20, 2023

J N Hooke – Director and Chair of Trustees

Independent examiner's report to the trustees of the Peter Tatchell Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee No. 7805736, Charity No. 1178107

I report on the accounts of the Peter Tatchell Foundation for the year ended 31st October 2022, which are set out on pages 25 to 32.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the charity's trustees of the Company (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law), you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("the 2006 Act").

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the Company are not required to be audited for this year under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of your charity's accounts as carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ("the 2011 Act"). In carrying out my examination, I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.


Independent examiner's statement

Since the Company's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a body listed in section 145 of the 2011 Act. I confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA), which is one of the listed bodies.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention which gives me cause to believe that:

- accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006; or
- the accounts do not accord with such records; or
- the accounts do not comply with relevant accounting requirements under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 other than any requirement that the accounts give a "true and fair" view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
- the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Signed  _____

Date 21st July 2023

S. C. Osborn ACMA, CGMA

Mandrake (UK) Ltd, Signpost House, Ambassador Way, Greens Road, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 3TL

Peter Tatchell Foundation

Statement of Financial Activities For the Year Ended 31st October 2022
(including income and expenditure account)

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 31/10/2022 £	Total 31/10/2021 £
Income:					
Donations and legacies	3	269,609	0	269,609	186,320
Government Grants	3	0	0	0	10,728
Interest and investment income	4	319	0	319	51
Event Income	3	0	0	0	0
Total incoming resources in the year		269,928	0	269,928	197,099
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	5	22,702	0	22,702	17,724
Charitable Activities	6	170,673	0	170,673	134,706
Total expenditure in the year		193,375	0	193,375	152,430
Net income/(expenditure) before tax for the year		76,553	0	76,553	44,669
Tax payable		0	0	0	0
Net income/(expenditure) before investment gains/(losses)		76,553	0	76,553	44,669
Net gains/(losses) on investments		0	0	0	0
Net Income/(expenditure)		76,553	0	76,553	44,669
Transfers between funds		0	0	0	0
Other recognised gains/(losses)		0	0	0	0
Net Movement in funds		76,553	0	76,553	44,669
Total funds brought forward		389,651	0	389,651	344,982
Total funds carried forward		466,204	0	466,204	389,651

Peter Tatchell Foundation

Balance Sheet
as at 31st October 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	3,449	499
Total fixed assets		3,449	499
Current assets			
Debtors	12	19,306	6,951
Cash at bank and in hand	15	455,056	388,802
Total current assets		474,362	395,753
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(11,607)	(6,600)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		462,755	389,153
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>466,204</u>	<u>389,651</u>
Total net assets		466,204	389,651
Funds of the Charity			
Unrestricted income funds		466,204	389,651
Restricted income funds		0	0
Total Funds		<u>466,204</u>	<u>389,651</u>

The company was entitled to exemption from audit under s477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act with respect to accounting records and preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with FRS102 SORP.



Mr J N Hooke
Director and Chair of Trustees

Date: Jul 20, 2023

Peter Tatchell Foundation

Cash Flow for the Year Ended 31st October 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	14	<u>70,648</u>	<u>61,699</u>
Cashflows from investing activities:			
Interest		319	52
Purchase of furniture and equipment		<u>(4,712)</u>	<u>(620)</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(4,394)	(567)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		<u>66,254</u>	<u>61,132</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		388,802	327,669
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	15	<u>455,056</u>	<u>388,802</u>

1. Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below and have been applied consistently throughout the year.

a) Basis of preparation

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) issued on 16 July 2014 and the Financial Reporting standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS102). They also comply with the reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011.

Peter Tatchell Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

b) Preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis

The trustees are of the view that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

c) Change of accounting policy

The company previously reported in accordance with the provisions available to companies subject to the micro entities regime in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and FRS105.

As the company registered as a charity with the Charities Commission on 26/4/2018 it now reports under FRS102 SORP to provide more reliable and relevant information.

d) Income recognition

Items of income are recognised and included in the financial statements when all of the following criteria are met:

1. the charity has entitlement to the funds;
2. any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met or are fully within control of the charity;
3. there is sufficient certainty that receipt of the income is probable; and
4. the amount can be measured reliably.

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of:

1. the date on which the charity is aware that probate has been granted;
2. the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the charity that a distribution will be made; or
3. when a distribution is received from the estate.

Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

e) Donated services and facilities

Donated services or facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. On receipt, donated services and facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

f) Interest receivable

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

g) Fund accounting

Unrestricted (general) funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the charity. Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the charity which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose.

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the charity work or for specific projects being undertaken by the charity.

Investment income and gains are allocated to each appropriate fund where material, otherwise they are considered to be general fund income.

Transfers from designated to general funds are accounted for once approval by the trustees has been obtained. Transfers from restricted funds to unrestricted funds require the consent of the donor, if this is not available, the Charity Commission.

h) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

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

1. Costs of raising funds comprise the costs directly attributable to fundraising activities.
2. Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the Charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries.
3. Governance costs included those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the Charity and include independent review fees and costs linked to the strategic management of the Charity.
4. All costs are allocated between the expenditure categories of the Statement of Financial Activities on a basis designed to reflect the use of the resource.

Value Added Tax (VAT) is not recoverable by the charity. Such irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

i) Allocation of support costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the charity's delivery of activities and services.

These costs have been allocated between the charitable activities as set out in note 5.

j) Operating leases

Rents payable under operating leases are charged to the statement of financial activities on a straight line basis over the lease term. Benefits received as a lease incentive are credited to the statement of financial activities to reduce the lease expenditure, on a straight line basis over the lease term.

k) Tangible fixed assets

Assets costing £20 or more are capitalised.

Assets meeting the capitalisation criteria are capitalised at cost and are depreciated over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Asset Type	Depreciation Method
Computer equipment	3 years straight line
Furniture & fittings	5 years straight line

l) Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered.

Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid after taking account of any trade discounts due.

m) Cash at bank and in hand

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

n) Creditors and provisions

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

o) Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction price, including any transaction costs.

At the end of each accounting period, the basic financial instruments are recognised at amortised cost.

for debt instruments this is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

p) Pensions

The charity operates defined contribution occupational pension scheme for eligible employees.

The pension scheme is with NEST and is funded by contributions from both employee and employer.

All employees legally defined as eligible jobholders have been automatically enrolled into the defined contribution scheme and the charity makes a contribution of 5% of pensionable salary to the scheme. Other employees not meeting the definition of an eligible jobholder are given the option to opt into the scheme.

The charity acts as agent in collecting and paying over employee pension contributions.

The contributions made for the accounting period are treated as an expense and were £6,922 (2021: £4,273)

Outstanding contributions as at the balance sheet date were £2,000 (2021: £661)

q) Key judgements and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires judgements and assumptions to be made that affect the reported value of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The nature of applying judgements and assumptions means that the actual outcomes could differ from expectations. Significant areas of judgement and assumptions include:

1. The assessment of any performance conditions attached to the items of income which impact the degree to which income is recognised.
2. The assessment of contract provisions

2. Legal Status of the charity

The charity is incorporated in England and Wales and is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. In the event of the company being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the Charity

3. Income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Donations and Legacies		
Donations	173,029	169,873
Gift Aid	19,468	11,375
Legacies	77,112	5,072
Government Grant - HMRC JRS	0	10,728
Total	269,609	197,048

Event Income

Due to Covid Restrictions, there were no events held in this financial year.

The Charity also benefits from the contributions of unpaid volunteers in the running of its back office activities. Such contributions are not recognised as income in these financial statements.

4. Investment Income

All of the investment income arises from money held in interest bearing deposit accounts.

5. Analysis of expenditure on raising funds

Notes	2022	2022	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
Advertising/Publicity/Social Media/Events Costs	579	0	579	4,966
Direct Staff Costs 8	13,607	0	13,607	7,728
Governance costs 7	3,677	0	3,677	2,867
Support costs 7	4,839	0	4,839	2,163
Total	22,702	0	22,702	17,724

6. Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

Notes	2022	2022	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
Direct staff costs (incl travel) 8	118,712	0	118,712	96,323
Premises costs	0	0	0	3,784
General office costs	17,115	0	17,115	12,117
Governance costs 7	15,047	0	15,047	12,815
Support costs 7	19,799	0	19,799	9,667
Total	170,673	0	170,673	134,706

7. Analysis of governance and support

	2022 General Support	2022 Governance	2022 Total	Basis of apportionment	2021 General Support	2021 Governance	2021 Total
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Salaries, other staff costs incl travel	9,639	15,502	25,141	Pro rata to staff FTE	297	12,612	12,909
Meeting Expenses including AGM	0	0	0	Pro rata to staff FTE	0	0	0
Premises costs	1,640	0	1,640	Pro rata to staff FTE	847	0	847
General office costs	3,139	2,472	5,611	Pro rata to staff FTE	1,073	2,320	3,393
Accountancy	8,720	0	8,720	Pro rata to staff FTE	9,410	0	9,410
Independent Examination	0	750	750	Pro rata to staff FTE	0	750	750
Legal and other professional fees	1,500	0	1,500	Pro rata to staff FTE	203	0	203
Total	24,638	18,724	43,362		11,830	15,682	27,512

8. Analysis of staff costs

	2022 £	2021 £
Salaries and Wages	130,879	99,753
Social Security costs	9,922	6,622
Employer contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	6,922	4,273
	<u>147,723</u>	<u>110,648</u>

One employee had emoluments in excess of £60,000 (2020/21: none)

The charity considers that the key management of the personnel are the trustees.

The charity trustees were not paid and did not receive any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year.

One trustee was reimbursed travelling/subsistence expenses totalling £98 in the year (2021: £108)

Seven Trustees each received a Christmas Gift Hamper of a value less than £50 each

No charity trustee received payment for professional or other services directly supplied to the charity.

9. Staff Numbers

The average monthly number of staff was 3 (2020/21: 3)

10. Corporation Tax

The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are supplied to its charitable objects.

11. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Computer Equipment £	Furniture & Fittings £	Total £
Cost:			
At 01 November 2021	7,698	293	7,991
Additions	4,637	75	4,712
Disposals	0	0	0
At 31 October 2022	<u>12,335</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>12,703</u>
Depreciation:			
At 01 November 2021	7,413	79	7,492
Charge for the year	1,688	74	1,762
Disposals	0	0	0
At 31 October 2022	<u>9,101</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>9,254</u>
Net Book Value:			
At 31 October 2022	<u>3,234</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>3,449</u>
At 31 October 2021	<u>285</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>499</u>

12. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Debtor - Gift Aid Claim received after year end	2,589	2,448
Debtor - Donations received after year end	4,923	1,880
Prepayments	1,497	2,623
Other Debtors	10,297	0
	<u>19,306</u>	<u>6,951</u>

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade Creditors	1,430	1,499
Accruals	3,309	2,821
Other Creditors	6,868	2,280
	<u>11,607</u>	<u>6,600</u>

14. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	2022 £	2021 £
Net (expenditure)/income for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	76,553	117,497
Depreciation charges	1,762	681
Loss on disposal of asset	0	0
Investment income	(319)	(52)
Decrease/(Increase) in Debtors	(12,355)	14,483
(Decrease)/Increase in Creditors	5,007	1,918
Net Cash (used in)/provided by Operating Activities	<u>70,648</u>	<u>134,527</u>

15. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash in hand	0	0
Cash at bank (no notice deposits)	455,056	388,802
Total Cash and cash equivalents	<u>455,056</u>	<u>388,802</u>