

BAIL FOR IMMIGRATION DETAINEES
(A company limited by guarantee)

**DIRECTORS' AND TRUSTEES' REPORT
AND ACCOUNTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

MONDAY



LD5 *L3AS7YUP* 27
31/10/2011
COMPANIES HOUSE

Company No: 03803669
Charity No: 1077187

BAIL FOR IMMIGRATION DETAINEES
(A company limited by guarantee)

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

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BAIL FOR IMMIGRATION DETAINEES
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OFFICERS AND FINANCIAL ADVISORS

Directors and Trustees	Rajeev Thacker (Chair) Elizabeth Barratt (Vice-Chair) William John Bingham (Treasurer) Laura Bowman Teresa Hanley (resigned 26/01/011) Stephen John Meachem (resigned 26/01/11) Peter Cleland (resigned 02/05/11) Christopher Tully (appointed 27/07/11) Mary Margaret Pankhurst (appointed 27/07/11)
Secretary	Celia Clarke
Senior Management Team	Celia Clarke - Chief Executive Officer Pierre Makhoulf - Assistant Director
Company Number	03803669
Charity Number	1077187
Registered Office	28 Commercial Street London E1 6LS
Auditors	Ramon Lee & Partners Kemp House 152/160 City Road London EC1V 2DW
Bankers	CAF Bank Limited 25 Kings Hill Avenue West Malling Kent ME19 4JQ

BAIL FOR IMMIGRATION DETAINEES
(A company limited by guarantee)

DIRECTORS' AND TRUSTEES' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

The Directors and Trustees present their report and audited accounts for the year ended 31st July 2011

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the Charity's governing document, applicable law and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice, "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" (March 2005)

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

Bail for Immigration Detainees (BID) is registered as a charity (registered number 1077187) and was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee (registered number 3803669) on the 8th July 1999. The company was established under its Memorandum of Association with the objects and powers of the charitable company. It is governed by its Articles of Association. It is also exempted by the Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (OISC) number N200100147.

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The Trustees of the charity, who are also directors of the company, are listed on page 1 of the accounts. The minimum number of trustees is three and there is no maximum number. At the first and every subsequent Annual General Meeting, all the Trustees (committee members) shall retire from office. A retiring Committee member shall be eligible for re-election. The Committee has the power at any time to appoint any person to be a Committee member either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing members. Any Committee member so appointed shall hold office only until the next Annual General Meeting and shall then be eligible for re-election.

Trustee induction and training

New trustees are selected through a process which includes public advertising. All new trustees receive an induction to the work of the charity and a set of papers on responsibilities of trustees and statutory documents. Trustees are encouraged to accompany staff running workshops and attend bail hearings to view BID's work.

Organisation

The Trustees meet every two months in order to oversee the management and strategic direction of the charity. Trustees are elected by the members to serve until the next Annual General Meeting, when they may offer themselves for re-election.

BID's headquarters are in London and it has two other offices, one in Portsmouth and one in Oxford. The Chief Executive Officer of the charity is Celia Clarke, the Director, to whom day-to-day management of the charity is delegated. There is one Assistant Director, Pierre Makhoul.

Much of BID's bail casework, telephone support and information is assisted by the work of casework volunteers, whose work is supervised by legally-qualified paid staff. BID currently enjoys the support of some 24 volunteers across the organisation and during the year employed thirteen staff (three full-time and ten part-time).

Related parties

There were no declarable related party transactions during the year.

Risk Management

The Trustees have considered the major risks facing the charity and have assessed those risks against the likelihood of their occurring and their impact. The table on which these risks are recorded includes a column on action to be taken. The principal actions necessary to lessen the likelihood of the charity's exposure to these risks have been incorporated into staff workplans where necessary, and the trustees review the risks and actions taken on a regular basis.

The charity undertook a strategic planning exercise during the latter part of 2009, out of which a three-year strategic plan was drawn up. The strategic plan is reviewed annually in August. In addition, an annual budgeting exercise is carried out with the subsequent budget approved by trustees early in the year. Any departure from either the budget or the approved plan needs specific approval from the trustees.

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DIRECTORS' AND TRUSTEES' REPORT (Cont'd)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

Public Benefit Statement

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the duty in Section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 to have due regard to guidance in respect of public benefit published by the Charity Commission. The trustees are satisfied that all the objectives and activities outlined below are undertaken for public benefit.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Our Vision

BID believes that asylum-seekers and migrants in the UK have a right to liberty and should not be subjected to immigration detention. While detention exists, it should be sanctioned by a court and time-limited, and detainees should have access to automatic, publicly-funded bail hearings.

Our Mission

BID is an independent charity that exists to

- Challenge the use of immigration detention
- Improve access to bail for all immigration detainees
- Push for an end to the separation of families for immigration purposes

Our Core Activities

- 1 Providing free information and support to detainees to help them exercise their right to liberty and make their own bail applications in court
- 2 Preparing and presenting free applications for release on bail or temporary admission for some of the most vulnerable detainees
- 3 Carrying out research and using evidence gathered to campaign to achieve our strategic objectives
- 4 Influencing decision-makers, including civil servants, parliamentarians and the judiciary through policy advocacy
- 5 Raising awareness and documenting and publicising injustices through the media and with the general public
- 6 Carrying out strategic litigation in furtherance of our strategic objectives

Strategic Objectives

BID will improve access to bail for immigration detainees

BID will push for an end to the separation of families for immigration purposes

BID will challenge long-term and indefinite detention

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Bail Casework

BID's three offices in London, Portsmouth and Oxford supported 2,115 people during the course of the last year. BID staff prepared a total of 265 bail applications (an increase on last year), of which only 195 were eventually heard in court. 95 of those were successful. At just under 50% success rate, this is significantly better than the overall rate of success for bail, which is 18%. From cases we have been able to follow up, we know that 521 people who received support from BID were released over the last year.

Right to Liberty

BID continued its programme of workshops, delivering either workshops or legal surgeries in six detention centres. We provided bail workshops and legal surgeries to a total of 799 people, an increase of over 100 compared to the previous year.

End the detention of children project

Following the government's announced intention to end the detention of families with children, and the closure of the family unit at Yarl's Wood IRC, BID shifted the focus of its family casework to separated families. Over the year the family team advised 51 families who had been separated by immigration detention. 36 bail applications were lodged, 20 people were bailed and 4 families were removed. The average length of detention for clients who were released was 269 days.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

The family project referred ten cases for unlawful detention Judicial Reviews or civil claims over the year. There were two important JR judgments of separated family cases which BID had referred the previous year. Both judgments found the clients to have been unlawfully detained for parts of their detention, and one in particular (MXL) explored the application of UKBA's statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in all its actions and decision-making. This judgment is also referred to in the recent 'Bail Guidance for Immigration Judges' written by the Tribunals' judiciary, and it states on the issue of length of detention

a period of weeks may be disproportionate where one of the effects of detention is to keep a parent apart from young children' (MXL and others [2010] EWHC 561 (Admin))

The family team had referred over ten cases to solicitors in 2009 where children had been detained with one or both parents. These cases are now starting to be settled out of court. The first two clients have received £75,000 and £100,000 in damages. In both cases the children who were detained have been awarded large sums of money which they will be given when they become adults. BID wrote witness statements for these cases which provided information on the general experiences of families detained with their children, based on our casework.

Last year we reported on the case in which Liberty was intervening for which we provided the evidence. Judgment in the case (*Suppiah & Others*) was handed down in January 2011. The judge found that both claimants had been unlawfully detained with their children. Although he stopped short of finding the policy of detaining families with children unlawful, he nonetheless found that the UKBA had failed to apply the policy with the rigour it deserved.

Research and policy, families project. Since the government's announcement in May 2010 that they intended to end the immigration detention of families with children (reported on last year), there have been a number of positive developments: far fewer children have been held in detention and for much shorter periods. Whereas in 2009 we were working with children who had been detained for months, the government now plans to introduce a time limit of one week on the detention of children. In the first quarter of 2010, 230 children entered immigration detention, in the first quarter of 2011 only nine children entered immigration detention.

At the same time, however, it is extremely disappointing that the government has not fulfilled its commitment to completely end the detention of children. In certain limited circumstances, children continue to be detained at Tinsley House Immigration Removal Centre and the government is opening a new Short Term Holding Facility (secure accommodation centre) for families in Crawley, Sussex, in autumn 2011.

Over the last year we were involved in intensive dialogue with civil servants to influence the outcomes of the child detention review. We also met Damian Green (Immigration Minister) on several occasions as well as meeting and briefing politicians about our concerns, who in turn asked the Minister questions in parliament to increase the pressure on the government and foster parliamentary scrutiny of the child detention review. We asked an MP to table an Early Day Motion on detention of children, which was tabled and signed by 43 MPs. We also published several briefing papers and consultation responses outlining recommendations for change in this area using evidence from our casework. We published a new research report on the immigration detention of children, titled 'Last Resort or First Resort?' (<http://www.biduk.org/162/bid-research-reports/bid-research-reports.html>)

Our public campaign to end the immigration detention of children received substantial press coverage in outlets including BBC News 24, the front page of the Observer, and Radio Four's Today Programme. We generated coverage in a number of ways, including organising a group of peers to write a letter (drafted by us) to the press calling for an end to child detention.

As part of the child detention review, the UKBA agreed to implement the following recommendations which were put forward by BID and other NGOs:

- After a family's legal application to stay in the UK is refused, they will be given an opportunity to return voluntarily to their country of origin before the UKBA takes any action to forcibly remove them from the country. Families will be offered a face to face explanation of voluntary return, and given the opportunity to check themselves in on a flight rather than being detained for removal. The UKBA is planning to run training and publish best practice guidance for staff on communicating voluntary return.
- The UKBA will work with the UN High Commission for Refugees to improve the quality of decision-making on family asylum claims.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

- As part of a pilot which they are running in Croydon to forcibly remove families, the UKBA originally planned to make families destitute if they refused to participate on the pilot. However, following pressure from organisations including BID, the UKBA have agreed not to do so.
- The UKBA will reduce the ban on re-entering the UK which is imposed in cases where families voluntarily leave the country.

BID's Research and Policy Manager was chosen by colleagues in other organisations to chair the Detention Sub-group of the Refugee Children's Consortium, a coalition of organisations working to support refugee, migrant and asylum seeking children.

As referred to above, BID's focus has now been re-directed to families separated by immigration detention. We have started to systematically collect data on separated families which will be used in our policy and litigation work and we began to raise our concerns with civil servants about the separation of families, using information from our legal casework. As a result, they agreed to work with us to revise their guidance on decisions to separate families. The UKBA recently wrote a new process instruction on the separation of families by detention and removal, which takes greater account of child welfare concerns, and have agreed to revise this instruction following our input.

Research and policy

Improve access to bail

Section 4 accommodation: The delays in allocating accommodation for former foreign national prisoners continued, and BID intervened in the case of *Razai and others v Secretary of State (2010) EWHC 3151 (Admin)* which related to the failure of the UKBA to consider many applications for Section 4 accommodation from former criminals, effectively preventing detainees who had completed criminal sentences from being able to apply for bail. As a result of the judgment, the UKBA put in place new processes for allocating accommodation.

Surveys on legal representation in detention: Working in partnership with the Information Centre about Asylum & Refugees (ICAR) BID designed and executed a survey on the level of legal representation across the entire detention estate (these figures are not currently collected by the government), along with questions on detainee awareness of the on-site legal advice scheme (known as the DDA (Detention Duty Advice) scheme), the effect of transfers between centres on continuity of legal advice, and rates of bail applications by legal advisors. The survey was run in Nov/Dec 2010, and again in June 2011, and will be run every six months. Results are published on the website (www.biduk.org). Findings from the first survey revealed that 19% of those interviewed had never had a legal representative while in detention. The survey results proved invaluable for our submissions to government consultations, and lobbying and policy work with the UK Border Agency, Ministry of Justice, and the Legal Services Commission (LSC), which administers legal aid payments. Respondents' comments have helped us identify those issues of most concern to detainees. We shared our findings with the Immigration Law Practitioners' Association, and with other NGO stakeholders for use in their own lobbying work, as well as with Asylum Aid, who are working with the LSC and UKBA on the roll out of the Early Legal Advice Pilot (ELAP) for asylum seekers.

Access to legal representation in detention: We continued to meet with the LSC to highlight our concerns about i) insufficient capacity of the DDA scheme and ii) the quality of work provided under the scheme. We monitored the operation of the DDA contracts, and published two new BID bulletins on the right to legal aid for bail applications. One was aimed at individuals and organisations that support detainees and the second was written for detainees. The bulletins were written as a response to concerns expressed to BID by detainees and visitors' groups that detainees were finding their files being closed by firms and they were being left without representation. The bulletins set out the circumstances under which detainees should be granted legal aid for representation, explain the means and merits tests, what services and actions detainees can expect from their legal advisor under legal aid, and how they can go about complaining if they are not satisfied with refusals of legal aid or files are closed without explanation.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

Challenging long-term, indefinite detention

Documentation research project: BID has carried out a small-scale research project on documentation procedures for foreign nationals facing removal or deportation who have no travel documents. A sizeable proportion of the immigration detainees that BID works with are not in possession of any form of travel or identity document and are not able, for a variety of reasons, to provide the UKBA with sufficient information to enable their re-documentation and subsequent removal. In addition, foreign embassies and high commissions in the UK vary widely in their approach towards and speed in acknowledging their citizens and providing travel documents. Foreign national ex-offenders typically face major re-documentation hurdles as a result of loose ties with their country of origin after many years in the UK.

Obstacles to re-documentation therefore have the capacity to leave immigration detainees in de-facto indefinite detention, facing little progress in their case and without guidance from UKBA on the steps that could be taken to conclude the documentation process in a timely manner and thus end their detention. Once the research was completed and written up, a mini-site was created within the main BID website to house the project, providing both legal advisors and detainees with information about cases where documentation issues are delaying progress and lengthening time in detention. This can help legal advisors when assessing whether or not the length of detention and the purposes for which detention is being used, have become unlawful.

Consultation responses

BID has made submissions to the following consultations and enquiries: Justice Select Committee enquiry into the role of the Probation Service, Ministry of Justice 'Proposals for the reform of legal aid in England and Wales' (Feb 2011), Ministry of Justice 'Breaking the Cycle', Written and verbal evidence to 'The case for legal aid: an enquiry into legal aid funding, its implications for litigants and for access to justice' organised by the Haldane Society/Young Legal Aid Lawyers, Chief Inspector of UKBA's planned thematic inspections for 2011/12, Home Office consultation on quarterly immigration statistics, Equalities and Human Rights Commission's three year human rights review.

Strategic litigation

The last year has been both busy and successful for our strategic litigation. Several former clients have been awarded compensation for unlawful detention and we have intervened or provided information to the intervener in five separate cases. BID intervened in two Supreme Court cases: *Walumba Lumba (Congo) and Kadian Delroy Mighty (Jamaica) 2011, UKSC12* – which found that it is unlawful for the Secretary of State to apply an unpublished policy that conflicts with a published policy, *Shepherd Masimba Kambadzi (Zimbabwe) 2011, UKSC23* – which found that periods of detention where no detention reviews were carried out were unlawful, although damages would only be nominal where it could be found that had the reviews been carried, detention would have been maintained anyway, one case that is pending judgment in the European Court of Human Rights – *Mustafa Abdi v United Kingdom (ECHR, Application 27770/08)* which focuses on whether immigration detention can be used to enforce compliance with immigration measures rather than for the purpose of removal, and the cases of *Razai & Others* and *Suppiah & Others*, both of which were described in preceding paragraphs.

BID's online presence and social media

Working with a design firm we launched a new website in October 2010. We are now able to offer detainees, supporters, researchers, journalists, and legal practitioners searchable resources and regular updates on our work. In May 2011 we launched our Twitter feed @BIDdetention, and already have a growing number of followers. These new resources allow us to position our communications more accurately and respond to events in the sector with a sense of immediacy.

Human Rights Award

Tangible, external recognition for BID's work came in the form of being shortlisted for both the Liberty Human Rights Award 2010, and the JUSTICE Human Rights Award 2010. BID won the JUSTICE Human Rights Award on Human Rights Day last December.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Income for the year was £588,619 (2010 - £645,095). Unrestricted reserves increased during the year. As at 31st July 2011, unrestricted reserves stood at £100,572 (2010 - £97,585).

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DIRECTORS' AND TRUSTEES' REPORT (Cont'd)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

Investment powers and policy

The Trust Deed authorises the Trustees to make and hold investments using the general funds of the charity. The Trustees have the power to invest in any way that they see fit.

Reserves policy

BID intends to build up reserves to a level considered adequate for the medium term needs of the charity. Adequate for operational purposes is considered to be equivalent to three months operating costs, or £148,301 (2010 -£144,408) for the year ended 31st July 2011. As at 31st July 2011 the total of restricted and unrestricted reserves was £190,586 (2010 - £195,172). BID will endeavour to increase unrestricted reserves in future years to cover more directly the potential risks faced by the charity.

FUTURE PLANS AND DEVELOPMENTS

We will be focusing on the delivery of our three organisational objectives. The objective to end the detention of families and children has been amended to *To push for an end to the separation of families for immigration purposes*.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the Trustees have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditors are aware of that information.

TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Trustees (who are also directors of Bail for Immigration Detainees for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' 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 Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company 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 charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

AUDITORS

A resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting that Ramon Lee & Partners be re-appointed as auditors of the charity for the forthcoming year.

By order of the trustees



RAJEEV THACKER
Chair

19th October 2011

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES OF

BAIL FOR IMMIGRATION DETAINEES (A company limited by guarantee)

We have audited the financial statements of Bail for Immigration Detainees for the year ended 31 July 2011 on which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities (Summary Income and Expenditure Account), Balance Sheet and related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND AUDITORS

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 8, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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.

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 charitable company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' and Trustees' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

OPINION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 July 2011 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.


OPINION ON THE OTHER MATTER PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' and Trustees' report.



**DAVID TERRY (Senior Statutory Auditor)
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF STATUTORY AUDITORS
RAMON LEE & PARTNERS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

**KEMP HOUSE
152/160 CITY ROAD
LONDON EC1V 2DW
19TH OCTOBER 2011**

BAIL FOR IMMIGRATION DETAINEES
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

SUMMARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	Notes	Restricted Funds £	Unrestricted Funds £	2011 £	2010 £
Incoming resources					
<i>Incoming resources from generated funds:</i>					
<i>Voluntary income</i>					
Donations and grants	2	-	149,959	149,959	182,122
<i>Activities for generating funds</i>					
Investment income	3	-	1,374	1,374	441
Other income		-	-	-	1,543
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i>	4	437,286	-	437,286	460,989
Total incoming resources		<u>437,286</u>	<u>151,333</u>	<u>588,619</u>	<u>645,095</u>
Resources expended					
Costs of generating voluntary income	5	-	22,324	22,324	18,197
Charitable expenditure:					
Right to liberty		73,550	9,501	83,051	83,177
Bail casework		183,327	82,900	266,227	252,496
Families project		110,563	6,354	116,917	130,726
Research and policy		77,419	7,734	85,153	81,201
	5	<u>444,859</u>	<u>106,489</u>	<u>551,348</u>	<u>547,600</u>
Governance costs	4	-	19,533	19,533	11,835
Total resources expended		<u>444,859</u>	<u>148,346</u>	<u>593,205</u>	<u>577,632</u>
Net incoming (outgoing) resources		(7,573)	2,987	(4,586)	67,463
<i>Reconciliation of funds</i>					
Total funds, brought forward		97,587	97,585	195,172	127,709
Total funds, carried forward		<u>90,014</u>	<u>100,572</u>	<u>190,586</u>	<u>195,172</u>

CONTINUING OPERATIONS

None of the charity's activities were acquired or discontinued during the above two financial periods

TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the above movement in funds for the above two financial periods

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these accounts

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST JULY 2011

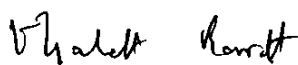
	Notes	£	2011	£	£	2010	£
FIXED ASSETS							
Tangible assets	8			465			694
CURRENT ASSETS							
Debtors	9	31,044			6,029		
Cash at bank and in hand		369,762			226,000		
		<u>400,806</u>			<u>232,029</u>		
CREDITORS. amounts falling due within one year	10	210,685			37,551		
					<u>37,551</u>		
NET CURRENT ASSETS				190,121			194,478
NET ASSETS				<u>190,586</u>			<u>195,172</u>
INCOME FUNDS							
Unrestricted funds	11			100,572			97,585
Restricted funds	11			90,014			97,587
				<u>190,586</u>			<u>195,172</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 19th October 2011 and were signed on its behalf by



RAJEEV THACKER (CHAIR)



ELIZABETH BARRATT (VICE- CHAIR)

Company number 03803669

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these accounts

BAIL FOR IMMIGRATION DETAINEES
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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

1.1 Basis of preparation of accounts

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, with the exception of investments which are included at market value. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting and Reporting by Charities (SORP 2005) issued in March 2005, applicable UK Accounting Standards and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by FRS1 from the requirement to prepare a cash-flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company, and on a going concern basis.

1.2 Funds Accounting

The charity has various types of funds for which it is responsible and which separate disclosure is required as follows:

- **Restricted income funds**
Grants which are earmarked for specific purposes. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the charity.
- **Unrestricted funds**
Funds which are expendable at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the objects of the charity.

1.3 Incoming resources

Incoming resources are the amounts derived from the provision of charitable services, the receipt of gifts, subscriptions and grants falling within the charity's ordinary activities.

All incoming resources are included in the statement of financial activities (SOFA) when the charity is legally entitled to them, it is reasonably sure of receipt and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Voluntary income including donations, gifts and legacies and grants that provide core funding or are of general nature. Such income is only deferred when:

The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods, or
The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the charity has unconditional entitlement.

Incoming resources from charitable activities are grants receivable which relate to the current year. Specific debts are recognised where approved grant expenditure exceeds grant income received to date and the charity can demonstrate entitlement to the income. Similarly, where entitlement is in a future period, the income has been deferred.

Interest receivable is credited to the Statement of Financial Activities when it is receivable.

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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (Cont/d)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

1.4 Volunteers and donated services and facilities

The value of services provided by volunteers is not incorporated into these financial statements. Further details of the contribution made by volunteers can be found in the trustees' annual report.

Where services are provided to the charity as a donation that would normally be purchased from our suppliers, this contribution is included in the financial statements.

BID receives pro-bono services from barristers who represent BID clients. This is recognised at actual cost, based upon the charge out rates of the barristers and the amount of time spent per case.

1.5 Resources expended

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings which aggregate all costs related to the category as listed below.

Costs of generating funds include staff time used to raise voluntary income.

Governance costs are those costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity as opposed to those costs associated with fundraising or charitable activity. The costs include those costs associated with constitutional and statutory requirements e.g. the cost of Trustee meetings and the preparation and audit of statutory accounts. Included within this category are any costs associated with the strategic as opposed to day to day management of the charity's activities.

Charitable activities include expenditure associated with the main objectives of the charity and include both the direct costs and support costs relating to these activities.

Support costs, which include payroll administration, budgeting and accounting, information technology and financing, are allocated across the categories of charitable expenditure and governance costs. The basis for allocation has been explained in the notes to the accounts.

1.6 Pensions

The pension costs charged in the accounts represent the contributions payable by the charity during the year in accordance with FRS17.

The company pays a contribution to a pension scheme of the employee's choice.

1.7 Irrecoverable VAT

All resources expended are classified under activity heading that aggregate all costs related to the category. Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

1.8 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets (excluding investments) are stated at cost less depreciation. The cost of minor additions or those costing less than £500 are not capitalised. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Computer equipment	- 3 years
Furniture and equipment	- 5 years

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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (Cont/d)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

2. VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Unrestricted Income £	2011 £	2010 £
Donated services	99,000	99,000	84,800
Membership fees	1,272	1,272	4,466
Donations from individuals	11,687	11,687	23,356
A B Charitable Trust	-	-	7,500
Appletree Fund	5,000	5,000	5,000
The Cole Charitable Trust	1,000	1,000	-
Jill Franklin Trust	-	-	500
Lankelly Chase Foundation	10,000	10,000	20,000
London Legal Support Trust	5,000	5,000	-
Richer Charitable Trust	15,000	15,000	15,000
St James's Church Piccadilly	-	-	1,500
The Tudor Trust	-	-	10,000
Volant Charitable Trust	-	-	10,000
Giles Wright Charitable Trust	2,000	2,000	-
	<u>149,959</u>	<u>149,959</u>	<u>182,122</u>

The charity is indebted to of barristers' for providing pro-bono services in representations of BID clients, valued at £99,000 (2010 - £84,800) by the donor. The income equivalent was recognised within incoming resources as a donation, and an equivalent charge included within Bail Case Work, direct project costs.

3. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2011 £	2010 £
Bank interest received	<u>1,374</u>	<u>441</u>

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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (Cont/d)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

4. INCOMING RESOURCES FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Restricted Income £	2011 £	2010 £
Trust for London	41,000	41,000	34,500
Comic Relief	50,960	50,960	61,100
Diana Princess of Wales Memorial Fund	108,626	108,626	104,935
Doughty Street Chambers	-	-	750
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	34,000	34,000	35,000
The Funding Network	-	-	704
Garden Court Chambers	-	-	1,000
Lloyds TSB Foundation	20,000	20,000	20,000
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	100,000	100,000	100,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	20,000	20,000	40,000
Unbound Philanthropy	62,700	62,700	63,000
	<u>437,286</u>	<u>437,286</u>	<u>460,989</u>

Restricted funds were held for the following activities

	<u>2011</u> £	<u>2010</u> £
Right to liberty	73,568	96,055
Bail casework	182,207	161,270
Families project	110,626	136,462
Research and policy	70,885	67,202
	<u>437,286</u>	<u>460,989</u>

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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (Cont'd)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

5. RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Fundraising £	Right to liberty £	Bail casework £	Families project £	Research & policy £	Governance £	Total £	2010 £
Costs directly allocated to activities								
Staff costs	12,158	58,086	118,715	88,751	46,552	4,863	329,125	323,733
Staff training and travel	664	1,404	3,062	1,715	2,273	614	9,732	6,165
Other staff and volunteers expenses	1,289	2,725	5,947	3,330	4,415	1,192	18,898	17,582
Direct project costs	-	3,468	100,611	1,902	3,781	-	109,762	95,874
Fundraising costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	932
Audit fees	-	-	-	-	-	3,180	3,180	3,114
Annual report and AGM expenses	-	-	-	-	-	2,091	2,091	1,806
Support costs allocated to activities:								
Management and office staff costs	3,614	7,641	16,671	9,335	12,377	3,341	52,979	54,958
Premises and office costs	2,778	5,876	12,819	7,179	9,517	2,569	40,738	38,478
Communication costs	1,748	3,697	8,067	4,517	5,989	1,616	25,634	33,550
Professional fees	73	154	335	188	249	67	1,066	1,440
	<u>22,324</u>	<u>83,051</u>	<u>266,227</u>	<u>116,917</u>	<u>85,153</u>	<u>19,533</u>	<u>593,205</u>	<u>577,632</u>

Support costs have been allocated on the basis of staff time spent on each activity

BAIL FOR IMMIGRATION DETAINEES
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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (Cont/d)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

6. SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR

The net surplus of income over expenditure is stated after charging

	2011	2010
	£	£
Auditor's remuneration	3,180	3,114
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	<u>389</u>	<u>1,289</u>

7. STAFF COSTS

The total staff costs were

	2011	2010
	£	£
Wages and salaries	333,386	329,860
Social Security costs	33,261	32,421
Pension costs	15,461	16,406
	<u>382,108</u>	<u>378,687</u>

Pension costs represent contributions paid to defined contributions schemes on behalf of the company's employees. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds.

There were no employees whose annual emoluments were £60,000 or more.

As a charity, no director received any remuneration in the year (2010 - £NIL).

The average monthly number of employees during the year, calculated on the basis of full time equivalents, was as follows

	2011	2010
	Number	Number
Direct charitable work	87	86
Administrative work	10	10

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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (Cont/d)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Furniture Equipment £	Computer Equipment £	Total £
COST			
Balance brought forward	4,414	7,705	12,119
Additions during the year	582	-	582
Disposals during the year	(2,694)	(2,676)	(5,370)
Balance carried forward	<u>2,302</u>	<u>5,029</u>	<u>7,331</u>
DEPRECIATION			
Balance brought forward	4,414	7,011	11,425
Charge for the year	117	272	389
Elimination on Disposals during the year	(2,694)	(2,254)	(4,948)
Balance carried forward	<u>1,837</u>	<u>5,029</u>	<u>6,866</u>
NET BOOK VALUES			
Balance carried forward	<u>465</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>465</u>
Balance brought forward	<u>-</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>694</u>

9. DEBTORS

	2011 £	2010 £
Prepayments	3,485	4,966
Other debtors	27,559	1,063
	<u>31,044</u>	<u>6,029</u>

10. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2011 £	2010 £
Trade creditors	3,031	4,026
Deferred income (Note 13)	190,000	-
Taxation and social security	9,634	10,953
Accruals and other creditors	8,020	22,572
	<u>210,685</u>	<u>37,551</u>

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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (Cont/d)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

11. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS

	<u>Balance b/forward</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Balance c/forward</u>
	£	£	£	£
Trust for London	-	41,000	41,000	-
Comic Relief	12,456	50,960	50,676	12,740
Diana Princess of Wales Memorial Fund	26,234	108,626	107,739	27,121
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	34,000	34,000	-
The Funding Network	7,532	-	1,592	5,940
Garden Court Chambers	258	-	258	-
Lloyds TSB Foundation	6,667	20,000	20,272	6,395
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	25,000	100,000	100,638	24,362
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	4,867	20,000	24,867	-
Unbound Philanthropy	14,573	62,700	63,817	13,456
	<u>97,587</u>	<u>437,286</u>	<u>444,859</u>	<u>90,014</u>
Unrestricted funds	97,585	151,333	148,346	100,572
	<u>195,172</u>	<u>588,619</u>	<u>593,205</u>	<u>190,586</u>

Restricted funds were held for the following activities

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	£	£
Right to liberty	20,264	20,246
Bail casework	26,929	28,049
Families project	37,758	37,695
Research and policy	5,063	11,597
	<u>90,014</u>	<u>97,587</u>

Purpose of Restricted funds

Charitable activities

Trust for London – funding towards research and policy, casework and running costs
 Comic Relief – funding towards Legal Managers and bail casework in support of women in detention
 Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund – funding for legal casework, research and policy costs and running costs of project to end the detention of children
 Esmee Fairbairn Foundation – funding towards London and BID South Legal Managers
 The Funding Network – funding towards the costs of interpreters, experts reports and travel
 Garden Court Chambers – funding towards documentation project
 Lloyds TSB Foundation – funding towards Assistant Director
 The Sigrid Rausing Trust – funding towards core costs
 Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust – funding for research and policy work
 Unbound Philanthropy – funding towards core costs

12. NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO FUNDS

	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	-	465	465
Net current assets	90,014	100,107	190,121
	<u>90,014</u>	<u>100,572</u>	<u>190,586</u>

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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (Cont/d)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2011

13. DEFERRED INCOME

	<u>2011</u> £	<u>2010</u> £
Balance brought forward	-	-
Amount released to income during the year	-	-
Amount deferred in the year	190,000	-
Balance carried forward	<u>190,000</u>	<u>-</u>

The deferred income relates to grants received from Oak Foundation of £150,000 relating to financial years 2011/12 and 2012/13 and Esmee Fairbairn Foundation £40,000 for 2011/12. This income is for core funding.

14. TAXATION

The company is a registered charity and does not trade or undertake non-charitable activities and has been granted tax and has been granted tax exempt status by the Inland Revenue.

15. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no significant post balance sheet events.

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The charity had no material contingent liability as at 31st July 2011 (2010 – nil).

17. RELATED PARTIES

There were no declarable related party transactions during the year.

18. GIFTS IN KIND AND VOLUNTEERS

During the year, the charity benefited from unpaid work performed by volunteers.

BID receives pro-bono services from barristers in representations of BID clients, valued at £99,000 (2010 – £84,800) by the donor.

19. PENSION COSTS

BID made payments into staff personal pension schemes totalling £23,574 (2010 – £16,443). Pension creditors outstanding at the year end £4,100 (2010 – £12,213).