



Bail for Immigration Detainees

Annual Report 2006

Challenging
immigration detention
in the United Kingdom

“How we treat asylum seekers is, however, a measure of how we treat foreigners in general, and, in particular, how seriously we take our obligations to defend victims from persecution wherever it may take place. A society that loses its sensitivity to the suffering of foreigners, simply because they are foreigners, has lost something very precious indeed.”

Report by Alvaro Gil-Robles, Commissioner for Human Rights, on his visit to the United Kingdom, 4th - 12th November 2004

BID Annual Report 2005–2006

BID believes that asylum-seekers and migrants in the UK have a right to liberty and should be protected from arbitrary and prolonged detention by effective and accessible legal safeguards.

Our mission >>>

BID is an independent charity that exists to:

- Improve access to bail for all immigration detainees
- Lobby for detention to be subject to regular independent, automatic judicial review
- Work towards an end to arbitrary detention in the UK
- End the detention of families with children

Our activities >>>

- Providing free information and support to detainees to help them exercise their right to liberty and make their own bail applications in court.
- Preparing and presenting free applications for release on bail or temporary admission for detainees.
- Carrying out research and using evidence gathered to campaign to end arbitrary detention.
- Documenting and publicising injustices we see.

I am driven to conclude that the claimants' detention was deliberately planned with a view to what was in my judgement a collateral and improper purpose – the spiriting away of the claimants before there was likely to be time for them to obtain and act upon legal advice or apply to the court. That purpose was improper. It was unlawful. In my judgement it renders the decision itself unlawful".

Mr Justice Mumby's decision in the case of Karas and Milandinovic, April 2006

Chair's report

The bail applications we prepared and presented were on behalf of people who most desperately needed our help and could not represent themselves, or whose detention had wider policy implications.



It has been a year of change at BID. Tim Baster, BID's founder, decided it was time for him to move on. It was his vision that inspired the creation of BID and for his persistence and commitment we owe him a huge debt of thanks. On a personal level, Tim was hugely inspirational and always left me feeling that, but for people like Tim there would be little ground for optimism that the world can be a better place. From a small group of volunteers, BID has become, under Tim's leadership, an organisation with nine paid staff, 24 volunteers and three offices. In the wake of his departure, we established a management structure consisting of a Director, Celia Clarke, and two Assistant Directors, (Legal and Policy). Sarah Cutler was appointed Assistant Director Policy, while Natalie Poynter, our Oxford Manager, was appointed interim Assistant Director Legal. This year, we have a new Assistant Director Legal – Zoe Stevens - with the departure of Natalie on maternity leave.

There has been a significant increase in the number of people in immigration detention supported by BID this past year – almost 1,500 as compared with just over 1,100 last year. In line with our strategy to extend the advice and information we deliver to as many people in detention as we can through our Right to Liberty project, many more detainees (over 600) attended our bail workshops in detention centres.

This meant that BID represented fewer detainees in bail applications this year. The bail applications we prepared and presented were on behalf of people who most desperately needed our help and could not represent themselves, or whose detention had wider policy implications. BID took on some cases to conduct strategic litigation where the result in the courts would have an impact on the lives of other detainees. Such challenges included particular nationality groups detained in the fast track who were not removable, foreign national prisoners detained unlawfully, those facing removal to third countries whose removal was challengeable in the High Court and families detained with their children.

BID remains extremely concerned about the lack of legal advice and representation available to detainees.

BID welcomed the establishment in December 2005 of the Detention Duty Advice (DDA) scheme by the Legal Services Commission, in response to concerted lobbying by BID and others. BID's experience is that these 30 minute free advice sessions have not had a significant impact on the need for help with bail. BID is continuing to encourage the LSC to develop

these DDA sessions so that they provide meaningful help to detainees. The contract specification says that bail should be considered in all cases and where it is decided not to make a bail application a note needs to be made on the file so it can be peer reviewed.

Another key concern for BID this year has been the use of detained fast track processes. The fast track is the scheme the government uses for processing 'straightforward' asylum claims speedily. Asylum seekers are detained during this process. BID's concern was confirmed with the research carried out for our report into the operation of the fast track at Harmondsworth, as well as through our presence in court. As a result of our court monitoring and reports from detainees who represent themselves, BID is concerned about fairness and correct procedure where detainees are litigants-in-person in the bail courts. BID has raised these issues with the AIT in relation to problems with listings and a focus of next year's work will be to ensure that those detainees who have to represent themselves are not procedurally disadvantaged simply because they do not have a lawyer in court with them.

Some facts and figures about detention

Immigration detainees are held without trial and without time limit and with no automatic independent review of their detention.

At any one time about 2500 people, about 60% of them asylum seekers, are locked up in detention centres and prisons in Britain under Immigration Act powers.

Official figures show that 29,210 people were detained under Immigration Act powers in 2005.

In 2005, 30% of people detained were not removed as a result. The outcome of detention for 20420 (70%) people was removal from the UK. 7290 (25%) were released, 130 granted leave to enter/remain and 1370 bailed.

It costs £1,230 per week to keep someone in detention. Official figures show that at the end of 2005, of the 1950 people detained at that time, 33% had been held for longer than two months, with 45 people held for more than a year.

In 2005, 1860 children were detained. 43% (795) children were under 5 years of age.

BID increased its income over the last year, and was therefore able to put in place its new management structure. We ended the year with a small deficit on the unrestricted fund, but already this year our fundraising is going well, thanks particularly to Celia Clarke. We are hopeful that we will continue to attract financial support for our work and are grateful to those funders who continue to provide essential funding to BID.

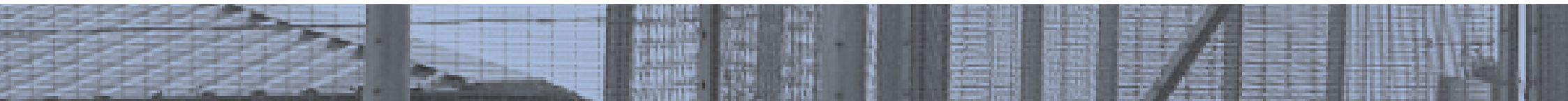
I will stand down as Chair this year and hand over to Rajeev Thacker who has been on the Board of Trustees for some time. My time as Chair has been extremely rewarding. I have admired all the staff and volunteers at BID for their hard work, perseverance and humanity. Their jobs are extremely difficult and at times frustrating, but they do not give up and the welfare of detainees remains at the core of everyone's work. I am very grateful to Celia Clarke who has come from outside the "immigration world" and taken up the task of Director with enormous enthusiasm and skill. I am also grateful to the Board of Trustees which has been extremely supportive of BID and has made my task as Chair considerably easier.

Nicola Rogers
Chair

¹ See Table 6.5, Control of Immigration Statistics, 2005, CM 6904, Research and Development Statistics, Home Office, August 2006 available at: <http://www.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm69/6904/6904.asp>
² Written parliamentary answer, Liam Byrne MP, 2 October 2006

Director's report

BID exists to fight for those who mostly have no-one fighting for them and attempts to change the system to make it fairer.



As I watched the young woman quietly and firmly asserting her case to be freed on bail (she was not going to abscond, and her removal from the UK was not imminent), I felt a mixture of pride, admiration and shame. Pride that she had attended a BID workshop, as a result of which she had the knowledge and confidence to represent herself in a bail hearing in court; admiration for her for having the courage to do so; and shame that I belong to a society that locks up foreigners for the administrative convenience of the state, that allows a situation where the onus is on the person detained to challenge that detention, that so many do so without any legal representation and that the odds are stacked against them if they do try.

It has been a steep learning curve for me since my arrival in January and I have found many things deeply distressing: the state of the people I have met in detention - confused, traumatised and far from friends and family, bewildered and angry at finding themselves deprived of their freedom; court hearings I have attended that appear to pay scant regard to the law and continue to incarcerate people with little or no evidence to justify that incarceration and no external scrutiny of that decision; the hostile media coverage towards asylum-seekers, which bears little relation to reality. So, it is of some comfort to me not only that an organisation like BID exists to fight for those who mostly have no-one fighting for them, but which also attempts to change the system to make it fairer. I am proud to be the Director of such an organisation and I am humbled by the many people who go out of their way to support BID and its work: our trustees, our staff (both paid and unpaid) who work tirelessly in the face of overwhelming odds, our funders who steadfastly support us in spite of the unpopularity of BID's cause, the lawyers who represent our clients in court for free, the activists in other organisations who support our aims, the visitors who proffer the hand of friendship and solidarity to detainees. All these people make BID's work possible and indeed more effective, as together we are more powerful than BID would ever be on its own. Thank you all.

But BID would never have existed without the vision, determination and commitment of Tim Baster, BID's founder, who left the organisation this year. I want to pay tribute to him for what he has created, and for the number of people whose freedom he has secured over the last eight years. We owe him a great debt, and I hope that all of us who are associated with BID in whatever capacity will continue the work he started in the same spirit, holding on to a vision of a fair and humane system for asylum-seekers and migrants.

Celia Clarke
Director

Bail Casework

Overall, BID submitted 173 bail applications, of which over 70 were successful.

1494 people held in immigration detention received support from BID in the last year, a substantial increase on last year's total. The support took the form of telephone advice and information, postal support and provision of information, attendance at workshops, or representation in court. All detainees who called any of BID's offices received telephone advice and information, and were directed to the Notebook on Bail and to our Legal Bulletins.

BID's three offices presented bail applications for a number of detainees who were suicidal or had self-harmed, were mentally or physically ill, elderly or infirm, held under the detained fast track or detained with their children. In addition to applying for bail, BID's three offices made a number of successful applications for release on temporary admission (TA). Overall, BID submitted 173 bail applications, of which over seventy were successful.

BID has referred many detainees to solicitors with a view to mounting legal challenges against removal, deportation or unlawful detention. This element of BID's work is becoming more and more challenging with the cuts in legal aid.

A woman who had been detained in Yarl's Wood IRC was in the advanced stages of a hunger strike when her case was referred to BID. With the help of the Bail Circle, who found sureties for this woman, she was released to be cared for intensively in hospital on the first occasion that BID represented her in court. She had been sectioned under the Mental Health Acts and attempted suicide whilst in detention, but her detention had been maintained. The details of her case were given to a statutory body involved with reporting on prison and detention centre conditions. BID referred her to specialist lawyers to assess a potential claim for unlawful detention.

Legal/country information for detainees to represent themselves in their own bail applications

- Mauritanian nationals without travel documentation
- The LSC-funded Detention Duty Advice service for detainees
- Section 4 - NASS accommodation for failed asylum seekers
- The Fast Track procedure in Harmondsworth and Yarl's Wood
- The deportation of foreign nationals and bail.

The image displays a stack of overlapping copies of the BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees. The visible text includes:

- Top Bulletin:** "The Protection of Liberty", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 21 - July 2006.
- Second Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin about the dep foreign nationals and", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 19 - June 2006.
- Third Bulletin:** "The Protection of Liberty", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 18 - May 2006.
- Fourth Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the legal services Commission Pilot Project for Detainees", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 17 - April 2006.
- Fifth Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the accommodation for seekers", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 16 - March 2006.
- Sixth Bulletin:** "The Protection of Liberty", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 15 - February 2006.
- Seventh Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the legal services Commission Pilot Project for Detainees", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 14 - January 2006.
- Eighth Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the accommodation for seekers", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 13 - December 2005.
- Ninth Bulletin:** "The Protection of Liberty", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 12 - November 2005.
- Tenth Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the legal services Commission Pilot Project for Detainees", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 11 - October 2005.
- Eleventh Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the accommodation for seekers", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 10 - September 2005.
- Twelfth Bulletin:** "The Protection of Liberty", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 9 - August 2005.
- Thirteenth Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the legal services Commission Pilot Project for Detainees", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 8 - July 2005.
- Fourteenth Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the accommodation for seekers", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 7 - June 2005.
- Fifteenth Bulletin:** "The Protection of Liberty", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 6 - May 2005.
- Sixteenth Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the legal services Commission Pilot Project for Detainees", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 5 - April 2005.
- Seventeenth Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the accommodation for seekers", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 4 - March 2005.
- Eighteenth Bulletin:** "The Protection of Liberty", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 3 - February 2005.
- Nineteenth Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the legal services Commission Pilot Project for Detainees", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 2 - January 2005.
- Twentieth Bulletin:** "Special Bulletin on the accommodation for seekers", BID Bulletin for Immigration Detainees, Number 1 - December 2004.

The bulletins contain various sections, including "Part One (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Two (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Three (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Four (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Five (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Six (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Seven (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Eight (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Nine (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Ten (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Eleven (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Twelve (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Thirteen (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Fourteen (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Fifteen (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Sixteen (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Seventeen (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Eighteen (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Nineteen (this section can be shown to the detainee)", "Part Twenty (this section can be shown to the detainee)".

Right to Liberty Project

During the past year there has been a huge increase in the number of people attending Right to Liberty workshops. Workshops have taken place in Haslar, Harmondsworth, Colnbrook, Dover, Yarl's Wood and Campsfield House.

Of the 675 detainees who attended workshops, we were able to track outcomes for 228. Detainees are moved around the detention estate with great frequency, and some are removed to their country of origin. It is difficult to track what happens to our workshop attendees, though we do ask detainees to let us know if they apply for bail and, if they do, what the outcome is. Of the 228 we succeeded in making contact with, 148 applied for bail, 57 were granted bail, 41 were granted temporary admission, and 50 were refused. 80 were removed to their country of origin.

Detainees attending workshops benefited from follow-up advice delivered by casework volunteers. The Notebook on Bail, which is the self-help book sent out to detainees which tells them about their right to bail, and how to apply for bail, was amended in October 2005 to reflect changes in legislation. We also expanded the impact of the work by providing training on bail to visitors' groups and other NGOs, so that they in turn could support detainees to apply for bail themselves.

This year saw BID access Yarl's Wood for the first time. As a result we were able to identify a number of unlawful detentions and serious breaches of the Detention Centre Rules. We referred these cases to solicitors for civil actions against the

Home Office. Being in the centre regularly and working with women's campaign groups, meant that we were able to identify a number of seriously ill and otherwise very vulnerable women who needed BID's help with bail.

"I then saw an advert for the BID workshop in the library. I got the notebook on bail and read it. When I read the notebook it still looked too good to be true that I could get bail but I decided to find out more and go to the workshop. When I was at the workshop I started to think I could get bail. I thought BID would not waste their time and come to the detention centre if it were not possible to get bail. They helped me to understand the way to get bail and the reasons I should give to the Immigration Judge. The workshop also made me understand that I could apply for bail many times."

Ben was detained for three months at Dover Immigration Removal Centre. He was granted bail at his third attempt.

BID South

BID South mainly supported detainees in Haslar Immigration Removal Centre, but during the year started working to support people detained at Colnbrook as well. 203 detainees received support from BID South and 91 bail applications were listed.

In early March a community group in Portsmouth rang us to say their prospective chairwoman and her 2 year old daughter were taken early in the morning, to be detained in Tinsley House, near Gatwick Airport. Her partner suffers from brain seizures and lymphoma. He was reliant on his partner for physical and emotional care.

In this case, a refusal decision was given to their solicitor, after she had been detained. As a result of determined perseverance by the members of the community group, supported by BID South and the Refugee Legal Centre, the woman and her young child were restored to freedom in a couple of weeks.

A snapshot of detainees in contact with BID South, taken at the end of July 2006, showed that 51 had no legal representation; that is, they had no legal representation for their substantive asylum or immigration matter and no legal representation in the matter of exercising their right to challenge their detention. Given the frequency of faulty initial decision making, legal representation is the only effective means by which scrutiny of decisions can be exercised.

"He's been here for 28 years, he's got six children and two grandchildren. He's very sick, he's got problems with his eyes and they're telling me he can't stay here. He doesn't know anyone in Jamaica and I'm so worried he's got nowhere to stay. He hasn't even got any clothes as they took him away too quick and he didn't get any clothes together. I'm his mother and I'm British and the MP has said there's nothing more that he can do for him. I had to pay for a solicitor who only went to see him before they took him away. Now I can't even afford to go and see him."

'Phone call from the mother of a detainee in Colnbrook who had been in the UK for twenty eight years.

Those without legal representation included the following: -

- A forty-seven year-old man who came to the UK in 1978 who has six children, two grandchildren in the UK and whose mother is a British citizen. He has no family in his country of origin.
- A man showing signs of previous torture, who has a British partner.
- A man detained for five months who has never had access to legal representation.
- A man who is pursuing an application to the High Court as the Home Office have never substantiated allegations against him.
- An Iraqi Kurdish man detained on arrival.
- A man with two children, one of 12 years and one of 18 months; both born in the UK.
- A man detained for four months who is pursuing his own Judicial Review, again on the basis of unsubstantiated evidence against him.
- A man detained for nine months who has co-operated with requests for information about his identity.

BID Oxford

One of the key changes to BID Oxford's work has been the introduction of bail workshops at Campsfield House IRC.

During the year BID Oxford supported 373 detainees. 29 bail applications were listed, ten were successful. Seven successful applications for temporary admission were also made.

One of the key changes to BID Oxford's work has been the introduction of bail workshops at Campsfield House IRC. This has been in line with BID's strategy to try to provide a service to as many detainees as possible by providing training and information on bail and how to apply for bail without a solicitor. Although this support can never be a substitute for legal representation, it is an effective use of BID's limited resources. Workshops and follow-up legal visits are held once a month.



A failed Iranian asylum-seeker spent 23 months in various immigration removal centres. The Immigration Service disputed his nationality and he was also the subject of a Deportation Order. The immigration authorities were unable to remove him due to difficulties related to obtaining a travel document. After almost two years in detention, he was released on bail on a restriction order. Three months after being released on bail the client was re-detained while reporting to an immigration enforcement unit. BID referred the client to a firm of solicitors who issued a claim for judicial review challenging the legality of detention. At the same time BID lodged a bail application and secured the release of the client.

A woman from the DR Congo had been detained in Yarl's Wood for seven months. Although diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder, the immigration authorities strongly opposed her release. The Immigration Service tried to remove her without success on eight occasions, sending her to countries like Ethiopia and Congo (Brazzaville). She represented herself in two bail applications, which failed. BID then intervened and secured her release on bail. Last week she was re-detained.

"I think that your work is fantastic, I feel very lucky to have you BID out there caring. Thank you very much for your time you sacrifice for us."

Comments included on a feedback form

Access to advice and representation

BID lobbied for better access to advice and representation for detainees. Working with Amnesty International, BID led attempts to make an amendment to the 2005 Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Bill. We presented written evidence to a number of parliamentary inquiries and made oral submissions to a House of Lords select committee on returning asylum seekers. In October 2005, BID and Asylum Aid secured a meeting with the Immigration Minister and the Minister responsible for legal aid to raise access to justice issues. In December 2005, the Legal Services Commission announced a Detention Duty Advice pilot to try to tackle the need for advice in detention, citing pressure from BID and other NGOs. In July, BID contributed our casework evidence to the LSC's evaluation of the pilot.

Deaths and self-harm in detention

BID held a public meeting in St James Piccadilly on 19 October focusing on the increase in deaths and the related issue of violent, forced removals to countries such as Iraq and Zimbabwe. A BID briefing on deaths was used by Lord Dholakia in a Lords debate on safer custody.

Awareness-raising

BID staff presented at various events and conferences including a national Refugee Council conference, a Community Care event, a Centre for Crime and Justice conference for prison staff, the MA Migration Studies programme at the University of Sussex, UK Lesbian and Gay Immigration Group public meeting, Behind the Headlines at Roehampton University, and a number of grassroots meetings about asylum from rape, and removals to Iraq.



Campsfield House Immigration Removal Centre

"Your work in helping destitute detainees is very good. You should carry on this good work in the days to come."

Comment from a detainee in May 2006

"As you know the immigration is an unlogical and unfair organisation which does not care about our rights and demands, but I am very happy with you and all the good work that you have done for us so far."

Comment on a feedback form

Detained families project

We continued to provide vital support to families in detention

We continued to provide vital support to families in detention, and worked with 72 families, most of whom we were unable to offer more than telephone support because they had already been served with removal directions. The cases we did take on (32 families, and a total of 53 children) were complex and many families had serious outstanding issues in their cases and were unwilling to return home on the grounds of the risks they would be likely to face. Much time was spent trying to make referrals to good legal representatives. This involved collecting data about the case, reviewing the case to consider what legal strategies remained open, and attempting to convince overworked solicitors to take the case on.

We applied for bail for eleven families, sometimes more than once, and seven families (with a total of 19 children), were released. We used our casework evidence to lobby the Home Office, and enabled detained families to take part in the campaign against the detention of children - *No Place for a Child* (see policy and research report). Several families chose to speak out about their detention and were featured in the Times, Guardian, and Independent. We also made a number of civil action referrals, provided information to support a judicial review of family detention policy (now being taken by a solicitor on a case referred by BID), and developed a project for independent paediatricians to assess the health of detained families. The findings will be published next year, with the goal of pushing for an end to the detention of children.

"...Please release us so I can celebrate my holidays. My mum gives me tense as well. Because she doesn't eat the food the people gives. Because of that she had weakness whenever she walk. She feel dizzy sometimes at prayer time she fell but I hold her give her water then she pray. My mum had 4 big operation. Because of the operation she can't sit for long. I can't see my mum all the time upset on the bed. I want my mum to get rid of this tense but she always reply I wanted to get released. My sister gives tense to my mum as well..."

A fax from a detained 13 year old who had lived in the UK for 5 years. Received at BID office on 23 December 2005

BID was contacted by a 13 year old girl who was being held with her mother and sister at Yarl's Wood. The family had inadequate legal representation despite paying privately. After several failed bail applications by the lawyer, BID talked over the background of the case with the daughter (because her mother did not speak English). We found out that there was a history of domestic violence and that the daughter had resisted removal because she did not want to be reunited with her father who had already been removed. We successfully referred the case to a good immigration lawyer who, after a protracted battle, obtained the family's release from detention and submitted a fresh claim for asylum. The mother and daughters have now won the right to stay in the UK.

Financial Information

The following information has been extracted from the audited financial statements of Bail for Immigration Detainees for the year ended 31 July 2006 on which the auditors, Ramon Lee & Co issued an unqualified audit opinion.

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 July 2006

	Restricted Funds £	Unrestricted Funds £	2006 Total £	2005 Total £
Incoming resources				
<i>Incoming resource from generated funds:</i>				
Voluntary Income		133,944	133,944	11,787
Investment Income		4,539	4,539	6,935
<i>Incoming resources from charitable activities</i>	150,660		150,660	191,368
Total incoming resources	150,660	138,483	289,143	210,090
Resources expended:				
Costs of generating voluntary income	2,320	1,168	3,488	1,974
<i>Charitable activities:</i>				
Right to Liberty	44,376	22,337	66,713	37,761
Bail Casework	79,821	91,379	171,200	96,903
Detained families	27,307	13,745	41,052	23,237
Research & Policy	37,675	18,965	56,640	32,059
Governance costs	10,592	5,332	15,924	12,360
Total resources expended	202,091	152,926	355,017	204,294
Net incoming/ (outgoing) resources	(51,431)	(14,443)	(65,874)	5,796
<i>Reconciliation of funds:</i>				
Total funds, brought forward	68,127	66,490	134,617	128,821
Total Funds at 31st July 2005	16,696	52,047	68,743	134,617

Balance Sheet at 31st July 2006

	2006 £	2005 £
Fixed Assets		
Tangible Fixed Assets	4,825	3,222
Current Assets		
Debtors	8,459	7,161
Cash at bank and in hand	66,211	140,451
	74,670	147,612
Creditors		
Amounts falling due within one year	10,752	16,217
Net current assets	63,918	131,395
Net Assets	68,743	134,617
Funds		
General Funds -		
Total Unrestricted Funds	52,047	66,490
Restricted Funds	16,696	68,127
	68,743	134,617

Full, audited financial statements are available from Bail for Immigration Detainees, 28 Commercial Street, London E1 6LS.

The people and organisations that we have worked with over the year

Association of Visitors of Immigration Detainees, London Detainee Support Group, Asylum Welcome, Gatwick Detainee Welfare Group, Haslar Visitors Group, Asylum Aid, Dover Visitors' Group, Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, Immigration Law Practitioners Association, Detention Advisory Service, Chinese Information and Advice Centre, Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture, Médecins sans Frontières, Medical Justice, Migrant Helpline, Refugee Arrivals Project, Refugee Children's Consortium, Refugee Council, Refugee Council Children's Panel, Save the Children Fund, Tamil Welfare Association, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, The Refugee Legal Centre, Inquest, Liberty, Black Women's Rape Action Project, Women Against Rape, All-African Women's Group, National Coalition of Anti-Deportation Campaigns, UK Lesbian & Gay Immigration Group, Terre d'Asile, Cimade, Bail Circle, Churches Commission on Racial Justice.

A man who had survived torture in Africa and had been receiving specialist trauma counselling outside detention, was referred to BID by a detention centre visitor group. He had a British wife and small children and had served a sentence in the UK for the crime of working illegally to support his family. Although his sentence had finished some time ago, and he had successfully completed his period on probation, he was re-detained whilst babysitting his children at home, shortly after the media furore over non-removal of foreign national prisoners. He was represented by BID and was released at his first appearance before the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT). His wife stood surety in the sum of £10. The court accepted that this sum was sufficient given her means, despite protestations by the Home Office. Upon his release, BID was able to help the client to find a good legal representative who could appeal against his deportation and assert his right to a family life in the UK. BID corresponded with Liberty about this case, so that they had the opportunity to use the case study in their civil liberties' campaign about the detention of foreign nationals.

Support us!

I would like to support BID's work in defending the rights of immigration detainees

Name:

Address:

Postcode:

Email:

I want to make a donation of

£

Please make cheques payable to:
'Bail for Immigration Detainees'

giftaid it

If you are a UK taxpayer, BID can claim back 28p for every £1 you donate, making your donation worth a third more at no extra cost to you. As long as the amount of tax you pay in a year is equal to or greater than the tax that BID claims back, you will qualify.

Yes, I am a UK taxpayer and I want my donations to BID to be Gift Aid donations until I notify otherwise. This applies to all donations I have made since 6 April 2000 and I make from now on.

*We are committed to spending
your money wisely.*

BID Bail for
Immigration
Detainees

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Paintings from a collaborative exhibition 'In the absence of justice...' between Ricky Romain, Tooks Chambers, Amnesty International and BID. The exhibition runs from 7 December 2006 to 28 February 2007 at Tooks Chambers.

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www.rickyromain.com

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Detainees

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