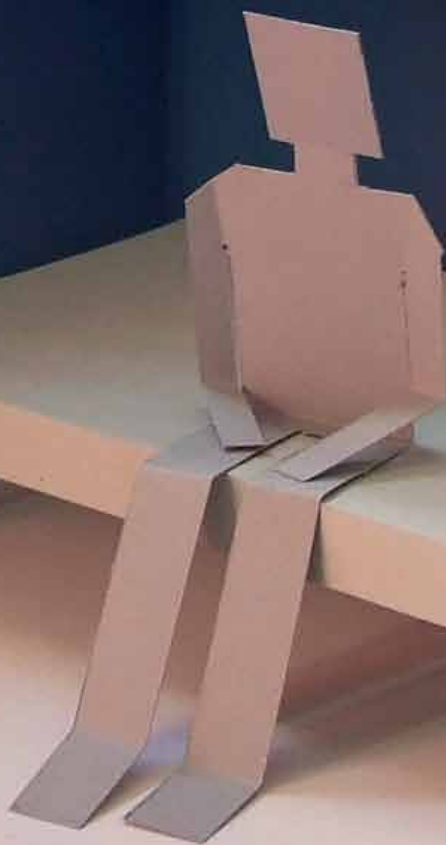


BiD Bail for Immigration Detainees

**Challenging immigration
detention in the United Kingdom**



ANNUAL REPORT 2012



‘Under Article 5, anyone deprived of their liberty must have the opportunity to challenge their detention. However, the bail process remains inaccessible to many immigration detainees, including those unlawfully detained.’

**Excerpt from the Equality and Human Rights
Commission’s Human Rights Review 2012**

What is immigration detention?

Anyone subject to immigration control in the UK can be held in custody pending either a consideration of permission to enter the country, or pending deportation or removal. There are currently ten immigration removal centres (IRCs) in the UK and people can also be held post-sentence in prisons under Immigration Act powers. IRCs are just like prisons. Freedom of movement is severely curtailed and individuals held in them have limited access to the outside. The power to detain has been conferred on the Home Secretary under a number of Immigration Acts and these powers are devolved to immigration officers. This means that a court does not authorise the decision to detain, continued detention is not subject to a time limit, and someone in detention is not entitled to an automatic bail hearing.

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.

What does BID do?

We provide legal advice, information and representation on bail to people held in immigration detention in the UK. We carry out research and use evidence from our casework to advocate for more humane alternatives to immigration detention and for meaningful safeguards to be adhered to while detention exists. We try and uphold the rights of people who are held in immigration detention. We do this through:

- **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 some of the most vulnerable detainees**
- **Carrying out research and using evidence gathered to push for changes in policy**
- **Influencing decision-makers, including civil servants, parliamentarians and the judiciary through policy advocacy**
- **Raising awareness and documenting and publicising injustices through the media and with the general public**
- **Carrying out strategic litigation**

Our strategic objectives, delivered through our three interlinked work strands of bail casework; research, policy and advocacy; and strategic litigation, were to:

- **Improve access to bail for immigration detainees**
- **Push for an end to the separation of families for immigration purposes**
- **Challenge long-term and indefinite detention**

'I can only cheer BID's work, and wish and pray for them to get more funds, so BID can do what they are good at, getting us detainees out'



Director and Chair's Report

A recent discussion with some of BID's legal staff revealed the following cases:

- a man paralysed from the waist down and reliant on a wheelchair to move around. Because his accommodation in detention is not appropriate to meet his needs, he has now suffered injuries from falling out of bed. He has also been placed in segregation for possession of two rather than one mobile phones. He is in detention because he is apparently at risk of absconding;
- a mother who was released from detention after nineteen months of separation from her children (who had been placed in foster care) – the Home Office wanted to deport her and leave her children in the UK, but once she was released and reunited with her children one revealed she had been abused by her foster carer. The mother won her deportation appeal and now has leave to remain in the UK
- three siblings, the oldest aged 73 and extremely infirm, bewildered and traumatised at finding themselves in detention.

These cases, though shocking, are not particularly unusual, and what characterises them for me is the pervasive neglect surrounding them. A proper consideration of whether someone is suitable for detention is supposed to involve assessing all possible alternatives first. In these cases, and many others, it always seems to us to be a question of 'detain first, ask questions later'. These cases cry out for sympathetic and nuanced consideration, instead of which, they were all locked away without any such consideration.

In the last year the High Court has found in favour of four individuals (S, HA, BA and D) who brought cases of unlawful detention against the UKBA. The Court ruled that, in all cases the individuals concerned had been unlawfully detained and had been subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment in violation of their rights under Article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights. The Home Office is appealing one of the cases. Two of these individuals had been BID clients. Emails disclosed during one of the court hearings revealed a breathtaking disregard on the part of the Home Office for the welfare of the individual in their care, instead a concern that records had been kept. One official, 'chillingly' in the words of the Judge, stated in his email, "there will be significant press interest if he does subsequently pass away. We have made sure that healthcare are keeping good and accurate details of his care and this record will be available to the PPO should he die"

This neglect, and the failure to treat people as individuals with rights and needs and to whom they have a duty of care is something that confronts BID caseworkers on a daily basis. But it is also the reason why our strategic litigation is so vital. Cases that we refer to lawyers who mount unlawful detention challenges, if they result in favourable judgments of the sort referred to above, are crucial in effecting change in the treatment of detainees. And it is this change that we are seeking to secure.

Last year, BID referred 30 cases for unlawful detention in addition to supporting more than 2,500 individuals to challenge their own detention. Our legal strategy is slowly yielding results and we will continue to challenge the Home Office's exercise of its powers whenever we perceive that it is being breached.



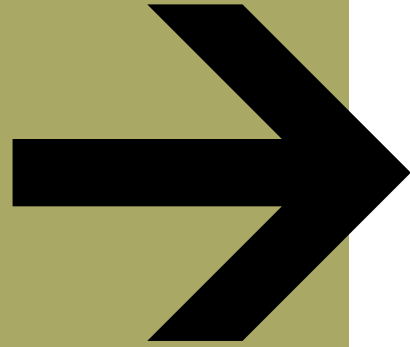
Celia Clarke, Director



Rajeev Thacker, Chair

Our work is going to be made even more difficult as we face the year ahead, with funding for the kind of work we carry out becoming ever more difficult to secure, and new legal aid cuts under the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 coming into effect next April. Under the provisions of the Act, although detention remains within scope of legal aid, our clients will no longer be able to access legal aid to run a deportation appeal, nor make a case to remain in the UK under human rights law. It's hard to know what would happen to a mother like the one above, if she were to be faced with the same situation next year. Presumably she would be removed without her children. What about their human rights, and how many more families torn apart and lives ruined in this way?

Bail casework and outreach



BID's three offices supported a total of 2,510 people in detention over the last twelve months. This is an increase of almost 500 despite a small reduction in staffing. Some of the increase can be attributed to the inclusion in the figures of people to whom we gave one-off advice but who did not become 'clients'. However, there was still a small increase in the number of clients compared to last year. We ran bail workshops and legal surgeries in six detention centres and a total of 1,228 people attended these. Again, this was an increase of more than 400 on last year's total. Fewer bail applications were prepared – 246 as compared to 265. Of those that were heard in court (191), 72 were successful. This is a 37% success rate, as compared to the national success rate of all bail applications of 30% and this in the context of BID taking on the most difficult cases. **Of the people we supported, 506 were released from detention.**

Feedback from clients, is overwhelmingly positive:

'The workshop is perfect'

'If the staff from BID can get more officers to assist them with the numbers of detainees they need to attend to.'

'Keep people coming from BID and visit the detainees'

'Come in more often. A lot of people don't know how to go about things legally in detention.'

'I wouldn't change the workshop for the whole world. They were so helpful that if I didn't go to a workshop today my application wouldn't have been successful.'

'I got confident to get released.'

'Come to the centre more often. As a lonely girl who do not have any idea about this country, I have got very useful information from the legal manager.'

'This workshop is really helpful for my bail. I understand every point. Now I will apply for my bail myself. Very good workshop!'

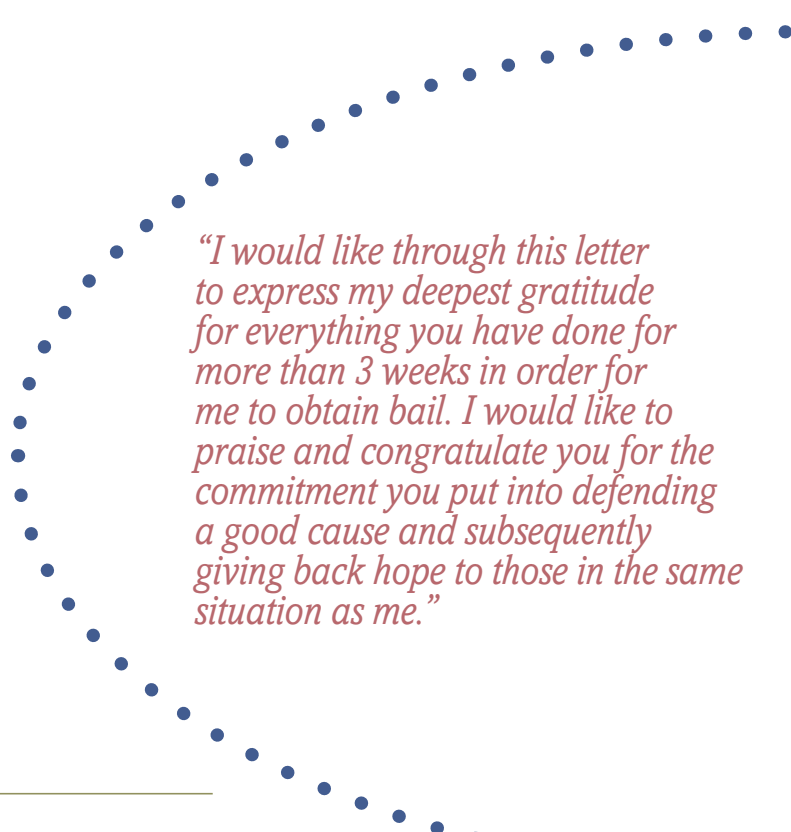
Strategic litigation

BID legal staff referred a total of 30 cases to solicitors to prepare unlawful detention challenges. Examples of such cases where judgments have been issued are:

Mr AS completed a 6 month sentence on 8 July 2006. BID referred the case to solicitors for judicial review in view of his lengthy detention, and because it was evident that the UKBA were unable to remove Mr AS. The court found in Mr AS's favour. Having ordered his release in June 2011, the court decided in its decision in on 25 August 2011 that Mr AS had been unlawfully detained for the entire period of his immigration detention (a period of 4 years and 11 months – equivalent to a criminal sentence of almost 10 years) as it was evident at the outset of his immigration detention that he could not be removed from the UK, and therefore should not be detained.

The case of Mr D: In this case BID Oxford were instructed by solicitors from Pierce Glynn, to assist with a bail application for an immigration detainee who had a history of paranoid schizophrenia. By this time, Mr D had already been in detention for 9 months. The UKBA has a policy that states that people suffering from serious mental illness, which cannot be satisfactorily managed within detention, should only be detained in very exceptional circumstances. During his time spent at Brook House, D was not provided with any medication or access to a psychiatrist for the first 4 months of his detention. Mr D was eventually released on bail in April 2012. However, the solicitors continued to pursue an action against the UKBA for unlawful detention. The High Court found that even after D began his treatment that the UKBA should have concluded that the condition could not have been managed satisfactorily in detention. The High Court allowed the case under Article 3 and under Article 8 ECHR. As a result the High Court also decided that the applicant was entitled to damages.

We also intervened in the case of BA & Ors v SSHD [2012] EWCA Civ 944. This case considered whether individuals who have made a judicial review claim against removal directions while in detention, can later also make a claim of false imprisonment. In its judgment of 11 July the Court of Appeal found in the claimants' favour on the basis that legal aid arrangements were such that the claimants had not been in a position to make a claim for false imprisonment when the judicial review of their removal directions was dealt with by the Administrative Court. This is an important decision in that it protects an individual in BA's situation who will in future continue to be able to proceed with making a claim for false imprisonment. BID has also circulated a note to lawyers advising that where claimants do not meet the obstacles placed before them by legal aid arrangements (i.e. where it might be argued that they should include a claim for unlawful detention when challenging their removal by way of judicial review), they should include a claim for damages for their clients at the outset of the case so as to protect the future position of their clients.



"I would like through this letter to express my deepest gratitude for everything you have done for more than 3 weeks in order for me to obtain bail. I would like to praise and congratulate you for the commitment you put into defending a good cause and subsequently giving back hope to those in the same situation as me."

Separated families project

Using the approaches described on the first page of this report, the project advised 132 parents who had been separated from their children by detention. 48 bail applications were prepared and 16 were successful. Five applications for temporary release were submitted, four of which succeeded. During the year we had far fewer female clients as there seemed to be a change in UKBA practice in detaining mothers but this pattern was not sustained later in the year.

In June 2012, the Government laid before parliament a new set of Immigration Rules. These rules set out the Government's position on Article 8 of the European Convention of Human Rights, the right to private and family life. We are gravely concerned that the new Rules do not properly take into account the need to consider children's best interests when making decisions to deport parents in line with the UKBA's statutory duty to do so.

Over the last year we presented the UKBA with evidence from our casework illustrating our concerns about the separation of families, and met with them to discuss revisions to their guidance on decisions to separate families. In November 2011 the UKBA published a set of new instructions on the separation of families by detention and removal. Although these instructions are problematic in many respects, they do represent a significant improvement on the previous guidance, as they set out detailed steps which UKBA caseowners are required to take in order to take account of child welfare concerns when considering whether to detain parents. We wrote to the UKBA outlining the serious concerns we still had about the guidance, and will meet with them shortly to discuss this. We also provided data on separation of families in consultation responses and briefings for parliamentary select committees, regulators and European and International bodies. BID's AGM, which took place in January 2012, focussed on the theme of separated families, and was an opportunity to raise awareness of the issue among NGOs, legal representatives and regulators.

Case study – Mother in detention

A mother of two was detained twice in the space of a year. Her first detention followed the serving of a custodial sentence for using a false document to enter the UK. The UKBA then held her under immigration powers pending her deportation. Our client won her deportation appeal on the basis that she had two children aged 10 and 17 in the UK, the youngest of whom was born in the UK. The UKBA appealed the tribunal's decision and continued her detention. BID applied for bail three times before our client was finally granted bail in late 2011. Both children were suffering from the separation from their mother. The 10 year old was being looked after by a relative and he would get very upset when he spoke to his mum on the phone. The 17 year old was moving around living with different friends and our client was very concerned about whether he was looking after himself. She was detained for a total of 237 days before being released on bail. Nine months later BID received a call from our client to say she had been re-detained because the UKBA had won their appeal and they were attempting to deport her. The client was now 4 months pregnant with her long term partner's child. Our client was deported from the UK last month without her children who remain in the UK. She was handcuffed and forcibly removed with a number of immigration officers and a paramedic escorting her. She has no family left in her home country, she fears for her life and is desperate to return to the UK to be with her children. We are currently seeking legal advice on whether her deportation can be challenged.

Since the announcements in June 2012 on Article 8 ECHR, we have:

- **Briefed parliamentarians about our concerns about the new Rules ahead of a parliamentary debate on this issue. Several parliamentarians raised the issue of children's best interests in the debate.**
- **Organised a letter to the Guardian from a group of NGOs highlighting the issue of children's best interests.**

We are in the process of collecting detailed data on the separation of families by immigration detention and plan to publish a report next year. So far, we have carried out twenty research interviews with parents who have been detained, their children, and those who cared for the children during the parent's detention. We have collected in depth quantitative data for 27 families, and have data on child welfare from clients' case files and five full Home Office files which we have obtained by Subject Access Request. This data will be used as a basis for our policy and strategic litigation work on this issue going forward.



Improve access to bail

Policy work focuses on tackling the barriers that prevent people from accessing bail.

Section 4 accommodation: The delays in allocating accommodation for former foreign national prisoners wishing to apply for release continued, and is, in our opinion, an extremely serious matter as it denies individuals their access to justice. BID staff collated information about the delays and embarked on a coordinated process of lodging formal complaints as well as carrying out detailed policy work with staff responsible for the allocation of Section 4 accommodation. A simple A3 leaflet was prepared in conjunction with the Dover Detainee Visitors' Group for detainees describing their rights and entitlements to accommodation on leaving detention. According to the centres, this leaflet is much in demand.

Immigration judge decision-making:

The second phase of research into tribunal decision-making has been completed and the report will be published in December. For the research, 80 bail hearings were observed between November 2011 and May 2012. Research sought to assess the extent to which the process of bail had improved since the publication of new guidelines for immigration judges, published last year. The tribunal embarked on a consultation early in 2012. BID submitted a joint response with ILPA and most recommendations were adopted. Through participation in the Immigration and Asylum Chamber of the First Tier Tribunal stakeholder meeting we raised issues in relation to disclosure of records of proceedings, time limits for bail hearings heard by videolink from prisons, and the need for more preparation time for judges where complex bail cases for long term detainees when large bundles are submitted.

Legal representation in detention:

The survey described in last year's report was run every six months. Four surveys have now been carried out and have uncovered a worrying lack of access to legal advice and representation for people in detention. Between 14% and 19% of respondents had never had a legal representative while in detention. The surveys also revealed concerns about the quality of legal advice and representation, as well as delays in the process. These findings have been shared with the Legal Services Commission which manages legal aid provision in detention, as well as with the Immigration Law Practitioners' Association, and with other NGO stakeholders for use in their own lobbying work.

A small research study was carried out on the numbers of bail applications submitted by legal aid providers with exclusive contracts to carry out detention work, during a two-month period. Some providers were submitting very few applications when compared with the size of contract across the detention estate. These findings were shared with ILPA and the LSC.

The LSC also agreed to our request to host a round-table meeting in October 2011 to discuss our findings and, by extension, on the operation of the legal aid immigration specification in IRCs, which was attended by most of the provider firms, ILPA, and four NGOs.

Together with the Dover Detainees Visitors Group, we delivered a workshop 'Legal advice in detention and what to do when it goes wrong' for twenty visitors' groups (in IRCs and prisons) on what detainees should expect from their legal aid lawyers, and how to complain.

Key findings from our most recent survey on legal representation in detention

69% of those we spoke to had an immigration solicitor at the time of the survey, and of these **75%** had a legal aid solicitor.

14% of the detainees we spoke to had **NEVER** had a legal representative while in detention. Family and friends on the outside play a large part in helping to find immigration lawyers for detainees

Severe delays in accessing legal advice in centres are a major concern. **47%** of detainees who sought legal aid advice were waiting over a week for an appointment, **20%** waited over 2 weeks, and **27%** waited over 3 weeks or 3 weeks to date to get an initial appointment.

People with no means held in detention should not have to wait a month before they can see a lawyer, with a further wait to see whether their case has been taken on.

*"The swiftness of **** and her team was unimaginable. I have never seen anything so well done. I was bailed on Thursday and reunited with my son on Friday after two months of separation. Well done BID, you are the best."*

Challenging long-term, indefinite detention

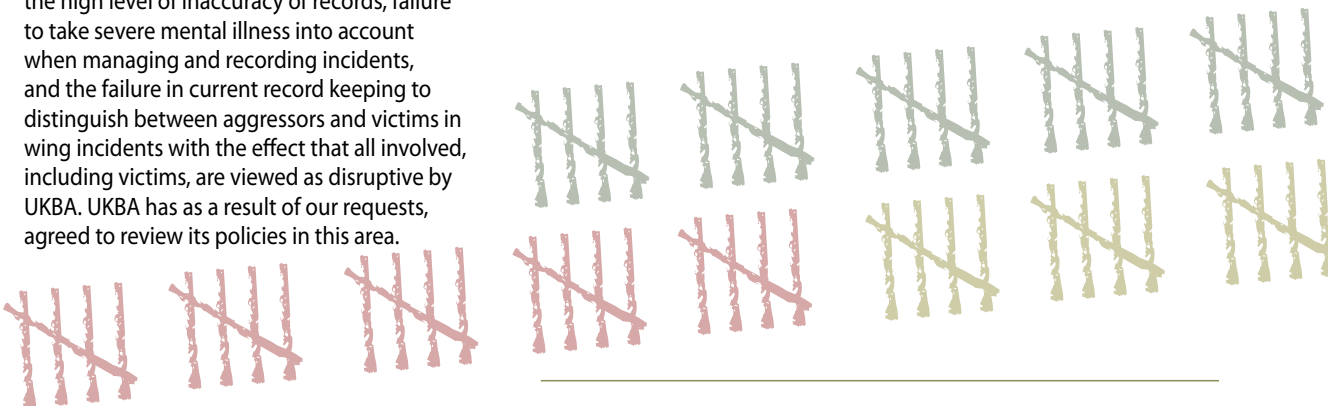
Time-served foreign national ex-offenders, who comprise around 50% of the removal centre population, can face lengthy periods in detention and difficulties getting released on immigration bail even when there are legal barriers to their imminent removal. As with our other objectives, our work is directed towards tackling the factors that contribute to long-term or indefinite detention. The first of these is evidence of criminal risk and risk of absconding provided by the UKBA to the tribunal. Former foreign national prisoners are often described as 'high-risk' by virtue of having a criminal conviction as a default, with no proper assessment of risk having been carried out, or alternatively using an assessment of risk from a pre-sentence report, usually very outdated. BID's work in this area has included proposing training on risk assessment for immigration judges; meetings with national policy leads at National Offender Management Service to request clarification on various issues relating to bail applications, including address checks for bail applicants under licence, and the provision and disclosure of offender management information by NOMS to UKBA, and the subsequent disclosure of this information to bail applicants and their legal representatives. Despite a formal agreement between NOMS and UKBA to do so, offender management information is not being routinely disclosed by UKBA to bail applicants or their legal reps, and immigration judges. We continue to push for this information to be disclosed and served alongside bail summaries. Another factor which contributes to long-term detention is behaviour in detention, and management and use of such information; correspondence and meetings about incidents of 'disruptive' or other behaviour and how this is placed on record. There are serious implications for length of detention in the current non-standard approach to what in the Prison Service would be called adjudication issues. Our main concerns are the high level of inaccuracy of records, failure to take severe mental illness into account when managing and recording incidents, and the failure in current record keeping to distinguish between aggressors and victims in wing incidents with the effect that all involved, including victims, are viewed as disruptive by UKBA. UKBA has as a result of our requests, agreed to review its policies in this area.

Travel document project: Last year we reported on the establishment of a mini-website within BID's website to host this project. In addition we:

- **Wrote a new bulletin for detainees and supporters on establishing nationality and obtaining travel documents, which was widely distributed including to visitors' groups, one of which has reported that they are using the template letters successfully with detainees and securing release on bail.**
- **Obtained essential information from UKBA on estimated timescales for obtaining travel documents by country, following an FOI request that was first refused and then successfully appealed. This information has been circulated among legal advisors, and on the BID website.**



Colnbrook IRC



Mental Health: failure to identify appropriate care on release as a barrier to release

In partnership with the Association of Visitors in Immigration Detention (AVID), we have established the Mental Health in Immigration Detention Project (MHIDP). In the partnership BID leads on mental health and release, including legal barriers to release related to mental health. Having mapped what policies, data and guidance is provided by UKBA and the Tribunals across a wide range of mental health related matters, much of which is now feeding into litigation work, the next stage of work involves liaising with Department of Health, local authorities, commissioning bodies, specialist clinicians, public law firms, detention and health NGOs, and MIND and other mental health groups.

BID provided a witness statement based on this policy work in the case of HA, a mental health case that was heard in early 2012. In HA the High Court ruled that UKBA had detained him in breach of their Art 3 rights. The Court also found that the introduction of a new policy on detention of mentally ill people by UKBA in 2010 was unlawful. Unfortunately the Home Office is now appealing.

We produced a detailed briefing document on the crisis in mental health in detention, which was sent to the Department of Health, HMIP, relevant local authorities, and mental health campaigning groups. As a result of this, we were invited to take part in a virtual mental health group led by the Royal College of Psychiatry.

UKBA (Detention Services) agreed with our request for a series of regular meetings on mental health in detention, at which we are putting a series of requests for revisions to policy and practice, following advice from health and legal practitioners.

"I will never forget the desperate voice of my man S, threatening to kill himself – when you and me both raised concern for him only to hear him being placed in a solitary room with no watch. This memory will always haunt me. Thank you from the bottom of my heart for all that you do and have done to help S – you do a brilliant job. Keep up the good work for the good of the people, your job will never be in vain!"

We were invited to attend a meeting hosted by the Equality & Human Rights Commission to discuss contributions to the EHRC's shadow submission to the UN Committee Against Torture (CAT) prior to its forthcoming examination of the UK. The focus of the meeting was Article 3 (torture, and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment). BID noted that the UK government's Fifth Periodic State Report to CAT in August 2011 was silent on mental health management in immigration detention, and that this was a pressing issue given the recent and first findings of Article 3 breaches against UKBA. In addition to our own submissions, we took a statement from the public law firm responsible for bringing the three Article 3 breach cases to the meeting.

Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act

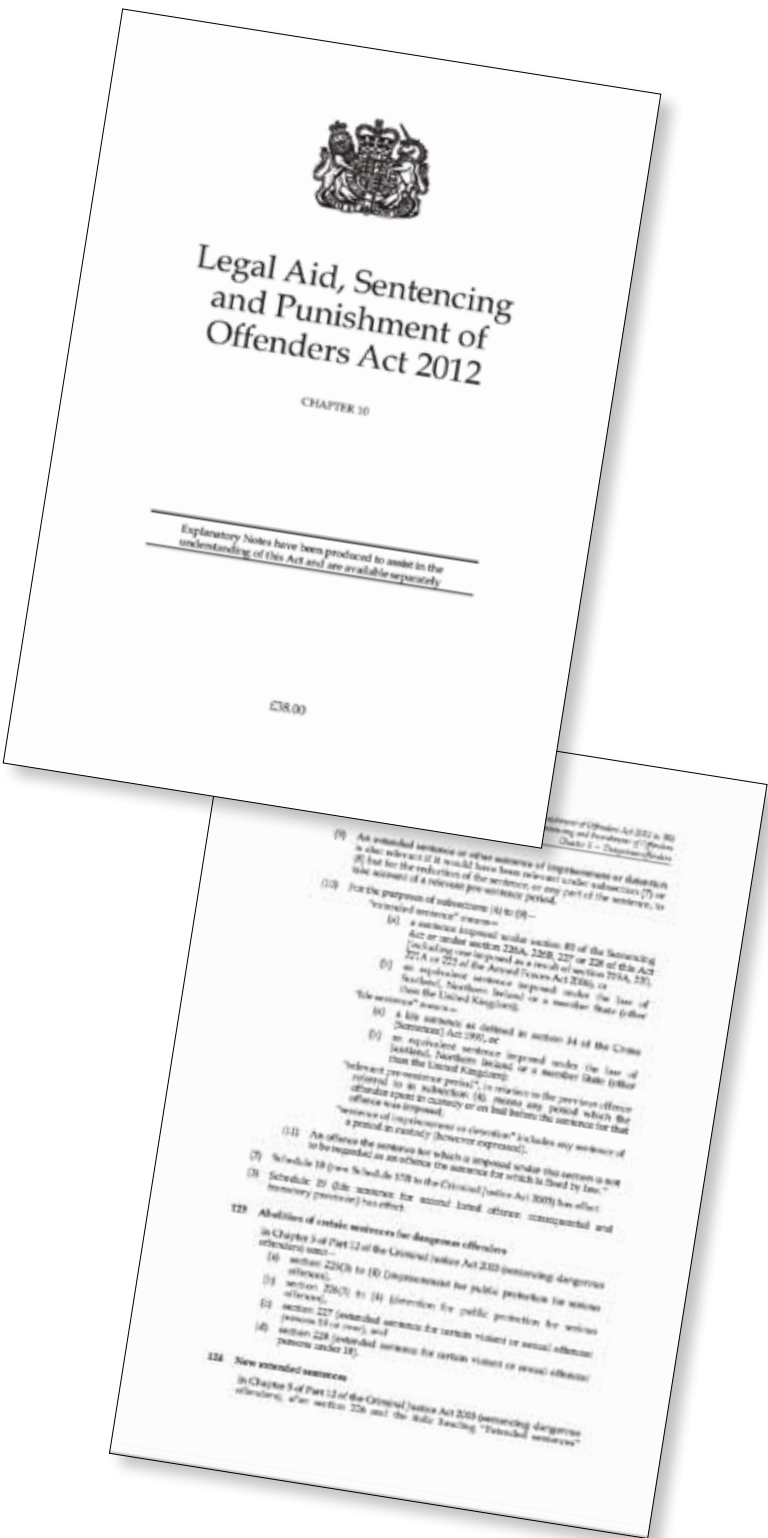
In the last year, this Bill passed through parliament and became law. The provisions of the Act will remove legal aid for the vast majority of immigration cases. During the Bill's passage through parliament, BID briefed MPs and peers, putting forward evidence as to why amendments should be made to the Bill to preserve legal aid for children, adults with dependent children and victims of trafficking and in relation to conditional cautions.

We sent a mass email to BID members and supporters providing them with materials to email their MPs asking that they support amendments to the Bill.

Limited amendments were made to allow some provision of Legal Aid for victims of trafficking, but an amendment on Legal Aid for children which was agreed in the Lords was later defeated.

Clause 123 of the Bill proposed the use of a new type of conditional caution to dispose of specific types of criminal offences, divert foreign nationals from prison, and further the removal from the UK of certain foreign offenders. In doing this it sought to harness a means of disposal of offences via the criminal justice system for immigration control purposes. Another clause sought to make convictions for foreign nationals 'never spent' for certain immigration and nationality purposes. Despite the briefing (produced jointly with Detention Advice Service) and lobbying, no amendments were made as a result.

BID and DAS are now in discussion with the Crown Prosecution Service on the shape of CPS guidelines on this new form of caution. And we wrote a piece with DAS on sentencing provisions in the new Act that will affect foreign nationals, which was published online by Justice Gap. 'Foreign nationals & LASPO' available at <http://bit.ly/IgUKAv>



BID Oxford

Our office in Oxford supported 282 people held in Campsfield House and Brook House during the course of the year and prepared a total of 59 bail applications. 27 individuals who received support from BID were released. Staff and volunteers ran legal advice surgeries in Campsfield House on a monthly basis, as well as organising two one-off workshops. The organisation of these workshops was problematic as the centre failed to publicise them as promised which meant low attendance. As a result, advice in the centres was primarily delivered through legal surgeries. Volunteers interviewed detainees for our six-monthly legal representation survey, as well as organising barristers to participate in the research into immigration judge decision-making. The increasing lengths of detention that people are enduring is of great concern to all of us at BID.

Case study

The case of Mr M: We received a distressed call from a man who had reported to us that his 78 year old father had been put into detention. His father was Moroccan but had lived in political exile in Libya. We immediately sent a fax to Heathrow Central Casework Unit, to enquire on what grounds they were detaining Mr M and to request temporary admission. We received a call the next day from the son to confirm that Mr M had been released on temporary admission.

Case study

AK entered the UK legally on his own Lebanese passport in 1990, having close family ties with the UK over the years (wife and three children). He was bailed by BID in November 2010 after spending 28 months in immigration detention. He was re-detained by the immigration authorities in January 2012 on the grounds that he 'failed to report'. AK spent another nine months in detention until BID bailed him again. At the hearing it was established that AK failed to report due to no fault of his own. UKBA could not show evidence that AK was sent a letter with new reporting conditions when the reporting centre (Communication House) closed down. At present AK has a civil claim for JR for unlawful detention and a strong application for leave to remain on Art 8 grounds.

"If you remember I have spoken to you about the importance of your BID notebook when I was released on the 28th June this year. Can you imagine I was re-arrested and re-detained again after just two weeks by the UKBA. Remember after spending five months already in previous detention in Campsfield. I was re-arrested on the 16th but was released on the 26th – just ten days this time. Through your book I knew exactly what is needed. Soon after my re-detention, I filled a bail application form, and justice was done on the 26th July."

BID South

ID South provided legal advice, assistance and representation to 336 individuals held in Haslar IRC and Dover IRC during the course of the year. We prepared a total of 67 bail applications and carried out monthly workshops in Dover as well as workshops in Haslar. Barristers that provided their assistance pro bono in representing BID clients also participated in the research into immigration judge decision-making. Our volunteers also interviewed individuals in detention as part of BID's survey into legal representation in detention. The biggest difficulty facing our clients over the past year has been the delay in provision of Section 4 accommodation described in the 'Research and Policy' section. We have been regularly submitting complaints about the delays to the Ombudsman.

A typical BID South case:

Mr A, an Iranian national was detained in March 2008. He was receiving section 4 addresses as required for regular bail applications until up until the beginning of March 2011, when suddenly it all went wrong. The application for accommodation he made at that time was not decided until nearly the end of October 2011, which meant he was unable to exercise his right to apply for bail for 7 months. This is not an isolated case and many detainees have been put in the same position and can only make 1 or 2 applications for release per year instead of 1 a month as is their right. Thankfully, he was bailed without the need for further section 4 applications and he was finally released after spending 3 years and 7 months in detention. An unlawful detention claim was progressing in the High Court at the time he was bailed.

*"BID are just great - this guy really had no-one else. Please send my huge thank yous and congratulations to ***** and the team"*
(Detention Centre visitor)

Financial Information

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2012 SUMMARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	Notes	Restricted Funds £	Unrestricted Funds £	2012 £	2011 £
Incoming resources					
Incoming resources from generated funds:					
<i>Voluntary income:</i>					
Donations and grants	2	-	348,601	348,601	149,959
<i>Activities for generating funds:</i>					
Investment income	3	-	2,718	2,718	1,374
Other income		-	40	40	-
Incoming resources from charitable activities					
	4	225,865	-	225,865	437,286
Total incoming resources		<u>225,865</u>	<u>351,359</u>	<u>577,224</u>	<u>588,619</u>
Resources expended					
Costs of generating voluntary income	5	-	17,936	17,936	22,324
Charitable expenditure:					
Right to liberty		53,475	23,103	76,578	83,051
Bail casework		113,706	136,666	250,372	259,207
Families project		66,506	27,516	94,022	97,994
Research and policy		60,695	58,807	119,502	111,096
	5	<u>294,382</u>	<u>246,092</u>	<u>540,474</u>	<u>551,348</u>
Governance costs	5	-	18,369	18,369	19,533
Total resources expended		<u>294,382</u>	<u>282,397</u>	<u>576,779</u>	<u>593,205</u>
Net incoming (outgoing) resources		(68,517)	68,962	445	(4,586)
<i>Reconciliation of funds</i>					
Total funds, brought forward		90,014	100,572	190,586	195,172
Total funds, carried forward		<u>21,497</u>	<u>169,534</u>	<u>191,031</u>	<u>190,586</u>

"BID did a brilliant job on my bail application though I was not granted bail. The barrister was excellent. I wished she was my solicitor. She presented my defence well. Keep it up BID".



Financial Information

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST JULY 2012

	Notes	£	2012	£	£	2011	£
FIXED ASSETS							
Tangible assets	8			349			465
CURRENT ASSETS							
Debtors	9	17,081			31,044		
Cash at bank and in hand		269,987			369,762		
		<u>287,068</u>			<u>400,806</u>		
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year							
	10	<u>96,386</u>			<u>210,685</u>		
NET CURRENT ASSETS				190,682			190,121
NET ASSETS				<u>191,031</u>			<u>190,586</u>
INCOME FUNDS							
Unrestricted funds	11			169,534			100,572
Restricted funds	11			21,497			90,014
				<u>191,031</u>			<u>190,586</u>



‘Immigration detention should never be mandatory or automatic. It should be a measure of last resort, only permissible for the shortest period of time and when no less restrictive measure is available. Governments have an obligation to establish a presumption in favour of liberty in domestic law, and should consider progressively abolishing the administrative detention of migrants.’

Excerpts from UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Francois Crepeau, 's Annual Report to the UN Human Rights Council



**Challenging immigration
detention in the United Kingdom**

BiD Bail for Immigration Detainees

Bail for Immigration Detainees

OFFICES

London: 020 7247 3590

Oxford: 01865 200357

Portsmouth: 023 9281 6633

www.biduk.org

Email: enquiries@biduk.org

Registered Charity Number 1077187

Exempted by the OISC reference number N200100147

Registered in England as a limited company number 3803669

[@BIDdetention](https://twitter.com/BIDdetention)

