

AIUK ICM resolution to the 2013 ICM

Resolution

The ICM decides to add the following clause to decision 18, point 4, of the 2011 ICM (One Financial Amnesty):

Funds raised by a section which are restricted to the international budget can be treated as being part of that section's assessment contribution provided:

- a. They are raised to fund work that is planned within the ISP*
- b. The SG approves the funding proposal as implementable and without a prior restricted funding commitment.*

The ICM instructs the IEC to develop suitable procedures between the Secretariat and NRO's to support and facilitate the implementation of the resolution.

Preamble

(To clarify from the outset, it is understood that this type of restricted income forms part of a section's assessable income for the purposes of calculating its assessment payments.)

Developing relationships with Trusts, Foundations and Major Donors is an increasingly important way of sourcing income to fund Amnesty's global portfolio of human rights projects. The international fundraising strategy sets a target for growth in this form of fundraising of 80% in 2015. It also sets a benchmark for each section to achieve 10% of its income from these sources.

AIUK (and others we believe) rely on this income in order to enable us to raise enough money to:

- Increase our contribution to the international movement's budget (as agreed at the 2011 ICM)
- Maintain resources within our sections to be effective campaigning organisations
- Make investments in national fundraising programmes to contribute to global growth.

We consider that the current agreed assessment mechanism should facilitate the raising of restricted funds that can be matched to work that is already planned within the ISP. This thereby reduces the risk of this major source of income going largely unexplored in support of Amnesty's work.

The reality is that in most cases income raised from major donors, trusts and foundations is required by the donor to be restricted to specific projects or thematic areas (an agreed element **may** be applied to overheads **where full cost recovery principles are acceptable to the donor**. Section budgets for direct human rights work are limited, and so the most effective way to raise money from Major Donors, Trust and Foundations is to raise money directly for the international budget.

It is also increasingly the case that the narrative through which sections engage donors is international in nature. India, Brazil, MENA, and Moving Closer to the Ground are all examples of projects which currently interest our supporters and motivate them to give. This is what AIUK talks to its major donors about. They, therefore, do not see the difference between the work of a Section

or AI as a whole. They want to support our efforts to end human rights abuses and this usually is something donors envisage happening overseas.

Currently, despite the income being raised by a section in its territory, this income is not allowed to be treated as being part of the assessment, despite the fact that the assessment is a direct contribution to the international budget. This is an anomaly within the funding model of Amnesty. Other international NGOs such as Greenpeace and ActionAid make provision within their funding models to allow sections to count restricted income against the assessment, provided it is restricted to planned work. It should be noted that this resolution in no way requires the IS or sections to be donor led, nor does it aim to hamper the unrestricted planning and spending of the IS. The majority of assessment will be paid on an unrestricted basis. Some flexibility is, however, required if we are to meet the challenges of growing our income and providing increased support to the international movement.

This resolution therefore seeks to remove this anomaly. This would assist in growing overall income of the movement by removing a disincentive for sections to invest in and develop fundraising from major donors, trusts and foundations. A further benefit would be to help enable sections to increase their financial contribution to the international budget whilst maintaining their own campaigning and fundraising effectiveness.