



Annual Report

April 2018 – March 2019

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Abbreviations

Organisations	
BHRRRC	Business & Human Rights Resource Centre
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
CNDDHH	Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos
CIDSE	<International Alliance of Catholic Development Agencies>
CNM	Consejo Nacional de la Magistratura
DAR	Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
EU	European Union
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FP	Fuerza Popular <Peruvian party>
IDL	Instituto de Defensa Legal
IDEH	Instituto de Democracia y Derechos Humanos (IDEH) <unit of PUCP>
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONPE	Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales
PEP	Plataforma Europa Perú
PSG	Peru Support Group
PUCP	Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
SNMPE	Sociedad Nacional de Minería, Petróleo y Energía
UCL	University College London
Acronyms	
AGM	Annual General Meeting
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
HRD	Human Rights Defender
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

Executive Summary

The Peruvian context

President Vizcarra, new in post in March 2018, started his term with an attempt to appease the *fujimorista* majority in Congress. It failed – but significantly his popularity remained high with the populace on his side, largely backing him to make political reforms and tackle corruption. He turned to the public with the referendum on his reform proposals in December 2018 and the referendum upheld them. He then appointed a commission of experts to recommend reforms to the political system. The commission returned its conclusions as the year ended in March 2019.

Corruption issues mostly arising from the Odebrecht scandal featured throughout the year. Two previous presidents were implicated: Kuczynski and García were arrested (the latter committing suicide before the arrest could be carried out). Keiko Fujimori was given a three-year sentence with more investigations to follow, Humala was released from detention, though also still under investigation.

Conflict over extractives continued unabated. In mining Las Bambas and Tía María dominated the news, while in the oil and gas sector the problems with Block 192 and pipeline leaks continued.

Conflict over the environment grew. In the Amazon this arose from oil and gas extraction, from dredging for gold, from illegal logging, and from the growth of illicit palm oil plantations. The use of water in mining continued to be a problem, both from the quantity of water used and from pollution caused in the mining operations. At the same time there were conflicts over the type and extent of environmental controls.

The good news was that the economy performed well in most of the period, by 4% in 2018, however deceleration in China in early 2019 then slowed the Peruvian economy down.

Influence and media

We continue to interact with various MPs and Peers mainly on Human Rights and on the extractive industry issues. Similarly, we have good relations with the FCO and the British embassy in Lima.

Our interactions with the EU are mainly through our participation in the PEP. Most of the activity has related to the EU-Peru trade treaty.

In general, every week we produce a newsletter and update our website and social media. The newsletter goes out to about 250 addressees. Our website has about 300 distinct active users a week and 1,000 a month. About 50% of our website users are from the United States, 14% from Peru and 6% from the UK. Social media numbers and engagement continue to increase steadily, with 1,282 followers on Facebook and over 800 followers on Twitter.

Collaboration

The PSG continues its membership of the Plataforma Europa Perú (PEP) and attended the annual PEP general meeting and, with the PEP, also attended other meetings with European representatives during a week's visit to Brussels.

The PSG is continuing to strengthen its relationship with a number of Peruvian NGOs including DAR, Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos, Red Muqui, Cooperación, IDL, IDEH-PUCP and Oxfam Peru.

Organisation, Governance and Finance

Baroness Coussins has continued as our president and has given important support and impulse to the



organisation over the year, as is evident from this report. Our Coordinator, Ana Reyes-Hurt, continues to be employed on a part-time basis (21 hours per week).

The Management Committee continues to work well. It had one full day strategy meeting in Oxford and regular bi-monthly Skype meetings.

We are grateful for the support we continue to receive from CAFOD. We have about 80 people and organisations who subscribe. We also extremely grateful for the receipt of significant donations and other support – the latter mainly through the time given by various people to the organisation.

The PSG continues its search for alternative sources of funding. In 2018, we ran a very successful crowdfunding campaign that raised over £11,000, funds that were crucial in order to retain important elements of our core work. This, together with funds we received from the CAFOD and ODA, meant that the PSG had a good year.

The Year in Context

The year under review ended with the appointment by President Vizcarra of a new prime minister, Salvador del Solar, and the reshuffling of his cabinet. Vizcarra remained unusually popular, largely because of his strong stance in favour of political reforms and his promises to rid both the judiciary and legislature of engrained corruption. Public opinion had little sympathy for the pro-Fujimori party, Fuerza Popular, and its allies in APRA, widely perceived as representing corrupt influences.

Vizcarra had taken office a year earlier, in March 2018, replacing Pedro Pablo Kuczynski as president, following the latter's resignation. Vizcarra had previously been Kuczynski's vice-president. His term had begun with an attempt to appease the *fujimorista* majority in Congress. He himself lacked any organised backing in Congress.

Vizcarra's attitude swiftly hardened, however. In his 28 July Independence Day speech to Congress, he announced his intention to submit a number of reforms for public ratification in a referendum. When the referendum was finally held, in December 2018, his proposals were duly ratified, and by a large margin. This represented a severe rebuff to the FP majority in Congress.

Following the referendum, Vizcarra appointed a commission of experts to make recommendations for reform of the political system. This was headed by Fernando Tuesta, a foremost political scientist and the former head of the agency (ONPE) in charge of the administration of elections in Peru. The commission duly came up with recommendations in March 2019. These included the restoration of a bicameral legislature (scrapped in Alberto Fujimori's 1993 constitution), ending the rule by which parties needed to receive more than a million signatures in order to qualify for participation in elections, giving the Supreme Court the task of deciding when parliamentarians' immunity from prosecution should be lifted (a role performed by the Congress itself).

With regard to judicial reform, the referendum gave Vizcarra a mandate to change the system by which judges are appointed and dismissed. A new body was to come into being to replace the discredited Consejo Nacional de la Magistratura (CNM), some of whose members were at the centre of corruption scandals.

The payment by Odebrecht of illegal funding to political leaders and senior officials continued to claim victims as the year went on. In October 2018, Keiko Fujimori was given a three-year sentence, pending further investigation into her receipt of large illegal campaign contributions by Odebrecht in 2011 and her attempts to conceal this. Although former president Ollanta Humala was released from jail on appeal, he was still the object of investigation.

In March 2019, Kuczynski was placed under house arrest over allegations of corruption. And shortly after the end of the year under review, former president Alan García committed suicide as police moved in to arrest him over corruption during his second term of office. Public prosecutors also continued their efforts to have former president Alejandro Toledo extradited from the United States to stand trial over corruption charges.

The year also saw ongoing conflict over mining and other economic activities (including in the hydrocarbons sector) between companies and affected communities. Probably the most prominent of these was over Las Bambas, the giant Chinese-owned mine in Apurímac. Communities continued energetically to protest at the way in which the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) had been ignored by the company with respect to the transshipment of minerals from the mine to the coast. This



resulted in several blockages and other protests along the routes over which giant trucks plied to the port of Matarani.

Another emblematic conflict was at Tía María in Arequipa, where communities in the relatively prosperous Tambo Valley continued vigorously to oppose plans by Southern Peru Copper to develop a large new copper mine that they argued would contaminate and absorb existing sources of water.

The year also saw renewed conflict in the Amazon region. A major bone of contention concerned the persistent leaks from the ageing pipeline linking oilfields in the north-east of the country to the coast. These led to the contamination of the watercourses on which communities depend for their livelihood. Communities in the north-east also protested about the government's attempts to renew the concession in Block 192, the country's largest source of crude.

In other parts of Amazonia, indigenous communities protested about encroachment on their land by agricultural enterprises (especially those producing palm oil) as well as migrant colonists from other parts of the country. In Madre de Dios, the government sought to intervene to stem the activities of informal gold miners as well as other illegal operators. The ecological damage caused by such activities is enormous.

The government also came under pressure from organisations and lobby groups seeking to rein in environmental controls using the argument that these just constituted bureaucratic 'red tape' that deterred investment. The Sociedad Nacional de Minería, Petróleo y Energía (SNMPE) is a powerful organisation representing the interests of extractive companies. Confiep, the private sector confederation, is also an influential actor critical of the Vizcarra administration for not standing up more for business interests.

The economy performed well in 2018, growing by close to 4%. However, the rhythm of growth slowed in the first part of 2019, a reflection of lower prices for copper and a lull in new private investment. The slowdown in activity in China impacted negatively on the Peruvian economy. The economy ministry largely ignored calls for greater public spending on infrastructure investment in order to stimulate domestic demand

Influencing

MPs and Peers

The PSG co-organised and co-hosted a parliamentary event with ABColombia and CAFOD on the impact of trade on human rights and the environment. The event was part of a week's visit from Javier Jahncke Benavente, from Red Muqui, and Colombian HRDs. The meeting was chaired by Diana Johnson MP and attended by a good number of MPs and Peers, including PSG's president Baroness Coussins.

In November, the PSG submitted written evidence to the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee following calls for submissions from civil society to help its enquiry into how the UK can ensure its policy towards South America is targeted more effectively. The PSG's submission outlined problems with extractive industries in Peru and the observance of human rights.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)

The PSG continues to engage regularly with the FCO Peru Desk Officer, both for routine catch up meetings and during visits by Peruvian partners. We accompanied Javier Jahncke to a meeting at the FCO as part of the advocacy activities we jointly organised with CAFOD.

The PSG continued to build on an already well-established relationship with the British Embassy in Peru, since Ambassador Kate Harrison took office early 2018. In July of the same year, we received a grant from the Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) fund of the Foreign Office to develop a project on mining and dialogue in order to identify best practices and minimise the chance of social conflict. The project concluded in March 2019 with the presentation of a PSG report in Lima and Cusco (more detailed information about the research project below). Thanks to this project, the PSG maintained regular communication with the UK Embassy in Lima and met with embassy staff in London three times. It is through our interactions with the Embassy that we met with a representative from the Peruvian Ministry of Justice in London to discuss the process for the elaboration of a National Business and Human Rights Plan, in which the British government has played an advisory role.

European Union

The PSG continues to make an input into the EU system through its membership of the PEP (see next section on Inter-Agency Collaboration).

Peruvian authorities

PSG's president, Baroness Coussins, met with former Peruvian ambassador on a number of occasions, and highlighted, in the conversations, the work the PSG does as well as our main concerns around trade, investment, and its potential repercussions on the environment and sustainable development.

The PSG Coordinator met with Federico Chunga, consultant for the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, in charge of overseeing the construction of Peru's national plan on business and human rights, during a visit to London to meet with companies, British authorities and NGOs to discuss best practices. Also in the meeting were CAFOD and a representative from the British embassy (who facilitated his trip). CAFOD and the PSG gave their input as to what we considered important to integrate into the process of framing and building the national plan, including meaningful participation of civil society (that includes local communities) and the provision of adequate time for discussion.

During the implementation of our research project on dialogue and company-community relations in the mining sector (see below), the PSG consolidated good relationships with key government contacts, most notably with now former vice-minister of energy and mines, Miguel Inchaustegui,

Inter-Agency Collaboration

Plataforma Europa Perú (PEP)

The PSG is one of three organisations that coordinates the work of the PEP. As such, we played an important role in shaping PEP's priorities. The PSG Coordinator is the lead PEP person for identifying opportunities for advocacy and media work that are related to HRD issues, as well as originating and helping to distribute press communiques through our partners in Peru. In April, we released a joint press release with the CNDDHH targeting the then newly appointed government of President Vizcarra, asking him to make the protection of human rights defenders a priority. In May, the PSG also took the lead in the drafting and distribution of a press release issued on behalf of partner human rights organization [Derechos Humanos sin Fronteras, which was jointly released between PEP and CIDSE](#), as a result of accusations of defamation against them over Antapaccay mine reports.

The PEP continued working on the follow up to the joint Peruvian and European civil society complaint before the EU Commission against Peru, for failure to comply with its obligations on sustainable development under Title IX of the Trade Agreement. The complaint was submitted in November 2017. As part of this work, the PSG Coordinator travelled to Brussels in November 2018 to participate in a series of institutional meetings with EU representatives and assist in a public event on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the trade agreement between the EU and Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. Vanessa Cueto, from the Peruvian organisation DAR, was there to represent Peru's civil society. The aim of the visit was to raise awareness about impacts of the trade agreement since its implementation, in particular Title IX on trade and sustainable development. The meetings sought to assess whether state parties were complying with their international obligations to respect and protect environmental and labour rights.

The Coordinator also attended PEP's Annual General Assembly, held on the 9th November, to coincide with Vanessa Cueto's visit. The AGM was well attended and commitments to continue work on areas of "expertise" were attained. These included: trade, HRDs, and extractive industries. The PSG Coordinator, alongside 11.11.11 and Justice et Paix, agreed to continue coordinating PEP's work.

In March 2019, the European Commission sent an official response to the complaint, 17 months after it was lodged. Peruvian civil society was very disappointed with the response as it failed to ensure that the Peruvian government commit to make changes to address its shortcomings. PEP has continued to monitor and support this work and the PSG, although no longer an active player, continues to be involved in the discussions around Title IX with the PEP and Peruvian partners.

Peruvian NGOs

The PSG is continuing to strengthen its relationship with a number of Peruvian NGOs and academic institutions working on human rights defenders at risk, business and human rights, FPIC, Indigenous People, and sustainable development. These include: Red Muqui, Cooperacion, CNDDHH, Derechos Humanos sin Fronteras and DAR. We also secured and developed an important partnership with the Instituto de Derechos Humanos of the Catolica University, for the elaboration and delivery of a project on company-community relations and best practices in the mining sector.

During a trip to Peru in December 2018 (see below), the PSG had the opportunity to allocate time to have meetings with our NGO partners. We met with Cooperacion, Red Muqui and Oxfam Peru as long-standing partners with the intention of reaffirming our relationship and we also met with organisations that were relatively new to us, such as DAR and Peru Equidad.

Research Projects

In June 2018, the PSG sought to secure funding from other sources and submitted a bid to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to carry out a one-year project on company-community relations. The PSG was successful in its bid and secured funding to carry out a project from July 2018 to March 2019, with strong support from IDEH PUCP.

In July, the PSG selected two field teams that would help undertake the field research needed in order to identify best practices on company-community relationships that have helped in decreasing the chances of conflict. The teams were composed of competent staff from the UDEH PUCP and the PUCP. Field trips were taken at four mining sites: two in northern Peru, both in the Cajamarca region, La Granja and Cerro Corona; and two in the south, Quellaveco in Moquegua and San Rafael in Puno. Throughout this phase, the PSG coordinated the work of the field teams, renewed contact with mining companies and undertook secondary research into existing literature on best practices.

In December 2018, the PSG organised a workshop in Lima with approximately 20 participants, representing three different stakeholders: civil society and community representatives, government and company representatives. The PSG (with the help of a facilitator and the field teams) presented our initial findings and also facilitated a discussion in groups that allowed the gathering of information, ideas and testimonials on what they thought was needed for community-company dialogue to have relative success. A visit was also made to Cusco to discuss the preliminary findings with local civil society organizations.

In March 2019, the PSG completed the project with the [publication of a report](#), in both English and Spanish, that seeks to draw some broad conclusions about what constitutes 'good' and 'bad' practice. It focuses on the nature and results of 'dialogue tables' for four mining projects which have proved relatively successful in avoiding outright and violent confrontation.

Events and Media Publications

Events

PSG annual conference and AGM

The PSG held its annual conference and AGM in December 2018 entitled “Peru, Politics and Public Participation”. The meeting was held later in the year than normal because we wanted to provide feedback on progress of our company-community relations project and speak of our observations following our visit to Peru and the workshop that we delivered. The conference also discussed the current political situation and its implications for human rights, the human rights situation in the Amazonia (Conrad Feather, Forest Peoples Programme). Via Skype, Gustavo Zambrano (IDEH-PUCP) gave an overview of how the Peruvian justice system works.

The conference was held at the Global Governance Institute (UCL) and attended by approximately 40 people.

Parliamentary Events

The PSG organised an event in Parliament in April 2018 on the occasion of the visit of human rights defender Javier Jahncke, from Red Muqui. It was co-organised by the PSG, CAFOD and ABColombia. His visit coincided with that of a Colombian human rights defender also working with local communities in relation to big extractive projects. The event focused on the impact of trade to human rights and the environment. It was chaired by Diana Johnson MP and attended by a good representation of peers and MPs. Javier Jahncke spoke of the importance of trade legislation in ensuring respect for indigenous rights, especially in terms of protecting their ancestral rights to land and territory.

Other events

As part of Javier Jahncke’s visit to London, ABColombia, CAFOD and the PSG also organised a public event which was held in UCL, University of London, in April 2018. Martha Cecilia Garcia, from Colombia, and an expert on social movements, also spoke at the event, which focused on mining, social conflict and alternatives to development. The panellist discussed the impact of large-scale mining in Peru and Colombia, with poignant data that showed the effects on the environment, health and livelihoods of local communities that live in direct and indirect zones of influence of mining projects.

At the end of the panel discussion, the documentary [“Stories of Water”](#) was screened, which describes the lives of communities living along Peru’s mining corridor. The event was attended by 80 people approximately, including students, academics, and members of other civil society organisations working on mining issues. Some journalists were also present.

Website and Newsletter

The PSG has continued to produce thorough weekly analysis and news articles on relevant subjects through our website and newsletter. Coverage includes:

- cases where conflict around the extraction of natural resources continues, as well as reports of detrimental effects on the environment and to human health, prior consultation and conflict emanating from the lack of civic participation (Tia Maria, Espinar/Antapaccay/Glencore, Block 192 and Las Bambas as prime examples).
- governance issues, including issues of transparency
- Political coverage: ample analysis of political upheavals in Peru and its implications for human rights, including Vizcarra’s first year in government, the 9 December referendum (and the reasons behind it) and cases of corruptions involving many high-profile political figures, including Keiko Fujimori and

Alan Garcia (now deceased), the latter attempting to gain asylum in Uruguay, creating a massive outcry from national and international civil society.

- Increasing numbers of cases around land and territory and concerns surrounding the ineffective application of consultation processes and agreements. During this period, we began increasing our coverage of the Amazon region, over land disputes and Indigenous rights. These include palm oil expansion, infrastructure projects threatening the jungle, and oil spills/water contamination.
- international issues such as Peru's application to join the OECD, implementation of Title IX of the FTA with the EU on sustainable development, as well as international institutions' responses to events in Peru, such as the IACHR's decision on the illegality of Fujimori's pardon.
- The situation of human rights defenders, highlighting some key examples of indigenous rights defenders and defenders working on economic, social and cultural rights, mainly in relation to issues around extraction of natural resources. Cases covered include threats and killings of Indigenous human rights defenders as well as ongoing criminalisation of leaders and social protests, such as the Aduviri case (Puno).
- Issues of climate change
- Coverage concerning the proposed new hydrocarbons law, including concerns voiced by civil society.

We had a reduction in the number of subscribers that receive the newsletter due to changes in GDPR privacy law that required us to ask all our readers to 'opt in' if they wanted to receive our newsletter. This resulted in a substantial drop: from over 800 subscribers to over 250 of which at times 98% open the newsletter. In addition, the newsletter is still distributed more widely through our social media and also forwarded by our subscribers to a wider audience. We have seen a steady growth of subscribers too.

Website

The website is typically updated weekly at the time the Newsletter goes out. We have about 300 active users a week, clearly not the same each week as the monthly active user count is about 1,000. About 50% of our users are from the United States, 14% from Peru, 6% from the UK and 5% from Australia.

Social Media

The PSG continues to use social media to share our news and analysis and promote events, such as the upcoming annual conference. Social media numbers and engagement continue to increase steadily, with 1,282 followers on Facebook. Number of followers on Twitter have remained more or less the same, with over 800 followers.

Although the growth in social media has not been substantial it does show that the more active the PSG is on social media the more engaged people will be with PSG activities, such as events

Organisation and Governance

Presidency

Baroness Coussins has continued as our president and has given important support and impulse to the organisation over the year, as is evident from this report.

Staff

Our Coordinator, Ana Reyes-Hurt, is employed on a part-time basis (21 hours per week).

Management

The PSG Committee meetings are being held regularly. In this period, we had a face-to-face one-day strategy meeting held in Oxford, and we had bi-monthly meetings by Skype.

Funding

Our main source of funds has been a series of annual grants from CAFOD, currently at £7,750 per year.

The PSG ran a successful crowdfunding campaign in which it and related direct donations raised a total of £11,042. The campaign ran for a total of 6 weeks, ending second week of August. These funds allowed us to continue our core work and have given us time to seek other funding. Crowdfunding had the added benefit of re-energising our membership, as many members that had been silent for a while contributed generously to the campaign and also spread the word! This brought in further donations.

In July the PSG was awarded a grant of about £42k by the FCO/ODA (see above). The grant covered all the direct expenses and fees that were incurred on the project from July 2018 – March 2019. This grant was important for our programme, but such grants with their very strict conditions can never be economically very 'profitable'. We are, however, very grateful to consultants who remitted to the PSG some of their after-income-tax fees (as we are not a charity such donations have to be made after tax).

Membership

We have about 80 people and organisations who subscribe.

Future of PSG

The funding situation for the PSG has much improved from last year through the Crowdfunding campaign and some later donations. We are thus safe for FY2019/20 particularly as CAFOD has continued to fund us and we also expect some significant donations. We could then expect to survive FY2020/21 but by mid 2021 without further significant funding we would be in serious difficulties.

End of Year Accounts

The PSG's financial year is from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. The accounts for FY2018/19 given below are, with a few exceptions that are explained in the notes, prepared on a cash basis, that is receipts and expenditures are recognised when they occur.¹

The accounts show the budget agreed at the beginning of the year and the actual outcome at the end of the year. It will be noted that the budget and outcome are very different. At the start of the FY we planned to have a fundraising campaign but did not feel confident of the outcome to put in a budget figure. In the event supporters have been very generous. Also, as explained below we gained a significant contract.

The PSG has over a number of years been funded by grants from CAFOD (£7,750 this year) and from supporters. CAFOD has supported us through a programme agreed on a three-yearly basis with detailed annual plans, covering activities such as: research; advocacy; publication of news, analysis and reports; and events.

Members and other well-wishers have been extremely generous in their support this year. We have received about £1,260 from regular subscriptions. But in mid-2018 PSG had an appeal for support and members and well-wishers donated of order £12,000, about £7,700 of which came through the Crowdfunding website mechanism and the rest from direct donations.

The PSG has also received two contracts of total value about £42,000 from the ODA through the UK's embassy in Lima. While all the income lies in FY2018/19, a significant part of the costs (about £8,800) lie in FY2019/20. Much of the costs on this contract are for fees and other costs incurred by our partners in Peru, but a significant part of our Coordinator's salary (and her project related expenses) were covered by the contract.

We would like to express our thanks to all organisations and individuals who have supported us, particularly those providing pro bono services.

The cash surplus at the end of the year was £17,949. Taking into account the above £8,800 of costs falling into FY19/20, a more realistic surplus for the year would be about £9,000.

¹ Thus for example a cheque from a donor might be received in January for work to be done January to July; this receipt would be recognised in January. Expenses would each be recognised as they occur between January and July.

Payments and Receipts FY2018/19

Payments	Budget	Actual
Rent & Insurance	500	279.61
Salary, Fees & National Insurance	15,300	32,577.82
Travel	550	13,643.58
Phone & Fax, Email & Website	400	622.37
Resources		14.00
Bank charges		111.25
Events	100	206.30
Promotion and advertising		25.81
TOTAL PAYMENTS	16,850	53,480.74

Receipts	Budget	Actual
Grants	7,750	51,801.00
Subscriptions	1,000	1,265.72
Donations	100	12,092.12
Events Income		170.00
Interest		28.51
Other		72.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	8,850	71,429.35

Grand Total	-8,000	17,948.61
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Balance Sheet FY2018/19

	Petty Cash	Santander current	Santander Deposit	Coop	PayPal	Assets ²	Liabilities and deferred income ³	Total
31 March 18	99.21	3,867.37	3,264.02	9,831.50	0.00	0.00	-7,750.00 ⁴	9,312.10
31 March 19	232.41	5,578.83	57.53	29,141.94	0.00	0.00	-7,750.00	27,260.71
Difference	133.20	1,711.46	-3,206.49	19,310.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,948.61

² Cheques or income received but not yet cashed by PSG. Also includes credit provisions.

³ Deferred income and liabilities also includes debit provisions.

⁴ This is the CAFOD grant for FY2018/19 paid at the end of the previous year