



## Annual Report

April 2022– March 2023

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## Abbreviations

| <b>Organisations</b> |   |
|----------------------|---|
| APPG                 | All-Party Parliamentary Group   |
| CAFOD                | Catholic Agency for Overseas Development                                  |
| BHRRC                | Business and Human Rights Resource Centre                                 |
| DAR                  | Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales                                    |
| DHUMA                | Derechos Humanos y Medio Ambiente   |
| EEAS                 | European External Action Service <aka Foreign and Defence Ministry of EU> |
| EU                   | European Union  |
| EU-LAT               | Advocacy Network, European Union and Latin America                        |
| IACHR                | Inter-American Commission on Human Rights                                 |
| LAB                  | Latin America Bureau  |
| LAPFF                | Local Authorities Pension Fund Forum                                      |
| LMN                  | London Mining Network   |
| LUM                  | Lugar de la Memoria   |
| OHCHR                | United Nations Human Rights Office  |
| PEP                  | Plataforma Europa Perú  |
| PSG                  | Peru Support Group  |
| TRC                  | Truth and Reconciliation Commission                                       |
| UK                   | United Kingdom  |
|                      |   |
|                      |   |
| <b>Acronyms</b>      |   |
| AGM                  | Annual General Meeting  |
| FPIC                 | Free Prior and Informed Consent   |
| HM                   | Her/His Majesty   |
| HMG                  | His/Her Majesty's Government  |
| HRD                  | Human Rights Defender   |
| MP                   | Member of (UK) Parliament   |
| NGO                  | Non-Governmental Organisation   |



## **Executive Summary**

### **The year in context**

7 December 2022 was the pivotal moment of the year with the impeachment of President Castillo; he was replaced by Dina Boluarte. Castillo had attempted to close down Congress in ways generally agreed to be unconstitutional. Boluarte's accession by constitutional processes nevertheless resulted in huge protests. The protesters called for the resignation of Boluarte, new elections and a rewrite of the constitution. These protests continued and were resisted violently resulting in loss of life of both protesters, in the main, but also security forces. The scale of the violence and the refusal of Boluarte to accept any responsibility led to international condemnations.

### **Influencing**

The PSG continued to engage with the APPG on Peru including organising a virtual event with CAFOD and Canning House on Human Rights Defenders in Peru. The PSG provided briefing papers to MPs and others in advance of the meeting and on other occasions during the year. The PSG President, Lord Alderdice, raised questions in parliament on the violent death of protesters in Peru.

The PSG continued to have good exchange of information with the policy teams in the UK embassy in Peru. It also provided regular updates of our concerns to the Peruvian embassy in London.

The PSG continued to play a leading role, through the Peru European Platform (PEP) and EU-LAT, in interactions with EU stakeholders including the EU External Action Service (EEAS). Here again the main issue was the deteriorating human rights situation in Peru, highlighting reports of arbitrary detentions and extra-judicial executions.

### **Collaboration**

The PSG continued to have a strong presence within the PEP, being one of the members of the organising committee. The PSG also participated in the organisation of a European campaign led by EU-LAT to promote the adoption of the Directive on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence legislation in the European Union, using the case of Espinar as an example of the need for human rights due diligence laws. The PSG represented PEP and PSG in these meetings. A key element of the campaign consisted in the organisation of a European-wide tour of Peruvian women human rights defenders from Espinar, Cusco province (see below)

PSG worked with the Peru Solidarity Mining working group, the London Mining Network and NGOs in Peru on mining issues associated with Glencore and Anglo-American.

PSG continued its links with the Latin America Bureau and many Peruvian NGOs. The particular concerns were associated with at-risk human rights and environmental defenders.

### **Events**

PSG and CAFOD organised a visit of two women human rights defenders who came to the UK to highlight the situation at Espinar. The visit included meetings with parliamentarians; investors from the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum; the Latin American Centre in Oxford; and the London Mining Network.

PSG and the Latin America Bureau organised a webinar on HRDs in Amazonia including





comparisons with other Amazon-basin countries.

The PSG Coordinator co-chaired the PEP General Assembly; this meeting was again concerned with the human rights situation in Peru.

The PSG held its annual conference on-line. It was preceded with a session on the ongoing political crisis and the erosion of Peruvian institutions and a session on Peruvian indigenous women's experience of the COP-27 climate summit, which had just taken place in Egypt.

## **Media**

The PSG newsletter continued to be well-received, going out each week to about 380 subscribers. It aimed to concentrate on reporting and analysing human rights issues, including civic space, extractive industries, the climate crisis and other environment issues, together with the political and economic context.

The website was updated each week with the newsletter contents and had its own followers; it is the repository of some 2,000 articles going back to 2004. PSG also has a presence on Facebook and X (formerly Twitter).

## **Organisation, Governance and Finance**

The PSG appreciates the continuing support of its President, Lord Alderdice.

Ana Reyes-Hurt continued as Coordinator.

The committee, chaired by John Crabtree, met regularly on Zoom. We thank Anna Wilson who joined during the year.

Cafod continued to fund us. Subscriptions and donations increased during the year not least because of a Crowdfunding appeal. We thank all our funders; without them we could not continue our advocacy work.

## The Year in Context

A pivotal political moment in the year ending 31 March 2023 was the impeachment of President Pedro Castillo and his replacement by Dina Boluarte on 7 December 2022. Hours before being impeached, Castillo had sought to use decree powers to close down Congress, following extreme levels of conflict between himself and the far-right majority in Congress. Up to that point, Boluarte had been Vice-President.

Although Boluarte accession had followed constitutional procedures, it was met with strong protests, especially in those parts of Peru where voters had opted massively for Castillo in the 2021 elections. This was particularly the case in southern Peru. Demonstrations were met with a ferocious response by the police and armed forces. Some 65 people lost their lives in clashes and many hundreds were wounded, mainly in Ayacucho, Arequipa and Puno. Protests continued well into January, with roads across much of southern Peru blocked for days on end.

The protesters demanded Boluarte's resignation and the bringing forward of both Presidential and Congressional elections. There were also calls for measures to elect a Constituent Assembly to rewrite the 1993 constitution. Having initially promised fresh elections, Boluarte retreated from this position, ultimately saying she intended to remain in office until July 2026, the end of the five-year period for which Castillo and Boluarte had originally been elected.

For his part, Castillo was arrested shortly after the impeachment vote, as he attempted to reach the airport; he had been granted asylum by the Mexican government.

The violence with which protests were met, and the refusal of Boluarte to accept any responsibility, met with international condemnation. Human rights organisations, such as Amnesty International and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, visited Peru and issued stinging rebukes of the actions taken by the Boluarte government. Within Latin America, Peru came in for strong criticism from governments such as those of Mexico and Colombia.

Castillo's weak political position was in evidence well before his final ouster. His former party Perú Libre had undergone a series of damaging splits, giving far-right parties – Fuerza Popular, Renovación Popular and Avanza País – the initiative in Congress. The government was assailed by a number of corruption scandals. Castillo, an inexperienced politician, had shown himself politically inept, especially in his choice of ministers and the rapidity with which he changed them.

Municipal elections in October 2022 resulted in the election of Rafael López Aliaga, the founder and leader of Renovación Popular, as mayor of Lima. Candidates standing under the banner of Perú Libre fared badly across the country. Outside Lima, the main winners were regionalist parties standing on local issues.

On 29 March the Renovación Popular mayor of Miraflores ordered the closure of the Lugar de la Memoria (LUM), the very same day that Amnesty International issued its report on the human rights violations committed by the Boluarte government. The LUM is dedicated to the memory of all those who suffered as a result of the insurgency and counter-insurgency against Sendero Luminoso in the 1980s and 1990s. To López Aliaga, the LUM stood as an offence to the honour of the Peruvian military.

The first months of 2023 brought serious flooding to the north of Peru caused by the Yaku cyclone with severe damage to infrastructure and agriculture. It exposed the poor quality of the reconstruction efforts from the 2017 Niño phenomenon, bedevilled by corruption and poor



workmanship.

In 2022, the Peruvian economy grew by 2.7%, much less than originally anticipated and signalling an end to the 2021 'bounce-back' from Covid-19. Under Castillo, a radical-sounding economic programme was swiftly jettisoned in favour of more market-friendly policies. This agenda was continued under Boluarte, whose emphasis was squarely placed on the need to attract foreign investment, especially in the mining sector.

## Influencing

### MPs and Peers

The PSG engaged with the APPG on Peru regularly throughout the year. In June 2022, and in collaboration with CAFOD and Canning House, we organised an APPG event to hear from human rights defenders Esmeralda Larota and Karem Luque, Peruvian delegates who travelled to London as part of a European tour to highlight human rights and environmental concerns surrounding mining activities of Glencore, in Espinar, Cusco province. The meeting was virtual due to ongoing transport strikes at the time, with approximately 30 attendees, including Baroness Hooper, Baroness Deech and our President, Lord Alderdice. A detailed briefing highlighting PSG and CAFOD's key messages and recommendations was also distributed to key MPs and peers in advance of the meeting.

In July, PSG's President, Lord Alderdice, submitted a written question to His Majesty's Government (HMG) with regard to the risks facing Wampis leaders and their nation following increasing threats against them. The written question, along with our direct engagement with the British Embassy (below) helped push for engagement on the issue with the Peruvian government.

During the period covering December 2022 to March 2023, the PSG also worked to provide ongoing reports and analysis to key members of parliament about the human rights situation in Peru, following the tragic events that shook the country following the impeachment of Castillo and subsequent protests.

In January, Lord Alderdice submitted a written question to HMG asking what discussions the government had held with its Peruvian counterparts concerning reports of deaths of civilians and the alleged involvement of Peruvian security forces in these deaths. The same month, former PSG President Baroness Coussins asked HMG what assessment they had made following the dismissal of President Castillo and reports of 46 deaths related to the protests.

Both questions were answered by [Lord Goldsmith](#), Foreign Office Minister for Overseas Development.

### Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office

The PSG continued to strengthen its relations with the British Embassy in Lima and held regular conversations with the policy team at the Embassy to exchange information and provide analysis on specific issues and cases. For example, the PSG highlighted the case of threats against the Wampis nation and their leaders. As a result, the Embassy staff approached Peru's Ministry of Justice to follow up on requests for the provision of protection measures.

In September 2022, the PSG and CAFOD also sent a letter to HM Ambassador, Gavin Cook, concerning allegations of surveillance of civil society organisations by the armed forces.

In March 2023, the PSG Coordinator began liaising with Embassy staff ahead of the programmed PSG visit to Lima in May.

### European Union and other Nations

The PSG continued to play a leading part in the delivery of a number of advocacy letters and materials to EU stakeholders, through our role in the organising committee of the Peru Europe Platform (PEP). For example:



- In September 2022, the PSG participated in the draft and delivery of a communique addressed to the EEAS, addressing allegations of surveillance of civil society organizations by the security armed forces, containing key recommendations.
- In January 2023, as part of a series of actions taken to respond to the Peruvian human rights crisis, PSG took the lead within the PEP to issue a joint communique with the European civil society network EU-LAT addressed to European Union member states, expressing concerns for the deteriorating human rights situation in the country, highlighting reports of arbitrary detentions and extra-judicial executions. In February, the PSG met virtually with representatives of the EEAS to share understanding of the situation in Peru and highlight main concerns, as expressed by its Peruvian partner human rights organisations.
- In February, with EU-LAT, the PEP lobbied members of the European Parliament to adopt a resolution concerning the human rights crisis. Whilst the resolution was not adopted, the lobbying that was conducted primarily by our colleagues in Brussels helped press for a parliamentary debate on the crisis, held in April.

### **Peruvian Embassy**

We continued to provide regular updates of our key concerns to the Peruvian Embassy. In particular, the PSG Coordinator passed on all the communiqués that had been published by the PEP and the PSG concerning the Peruvian crisis. The Peruvian Embassy sent a response addressed to Lord Alderdice on Peru's handling of the crisis. They were also alerted to our visit in May.

## **Inter-Agency Collaboration**

### **Plataforma Europa Perú**

The PSG continued to be an active key player in the work of the Plataforma Europa Perú (PEP). As one of the members of the coordinating committee, the PSG Coordinator met regularly with the rest of the committee members to discuss key initiatives, including PEP's response to the human rights and political crisis that began December 2022. See above for details of initiatives taken.

The PSG also participated in the organisation of a European campaign led by EU-LAT to promote the adoption of the Directive on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence legislation in the European Union, using the case of Espinar as an example of the need for due diligence laws. The PSG represented PEP and PSG in these meetings. A key element of the campaign consisted in the organisation of a European tour of Peruvian women human rights defenders from Espinar, Cusco province (see below).

### **Peru Solidarity Mining Working Group**

The PSG continued to work closely with members of the Peru Solidarity Mining Working Group, most notably the London Mining Network (LMN), who, during the Espinar visit in June 2022, helped us organise a public event highlighting some of the main human rights issues surrounding Glencore's operations in Peru.

The PSG also worked together in facilitating interventions during Anglo American's AGMs. The PSG took part in Anglo American's AGM in April 2022 as one of LMN's proxies and raised a number of written questions that were formulated in conjunction with NGO Terra Justa and the Peruvian NGO DHUMA. These were later answered by the company. The PSG also took part in a series of conversations preparing for participation in Anglo American's next AGM in April 2023.

### **Latin America Bureau**

We have renewed our links with the Latin America Bureau and participated in a blog series focusing on environmental defenders in the continent, which was a great success and has since secured funding for a bigger and more consolidated series on the subject. The PSG will hopefully continue to be part of this project.

### **Peruvian NGOs**

The PSG has continued to strengthen its relationship with a number of Peruvian NGOs and academic institutions working on human rights and environmental defenders at risk, such as Business and Human Rights, FPIC, Indigenous People, and on the climate crisis. Although plans for travelling to Peru were postponed until May 2023, the PSG Coordinator continued to maintain solid relationships with Peruvian counterparts through regular virtual meetings and email exchanges. These include: Cooperaccion, Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos, DHSF, Red Muqui, and RedGe.

At the end of the financial year, the PSG Coordinator began preparations for PSG's forthcoming trip to Lima in May 2023. The trip would be Lord Alderdice's first trip to Peru as President of the PSG and would represent an opportunity to explore how far Peru has gone in implementing the recommendations set forth by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), twenty years after the publication of the report. For the organization of the trip, the Coordinator was in regular contact with some of our key partners who have also worked alongside victims of internal armed



conflict for decades, including the Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos and the Human Rights Institute of Peru's Catholic University, headed by the former President of the Commission, Salomon Lerner. Preparations were made to write a report with Lord Alderdice on the findings of the visit, to coincide with the anniversary of the TRC's report in August 2023.

## Events and Media

### Events

#### *HRD Visits*

PSG and CAFOD organised a successful visit in June 2022 of women human rights defenders Esmeralda Larota and Karem Luque, who came to England to highlight the situation in Espinar, Cusco and the specific concerns around Glencore, due diligence and human rights (as above). We held the following events:

- Parliamentary meeting – co-organised with Canning House and the APPG on Peru (see influencing above).
- Investors meeting – an event was organised with the support of the Local Authorities Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF), to highlight the key elements of the Espinar case and ask investors to exert pressure on Glencore to be held accountable for environmental and human rights impacts. The Chair of LAPFF promised to follow up with Glencore. This was the first time that the PSG targeted investors as a way to put pressure on Glencore to create change. CAFOD and the PSG went on to liaise with Derechos Humanos Sin Fronteras (DHSF) to ensure continuity in our advocacy efforts and offer key questions for LAPFF to use in their conversations with the company.
- Public event in Oxford University – Latin American Centre: “Peru, Mining and Corporate Responsibility: the case of Glencore in Espinar”. The conference was attended by about 20 people, mostly students from the Latin American Centre and academics interested in the case.
- Joint event with London Mining Network (online). During the visit the LMN also organised a public meeting where the visitors could speak to a wider public on Glencore’s activities in Peru with comparisons with its activities in other countries.

#### *Online events*

In October, PSG co-organised with LAB a webinar that highlighted the situation of environmental human rights defenders in Amazonia, drawing comparisons from neighbouring countries, including Brazil and Bolivia, and highlighting the main challenges and threats facing those defending their environment and their territories. The webinar was well attended, and excellent feedback on the content was received, although there were some technical difficulties.

#### *PEP General Assembly*

On 7 December, the PSG Coordinator co-chaired PEP’s AGM, held virtually. Miguel Jugo, the then interim Executive Secretary of the Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos, and Vanessa Cueto, from DAR, attended as keynote speakers and gave their analysis about the political and human rights situation in the country and how best PEP can support the work of civil society in the country. The conference took place just hours before Castillo’s attempt to close Congress, which shifted the immediate to medium-term focus of PEP’s work to respond to the ongoing crisis.

#### *PSG Annual General Meeting*

In November, the PSG held its annual general meeting, chaired by Lord Alderdice. The meeting was held virtually, in part to be able to reach members who would be unable to attend in person. The public annual conference that preceded the AGM was well attended and centred on Peru’s ongoing political crisis and the erosion of its institutions.





## Media

### *Articles in the media*

The PSG activities got good coverage of Esmeralda Larota and Karem Luque's visit in the UK media:

- [Stop the Poison](#) – New Internationalist. This article was shared also by the [BHRRC](#).
- [Mines and Indigenous People in Peru: a slow and Silent Death](#) – The Prisma – Part 1 of a two-part feature covering the issue.
- [Espinar: death and destruction of territory](#) – The Prisma – part 2.

Over the year, the PSG has developed an extensive list of media contacts that are interested in Peru, climate change, human rights, and Latin American issues, and has begun to reach out when media opportunities arise, including alerting media contacts to ongoing events in Peru around the December-January demonstrations and the HRD visits that we organised (as above).

### *Newsletter*

We added a note to editors in our newsletter to create awareness that our content can be used by media outlets and credited to the PSG.

Our newsletter continued to be well received by our readers. We also saw a steady increase in the number of newsletter subscribers, reaching a total of more than 380 as of the end of March 2023 (an approximate increase of 30 subscribers). The actual number of readers may be much higher, however, as our content tends to be shared with others. Importantly, there have been an increase in the number of parliamentarians receiving the newsletter, as well as staff from the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office and British Embassy. Excellent feedback from our readers continued, and there was good engagement with PSG articles in our social media.

With regard to coverage, the PSG continued to provide ample, neutral, sound reporting and analysis of Peru's main political, economic, and social events. We provided ongoing coverage of Peru's political and human rights crisis during the events that took place between December 2022 – March 2023. In January 2023, the PSG issued a [public statement](#) condemning the violence that ensued from confrontations between the police forces and protesters and echoing the concerns of the IACHR and the UN OHCHR.

The PSG also continued to inform its audiences on issues and themes that are relevant to our work, including: extractive industries and their effects on human rights and the environment, issues affecting civic space and human rights defenders, and issues regarding indigenous peoples, land and territory and threats against their leaders, environmental defenders. Issues around deforestation and climate change continued to be covered.

### *Website and social media*

The PSG website continues to be updated with the weekly content of the newsletters.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to get accurate user's information as access Google Analytics, was not possible because of changes in their subscription services.

The level of engagement in our social media was good and steady throughout, most notably during the highs of Peru's crisis. We had a net gain of 50 new Facebook followers. Twitter followers increased slightly to near the 900 mark.

## **Organisation and Governance**

### **Presidency**

This year was Lord Alderdice's second year as President of the PSG and through his interactions alliances with peers and MPs, the British and Peruvian Embassies, all continued to be strengthened. Alongside the PSG Coordinator, Lord Alderdice began planning a visit to Peru scheduled for May 2023.

### **Coordinator**

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

### **Management**

The PSG Committee meetings are held regularly. In this period, we have had regular virtual meetings by Skype and Zoom.

### **Funding**

#### *Crowdfunding*

The PSG launched its second crowdfunding campaign in October 2022, which centred on the work we do supporting human rights defenders in Peru. We raised a total of £4,093 via the crowdfunder and we also received some direct donations, making a total of approximately £5,500. We thank all our supporters for their generous help to continue this work.

#### *CAFOD*

CAFOD has continued their generous support for the work of the PSG, this year to a total funding of £15,200 which included £2,200 to support the HRC visit.

#### *Membership*

We saw small increases in the numbers of membership subscriptions. Our membership numbers fluctuated around the 150 marks. We produced a leaflet in early 2023 to distribute at events, with a view to increasing PSG's profile and membership.

## End of Year Accounts

### Analysis

The PSG's financial year is from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. The accounts for the year, 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<sup>1</sup>.

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 significantly different.

The PSG has over a number of years been funded by grants from CAFOD (£15,200 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. The CAFOD grant includes a special part (£2.2k) devoted to organising the HRD visit.

PSG did not make any applications for small grants.

We have received about £4.3k from donations and subscriptions and £4.1k from a crowdfunding appeal<sup>2</sup>. We would like to express our thanks to all organisations and individuals who have supported us, including those providing pro bono services.

The deficit for the year was £1.0k, with a balance at the end of the year of £19.3k. Taking into account estimated grants from CAFOD for the FY2023/24, the usual levels of subscriptions and donations, the usual level of expenditure, then the PSG would run out of cash in early 2025 if no further fundraising occurred.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The Crowdfunding appeal surely also induced an increase of subscriptions/donations through the regular processes that have always pertained.

## Payments and Receipts FY2022/23

|                                   | Budget        | Actual           | Notes                                    |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| <b>PAYMENTS</b>                   |               |                  |  |
| Rent & Insurance                  | 300           | 339.44           |  |
| Salary, Pension, Tax and NIC      | 22,500        | 21,446.41        |  |
| Salary etc OVERTIME for Peru trip | 620           |                  |  |
| T&S local for Coord               | 150           |                  |  |
| T&S non-local for Coord (EU)      | 600           |                  | Extensive use of Zoom instead of travel. |
| Direct project costs Peru trip    | 2,675         |                  | A Peru trip was delayed to FY2023/24     |
| CAFOD partner visit costs         | 2,200         | 1,618.69         | Covered by extra CAFOD grant             |
| Phone, Fax & e-mail               | 600           | 849.60           | Includes Zoom account for webinars etc   |
| Printing etc                      |               | 137.50           |  |
| Miscellaneous                     |               | 9.00             |  |
| Events                            | 450           | 300.00           | Includes interpreters for webinars       |
| <b>Total Payments</b>             | <b>30,095</b> | <b>24,700.64</b> |  |
|                                   |               |                  |  |
| <b>RECEIPTS</b>                   |               |                  |  |
| Grants                            |               |                  |  |
| - CAFOD                           | 15,200        | 15,200.00        |  |
| Crowdfunding                      | 6,500         | 4,092.70         |  |
| Subscriptions & Donations         | 4,500         | 4,363.43         |  |
| Interest                          |               | 0.01             |  |
| <b>Total Receipts</b>             | <b>26,200</b> | <b>23,656.14</b> |  |
|                                   |               |                  |  |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                | <b>-3,895</b> | <b>-1,044.50</b> |  |

## Balance Sheet FY2022/23

|                   | Petty Cash | Santander Current | Santander Deposit | Coop      | PayPal   | Assets <sup>3</sup> | Liabilities and Deferred Income <sup>4</sup> | Total            |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|--|------------------|
| <b>1 Apr 22</b>   | 163.82     | 6,437.33          | 71.05             | 27,553.54 | 1,317.75 | 0.00                | -15,200.00                                   | <b>20,343.49</b> |
| <b>31 Mar 23</b>  | 163.82     | 7,883.33          | 71.06             | 9,323.63  | 1,857.15 | 0.00                | 0.00   | <b>19,298.99</b> |
| <b>Difference</b> | 0.00       | 1,446.00          | 0.01              | 18,229.91 | 539.40   | 0.00                | 15,200.00                                    | <b>-1,044.50</b> |

<sup>3</sup> Cheques or income received but not yet cashed by PSG. Also includes credit provisions.

<sup>4</sup> Deferred income and liabilities also includes debit provisions.