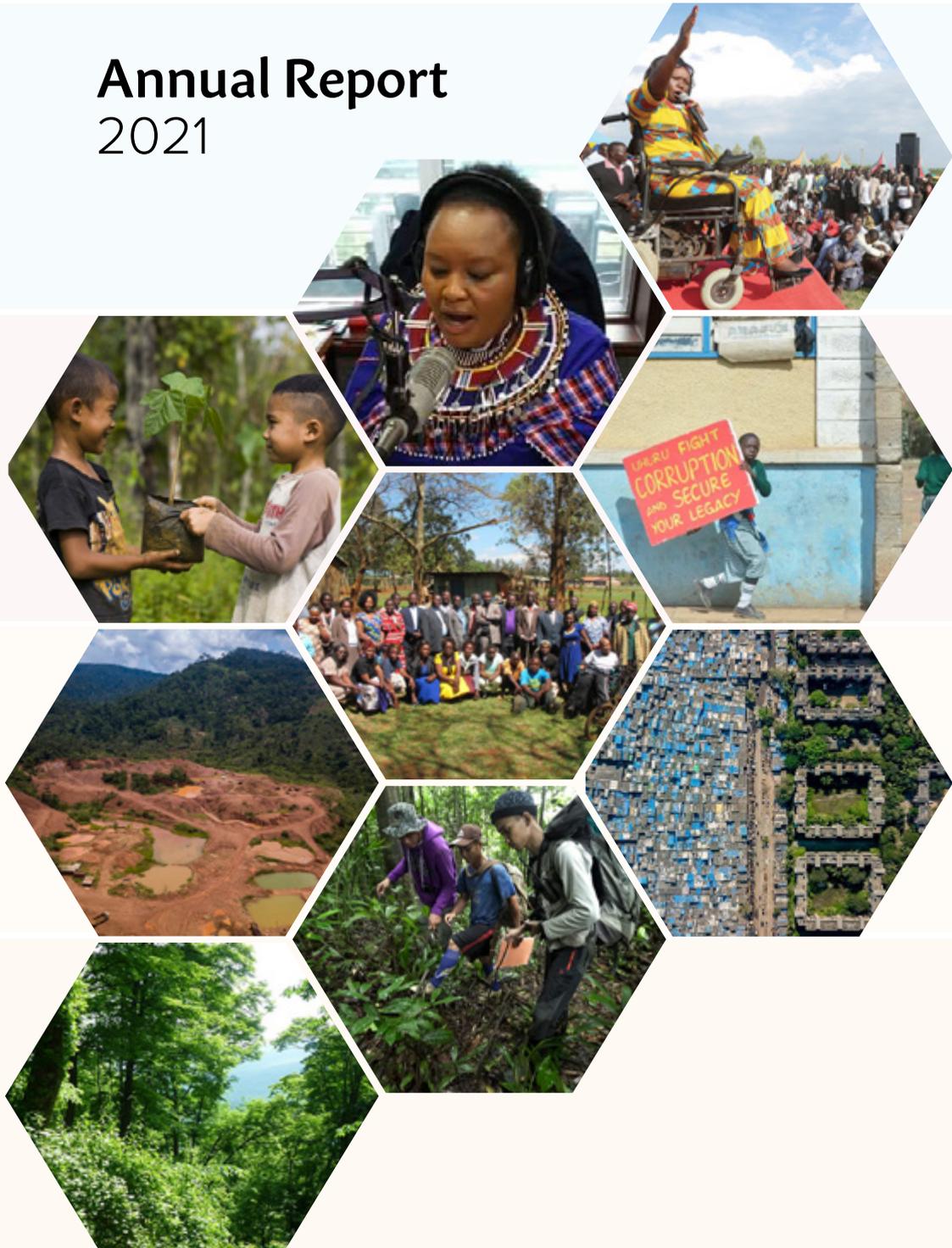




# International Lawyers Project

## Annual Report 2021



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## Introduction from Dr. Bronwen Manby

Chair of ILP's Board of Trustees

It is my pleasure to present the 2021 annual report of the International Lawyers Project, my first since I became chair of the Board in October. We owe a debt of gratitude to Anthony Inglese, the outgoing Chair, for his sterling work leading the Board over the previous three years.

This is an exciting period with an expanding team and a new strategic plan. Eva van der Merwe was appointed Executive Director of ILP in February 2021, and three other new senior staff joined the organisation in the course of the year. Whilst our main office is in the UK, our globally dispersed team reflects our desire to be one of the leading forces mobilising pro bono teams from around the world. Our new team members join existing specialists to strengthen ILP's presence in Kenya, the Philippines, Spain, Latin America and the USA.

A new strategic plan for 2022-25 was formally approved by the Board at the end of the year. The strategy builds on our existing portfolio of work to set out our objectives in four linked focus areas: anti-corruption; tax and fiscal reform; environment and sustainable development; and protecting civic space. Since 2005, ILP's model is to convene specialist legal teams from across the planet to support communities in protecting and expanding their rights and campaigning for economic and environmental justice. The team has built a solid foundation over the past year to continue this work into the future.



**Dr Bronwen Manby**

Chair

## About Us

ILP is a network of talented and passionate lawyers drawn from diverse countries and cultures across the globe. We pull together teams of pro bono experts to support the policy and legal needs of poor communities and reform movements.

Founded in the UK in 2005, we are staffed by a group of lawyers dedicated to using the law to achieve economic and environmental justice through strategic pro bono legal support. Since then we have supported partner clients in more than 100 countries.

We are proud to have a diverse staff team reflective of the communities we support, from Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, the UK, and the USA, with extensive expertise in our focus areas as well as law and international development. We work primarily in the Global South, with active projects across Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Asia. As a charity, our ultimate aim is to help our clients to create long-lasting change in some of the world's poorest regions.

## Our Vision

**A just and sustainable world in which the law serves as a tool for those who need it most.**

## Our Mission

ILP mobilises pro bono legal assistance to civil society organisations (CSOs), parliamentarians, community groups and investigative journalists to further economic and environmental justice.

Justice is expensive. Whilst the scales of justice are supposed to be evenly weighted, by spending millions on expensive lawyers, on lobbying or on corrupting politicians, wealthy actors can weigh those scales in their favour. This comes at the expense of poorer communities who cannot afford to use the law in their interests, and in the interests of a sustainable future.

That is where ILP comes in. Rather than draw on great reserves of wealth to fight legal battles, we draw instead on the huge levels of passion and expertise that senior lawyers, the world over, have for creating a just and sustainable future. We 'even up the scales of justice' by mobilising teams of the world's best lawyers –to work for free, and for as long as it takes, on behalf of CSOs, social movements and government actors in the Global South.

## For every £1 donated

we provide £15 worth  
of pro bono support



=



This is expert advice which would  
otherwise be beyond the financial  
reach of our clients.

## How we use the law

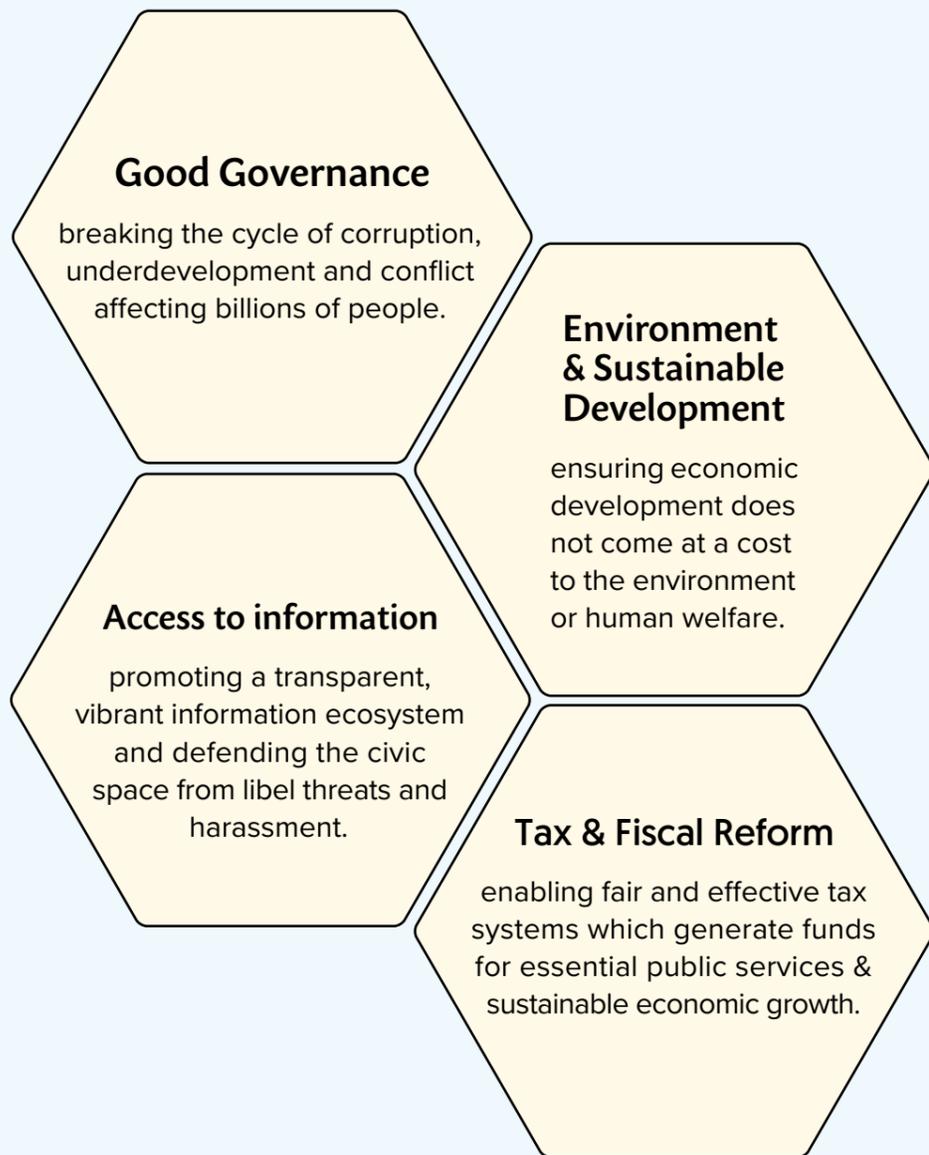
Law is essential to challenging injustice and creating socially and environmentally just societies. Conversely, failing or imbalanced legal systems maintain and expand privilege, sustain impunity of powerful and malign actors, and, through corruption, illicit financial flows and environmental degradation, rob the world's poorest of the resources they need to lead flourishing lives.

Through supporting strategic litigation, policy development, legislative reform, capacity training and measures for enforcement of the law, we help civic actors and movements to secure positive changes for communities and the environment.



# Our Focus Areas

Drawing on our specialist knowledge and experience, we support clients across four closely interlinked focus areas:



# How We Work



We provide an **expert international staff team** based across the regions we work in, **with a deep understanding of our thematic programmes and our clients needs.**



We **select and co-ordinate highly skilled teams of volunteer lawyers** from our global network **built up over 17+ years.**



We offer this expertise to clients who require legal support to enhance their **advocacy, optimise reforms and overcome the issues they face.**

# The Legal Strategies We Use

## Using strategic litigation

Helping civil society organisations and governments to access, understand, and deploy useful legal tools such as sanctions, civil remedies, negotiations, international standards, and other legal avenues in their work.

## Providing expert analysis

Identifying who has benefited from corrupt activities, environmental destruction, illicit financial flows and tax evasion, how undermining legal structures allow these economic injustices to take place and what can be done about it; including analysing legislation, contracts, and treaties in the context of local and international standards.

## Accountability

Combining legal knowledge, networks of lawyers, and a core staff team with a deep understanding of economic justice issues, to enable our client partners to hold economic actors to account for their actions, including setting novel judicial precedents.

## Education

Connecting ILP volunteer lawyers with law societies, civil society, and government departments, to share knowledge and skills through capacity-building and project collaboration, enabling those closest to the issues to face the legal and economic challenges they encounter. This balances the scales of power and ensures that stakeholders are equipped to sustain their knowledge and further build their skills.



## Policy reform and prevention

Developing and implementing better legislation, regulation and policies to prevent abuses of power and support good practice.

## Transparency and accountability

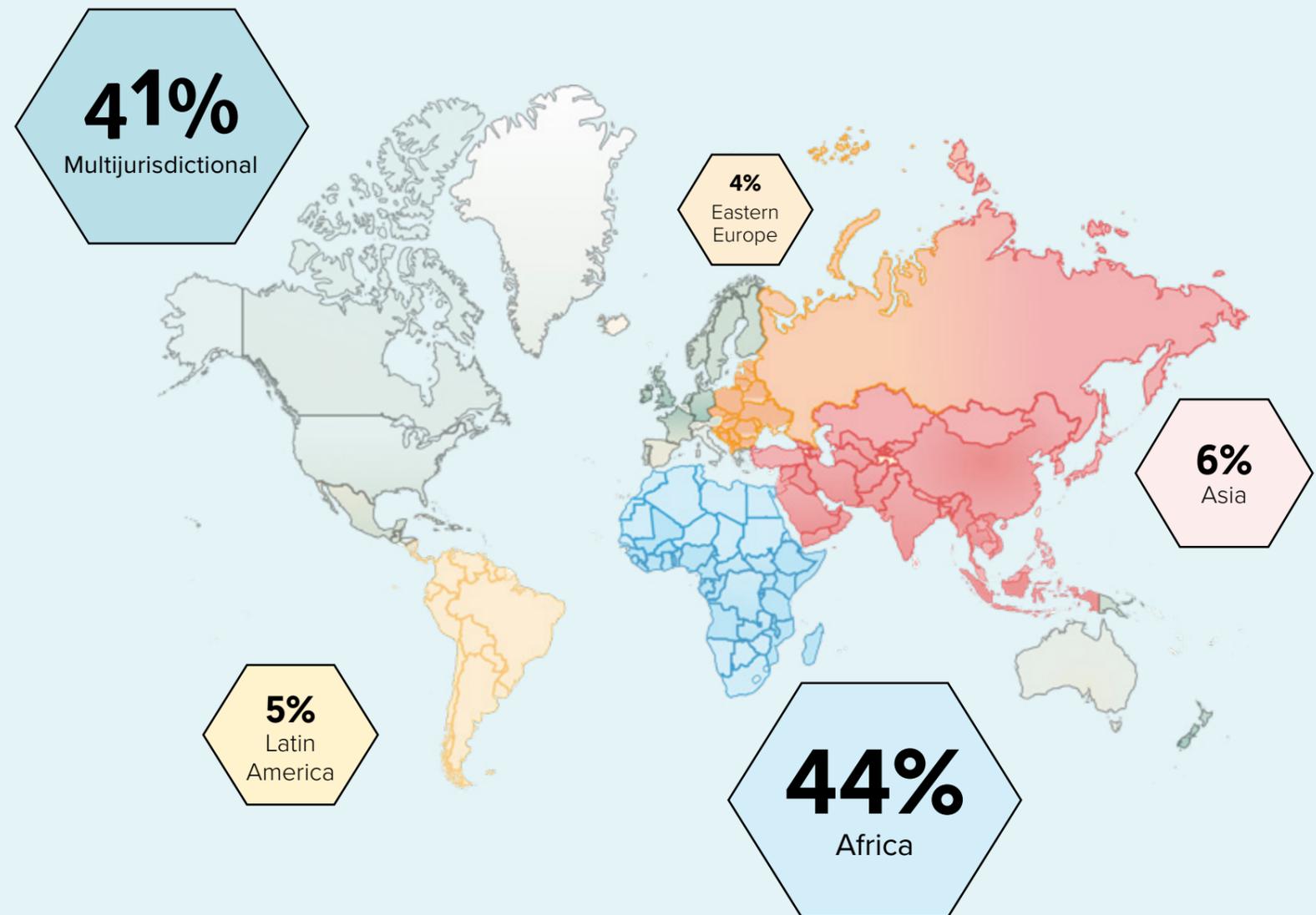
Promoting access to information to limit opportunities for malpractice, tackle obstructions to meaningful civic engagement and expose wrongdoing.

## Enforcement of the law

Supporting the enforcement and strengthening of existing laws and policies through national and international legal remedies, norms and standards.

## Source of Client Requests 2021

- |                   |                  |                |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Afghanistan       | Kenya            | Peru           |
| Algeria           | Kuwait           | Philippines    |
| Australia         | Lesotho          | Portugal       |
| Belgium           | Liberia          | Russia         |
| Benin             | Madagascar       | Rwanda         |
| Brazil            | Malawi           | Sierra Leone   |
| Bulgaria          | Moldova          | Singapore      |
| Burundi           | Mongolia         | South Africa   |
| Colombia          | Morocco          | Sri Lanka      |
| Ecuador           | Mozambique       | Switzerland    |
| Ethiopia          | Myanmar          | Thailand       |
| Equatorial Guinea | Namibia          | The Gambia     |
| France            | Nepal            | Tunisia        |
| Ghana             | Netherlands      | Uganda         |
| Guyana            | Nicaragua        | Ukraine        |
| Haiti             | Nigeria          | United Kingdom |
| Iceland           | Pakistan         | USA            |
| Italy             | Palestine        | Zambia         |
| Jamaica           | Panama           | Zimbabwe       |
| Kazakhstan        | Papua New Guinea |                |



# Our Impact | 2021 at a glance

In **62 Countries**  
we deployed **210**  
volunteers

Submitted **76**  
corruption dossiers  
to law enforcement

We undertook  
**147 Projects**

**10,000 hours of pro bono support**  
**£3 million +** value of  
pro bono assistance

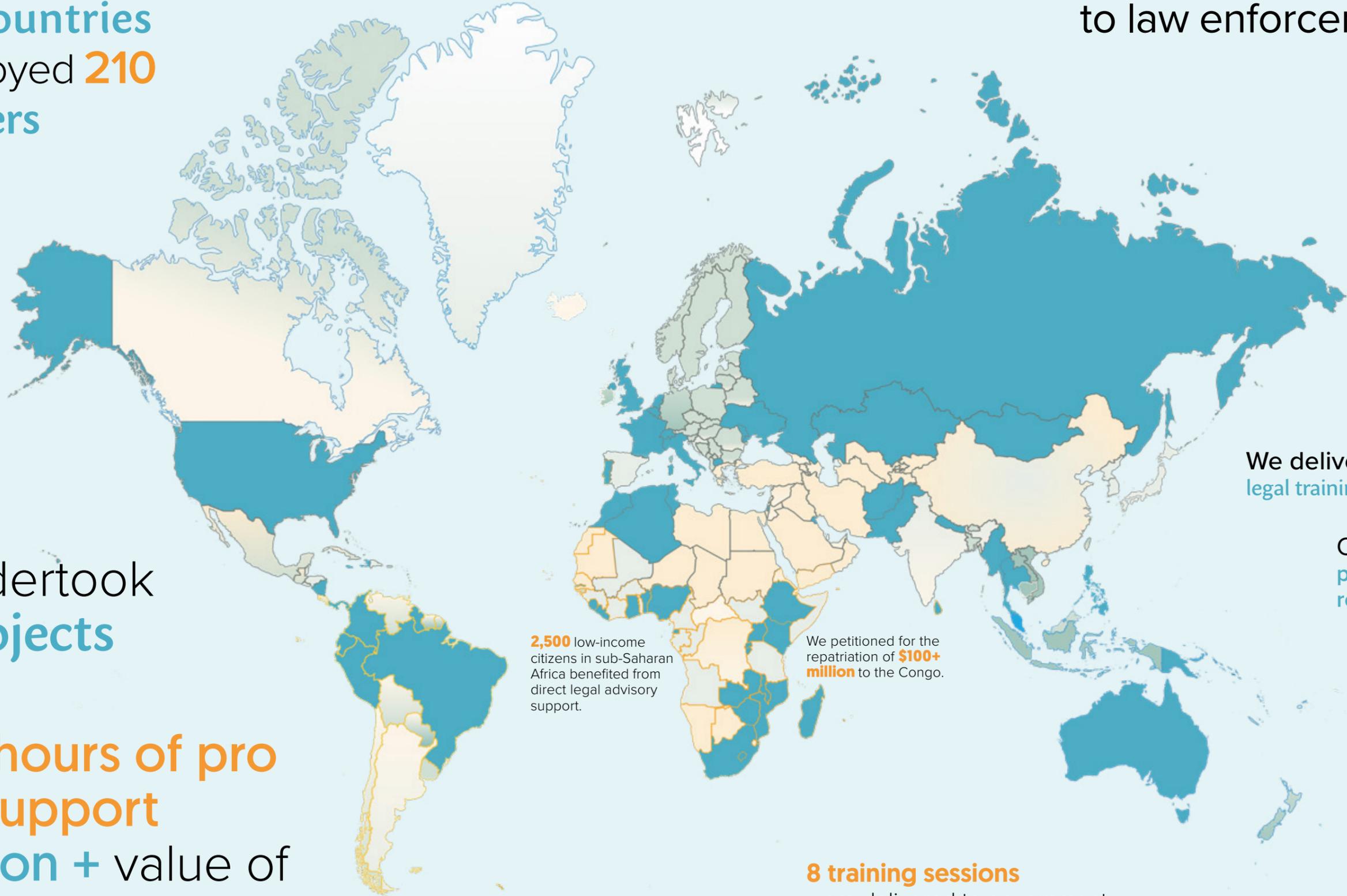
We delivered **20**  
legal training workshops

Over **100**  
partner case  
requests

**2,500** low-income  
citizens in sub-Saharan  
Africa benefited from  
direct legal advisory  
support.

We petitioned for the  
repatriation of **\$100+**  
**million** to the Congo.

**8 training sessions**  
were delivered to government  
officials in low-income countries



## Impact Case Studies

What follows is a snapshot of ILP's 2021 projects around the globe to advance economic and environmental justice and the rule of law.



## Anti-Corruption & Good Government

The UK's decision to sanction Teodorin Obiang is a welcome decision for the people of Equatorial Guinea. It's a step in the right direction which reminds us that corruption always claims victims. Despite our oil wealth, the majority of citizens live without access to drinking water or decent schools."

- Tutu Alicante

Executive Director  
EG Justice

### Situation

ILP played an important role in the development of the United Kingdom's April 2021 Global Anti-Corruption Sanctions regime. This new tool targets individuals and entities involved in serious corruption, naming them publicly, banning them from travelling to the UK and freezing their assets.

These new sanctions tools bring particular benefits to human rights defenders and corruption activists, who are regularly exposed to state-level arrest, legal and defamation action, or organised criminal harassment for their work. Sanctions regimes offer a confidential and safe mechanism whereby civil society and journalists share their data directly with Western enforcement agencies, supported by ILP's expert sanctions lawyers.

Illicit financial flows lock the poorest countries in the world in a cycle of underdevelopment and conflict. By contributing to the expansion of USA and UK Global Anti-Corruption Sanctions regimes worldwide, we are reducing the spaces for kleptocrats to launder public funds that could otherwise be dedicated towards sustainable development and poverty reduction.

### ILP's Actions

ILP supported the UK Anti-Corruption Coalition and the UK Foreign Office to design this legislation, sharing technical expertise, country comparison, legal analysis, and compiling evidence dossiers on 76 possible targets leveraging our network of grassroots NGOs across the Global South.

*ILP is spreading the word to activists on how they can benefit from the new US and UK sanctions regimes to strengthen their role on the front line of anti-money laundering policy enforcement.*

ILP hosted training workshops for 35 in-house anti-corruption lawyers representing 13 NGOs in Latin America including Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and with more planned in 2022. We are supporting some of these with filing a sanctions submission.

### Impacts

As a direct result of this, the government blacklisted 27 individuals for corruption including the Vice President of Equatorial Guinea, and Ajay, Atul and Rajesh Gupta, at the centre of South Africa's "state capture" \$3 billion embezzlement scandal which contributed to the downfall of former President Jacob Zuma.

Active use of this sanctions tool enhances global efforts to stop those involved in serious corruption from laundering their ill-gotten gains.

ILP analyses the applicability of all enforcement tools to help our clients expose corruption including, filing formal criminal complaints with authorities in a number of jurisdictions against a UK-based Romanian businessman accused of paying millions in bribes to Senegalese politicians to secure oil concessions to help expose the role of Global North-based co-operation in bribe payments to North African officials. The BBC aired a documentary, "The \$ 10 billion Energy Scandal" on Panorama Investigates.



Ajay, Atul and Rajesh Gupta have been sanctioned for their involvement in corruption in South Africa.



Sanctions give greater powers to freeze illicit assets.

## Preventing looting of Ghana's national gold reserves

### Situation

Alarmed by the ruling party's efforts to bypass parliamentary approval to sell 49% of the country's entire gold reserves to an offshore, opaque shell company, with close links to the ruling party, ILP was asked by a coalition of Ghanaian NGOs to secure emergency legal advice to prevent the sale of the country's gold reserves - and at a price far below market value.

### ILP's Actions

With the support of our loyal and passionate donors who provide core funding, ILP is able to flexibly respond to the legal needs of communities and social movements. In 2021 this enabled ILP to urgently respond to the attempted theft of public assets and prevent the democratic process from being undermined by corrupt political party financing and vote buying.

### Impacts

By alerting regulators and officials to the red flags, our campaign achieved a suspension of the sale while the UK regulators and a specially-appointed Ghanaian special prosecutor conducted an investigation into the legality of the proposed sale. The Special Prosecutor's investigation concluded that the sale was "an opaque bid-rigging exercise wrought with multiple violations of Ghana's laws."

Further, the UK Solicitors' Regulatory Authority announced that it would investigate the role of the UK law firms involved in this transaction. These actions helped to safeguard Ghana's assets - the sale would have deprived citizens and future governments of the proceeds to pay for public spending.

Rapid action also prevented the UK's stock exchange from being used as a vehicle for corruption. While the sale is suspended, ILP's partners have lodged a legal application with the Court of Justice at the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for a judicial determination on whether the government of Ghana violated the rights of its people.



Ghana is Africa's biggest gold producer



## Republic of Congo

### Situation

ILP has worked in Mozambique and the Republic of Congo to return millions in stolen assets to the true victims of corruption - citizens. When the tiny principality of San Marino seized €100 million in bank accounts used by the Congolese President, ILP was asked to play an intermediary role between the San Marinese government and the Congolese NGOs to return the stolen monies to the Congolese citizens.

Despite large deposits of oil wealth, the population of the Republic of Congo suffers from extreme poverty and insecurity.

### ILP's Actions

ILP assembled a team of top Italian lawyers, supported by a working group of international repatriation experts to represent Congolese citizens. ILP's lawyers were invited to meet in-person with the Prime Minister of San Marino to put forward the Congolese petition for the seized monies to fund development aid.

### Impacts

The Prime Minister was sympathetic to the request and asked that to act on this further, ILP's task force produce a report for him that he could share with his cabinet detailing the treaty violations of their actions and international best practice on repatriation by fellow European states.

The Prime Minister also asked ILP for help on how to structure a repatriation to avoid embezzlement by Congolese officials and what amendments would be required to San Marino's laws to allow for this and future reparations. Depriving the corrupt of the fruits of their crimes is a deterrent to others and helps to redress the economic damage caused by corruption.



President Denis Sassou Nguesso has been accused of multiple human rights violations including bombing villages voting against him.



## Protecting Civic Space

### Situation

Strategic Litigation Against Public Participation (SLAPP) actions are brought by powerful and wealthy oligarchs, eager to avoid scrutiny, to intimidate journalists and civil society into either not publishing or removing information from the public domain and penalise them for critical reporting.

The inequality of resources many media face when defending a legal challenge means that information in the public interest is being suppressed on a wide range of issues. ILP's lawyers will continue to fight not just for free and impartial media but also for the society's right to information so that wrongdoers can be held to account.

ILP urgently mobilised media defence lawyers for investigative journalists and anti-corruption activists facing intimidation by oligarchs whose illicit activities they were seeking to expose in Pakistan, Brazil, South Africa, and the UK.

The crippling effect of libel and defamation suits against Pakistani media outlets over the years has intimidated all but one, Dawn Newspaper, to stop their coverage.

### ILP's Actions

ILP represented Dawn's journalists and helped them to face down multiple legal threats from Malik Riaz, one of the country's richest businessmen, with deep connections to the country's politicians so that their publications could stay in the public domain.



### Impacts

As a result of Dawn's investigations remaining publicly accessible, the UK Home Office used the data as part of its case to revoke visa access for Malik and his son to travel to the UK, where they had purchased tens of millions in properties, on the grounds of their evident involvement in corruption. The National Crime Agency has seized more than £190 million of the family's assets in the UK and returned these to the government of Pakistan.



Malik Riaz and his Hyde Park mansion, seized by UK enforcement agencies

“Whilst there has not been a criminal conviction against you I am satisfied on the balance of probabilities that you have been involved with corruption and financial/commercial misconduct. As a result, having regard to the UK's commitment to combat corruption and financial crime, I believe that your exclusion from the UK is conducive to the public good due to your conduct, character and associations.”

Home Office judgment to Malik Riaz and his son

## Defending the right to access Freedom of Information (FOI)

ILP represented an investigative journalist seeking information on the alleged trafficking of human blood samples from Sierra Leone to the UK by corporations, without the consent of patients.

Our case formed part of a successful joint challenge at the UK's FOI Tribunal - one of the most important in recent years - setting new legal precedent on the territorial scope of the UK's FOI laws which is binding on future UK FOI cases. The success of this legal challenge guarantees the rights of non-UK citizens to make FOI requests. It also overturns a potentially damaging decision by the lower tribunal that would have enabled companies to operate abroad on behalf of the British government without the equivalent level of scrutiny and accountability that they have to provide to UK citizens.

This judgment helps to ensure the FOI rights of those who have been seriously affected by the actions of the British government and its contractors are able to access information on an equal basis as UK citizens, enabling them to contest the decisions of powerful actors when they have acted unlawfully.

ILP's lawyers also successfully gained judicial approval and precedent for the journalist to join the proceedings via video link from Ethiopia where previously the FOI Tribunal had insisted that parties travel to the court in person - sometimes at very great expense.



ILP's case was joined with other FOI challenges including Wikileaks, successfully setting a new legal precedent to include rights of access for non-UK citizens.

## Community Legal Empowerment

### Situation

**Throughout 2021 and beyond, ILP has supported communities across Zambia, Zimbabwe and Kenya with legal training on their land and human rights, including registering land holdings to reduce land theft by corrupt actors.**

In Kenya, our support has benefited three Maasai villages which are the focus of geothermal development by private corporations supported by the government.

This geothermal development has led to conflict when community members have been forcibly evicted from their homes without sufficient or any compensation and subjected to arbitrary arrest. Unsafe construction techniques have led to death and injury, as well as pollution of local land, water and air.

The communities were keenly aware that their lack of knowledge of their legal rights and the investors' responsibilities was hindering their ability to resolve conflict, negotiate on more equal terms and demand compliance with environmental, governance and land registration laws.

**“Our community has suffered unlawful evictions, arrests, pollution and deaths from companies expanding into our villages.**

ILP’s trainings and support have given me hope for the future.”

Elder,  
Maasai Community  
Olkaria, Kenya

### ILP’s Actions

ILP’s land lawyers provided a bespoke series of workshops reaching 1,050 community members through direct training and public forums.

When the COVID pandemic prevented physical gatherings we took to the airways with call-in discussions on land rights hosted on Mayian FM in Maa language. The radio shows reached an audience of 245,000 listeners across rural areas and due to popular demand ILP’s lawyers were asked to host more radio call-ins.



Mayian FM Reporter, Enkakenva e Mayian, presenting ILP’s radio call in programmes.

### Impacts

Our evaluations demonstrated that women in particular benefitted from the change in format, and often drove the radio discussions; whereas in more formal settings, discussions are often led by (male) community elders. Women are also disproportionately affected by evictions and by lack of legal title to land.

As a result the communities say they have become more able to defend themselves. Specific actions taken by the community include:

- Filing a legal challenge to the Kenya Land Commission.
- Successfully annulling a planned eviction.
- Initiating a case with the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights seeking recognition as rightful owners of the land.
- Negotiate with a company to cover very deep trenches that had been a fatal risk to children and livestock.
- Persuading companies to hold grievance forums with local communities.



# Tax Reform and Illicit Financial Flows

## Situation

### Preventing tax authorities in Kazakhstan silencing civil society

## ILP's Actions

ILP provided support to a Nur-Sultan based fiscal reform NGO whose senior managers were arrested by Kazakh tax authorities. Authorities were threatening to fine our client and other governance NGOs by taking an extreme interpretation of newly introduced obligations on reporting foreign funding.

## Impacts

ILP's lawyers supported the civil society leaders through their arrest and trial, leading to the charges, fines and court action being dropped. We subsequently supported the affected NGOs to draft an amended reporting obligation to prevent future harassment and abuse of legislation against civil society.



A tax inspectorate office in Almaty.

## Situation

### Promoting Transparent, Accountable & Inclusive Tax Reform

## ILP's Actions

ILP's lawyers analysed the position of People with Disabilities (PWD) and marginalised sections of the population in Kenya's tax legislation, providing recommendations on how fiscal policies can eliminate features of their tax systems that are discriminatory, while promoting more inclusive and equitable taxation across the population.

## Impacts

- ILP's lawyers assisted the National Taxpayers Association (NTA) to conduct a comparative study on tax legislation concerning PWDs between Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda, Ivory Coast, Rwanda, Ethiopia, United Kingdom (UK), United States of America (USA) and Canada.
- The study highlighted the following tax measures that were relevant to PWDs and could be incorporated in Kenya: income tax exemptions and reliefs; income tax deductions and credits; Value-Added Tax (VAT) and other consumption tax incentives; and Disability-related service.
- The comparative study aided the civil society to prepare a report on taxation of PWDs in Kenya which provided recommendations on how Kenya could apply best practices in tax legislation and fiscal reforms to achieve economic and social justice for persons with disabilities.



One million Kenyans live with a disability.

# Environment

Using Strategic Litigation to Protect Habitats and Communities

## Situation

Key to global conservation efforts, Bugoma’s 41,000 hectares of ancient woodland are sanctuary to more than 34 species of mammals, nine threatened species, 550 highly-endangered chimpanzees, and hundreds of rare bird and tree species. It is the largest remaining block of natural tropical forest along the Albertine rift valley, playing an essential role in preserving wildlife migratory corridors. Under the 1998 Land Act, forest reserves like Bugoma are held in trust for the “common good of the citizens of Uganda” and may not be leased out or sold by the government.

Despite Bugoma’s status as a nature reserve, Ugandan authorities made a series of unexpected and seemingly unlawful approvals authorising sugarcane cultivation by a corporation which has close connections to the ruling party. ILP’s lawyers are working hard to stop the company in its tracks.

## ILP’s Actions

Our lawyers filed a claim with the East African Court of Justice for an emergency injunction to prevent the rapid deforestation in Bugoma, listed as one of the world’s key biodiversity sites, and the last known home of Mangabey primates and Nahan’s Partridge.



## Impacts

This case is ongoing. Our legal strategy in supporting civil society organisations to file a claim and participate in a regional tribunal tested/is testing the tribunal’s ability to decide on environmental issues without the political influence that can hamper domestic court cases.

The impact of the tribunal’s decision will ensure that the State takes an active role in stopping the continued clearing of the forest and prevent further deforestation of the Bugoma Forest Reserve. It will also influence how the State will interpret and apply its environmental laws and policies, particularly on forest boundary allocation and forest management.



Sugar corporations are involved in the illegal eviction of communities and deforestation of forests across Africa

## Situation

**ILP supported communities to resist threats to freshwater habitats, some of the most threatened on Earth.** In the Republic of Georgia, the Rioni is one of only two rivers in the Black Sea region that are home to sturgeon, an ancient family of migratory fish that have been eliminated from most of their habitat across Eurasia and North America.

The construction of a hydropower project threatened to wipe out five of the river's other critically endangered sub-species.

**“It may be the very last push over the edge to extinction.”**

Fleur Scheele,  
Fauna and Flora International (FFI).



## ILP's Actions

To protect these freshwater ecosystems, ILP's lawyers helped environmentalists and representatives of local communities to review the agreements signed between the investors and the government and where they violated EU environmental obligations.

## Impacts

A month later, amidst significant media scrutiny and popular protests, investors pulled out of mediation talks and terminated the construction plans. The plans also threatened hundreds of local villagers who would have had to be relocated.

**“I welcome this new kind of mobilisation of people of Georgia against a backward and destructive economic model.”**

Heidi Hautala,  
Vice President of the European Parliament



## Situation

**We work with our partners to halt the corrupt networks that support illegal animal trade. Indonesia, one of the world's most 'megadiverse' countries, is home to the largest remaining tropical rainforest, peatlands and mangrove forests and is a focal point for illicit wildlife trade.**

## ILP's Actions

ILP's lawyers partnered with local community groups including Yayasan Planet Indonesia and local law enforcement networks to strengthen Indonesia's enforcement regime.

## Impacts

By monitoring enforcement crime tribunals and analysing patterns of enforcement success for all types of conservation crimes - wildlife, timber, marine and natural resources - we were able to support our in-country partners to better map illicit networks, strengthen their working relationship with Indonesia's government ministries and enforcement agencies and make technical recommendations on how to prioritise resources, improve prosecutor training, levels of enforcement and legislation to reduce illegal wildlife trafficking.

Orangutans are only found in the rainforests of Indonesia and Malaysia.



## Situation

### Supporting Enforcement of Illicit Wildlife Trading

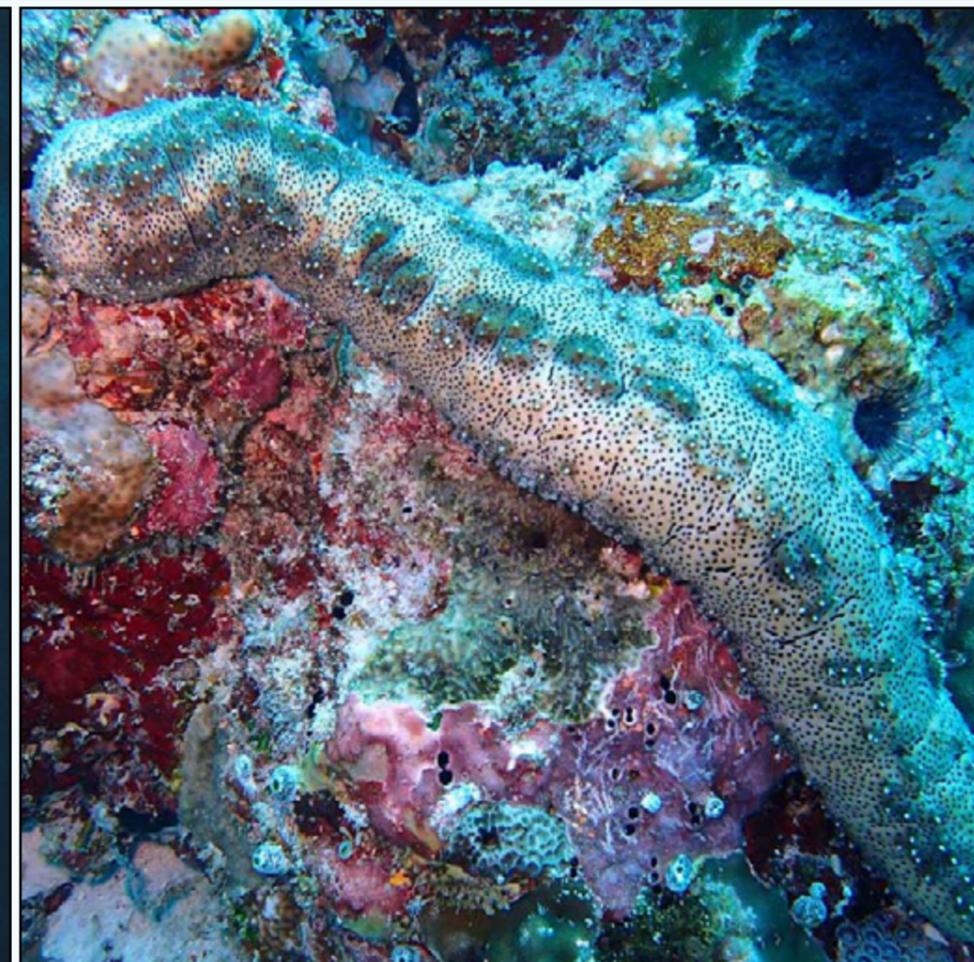
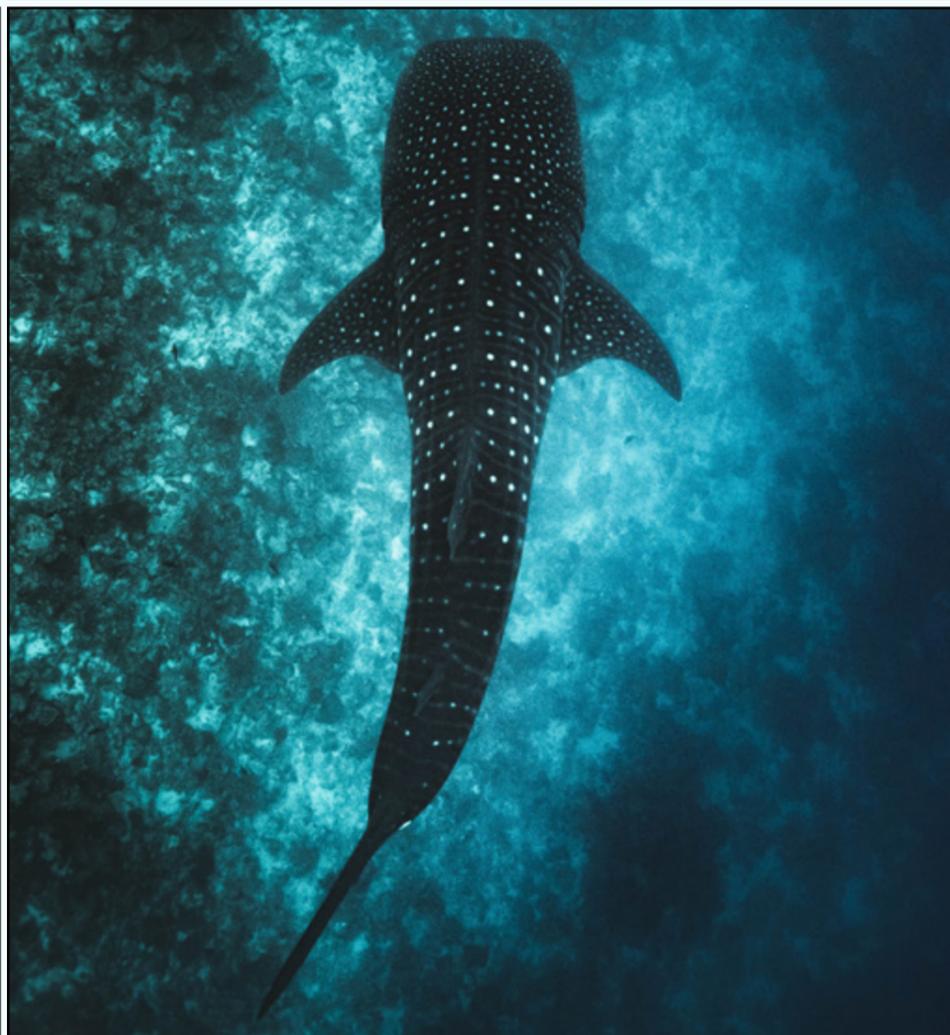
ILP's lawyers partner with local environmental NGOs to analyse legislation and enforcement issues to better implement international conventions such as CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species).

## ILP's Actions

In Tanzania, ILP's lawyer supported environmental NGOs by identifying discrepancies in fishing legislation that provided a loophole to fishermen and criminal networks to label the harvesting of threatened marine life as legal. Shark fins and sea cucumbers are highly prized commodities on the Asian market. As a result of this loophole, more than 300 shark and ray species and fifteen sea cucumber species are threatened with extinction.

## Impacts

ILP's work included a review of how to ready Tanzanian legislation to better implement CITES, enforce fishing violations and what action Tanzania needed to take as a priority to conserve these marine species.



Shark fins and sea cucumbers are highly prized commodities on the Asian market

## Situation

### After Covid-19 was detected in Wuhan province, the epidemic spread rapidly.

A number of respected studies point to the virus originating from wet market trading in wild animals for consumption.

China's National People's Congress reacted by immediately placing a temporary ban on the consumption of terrestrial wild animals, signalling that it would enact deeper legislative changes to manage wildlife supply chain risks that contribute to the transmission of zoonotic diseases.

## ILP's Actions

Chinese conservation groups contacted by China's National Forestry & Grassland Administration asked ILP lawyers to provide ongoing expert technical advice for the next two years on how the country could benefit from better regulation and management of wild animal trade and consumption.

Our partners in civil society and government were concerned that this is not the first time that China has tried to close loopholes: civets and snakes were banned after the SARS epidemic, but the use of wild animal parts, such as Pangolin scales, in traditional medicine is a deeply held practice among many parts of Chinese society.

## Impacts

ILP's volunteers helped to identify which equivalent countries have similar societal beliefs and successfully introduced legal tools to change cultural attitudes towards the consumption of wild and endangered animals, reducing zoonotic threats. This information was shared with civil society and government officials as part of a two-year support programme.



Pangolins are the most trafficked mammals in the world.



Markets trading in wild and bush meat contribute to the spread of diseases.

# Testimonials

## Testimonials From Our Funders

‘ILP’s model of working with civil society is more likely to produce behaviour change outcomes and longer-term results more quickly.’

A 2022 Independent Impact Evaluation contracted by ROLE UK

“At the Joffe Trust we are delighted to support the International Lawyers Project. We’ve been so impressed by how they mobilised lawyers to work on issues like advising southern governments on high profile tax cases, redressing the balance of power in relation to corporate interests.”

Alex Jacobs, Joffe Trust Director

“ Their pro bono legal assistance to civil society organisations is an important tool in encouraging greater action by UK regulatory and enforcement agencies to hold UK corporations operating internationally to account.”

Katharine Knox, JRCT Programme Manager

## Testimonials from Our Partner Clients

“The impact ILP helps us and our in-country chapters achieve is incredible - they help us to pick the right cases, actively convene the right legal teams, and are deeply networked both within international civil society and with legal specialists around the world.”

Kush Amin, Transparency International

“ILP is a complete gem - well networked and very efficient. We’ve got access to the highest calibre of legal support through ILP which we couldn’t have dreamed of getting otherwise as a small charity campaigning for better governance. It’s made a profound difference to our work and effectiveness.”

Dr Susan Hawley, Executive Director, Spotlight on Corruption

“ It has been a great pleasure working with ILP on the emergency mobilisation campaign to stop a repeal of the Kenyan Forest and Conservational Management Act. A very dedicated team indeed. We remain grateful for ILP’s support.”

Jabes Okumu, *Programmes Manager*, East African Wild Life Society

“ILP’s wealth of experience and turnaround time impressed us. ILP provided our NGO with well researched analysis and legal recommendations on the Kenya Finance Bill 2020 that strengthened our submissions to the National Assembly which were eventually taken into consideration by the Parliament of Kenya. Our credibility as a civil society organization in Kenya is strengthened because of ILP’s support and interventions, we could not be happier! Thanks ILP.”

Fransiscah Marabu, National Taxpayers Association-Kenya

“Thank you ILP for the vulnerable witness and advocacy training conducted at the Lagos State Ministry of Justice Nigeria. As a participant in the interactive training sessions, my professional skills have been polished to meet up with modern and international standards. I look forward to learning more from your wealth of knowledge on our next course.”

Omowunmi Bajulaiye-bishi, Prosecutor, Lagos Ministry for Justice

# Some of our Client Partners



## Reference and administrative details

### Trustees

Anthony Inglese CB (Chair, retired 13 October 2021)  
 Bronwen Manby (Chair, appointed 13 October 2021)  
 Nicola Dodero  
 Susan Hazledine  
 Phillipa McKenzie  
 Timothy James Soutar  
 Richard Francis Tapp  
 Hannah Ambrose  
 Jonathan Fisher QC

### Registered Office

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### Charity Number

1114502

### Company Number

05581685

### Independent Auditor

Romero Tayong FCCA

## Trustees' Report

**(including Directors' Report)** for the year ended 31 December 2021

The Trustees, who are also directors for the purposes of company law, present their report along with the financial statements of the International Lawyers Project "ILP" ("the Charity") for the year ended 31 December 2021 in compliance with statutory requirements (Companies Act 2006), the company's governing document, the provisions of the applicable financial reporting standards (Financial Reporting Standard 102, applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102).

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' exemption. Accordingly, the Trustees have elected to take advantage of the exemption from preparing a strategic report.

## Accounting reference date

The accounting reference date is 31 December.

## Structure, governance and management

The Charity is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated on 3 October 2005 and is a registered charity (registered on 2 June 2006, registration number 1114502).

The Trustees met on four occasions during the financial year, to provide strategic guidance, review expenditure, approve budgets and review progress in implementing programmes. The day-to-day operations, administration and financial management were delegated to the Executive Director.

In February 2021, Eva van der Merwe, ILP's Programme Director, was appointed as the new Executive Director of ILP, after a competitive public recruitment process.

From Q3-Q4 2021, the Charity made five new staff hires, three of whom are senior management. In addition to an Anti-Corruption Sanctions Legal officer. The Charity hired two part-time consultants to support fundraising. The team is supported by 3-4 part-time legal fellows at any one time, as well as a part-time finance manager.

The procedure for appointing Trustees and their terms of office are set out in ILP's Articles of Association. The power to appoint new Trustees rests with the Members on a majority basis. On appointment, the decision-making process is explained to the new Trustees by the Executive Director and one of the existing Trustees who also provide an overview of the administrative procedures employed by the Charity. This entails an overview of Articles of Incorporation, a review of the previous board minutes and strategy, a Conflict of Interest declaration, and a discussion about key priorities. The Trustee is also encouraged to meet with the whole team.

## Accounting reference date

ILP is grateful to the following donors for their generous support of the Charity's work:

Open Society Foundation	Thirty Percy Foundation
Luminate	Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP
Environmental Funders Network	Allen & Overy LLP Global Grants Programme
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (Power and Accountability Programme)	Ashurst LLP
The Indigo Trust	Herbert Smith Freehills LLP
Joffe Charitable Trust	Hogan Lovells LLP
UKAid Small Charities Challenge Fund (UK government)	Reynolds Porter Chamberlain LLP
ROLE UK	Ropes & Gray LLP
Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation	Shearman & Sterling LLP
	Simmons & Simmons LLP
	Bryan Cave Leighton Paisner LLP

## Financial review

Income for the year from donations and investments was £259,229 (2020: £256,875). Expenditure was £259,053 (2020: £238,538). Income was principally spent on staff salaries as well as charitable activities, cost of raising funds and administration costs of the Charity. Further details can be found in the statement of financial activities on page 23.

## Reserves

Total reserves as of 31st December 2021 are £200,917 (2020: £200,741) of which £4,913 (2020: £33,106) is restricted and £196,004 (2020: £167,635) is unrestricted.

Restricted reserves reflect the unspent balance of any funds which are tied to a particular purpose specified by the donor.

Unrestricted reserves are not restricted or designed for any specific purpose.

The policy on reserves is to hold an amount to reflect variances around cash flow, income security and meet on-going liabilities given that funding may come at any time of the year. The Trustees have resolved that the Charity should seek to hold unrestricted reserves of at least £100,000 for its long-term sustainability and to ensure we continue to serve our clients and other beneficiaries.

## Future Plans

A 9-year term limit was approved by the board in Q1 2022 and two trustees will retire in 2022. A 2021 board audit identified a need for greater board expertise in tax justice and environmental law in the regions in which we are most active as a charity, predominantly sub-Saharan Africa. These roles are being advertised internationally and new trustees will be appointed to replace them.

The Charity is in the process of implementing a Fundraising Strategy (approved in Q4 2021) to diversify our funding base with a particular emphasis on increasing multi-year, unrestricted donor giving to ensure greater financial stability over the medium to long term and allow for investment in overheads, marketing and staffing. The Charity plans to approve two new policies on Financial Delegation of Authority and Maternity/Paternity Leave in 2022. The Pegasus spyware scandal highlighted how vulnerable anti-corruption activists and lawyers are to illegal spyware. To minimise the exposure of our staff and clients to cyber risk, we undertook a review and top up training with an IT security consultant. The Charity will also update and redesign its website and external marketing material for donors.

While COVID-19 travel restrictions are drawing to a close in many parts of the world, the Charity plans to continue with a hybrid capacity building model, with training conducted virtually where possible, to save costs and reduce carbon emissions. In some instances remote training can be a better option, particularly for participants located in high kidnap risk areas, spread widely across rural areas, where travel is difficult or those on a programme of monthly mentoring. Very often participants continue to prefer the experience of in-person, live training and exchanges, where possible we will try to accommodate those wishes and review on a case-by-case basis what is most useful for the client.

## Risk Management

The Trustees are aware of their responsibility to identify, consider and manage material financial and non-financial risk facing the charitable company. They have considered and put into place systems and procedures to manage such risks and are continuing to develop the Charity's risk management strategy and procedures.

The systems of internal control are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. This is achieved by:

- Regular consideration of financial results, variances from budgets, and non-financial indicators;
- Delegation of authority and segregation of duties; and
- Identification and management of risks including through the development of a risk register.

As well as the financial control systems, the Trustees review and monitor the activities of the Charity throughout the year.

Principal risks identified relate primarily to fundraising and assurance of programme quality, as well as operational risks such as safety of volunteers and staff.

In relation to funding risks, in Q4 2021 the Charity's board approved the implementation of a Phase II fundraising strategy to diversify its donor base and in particular its multi-year funding partners with the help of two experienced, part-time fundraising consultants.

The Charity's principal costs are staff costs to deliver our programmes. We rely on extremely skilled lawyers, experienced in their thematic areas and experts in their own right, to lead our client support and ensure they receive the best legal advice.

Safety of volunteers and staff is addressed through careful review of those countries in which work is physically undertaken, advice to volunteers and support when in-country. This risk, however, has been reduced because of travel restrictions or no travel policies adopted by countries worldwide in 2021.

## Going Concern

The Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future (and certainly for 12 months from the date of signing). Thus, they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Trustees note the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has made it more difficult to plan in the short term, however, thanks to a number of reliable core donors the Trustees continue to have a reasonable expectation that the Charity can continue for at least the next 12 months. Income received to end of March 2022 (£127,347) is on target with the 2022 budget. The Charity, therefore, is satisfied that it has sufficient cash and reserves to support the going concern assumption. Cash held at 31 March 2022 was well in excess of reserves (£226,659).

### Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of International Lawyers Project for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and accounting standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.
- The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.
- In so far as the trustees are aware:
- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the Board on

and signed on its behalf, by:



On behalf of the board

**Dr. Bronwen Manby**  
Chair of the Board of Trustees

### Independent examiner's report to the Trustees of International Lawyers Project

I report on the financial statements of International Lawyers Project for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) or under Regulation 10(1)(a) to (c) of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (the 2006 Regulations) and that an independent examination is needed. I am qualified to undertake the examination by being a qualified member of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants.

#### It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the 2011 Act and under section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (the 2005 Act);
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act; and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

#### Basis of independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general Directions given by the Charity Commission and is in accordance with Regulation 11 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

#### Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

(1) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements: to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of the 2011 Act and section 44(1)(a) of the 2005 Act and Regulation 4 of the 2006 Accounts Regulations and to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the 2011 Act and section 44(1)(b) of the 2005 Act and Regulation 8 of the 2006 Accounts Regulations have not been met; or

(2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Romero Tayong FCCA  
Membership No: 0922393  
Reading, United Kingdom



## Financial Services

Statement of Financial activities (Incorporating the Income and Expenditure Accounts)  
31 December 2021

	Notes	2021			2020		
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
		Fund	Funds		Fund	Funds	
		£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Incoming Resources</b>							
Donations and legacies	3	218,352	40,856	259,208	192,496	64,106	256,602
Investment income and interest		21	–	21	273	–	273
<b>Total income</b>		<b>218,373</b>	<b>40,856</b>	<b>259,229</b>	<b>192,769</b>	<b>64,106</b>	<b>256,875</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>							
Cost of raising funds	4	(38,169)	(13,548)	(51,717)	(36,282)	–	(36,282)
Expenditure on Charitable activities	5	(151,835)	(55,501)	(207,336)	(147,776)	(54,480)	(202,256)
Charitable activities		–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>(190,004)</b>	<b>(69,049)</b>	<b>(259,053)</b>	<b>(184,058)</b>	<b>(54,480)</b>	<b>(238,538)</b>
Net income/ (expenditure) year	for the	<b>28,369</b>	<b>(28,193)</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>8,711</b>	<b>9,626</b>	<b>18,337</b>
Funds brought Forward	12	<b>167,635</b>	<b>33,106</b>	<b>200,741</b>	<b>143,821</b>	<b>38,583</b>	<b>182,404</b>
Transfer between funds				–	15,103	(15,103)	–
<b>Funds Carried Forward</b>		<b>196,004</b>	<b>4,913</b>	<b>200,917</b>	<b>167,635</b>	<b>33,106</b>	<b>200,741</b>

All amounts relate to continuing activities and there has been no change in the nature of the Charity's activities in the year.

All recognised gains and losses are included in the statement of financial activities.

The notes on pages 46 to 56 form part of these financial statements.

<b>Balance Sheet</b>			
		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible Assets	<b>8</b>	-	-
Intangible Assets	<b>8</b>	-	-
		-	-
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Other debtors & prepayments	<b>9</b>	8,796	3,085
Cash at bank and in hand		201,726	220,012
		<b>210,522</b>	<b>223,097</b>
<b>Creditors</b>	<b>10</b>		
Amounts falling due within one year		(9,606)	(22,356)
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>200,917</b>	<b>200,741</b>
<b>Total Assets Less Current</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>		<b>200,917</b>	<b>200,741</b>
<b>Accumulated Funds</b>			
Unrestricted funds	<b>12</b>	196,004	167,635
Restricted Funds	<b>11</b>	4,913	33,106
		<b>200,917</b>	<b>200,741</b>

For the year ended 31 December 2021 the Charity was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies' subject to the small companies' regime.

The members have not required the Charity to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act.

The Trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees by and authorised for issue on

5th September



Dr Bronwen Manby

<b>Statement of Cash Flows</b>		
	2021	2020
Surplus (deficit) from operating activities	£ 176	£ 18,337
Fixed assets written Off	0	1,057
Depreciation	0	1,055
Interest Receivable	(21)	(273)
Decrease in receivables	(5,711)	2,515
Increase in payables	(12,750)	15,551
<b>Net Cash Generated from operating activities</b>	<b>(18,306)</b>	<b>38,242</b>
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Interest Received	21	273
<b>Net Cash inflow and increase in cash</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	<b>220,012</b>	<b>181,497</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>201,726</b>	<b>220,012</b>
<b>Analysis of cash and cash equivalent</b> Cash in hand and at bank	201,726	220,012
<b>Total cash and cash equivalent</b>	<b>201,726</b>	<b>220,012</b>

*All cash is cash only and no cash equivalents are held*

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

### 1. Accounting policies Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting and Reporting by Charities (SORP 2020) and the Companies Act 2006.

The functional currency of ILP is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. ILP constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

### Going concern

These accounts are prepared on the going concern basis. The Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

### Income

Donations including donations, gifts and legacies are recognised where there is entitlement, the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability, and receipt is probable.

All income is accounted for on an accruals basis. Accrued income represents money owed for project undertaken and/or expenditure already incurred in 2021.

### Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis.

### Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the Charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the Trustees for particular purposes. The Trustees currently have no designated funds.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the Charity for particular purposes.

### Costs of raising funds

The costs of raising funds consist of fundraising costs relating to Project staff time and office overheads.

## Accounting policies (continued)

### Allocation of overhead and support costs

Overhead and support costs have been allocated to charitable activities and fundraising. The allocation of overhead and support costs is analysed in note 5.

Governance costs comprise all costs involving public accountability of the charitable company and its compliance with regulation and good practice and are included within support costs.

### Fixed Assets

Furniture is depreciated straight line over 10 years. IT equipment is depreciated straight line over 5 years. Intangible assets are depreciated over 4 years. Only assets of value over £500 are capitalised. All assets were fully depreciated in 2020.

### Company status

The Charity is a company limited by guarantee. The members of the company are the Members named on page 2. In the event of the Charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £10 per member of the Charity.

### Statement of cash flows

Following the implementation of FRS 102, a statement of cash flows has been incorporated within the financial statements of ILP for the year ended 31 December 2021 on page 25.

### Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when (a) the contractual right to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, (b) the Charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the Charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions and are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

### Pensions

ILP operates a UK defined contribution scheme. The cost of pensions is allocated to restricted and unrestricted funds spent on projects as part of direct costs in proportion to the work undertaken and time spent by staff on projects funded either by restricted and unrestricted funds. The balance is allocated either to support costs or fundraising costs.

## Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the Trustees are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to

accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no critical accounting judgments or key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date.

### 2. Staff costs

The Trustees did not receive any emoluments or reimbursed expenses from the Charity. One employee in the current and prior periods had emoluments in excess of £60,000.

(2020: none)

	2021 £	2020 £
UK Wages and Salaries	106,680	130,561
UK Social Security Costs	7,588	10,170
UK Pension Costs	4,452	5,982
<b>Total UK Staff Costs</b>	<b>118,720</b>	<b>146,713</b>

The average number of UK based employees employed by the charity during the year Full Time Equivalent (FTE) was:

		2021 No.	2020 No.
	Executive Director	0.92	0.00
	Programme Director	0.38	1.70
	Programme Officer	1.08	1.70
		<b>2.38</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Donations</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
		£	£
	<b>Unrestricted funds</b>		
	Donations in Kind (Office)	30,000	30,315
	Voluntary Donations Note 14	188,352	162,181
	Restricted funds Voluntary Donations	40.856	64,106
	<b>Total Donations</b>	<b>259.208</b>	<b>256,602</b>

Unrestricted Donations consists of a gift of office space to the value of £30,000 (2020: £30,000) by Herbert Smith Freehills LLP.

4. Cost of raising funds	2021 £	2021 £
Fundraising costs: 15% of Programme Officers, £13,777 (2020: 20%: £29,343), payments to external fundraiser £31,425 (2020:0) and £6.515, being 20% of overheads (2020: £6.939).	51,717	36,282

5. Total Expenditure								
	2021	2021	2021	2021	2020	2020	2020	2020
	Direct Project Cost	Staff Cost	Other Cost	Total	Direct Project Cost	Staff Cost	Other Cost	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Restricted Funds								
Charitable activities								
DFID	15,833	9,903	407	<b>26,143</b>	18,416	3,868	415	<b>22,699</b>
Joffe 2020 - 2021	0	–	13,548	<b>13,548</b>	315	–	15,912	<b>16,227</b>
OSF/REDRESS	0	8,796	–	<b>8,796</b>	–	–	–	–
TRAFFIC	–	2,160	–	<b>2,160</b>	–	–	–	–
Clifford Chance	–	8,996	–	<b>8,996</b>	–	–	–	–
Role UK	1,510	4,827	219	<b>6,556</b>	4,616	8,222	116	<b>12,954</b>
Transparency International	–	2,850	–	<b>2,850</b>	–	2,600	–	<b>2,600</b>
<b>Total for Restricted Funds</b>	<b>17,344</b>	<b>37,532</b>	<b>14,174</b>	<b>69,049</b>	<b>23,347</b>	<b>14,690</b>	<b>16,443</b>	<b>54,480</b>
Unrestricted Funds	–	90,750	61,085	<b>151,835</b>	–	102,680	45,096	<b>147,776</b>
<b>Expenditure on Charitable Activities</b>	<b>17,344</b>	<b>128,281</b>	<b>75,259</b>	<b>220,884</b>	<b>23,347</b>	<b>117,370</b>	<b>61,539</b>	<b>202,256</b>
Cost of raising funds	–	38,169	–	<b>38,169</b>	–	29,343	6,939	36,282
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>17,344</b>	<b>166,450</b>	<b>75,259</b>	<b>259,053</b>	<b>23,347</b>	<b>146,713</b>	<b>68,478</b>	<b>238,538</b>

## 6. Governance Costs

	2021	2020
	£	£
Independent Examiner's fees	300	250

## 7. Taxation

The company is a charity within the meaning of Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010. Accordingly, the company is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains within categories covered by Chapter 3 of Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

	Furniture & Tangible IT Equipment	Intangible IT Equipment	Total (£)
	£	£	
Cost at 1 January 2021	3,785	397	4,182
Additions	–	–	–
Written Off	–	–	–
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>4,182</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
As at 1 January 2021	3,785	397	4,182
Provided for the year			
Written Off	–	–	–
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>4,182</b>
Net book value @31 December 2021	–	–	–
Net Book Value @ 31 December 2020	–	–	–
<b>9. Other debtors</b>			
		<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
		£	£
Other debtors		–	–
Prepayments		–	–
Accrued revenue		8,796	3,085
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,796</b>	<b>3,085</b>

All debtors are receivable within one year.

## 10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Refund for GIZ/Liberia	–	15,103
HMRC	2,664	2,151
Pension contributions	667	2,481
Trade Creditors	5,975	1,603
Accrued Expenses	300	1,018
	<b>9,606</b>	<b>22,356</b>

## 11. Restricted funds

All income reflects sums promised and either received in 2021 or due in 2021 but attributable to 2021 work; all expenditure occurred in 2021.

	2021	2021	2021	2021	2020	2020	2020	2020
	Income	Expenditure	Fundraising	At 31 Dec	Income	Expenditure	Capital transfers	At 31 Dec
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charitable activities								
DFID	22,733	26,143	–	3,968	30,368	22,699	–	7,378
Joffe 2020 – 2021			13,538	–	15,000	16,227	–	13,548
OSF/REDRESS	8,796	8,796	–	–	–	–	–	–
TRAFFIC	2,160	2,160	–	–	–	–	–	–
Role UK	7,167	6,556	–	945	13,228	12,954	–	334
Transparency International		2,850	–	–	5,450	2,600	–	2,850
Tanzania Law School		8,996	–	–	–	–	–	8,996
	<b>40,856</b>	<b>55,501</b>	<b>13,548</b>	<b>4,913</b>	<b>61,106</b>	<b>54,480</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>33,106</b>

## 12. Analysis of Net Assets between Funds

Fund balances at 31st December 2021 are represented by	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	–	–	–
Current Assets	205,609	4,913	<b>210,522</b>
Current Liabilities	(810)	(8,796)	<b>(9,606)</b>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>204,800</b>	<b>(3,883)</b>	<b>200,917</b>

## Fund balances at 31st December 2020 are represented by

Fund balances at 31st December 2020 are represented by	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total £
Fixed Assets	–	–	–
Current Assets	174,888	48,209	<b>223,097</b>
Current Liabilities	(7,253)	(15,103)	<b>(22,356)</b>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>167,635</b>	<b>33,106</b>	<b>200,741</b>

## 13. Related Party Disclosures:

There was no related party transactions during the year.

## 14. Major Donors

The following organisations contributed £5,000 or more during 2021

Akin Gump LLP	£5,000
Allen & Overy Foundation	£10,000
Herbert Smith Freehills	£6,000
Hogan Lovells LLP	£5,000
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	£30,000
Luminate Foundation	£74,795
Polden Puckham Charitable Foundation	£20,000
The Indigo Trust	£15,000
Thirty Percy Foundation	£5,000

## Photo References and Credits

### Title Page Page One (L-R)

#### The Politician Advocating for Disability Rights in Kenya

Dennitah Ghati '04SW is fighting for her country's most vulnerable citizens.  
<https://magazine.columbia.edu/article/politician-advocating-disability-rights-kenya>

#### Mayian FM Reporter

Enkakenva e Mayian  
[https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=2982372105152786&id=506499942740027&p=30](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2982372105152786&id=506499942740027&p=30)

#### Church in Kenya empowers people with disabilities

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#### Johnny Miller, Social Inequality Photo

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#### “Climate” Alex Diaz

Field and Forest  
<https://unsplash.com/>

#### An illegal gold mine near Kyebi, Ghana.

Credit: Jordie P/ Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data

#### Two children sharing plants

[https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/55032857e4b0a9cec125fe9c/1580918511584-A4X4D7ZOLIPJZXSPVPN/IMG\\_5076.jpg?format=2500w](https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/55032857e4b0a9cec125fe9c/1580918511584-A4X4D7ZOLIPJZXSPVPN/IMG_5076.jpg?format=2500w)

#### Forest Patrol Group

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#### Page 4

##### World Map

<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/0a/cf/82/0acf82b24f824402960a62cf1f996b48.jpg>

#### Page 5

Photo: Three Friends by Charu Chaturvedi  
[Unsplash.com](https://unsplash.com)

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##### Lady Justice

Luke Michael  
<https://unsplash.com/>

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Map SVGs <https://codeload.github.com/jkunimune15/Map-Projections/zip/refs/heads/master>  
 Edited by Nicola Evans

#### Page 15-16

##### Two children sharing plants

[https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/55032857e4b0a9cec125fe9c/1580918511584-A4X4D7ZOLIPJZXSPVPN/IMG\\_5076.jpg?format=2500w](https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/55032857e4b0a9cec125fe9c/1580918511584-A4X4D7ZOLIPJZXSPVPN/IMG_5076.jpg?format=2500w)

#### Page 16-17

##### Ajay, Atul and Rajesh Gupta

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##### Vice President of Equatorial Guineas, Mr. Teodorin Obiang Nguema

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#### Pages 18-19

##### Gold mine near Kyebi, Ghana.

Credit: Jordie P/ Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data

#### Gold from Ghana

[https://ghanafinancialmarket.files.wordpress.com/2015/12/img\\_5375.jpg](https://ghanafinancialmarket.files.wordpress.com/2015/12/img_5375.jpg)

#### Pages 20-21

##### “Sassou Degage” Protest

[https://fr.globalvoices.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/sassou\\_degage.jpg](https://fr.globalvoices.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/sassou_degage.jpg)

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#### Pages 22-23

Malik in court: Contempt proceedings against property tycoon Malik Riaz were initiated on June 13, 2012.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1461376>

#### Hyde Park Residence

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#### Pages 24-25

##### Suspected Ebola patient and healthcare professionals

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/global-health/science-and-disease/ebolas-lost-blood-row-samples-flown-africa-big-pharma-set-cash/>

##### Guantanamo Bay Prisoners

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Julian Assange holds a copy of The Guardian newspaper, which benefited from his Wikileaks revelations, in 2010 (Photo: Peter Macdiarmid/Getty Images)  
<https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/wp-content/uploads/RNT-Assange-inset-1.jpg>

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##### Mayian FM Reporter

Enkakenva e Mayian

[https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=2982372105152786&id=506499942740027&p=30](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2982372105152786&id=506499942740027&p=30)

#### Geothermal Expansion in Kenya Prompts Land Conflict With Maasai

[www.newsecuritybeat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/kenya-geothermal.jpg](http://www.newsecuritybeat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/kenya-geothermal.jpg)

#### Pages 28-29

A tax inspectorate office in Almaty. (Photo: KIBHR)

#### Pages 30-31

##### Geothermal Expansion in Kenya Prompts Land Conflict With Maasai

[www.newsecuritybeat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/kenya-geothermal.jpg](http://www.newsecuritybeat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/kenya-geothermal.jpg)

#### Mayan FM Reporter

[shorturl.at/BCE04](https://shorturl.at/BCE04)

#### Pages 32-33

##### Bugoma Forest: Destroyed

<https://image.chitra.live/api/v1/wps/e30f6e9/30485926-e92e-45ca-86cf-471b66fb6ed3/2/Bugoma-forest-destroyed-2960x1664.jpg>

#### Women's March, demonstrating against the destruction of Bugoma Forest

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#### Pages 34-35

##### Rioni River, Georgia

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#### No to Nenskra Hydropower: A protest

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#### Pages 36-37

##### Yayasan Planet: Orang-utan

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#### Pages 38-39

##### Mantaray

Ahmed Hoodh

<https://unsplash.com/>

#### Photo of a shark

Adrian Smith

<https://unsplash.com/photos/vL5zZsZ17fc>

#### Pages 40-41

Staff at Rescue Centre with two pangolins

[https://cdn.chinadialogue.net/content/uploads/2020/05/20091239/Staff\\_at\\_Wildlife\\_Rescue\\_Centre\\_along\\_with\\_two\\_rescued\\_Chinese\\_pangolins.jpg](https://cdn.chinadialogue.net/content/uploads/2020/05/20091239/Staff_at_Wildlife_Rescue_Centre_along_with_two_rescued_Chinese_pangolins.jpg)

#### Pangolin and a small civet <https://natureconservancy-h.assetsadobe.com/is/image/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/photos/BabyPangolin.jpg>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small\\_Indian\\_civet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small_Indian_civet)

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## Icons and Illustrations

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Twitter Icon: <https://about.twitter.com/en/who-we-are/brand-toolkit>

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