



# Annual Report and Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

International Lawyers Project | Company Reg No: 05581685  
A charitable company limited by guarantee | Charity Reg No: 1114502

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## Imagery Acknowledgement

Map modifications (colours and size) pie charts, tables all made by Becky Pugh

## Photo Credits

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# Foreword

2025 was a big year for ILP as we celebrated 20 years of legal support to partners around the world seeking economic and environmental justice. We marked the occasion with a small reception in October, bringing together key partners, funders, and current and former staff and trustees.

Led by Executive Director Lucy Claridge, the Charity has continued to grow, with the invaluable support of our dedicated funders, legal volunteers and partners. Geographically, we have retained our focus on sub-Saharan Africa and are expanding our work into Latin America and Asia, assisting our partners through a combination of legal research and advice, capacity building, and strategic litigation support.

Our Governance and Accountability programme has sustained its strategic advice to our partners on drafting submissions for sanctions to be imposed by the UK and US on individuals involved in grand corruption, whilst also supporting them to press for greater accountability at national level and develop strategies to address environmental crime. Demand for advice on issues of community

land rights, biodiversity protection and a just transition has increased under our Environment and Sustainable Development programme, and we have also broadened our support to government bodies on issues of forest conservation. The Sustainable Finance programme has also grown, assisting partners to better understand climate finance instruments, debt relief and international tax issues. Finally, our Enabling Civic Space programme has continued to protect and defend journalists and whistleblowers uncovering wrongdoing in relation to our key thematic areas, to advise partners faced with SLAPP suits, and to challenge professional enablers hiding behind anonymity orders. Our staff were delighted to lead and participate in discussion on a range of thematic issues this year, including at the Africa International Peoples' Tribunal, the PILnet Global Forum, the UN Business and Human Rights Forum and the UN Convention Against Corruption Conference of States Parties, alongside other workshops and strategy meetings.

Our 12-month legal fellowship scheme entered its second year, providing talented young lawyers with a one-year paid placement to work with our long-term staff and partners. This scheme both increases capacity across all ILP programmes whilst also growing the

ability of junior lawyers to challenge economic and environmental injustice, with a particular focus on the Global South. We are now 10 members of staff based across 4 continents. We have further strengthened our governance and operations, including reviewing and establishing policies, and designing and rolling out a new case management system to help us manage our increasing caseload, monitor impact and track progress against our charitable objectives. We recruited two new Board members, including one with communications expertise, who has guided us, together with a communications fellow, in developing a communications strategy to strengthen our external profile. Finally, we were successful in securing several new and multi-year grants to support our efforts, including from new funders.

We extend huge thanks to everyone who has contributed to our mission this year – and indeed over the last 20 years. As we look to the year ahead, we reaffirm both our belief in the rule of law and our commitment to our partners as they seek equity, accountability and lasting change.

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

# About Us

ILP is an alliance of talented and passionate lawyers drawn from diverse countries and cultures across the globe. We advance economic and environmental justice and the rule of law through the provision of pro bono legal expertise to civil society, communities, and governments.

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. Over the last twenty years, we have supported partners in more than 100 countries.

We are proud to have a diverse staff team from Africa, Asia, South America and Europe, reflective of the communities we support. ILP staff have extensive experience 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, Latin America, Asia and Europe.

We believe that with ongoing commitment from our global team, our partners, volunteers and funders, we can help to dismantle barriers to justice and build a future where laws and systems uphold dignity for all.



# Our Mission

We advance economic and environmental justice and the rule of law through the provision of pro bono legal expertise to civil society, communities, and governments.

Our vision is a just and sustainable world in which law serves as a tool for those who need it the most.

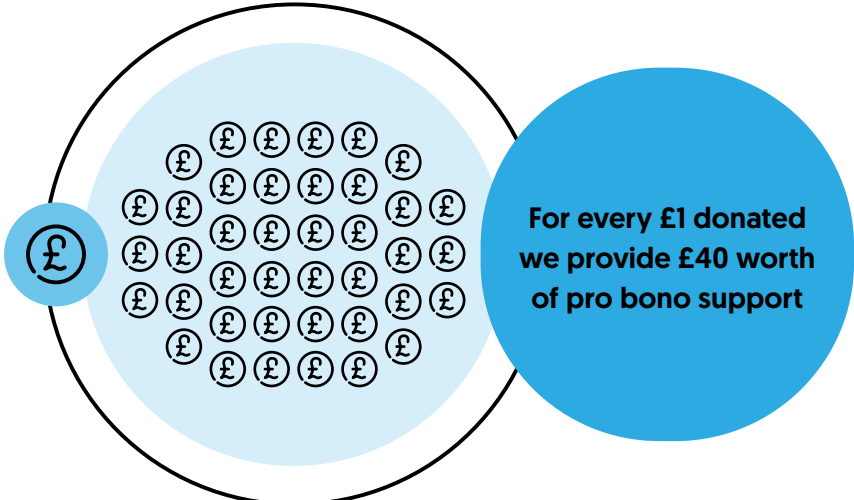
Justice is expensive. Whilst the scales of justice are supposed to be evenly weighted, by spending millions on expensive lawyers, on lobbying or on corrupting politicians, wealthy actors can weigh those scales in their favour. This comes at the expense of more marginalised communities who cannot afford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

ILP provides much needed support for such groups by garnering the huge levels of passion and expertise that 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 civil society, communities and government actors.



# 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 most marginalised people of the resources they need to lead flourishing lives.



# Our Focus Areas

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



## **Governance and Accountability**

Breaking the cycle of corruption, underdevelopment and conflict by promoting transparency and accountability



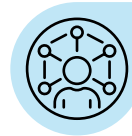
## **Environment and Sustainable Development**

Challenging economic injustice caused by environmental damage, biodiversity loss, deforestation, illegal resource trafficking, climate change and conflicts over natural resources



## **Sustainable Finance**

Enabling fair and effective fiscal systems which generate funds for essential public services and sustainable economic growth



## **Enabling Civic Space**

Promoting a transparent, vibrant information ecosystem and defending civic space, including from libel threats and harassment



# 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 partners' needs.

We select and coordinate highly skilled volunteers from our global network built up over 20 years. Our lawyers have experience across many jurisdictions, with national level lawyers often working alongside those with an international practice, sharing expertise.

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

**Within these focus areas, we partner with independent pro bono legal experts to advise on:**



## **Policy Reform**

Developing and implementing better legislation, regulation and policies to prevent abuse and support good practice.



## **Transparency and Accountability**

Access to information, exposing wrongdoing and limiting opportunities for malpractice.



## **Enforcement of the Law**

Through national and international legal remedies, norms and standards.

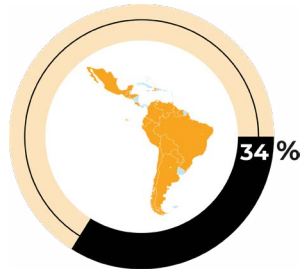


# The Legal Strategies We Use

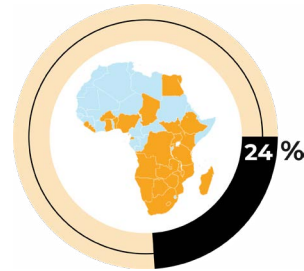


- 1 Expert Legal Analysis
- 2 Research on Comparative and International Best Practices
- 3 Capacity Building
- 4 Knowledge Exchange
- 5 Regulatory Reform
- 6 Protective Legal Support
- 7 Strengthening Oversight Mechanisms
- 8 Strategic Litigation
- 9 Access to Information Requests
- 10 Facilitating Mediation

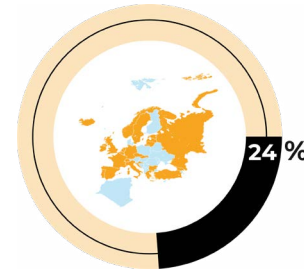
# Source of Partner Requests 2025



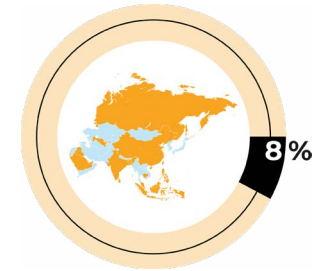
Cases in Central and South America



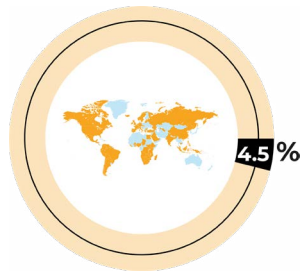
Cases in Africa



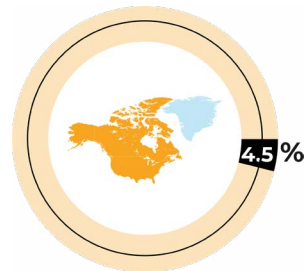
Cases in Europe



Cases in Asia



Multijurisdictional Cases



Cases in North America



Cases in Oceania

Angola – Argentina – Bangladesh – Belgium – Benin – Bolivia – Botswana – Brazil – Bulgaria – Burkina Faso – Cambodia – Canada – Chad – Chile – China  
Colombia – Costa Rica – Croatia – Czech Republic – Democratic Republic of Congo – Ecuador – Egypt – El Salvador – Equatorial Guinea – Estonia – Ethiopia – France  
Georgia – Germany – Ghana – Greece – Guatemala – Guyana – Haiti – Honduras – Iceland – India – Indonesia – Iraq – Ireland – Israel – Italy – Kenya – Latvia  
Lebanon – Lesotho – Liberia – Lithuania – Macau – Madagascar – Malawi – Malaysia – Mauritius – Mexico – Mozambique – Namibia – Netherlands – Nigeria  
Norway – Palestine – Papua New Guinea – Paraguay – Peru – Philippines – Portugal – Qatar – Russia – Rwanda – Saudi Arabia – Sierra Leone – Singapore – Slovakia  
South Africa – South Sudan – Spain – Sri Lanka – Suriname – Sweden – Switzerland – Taiwan – Tanzania – Trinidad and Tobago – Turkey – UAE – Uganda  
United Kingdom – USA – Uzbekistan – Venezuela – Zambia – Zimbabwe

# Our Impact: 2025 At a Glance



**408** The number of volunteers we deployed related to 91 countries

**146** The number of projects we undertook

**7589** The number of hours of pro bono support we provided

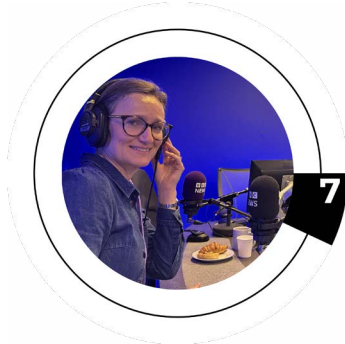
**£5.88**  
million The value of pro bono assistance

**149** The number of partner requests received

# Breakdown of Partners



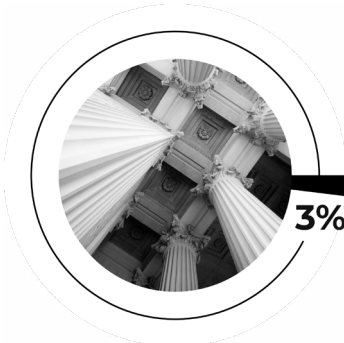
**Non-Government Organisations**



**Media**



**Community Groups**

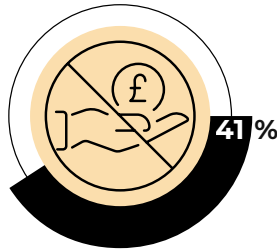


**Government**

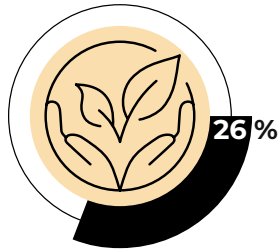


**Individual**

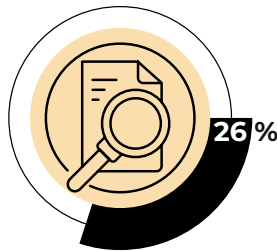
# Nature of Partner Requests 2025



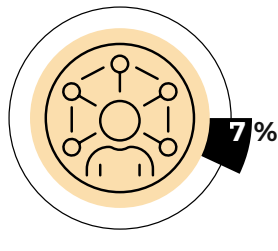
**Governance and Accountability  
Partner Requests**



**Environment and Sustainable  
Development Partner Requests**



**Sustainable Finance  
Partner Requests**



**Enabling Civic Space  
Partner Requests**

# Nature of Assistance



- 47% Legal research
- 20% Capacity and institution building
- 15% Strategic litigation
- 8% Legal training workshops
- 5% Publication review and compliance checks
- 5% Policy review

# Impact Case Studies



The following is a sample of ILP's 2025 projects around the globe to advance economic and environmental justice and the rule of law. The nature of some of our work is confidential so we are only able to share details which would not put others at risk.

## Supporting Leading NGOs to Improve the UK's Anti-Corruption Legislation

### Situation

Over the past five years, the UK Government has developed its approach to anti-corruption and the legislation that underpins it, as part of the realisation that the UK has historically served as a safe harbour for international corruption and kleptocracy across the globe. However, significant gaps remain. ILP's partners, leading anti-corruption NGO Spotlight on Corruption and the UK Anti-Corruption Coalition (UKACC), required legal assistance with ensuring essential amendments to UK legislation were tabled, with inputting into the UK's new Anti-Corruption Strategy, and with facilitating discussion on proposals on the UK's new anti-money laundering policy.

### ILP's Action

ILP worked closely with Spotlight on Corruption and UKACC to support research informing amendments to the UK's draft Public Office (Accountability) Bill, the most significant piece of anti-corruption legislation in the last decade. ILP also worked with UKACC and its members to provide recommendations on the content of the UK's

new Anti-Corruption Strategy that launched in December 2025: a key cross-departmental policy document that will guide the UK's anti-corruption work over the coming years. We also helped convene a high-level expert workshop attended by UK officials and private sector experts on the UK government's new anti-money laundering strategy, scheduled to be published in 2026.

### Impact

As a result of ILP's support, our partners were able to directly engage with the draft Public Office (Accountability) Bill, and the draft laid before Parliament in September 2025 incorporated many of our partners' recommendations. For example, under this new legislation the largely ineffective criminal offence of Misconduct in Public Office is set to be upgraded to cover senior public servants as well, leading to wider levels of accountability across the public sector.

Similarly, the UK's new Anti-Corruption Strategy – which was largely welcomed by UK civil society – contained several key recommendations put forward by ILP and

UKACC partners, including the increased use of anti-corruption sanctions. The strategy is a promising step in the fight against corruption in this Parliament and beyond. Discussions on improvements to the UK's anti-money laundering landscape were taken on board by UK government officials, with the government set to publish this strategy in 2026.



## Analysing Governments' Commitments to Fight Sexual Corruption Worldwide

### Situation

Sexual corruption, or sexual extortion - in which an abuse of power is coupled with a demand for a sexual favour – is widespread, yet it has long been a neglected and under-researched dimension of the global fight against corruption. To date, only four countries have explicitly criminalised this form of corruption in their domestic legislation, and perpetrators largely continue to act with impunity. Reporting sexual corruption is frequently met with indifference, a lack of empathy or even victim-blaming by law enforcement authorities, further discouraging survivors from seeking justice. Emerging digital and financial tracking tools that are often promoted as solutions to corruption in public service delivery usually fail to address this highly personal and coercive form of bribery.



In 2023, in a sign of shifting international attitudes, the Conference of States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) adopted a landmark resolution formally committing states to closing legislative gaps and taking further measures to prevent and prosecute sexual corruption effectively.

### ILP's Action

ILP assisted the UNCAC Coalition, a leading civil society network monitoring implementation of UNCAC commitments, to assess whether governments had translated their pledges into concrete action, mobilising nearly a dozen volunteer lawyers to examine developments in legislation and judicial practice relating to sexual corruption across 48 jurisdictions. The review focused on whether countries had introduced legal reforms, adapted prosecutorial approaches or taken practical steps to improve the handling of sexual corruption cases. The findings were subsequently reviewed and validated by researchers from Uppsala University in Sweden. The analysis revealed some progress, but overall advances remain limited and

uneven, underscoring the continued need for targeted advocacy, legal reform and capacity building efforts within justice systems.

### Impact

In December 2025, the findings of the research informed advocacy at the eleventh Conference of States Parties to UNCAC. The UNCAC Coalition co-organised three dedicated side events focusing on corruption and its gender dimension, all of which were well attended, reflecting the growing awareness and interest in these issues among governments and civil society actors. ILP participated in one of these events alongside Sweden's Ambassador to Qatar and researchers from Sweden, Tanzania and Sri Lanka.

ILP's research also underpinned the UNCAC Coalition's **interactive database** tracking the status of national legislation and policy responses to sexual corruption, to be launched in summer 2026, which will support continued monitoring and action. Sexual corruption is at last firmly embedded on the agenda of anti-bribery initiatives.

## Researching illicit wildlife trade enforcement worldwide



### Situation

Illicit wildlife trade is estimated to be worth hundreds of billions of pounds annually when accounting for trafficked mammals, fish, timber and other species. A growing body of research demonstrates strong links between wildlife

trafficking and organised crime networks involved in drug trafficking, human trafficking and other serious transnational crimes. At the same time, biodiversity loss is accelerating rapidly. Despite the severity of this crisis, governments continue to underinvest in combating wildlife crime and often treat it as a low priority issue. Much of the illicit trade originates in Global South countries where weak rule of law, corruption and limited enforcement capacity undermine effective responses. However, the wildlife trade is ultimately a global issue, as illegal purchases and associated money-laundering also involve many countries in the Global North.

### ILP's Action

ILP supported the Wildlife Justice Commission (WJC) in strengthening accountability for wildlife trafficking crimes. ILP coordinated a comprehensive review of sentencing regimes in 19 countries most affected by the illegal rhino horn trade. The analysis examined domestic legislation, case outcomes and sentencing practices against the international legal standards set out in the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), identifying key strengths and weaknesses in national legal frameworks and enforcement approaches.

At the same time, and with extensive pro bono support from lawyers across Asia, Africa and Europe, ILP partnered with TRAFFIC, a leading wildlife monitoring organisation, to develop the Wildlife Trade Anti-Corruption Index. Drawing on more than 40 indicators, the Index measures both the presence and enforcement of anti-corruption measures in wildlife trade, providing a compendium of best practices to guide institutional reform and strengthen wildlife trade governance. It represents the first global tool specifically designed to assess

and promote anti-corruption performance within wildlife trade systems.

### Impact

In September 2025, WJC published its report incorporating ILP's legal analysis, highlighting significant disparities in sentencing across jurisdictions and identifying gaps in the implementation of the UNTOC obligations. Findings were taken up in the recommendations of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime expert group in crimes that affect the environment, and also informed WJC's advocacy efforts at the UNTOC, which helped shape an evidence-based dialogue on the need for stronger and more coherent international legal responses to wildlife trafficking and other environmental crimes.

The Wildlife Trade Anti-Corruption Index is now undergoing a final review before its deployment, so it can serve as a central accountability and monitoring tool - supporting governments, civil society and international institutions in tracking progress and fulfilling their commitments to combat corruption in the wildlife trade.

## Legislative Process Training for Kenyan Parliament's Environmental Committee

### Situation

Kenya's forest ecosystems provide significant economic and environmental benefits by sequestering carbon, supporting diverse plant and animal species, and providing water, food, and livelihood opportunities for local communities. However, these resources are being depleted at an alarming rate, with an annual deforestation rate of 0.7 million hectares, driven by population growth, agricultural expansion, infrastructure development, logging, unsustainable harvesting of firewood and wildfires, among other factors. The Kenyan

government therefore introduced the Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016 to protect forests from deforestation and degradation. However, gaps in the law and inadequate implementation have resulted in unsustainable forest management and increasing forest loss.

### ILP's Action

ILP partnered with the East African Wild Life Society (EAWLS) to hold a three-day training workshop on how to translate forest policy into law, for select members of the National Assembly Departmental Committee on

Environment, Forestry and Mining and the Senate Committee on Lands, Environment and Natural Resources of the Kenyan Parliament. The workshop examined Kenya's National Forest Policy, drew on global examples of effective forest legislation and highlighted the importance of stakeholder consultation. It also focused on techniques that can be put in place to systematically monitor and report on the implementation of laws and policies.

### Impact

The training strengthened participants' expertise in policy making, legislative drafting, public participation, stakeholder engagement, forestry legislation and monitoring and implementation of forestry laws. Since the training, both Senate and National Assembly teams have committed to implementing structured public participation processes and developing tools for tracking policy implementation. This better positions the Kenyan Parliament's environmental committees to strengthen legal regimes aimed at protecting and conserving Kenya's forests, while simultaneously advancing environmental justice.



## Review of Liberia's Forest Conservation Agreement

### Situation

Liberia's National Forestry Reform Law of 2006 set a target of conserving at least 30% of Liberia's forest resources by 2020. Realising that clear conservation actions, including those of local forest-owning communities, would be needed to achieve this, the Liberian legislature entrenched communities' interest in forest resources with the enactment of the Community Rights Law (CRL) in 2009. Under the CRL, rural communities are able to self-manage their forests or manage them through third parties, which has led to a rapid increase in communities' participation in forest management. In recent years, several forest-owning communities have entered Third Party Commercial Use Agreements, primarily timber harvesting contracts. Other communities are interested in conserving their forest resources while receiving sustainable benefits, but there is currently no uniform contracting approach for the conservation of forest resources.

However, there is no clear conservation agreement contracting framework nor any guidelines to implement and monitor these agreements, which often results in challenges

and setbacks for communities, such as lack of incentives to conserve the forest, inadequate legal protections and exploitation. With the increasing recognition of the value of forests and the marketability of the ecosystem services they provide, there is a need to develop a guide informing stakeholders, particularly communities, how to negotiate conservation agreement, including how to clearly identify the scope of conservation activities, the incentives and benefits for the communities, and the duration of conservation projects.

### ILP's Action

In partnership with the Liberian Forestry Development Authority, ILP and its volunteer lawyers assisted with the development of a Forest Conservation Agreement framework. This framework will inform and guide the contracting of forest resources for conservation purposes, help minimise the occurrence of contractual disputes, and increase the sustainable management of forest resources, especially in community forests. The framework and guidelines were drafted by a Liberian lawyer, with input from

internationally based volunteer lawyers on relevant international laws and best practices.

### Impact

The Forest Conservation Agreement framework has enhanced the government's ability to ensure that the CRL and other related laws protect and benefit marginalised communities and are properly implemented. The development of the framework not only strengthens forest owning communities' ability to participate in forest conservation and negotiate their rights and benefits, but it will also minimise disputes related to the conservation of forest resources, increase revenue for both the government and local communities, and contribute to Liberia's commitment to forest and biodiversity conservation.



## Mapping UN Standards for Effective Just Transition Litigation

### Situation

In July 2025, UN Secretary-General António Guterres declared that the 'energy transition is unstoppable' but noted that it is not yet 'fair enough'. A just transition involves maximising social and economic opportunities from climate action while carefully managing challenges to countries, regions, communities, workers and consumers. This transition to a green economy should be transformative, rather than replicating the exploitative and destructive approaches of the past; it should prioritise human and environmental rights and wellbeing over profit.

Civil society organisations pursuing strategic just transition litigation face challenges



identifying which legal arguments would be most effective since relevant international legal standards and jurisprudence are set by numerous different bodies across multiple forums. This gap in accessible, organised legal resources limits the capacity of civil society actors to effectively defend land rights, protect communities affected by renewable energy projects, and hold corporations accountable to human rights obligations during the transition to renewable and sustainable energy.

### ILP's Action

ILP's volunteer lawyers conducted comprehensive legal mapping of international just transition standards and jurisprudence for civil society actors working on the just transition. The research systematically reviewed international standards set by UN Special Rapporteurs, regional human rights bodies and UN human rights treaty bodies relevant to the just transition. The legal analysis also examined how these international standards are implemented and enforced. This information was then compiled into a database that will be used to strengthen civil society movements in defending human

rights and promoting public interests and to support organisations advocating for equitable energy transitions.

### Impact

This project has enhanced the capacity of civil society actors to promote fair and sustainable renewable energy projects, defend community land rights, and advocate for environmental justice through strategic litigation. By consolidating international standards set by different bodies into accessible tools for advocacy, civil society actors can more easily identify effective arguments to be utilised in just transition litigation. Grounding domestic, regional and international litigation in UN standards and jurisprudence enhances the enforcement of just transition standards and advances sustainable development globally. This work contributes to addressing environmental imbalances by strengthening key legal regimes pertinent to climate justice and enabling more effective enforcement of relevant legal standards, ultimately supporting equitable resource distribution during the global energy transition.

## Litigation Support to Demand Accountability for Odious Oil-Backed Debt in South Sudan

### Situation

Between December 2023 and February 2024, the Government of South Sudan entered into a secretive oil-backed loan agreement with the UAE-based Hamad Bin Khalifa Department of Projects. Information about the agreement only became public in April 2024 through media reports and a publication by the United Nations Panel of Experts on South Sudan.

The terms of this loan are hugely detrimental for South Sudan, as they tie up the country's oil revenue for up to 20 years. Specifically, the agreement provides that all oil delivered as repayment for the EUR12 billion loan will be valued at USD10 discount per barrel,



substantially reducing the value of South Sudanese oil exports. The loan's value far exceeds the borrowing limits set by public finance management laws and substantially increases South Sudan's debt levels. Moreover, the negotiation process was entirely opaque, bypassing parliamentary approval as required by law and failing to involve any public participation.

In June 2024, four activists from South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania filed a case before the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) against the Republic of South Sudan. The applicants seek, among other declarations, a finding that the loan agreement constituted odious debt, having been contracted in violation of South Sudanese law, the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and the African Borrowing Charter. They therefore claim that the agreement was neither binding on nor payable by the citizens of South Sudan. There has been no response to these claims, so the Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU), acting as counsel for the applicants, subsequently sought a default judgment from the EACJ.

### ILP's Action

ILP's volunteer lawyers supported PALU by conducting comparative international legal research on default judgments in regional human rights courts, including the EACJ, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Economic Community of West African States Court of Justice, the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. This pro bono research contributed to PALU's application for a default judgment by providing a comparative analysis of the procedural rules governing such judgments.

### Impact

While the EACJ has not yet rendered a decision on the case, ILP's support in strengthening PALU's legal argument on behalf of the applicants will help advance the rule of law and promote sustainable socio-economic development in South Sudan. A successful legal judgment declaring the state's actions illegal will promote the enforcement of legal safeguards governing the contraction of sovereign debt, help maintain sustainable debt levels in South Sudan, and strengthen principles of good governance.

## Accelerating Climate Finance in Ghana through the Utilisation of Green Bonds

### Situation

The use of green bonds - debt instruments whose proceeds are used to fund initiatives that create benefits for the environment and contribute towards climate change prevention and mitigation - has grown in popularity across Africa, representing a commitment to accelerate and unlock climate finance and advance sustainable development. They can be used to fund projects across diverse sectors, such as renewable energy, efficient energy use, forest conservation and waste management. Green bonds therefore have significant implications for food security, livelihoods and economic stability. However, they are also inherently vulnerable to abuse, weak implementation and inadequate monitoring and evaluation: issuers may



engage in greenwashing by misrepresenting projects as environmentally sustainable, while funds may be diverted from their intended purposes. Clear guidelines need to be set to monitor their use.

In 2024, the Ghana Securities and Exchange Commission developed the Securities Industry (Green Bond) Guidelines, 2024. ILP assisted its partner, Green Tax Youth Africa (GTYA) to assess these Guidelines against international standards and determine whether they provide an adequate and credible framework for green bond governance and implementation.

### ILP's Action

ILP and its network of volunteer lawyers completed a comprehensive study that analysed the Guidelines, identifying both their strengths and weaknesses and the role of green bonds in financing environmentally sustainable projects. The study evaluated the Guidelines' provisions that aim to ensure that only eligible green projects are financed, and the requirement to mandate regular reporting to assess how funds are spent and

the environmental results achieved. The study made recommendations for a structured framework for green finance project selection, management of proceeds, reporting and external verification. The findings were then presented by our pro bono lawyers to civil society organisations, academics, state representatives and financial institutions at a validation session led by GTYA and ILP.

### Impact

The study increased the capacity and expertise of members of the public and representatives from civil society organisations on the use of the Guidelines. In particular, the study's findings and recommendations were used to guide GTYA's advocacy, helping civil society organisations, academics and state institutions to highlight current gaps in the legal framework regulating green bonds. As a result, they will be better able to progress change in Ghana by ensuring transparency, comparability, credibility and accountability in the green bond market, while also aligning national initiatives with global goals such as the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

## Promoting Tax Justice in Africa's Mining Industry

### Situation

Africa is rich in natural resources. However, the exploitation of these resources has not translated into equitable economic growth and development. Dubbed the “resource curse,” many countries across the continent have experienced armed conflict, political instability and economic fragility associated with resource extraction. This phenomenon is closely linked to issues of tax justice, as the failure to design and enforce fair and effective tax systems in resource-rich countries often exacerbates the negative effects of resource dependence.

Multinational corporations involved in resource extraction frequently exploit the weaknesses in domestic and international tax



systems, including via practices such as tax avoidance, profit shifting and the use of tax havens. These practices significantly reduce government revenues and contribute to illicit financial flows (IFFs), depriving states of critical resources needed to finance public services and sustainable development. Consequently, the benefits of natural resource extraction are often captured by foreign companies and domestic elites rather than being equitably distributed among the broader population.

### ILP's Action

ILP's pro bono lawyers conducted four studies for its partner, the Integrated Social Development Centre (ISODEC), examining whether current tax laws in Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso adequately address tax evasion, tax avoidance and political capture within the mining industry. After analysing several drivers of inequality, the report emphasised that states must aim to achieve a balanced fiscal regime that facilitates investment in the sector while securing equitable returns for citizens. This balance can be achieved through effective regulation, including requirements for state shareholding

in mining enterprises, the employment of local citizens, greater local processing and the use of green taxes to make polluting activities more costly. In addition, to address tax evasion, the report concluded that the practical application of anti-avoidance measures are hindered by a lack of human and financial resources, and states should focus on capacity building and inter-agency cooperation.

### Impact

The detailed studies enabled ISODEC to identify gaps in existing tax legal frameworks and to understand how these shortcomings contribute to socio-economic inequalities. This, in turn, equipped ISODEC to support its partners in developing effective advocacy strategies aimed at advancing progressive fiscal reforms. Ultimately, the effective implementation and use of green taxes and anti-avoidance rules within tax codes can promote sustainable practices and ensure that corporations operating in lucrative extractive industries pay their fair share, thereby contributing to more equitable development and improving outcomes for the poorest and most marginalised communities.

## Supporting Amazonian Environmental Organisations To Challenge Nature Crimes

### Situation

Nature crimes across the Amazon pose a threat to conservation and sustainable development, harming the forests, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, civil society organisations (CSOs), and even governments. Generating up to \$281 billion USD globally, nature crime is driven by high commodity prices, such as the price of gold, which provide economic incentives for illegal, extractive activities. Often linked to other types of crime - such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, and money laundering - nature crime has become increasingly transboundary, with many border areas within the Amazon serving as hotspots for illegal activity. Environmental human rights defenders working to expose

and combat these crimes face severe restrictions on their ability to operate safely and effectively. It is estimated that at least 200 environmental defenders are killed in the Amazon region every year. Moreover, civil society often lacks so-called legal standing to undertake the most effective legal action available.

### ILP's Action

In coordination with our partner Amazon Conservation Association, ILP examined available legal avenues for CSOs and local communities to challenge nature crime and defend environmental rights in eight countries in the Amazon Basin, in order to better understand available remedies and legal strategies under domestic, regional and international courts and tribunals. ILP also designed a structured survey which was distributed to 41 CSOs across the Amazon to assess their unmet legal capacity needs. It also provided space for them to provide feedback on barriers to their effective advocacy and litigation, discuss their evidence collection capabilities, and share their experience in

dealing with authorities to expose corruption and environmental crimes.

### Impact

ILP's mapping of legal avenues enables CSOs to more effectively expose nature crimes as well as related corruption and financial crimes. It also creates a foundation to advocate for legal reforms that protect frontline defenders from violence and persecution. The survey revealed that a quarter of respondents had experienced grave environmental harm for which they did not pursue legal action. Almost half of the CSOs surveyed said they have no or only occasional or informal legal support, while several organisations reported that the lack of legal assistance had materially hindered environmental defence efforts. These detailed survey results were shared during an official side event at the COP30 in Belém, Brazil in November 2025, raising awareness among international decision-makers about the need for policy reforms that protect civic space and enable environmental defenders to participate effectively in challenging nature crime.



## Legal advice on the validity of land titles and construction development in Sierra Leone's national parks

### Situation

The Western Area Peninsula National Park (WAP-NP) is located in the Freetown Peninsula on the western end of the coast of Sierra Leone and forms part of the Upper Guinean Forest Ecosystem. It is one of Sierra Leone's eight biodiversity hotspots and has been protected since it was gazetted in 1916. Communities in and around the WAP-NP rely largely on fishing, tourism, farming, and small-scale mining for their livelihoods. However, between 2010 and 2022, approximately 1,300 hectares of humid primary forest in the WAP-NP were lost due to unplanned development and other human activities involving both state authorities and community stakeholders.

In 2012, the Government of Sierra Leone declared WAP-NP as a national park through an Act of Parliament (Statutory Instrument No. 69). However, ILP's partner, The Gecko Project, has discovered that several wealthy individuals have constructed mansions on deforested rainforest land within the WAP-NP. Clearing forested slopes to make room for this housing has significantly increased the risk of landslides and flooding, which may lead to

the displacement of communities and loss of lives and homes. The risk of disaster caused by the deforestation to clear space for the mansions is even higher than the devastating 2017 landslide in WAP-NP that led to the death of 493 people, the disappearance of 600 others, and the displacement of 3,000 people who lost their homes. The development also poses a specific and serious threat to water resources via the Guma Dam, which could have a catastrophic impact on communities in its path, and cause Freetown to lose 90% of its water supply.

Concerned by the possible environmental impact, The Gecko Project published a story focusing on the mansions built in this area by wealthy politicians. Given that the land is within the boundaries of the WAP-NP, the granting of title and the construction of houses appear to violate Sierra Leone's law.

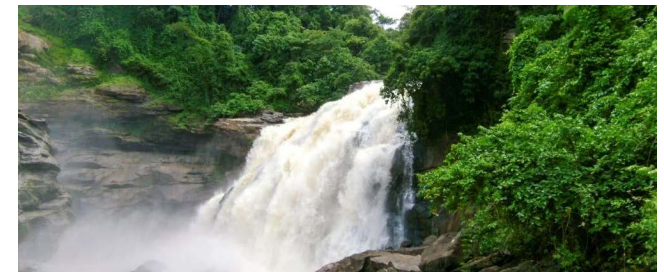
### ILP's Action

The Gecko Project investigated the construction works and sought to highlight both the dangers of this development in a national park and the corruption that paved the way for this

development. ILP's volunteer lawyers provided legal advice on the legality of leasing and/or transferring title to land within protected areas and national parks in Sierra Leone. The legal advice shed light on the lack of authority to grant such leases and the illegality of any construction on the land within WAP-NP.

### Impact

The legal advice has strengthened the protection of journalists seeking to safeguard biodiversity and natural resources in and around WAP-NP through the exposure of illegal actions and corruption. The published article will empower civil society to hold the individuals who built their homes within WAP-NP to account. It will also hold the government accountable and drive it to take serious action to protect the WAP-NP from deforestation and encroachment.



## Strengthening the Ability of Journalists to Report on Illicit Financial Flows

### Situation

Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) refer to the cross-border movement of money that has been illegally earned, transferred or used. IFFs arise from different kinds of activities, such as cross-border tax avoidance, illegal commercial practices, criminal activities such as human trafficking, and illegal markets (e.g. arms and drug trafficking) as well as bribery and theft by corrupt government officials. IFFs have significant negative impacts on the economies of developing countries. Estimates suggest that approximately USD 89 billion worth of funds leave the African continent annually, representing 3.7% of the continent's GDP.

These losses deprive developing countries of critical resources that could otherwise be used to finance much-needed public services, infrastructure and sustainable economic development.

Journalists play a central role in combating IFFs by exposing these flows and the schemes that perpetuate them, placing pressure on governments to hold perpetrators accountable. Over the past few years, investigative journalists have published several high-profile reports that have exposed corrupt acts by powerful actors. However, they face intimidation, harassment

and legal threats and reprisals, including defamation suits and Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs). These legal threats have a significant “chilling effect” on press freedom and drain the often-limited financial resources of journalists and news agencies. Therefore, it is important for journalists to be aware of potential legal threats, their rights, and the resources

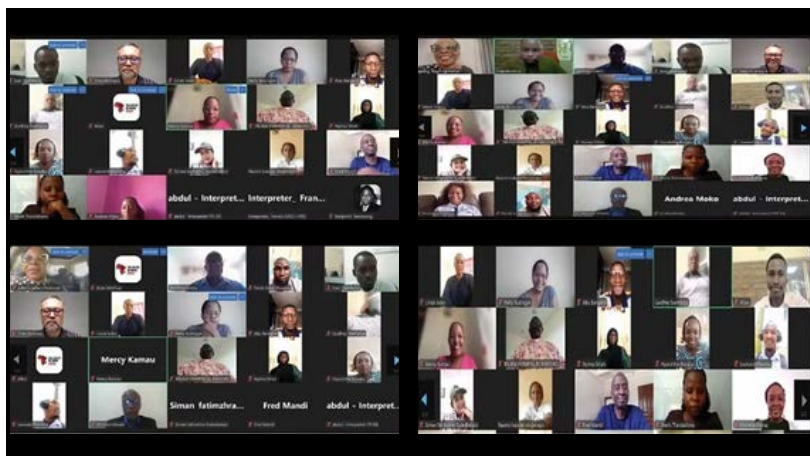
available to them when defending themselves against claims that may arise.

### ILP's Action

ILP collaborated with the Tax Justice Network Africa to convene a virtual training session for 36 journalists from across Africa to help them protect themselves against legal threats when investigating and reporting on IFFs. The session provided a comprehensive overview of the legal risks, the international and regional standards on freedom of expression and access to information, as well as the resources available to support journalists when they face, or are threatened with, legal reprisals.

### Impact

The training programme equipped participants with knowledge on the legal pitfalls to avoid when reporting on IFFs in order help them to better protect themselves when carrying out their important work. Ultimately, this training will help to protect and promote press freedom as the “fourth pillar of democracy” by safeguarding journalists' rights against legal reprisals that seek to curtail their reporting on IFFs.



# Testimonials from Our Partners

“We greatly value our partnership with the ILP team. ILP combines strong legal expertise with a genuine commitment to supporting civil society, helping us connect with dedicated law firms and expanding our access to allies and networks. ILP is always willing to think creatively about solutions and to strengthen the broader litigation ecosystem. It has been both impactful and a pleasure to work together.”

**Aintzane Marquez, Strategic Litigation Researcher, SOMO (Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations)**

“We would like to share our sincere appreciation for our collaboration with ILP during the human rights and carbon market training, which provided community leaders with practical legal guidance on Indigenous land rights, free prior and informed consent, and carbon market engagement. Sessions were highly accessible, relevant, and empowering. Participants left with a stronger understanding of how the law can protect their land, voices, and livelihoods, and with confidence to engage in decisions affecting their communities. ILP’s technical expertise, combined with their mobilisation of funding, made this well-

organised, inclusive and impactful training possible. This collaboration strengthened legal awareness and reinforced the importance of community-led decision-making.”

**Edith Santiyan, Founder and Executive Director, Nalala Tree Foundation**

“ILP has been invaluable over the years in supporting our cross-border investigations, most recently into the massive fraud at furniture retailer Steinhoff. In order to access two forensic reports cited in pleadings before the English High Court, ILP has assisted us in finding pro bono counsel that will help prepare an application to the court. The forensic reports will describe the role of British businessmen in perpetrating the fraud and laundering the proceeds of the crime at the expense of thousands of shareholders in the Global South. We simply wouldn’t have been able to do this without ILP.”

**Warren Thompson, Investigative Journalist, Finance Uncovered**

“ILP continues to be an invaluable partner to Tax Justice Network Africa by providing support in the promotion the efforts of African interests in transforming the international tax

architecture. Tax is a critical source of financing for development for Africa but the non-inclusive international tax system and the tax abuse that is perpetuated by multi-national enterprises erode tax bases making it difficult for most developing countries to mobilise resources for development. ILP provided technical support in promoting the transformation of international tax rules through developing new taxing rules for the digital economy and taxation of income from cross-border services.”

**Everlyn Muendo, Senior Policy Officer, Tax Justice Network Africa**

“The International Lawyers Project pro bono support has increased the quality of our work... in our march toward promoting social justice in the natural resource governance space. From Sierra Leone to Ghana and Burkina Faso, the support has enabled us to engage constructively with policymakers to promote social justice in the extractive sector. Without this support, where would we have had the resources to conduct this research and generate evidence-based information to influence governments?”

**Sam Danse, Executive Director, Integrated Social Development Sector (ISODEC)**

“Amazon Conservation is privileged to count ILP as a valuable partner in our mission to protect the Amazon. ILP has been instrumental to our Amazon Nature Crime Initiative, providing invaluable legal research and analysis on the options available to civil society to combat nature crime across Amazonian countries. Their unique combination of their pro bono network and deep expertise in governance and environmental justice has been essential to our project's success, enabling us to accomplish work that would have been impossible for our organisation alone, and we are grateful for their continued partnership”

**Blair Scott, Program Manager, Amazon Conservation Association**

“ILP's work is transformative for small NGOs like us who have big ambitions but very limited resources. By connecting us with world-class lawyers who generously share their expertise and experience pro bono, ILP has unlocked new opportunities for us that simply would not have been possible without their support. Their impressive professional networks and strategic vision for using the law as a tool for social change make ILP a deeply valued partner for civil society organisations. Our collaboration with them on a range of cases has undoubtedly strengthened our voice and enhanced our impact in fighting to end impunity for corruption. Many

of these cases have focused on promoting accountability in dirty money cases, with ILP's support enabling us to speak out against powerful elites and kleptocrats and increase pressure for ambitious action by regulators and law enforcement. From helping us prepare dossiers on professional enablers and sanctions targets to exposing the problem of SLAPPs, ILP's support has proven to be a vital ingredient for achieving concrete results in our collective effort to tackle the UK's dirty money problem.”

**Helen Taylor, Deputy Director, Spotlight on Corruption**

“International Lawyers Project (ILP) is an invaluable resource and ally of Transparency International UK. Its pro bono assistance has helped us sharpen submissions to relevant authorities, increasing the likelihood of real-world impact. Their ability to source legal expertise on corruption and sanctions is a crucial complement to our policy and advocacy capabilities. ILP is also an active partner in the UK Anti-Corruption Coalition, working in concert with UK civil society organisations holding power to account. Within the Illicit Finance Working Group, ILP has leveraged its legal networks to connect partners in helping further objectives, whether through legal assistance, strategic litigation, and legal advice. Their extensive international relationships, particularly in the

Global South, provide IFWG members key opportunities to progress international objectives at a crucial time.”

**Steve Goodrich, Head of Research and Investigations, Transparency International UK**

“ILP remains a vital strategic partner within the broader Zero Tolerance Initiative coalition. Given the scope of our work, legal support is a frequent and critical need for human rights defenders and communities. In the last year, ILP has supported our members by providing essential legal advice, helping to shape legal strategies for specific cases and, more recently, by recommending and coordinating small grants applications to assist members with legal challenges.”

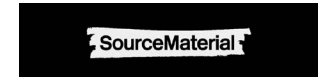
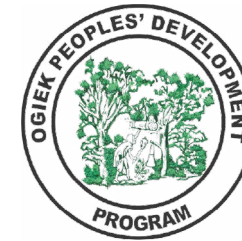
**Purity Gakuo, Africa Focal Point, Zero Tolerance Initiative**

“ILP's pro bono research support has significantly strengthened GTYA's institutional capacity, particularly in advancing rigorous research analysis and evidence-based support that supports advocacy within climate finance and fiscal justice. GTYA will continue partnering for more evidence-based work.”

**Nii Addo, Executive Director, Green Tax Youth Africa (GTYA)**

# Some of Our Partners





# Reference and Administrative Details



## Trustees

Bronwen Manby (*Chair*)  
Nathan Muruganandan (*Treasurer*)  
Helen Ali  
Hannah Ambrose  
Jason Braganza  
Jeremie Gilbert (*resigned 3 December 2025*)  
Susan Hazledine  
Nnedinma Ifudu Nweke (*resigned 10 September 2025*)  
Daniela Ikawa (*appointed 3 December 2025*)  
Satya Jeremie  
Abimbola Olowofoyeku  
Anne Richardson  
Christina Sandkühler (*appointed 11 June 2025*)

## Executive Director

Lucy Claridge

## Registered Office

Exchange House, 12 Primrose Street, London EC2A 2EG,  
United Kingdom

## Charity Number

1114502

## Company Number

05581685

## Independent Examiner

Riz Wasti ACMA, 2E Accountants Ltd, Unit 11, Flamingo Court,  
81 Crampton Street, London, SE17 3B

## Bank

The Co-operative Bank, PO Box 250, Delf House, Skelmersdale,  
WN8 6WT

# Trustees' Report



**(including Directors' Report) for the year ended  
31 December 2025**

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 2025. The trustees confirm that these financial statements comply with current statutory requirements in the UK (Companies Act 2006), the requirements of the company’s governing document, the provisions of the relevant Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102 (Charities SORP (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 company is limited by guarantee, and the members are named above on page 32.

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 direction, operations, administration and financial management were delegated to the Executive Director.

The Charity’s Executive Director, Lucy Claridge, leads the Charity’s activities, supported by five programme staff, an operations manager, a number of legal fellows and a communications fellow. The team is further supported by a part-time bookkeeper and two fundraising consultants.

The Charity appointed Christina Sandkühler as a new trustee in Q2 2025, and Daniela Ikawa in Q4 2025. Two trustees resigned in 2025: Nnedinma Ifudu Nweke in Q3, and Jeremie

Gilbert in Q4. The procedure for appointing trustees and their terms of office are set out in ILP’s Articles of Association. On appointment, the Executive Director explains the decision-making process to the new trustees, and one of the existing trustees provides an overview of the administrative procedures employed by the Charity. This entails an overview of the Articles of Incorporation, a review of the previous board minutes and strategy, a conflict of interest declaration, and a discussion about key priorities. Trustees are also encouraged to meet with the whole staff team.

Our fundraising efforts continue to be guided by our externally facing 2024-26 Strategy and have been augmented by the adoption of a Communications Strategy in Q2 2025. This has strengthened and increased our public profile and reach, alongside dedicated communications training for staff and the recruitment of a Communications Fellow.

The Charity finalised and rolled out a new case management system to help us manage our increasing caseload, monitor impact and track progress against our charitable objectives as well as manage grants and donor relationships, which is now fully active. We also upgraded our finance processes,

including moving to a new accounting system and engaging the services of a new book-keeper, improving efficiency. We continued to review our policies and approved a range of new and updated policies in 2025, including our Conflict of Interest, Delegated Authority, Data Protection and Privacy, IT and Electronic Communications, Intellectual Property, Fiscal, Investment, Risk, Health and Safety, Media, Social Media, Safeguarding and Pro Bono Assistance and Partner Selection policies. The Charity also adopted a formal Appraisal Process which was implemented in 2025. The Board reviews salaries on an annual basis and benchmarks them every three years against other similar charities within the sector and of a similar size.

We continue to engage the support of external IT support services in 2025 to maintain an appropriate level of IT security.

The Trustees confirm that they have given due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission in line with section 4 of the Charities Act 2006.

## Donors

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

- Allen Overy Shearman Sterling LLP
- Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP
- Amazon Conservation Association
- Ashurst LLP
- Bryan Cave Leighton Paisner LLP
- Dechert LLP
- Environmental Funders Network
- Global Commons Alliance
- Herbert Smith Freehills Kramer LLP
- Hogan Lovells LLP
- Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Joanna Toole Foundation
- Joffe Charitable Trust
- John Laing Charitable Trust
- Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust
- Luminare
- Montpelier Foundation
- National Endowment for Democracy
- Open Society Foundations
- Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP
- Ropes & Gray LLP
- Simmons & Simmons LLP
- Stephenson Harwood LLP
- TRAFFIC
- Waterloo Foundation
- Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP

## Financial Review

Income for the year from donations and investments was £508,016 (2024: £638,997).

Expenditure was £581,758 (2024: £622,317). 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 42.

## Reserves

Total reserves as of 31 December 2025 are £299,734 (2024: £373,476) of which £25,814 (2024: £32,904) is restricted and £273,920 (2024: £340,572) is unrestricted. Restricted reserves reflect the unspent balance of any funds which are tied to a particular purpose specified by the donor.

The Charity's reserves policy is to maintain sufficient unrestricted reserves to mitigate cash flow fluctuations and meet ongoing liabilities, given that funding is received at different times during the year.

The Trustees have determined that the Charity should hold unrestricted reserves equivalent to at least six months of operational expenditure. Based on the 2026 budget, unrestricted reserves are projected to be approximately £290,000, which remains consistent with this policy. Reserves are held in an interest-bearing savings account.

## Future Plans

In 2026, ILP will focus on delivering the final year of the 2024–26 strategy while undertaking a strategic review to shape the Charity's future strategy and monitor impact, alongside continued growth of programmes, partnerships, pro bono networks and fundraising capacity. This will be aligned with a review of the Charity's fundraising strategy, with fundraising efforts continuing to focus on multi-year donor giving to ensure financial stability and allow for further investment. Across the year, the organisation will strengthen communications, continue to develop staff and governance structures, expand international partnerships and enhance monitoring and evaluation.

## 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 and regular review of a risk register.

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

ILP's key risks in 2025 related to fundraising shortfalls, loss of major donors and operational or governance challenges, such as IT or staffing vulnerabilities. Mitigations largely focus on strengthening systems (implementing the new database, improving project evaluation, establishing a more effective finance system), diversifying funding sources, enhancing governance processes, and maintaining robust policies, with risks monitored on an ongoing basis. Funding risks continue to be addressed through the Board's regular review of the fundraising strategy, with several multi-year grants secured beyond 2026. Increasing multi-year funding remains a key priority in 2026 and beyond.

## Going Concern

The Trustees have reviewed the Charity's financial position, including income received during the year and expected future funding. They have a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future (and for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements). The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

## 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland for small and medium-sized enterprises.

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 Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP);
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 information of which the charitable independent examiner is unaware; and
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant information and to establish that the independent examiner is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the Board on 31 March 2026 and signed on its behalf, by:



**Dr. Bronwen Manby**  
*Chair of the Board of Trustees  
on behalf of the board*

# Independent Examiner's Report



I report to the Trustees on my examination of the accounts of International Lawyers Project (charity number 1114502, company number 05581685) for the year ended 31 December 2025 which are set out on pages 42 to 57.

## Respective responsibilities of Trustees and examiner

The Trustees (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ('the 2006 Act'). The Trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 ('the 2011 Act') nor under Part 16 of the 2006 Act, and that an independent examination is needed.

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the Company are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, it is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the 2011 Act;
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Charities Act; and,

- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

This report, including my statement, has been prepared for and only for the Charity's Trustees as a body. My work has been undertaken so that I might state to the Charity's Trustees those matters I am required to state to them in an independent examiner's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, I do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Charity and the Charity's Trustees as a body for my examination work, for this report, or for the statements I have made.

## Basis of independent examiner's statement

My examination was carried out in accordance with general directions given by the Charity Commission. 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 the 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

Since the Company's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a body listed in section 145 of the 2011 Act. I confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, which is one of the listed bodies.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- accounting records were not kept in respect of the Company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or,
- the accounts do not accord with those records; or,
- the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement

that the accounts give a 'true and fair' view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or,

- the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.



**SYED RIZWAN WASTI, FCMA**

**DATED: 31/03/2026**

2E Accountants Ltd  
Unit 11, Flamingo Court  
81 Crampton Street  
London  
SE17 3BF



# Financial Statements



## Statement of financial activities

Incorporating the Income and Expenditure Account & Statement of Realised Gains and Losses

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £	Restricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £	Total Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £	Total Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £
<b>Income from:</b>					
Donations and legacies	3	163,190	338,747	501,937	637,642
Investments		6,079	-	6,079	1,355
<b>Total income</b>		<b>169,269</b>	<b>338,747</b>	<b>508,016</b>	<b>638,997</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>					
Raising funds	4	56,581	-	56,581	72,299
Charitable activities	4 & 5	90,916	434,261	525,177	550,018
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>147,497</b>	<b>434,261</b>	<b>581,758</b>	<b>622,317</b>
<b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>		<b>21,772</b>	<b>(95,514)</b>	<b>(73,742)</b>	<b>16,680</b>
Transfers between funds	10	(88,424)	88,424	-	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>(66,652)</b>	<b>(7,090)</b>	<b>(73,742)</b>	<b>16,680</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>					
Funds brought forward	10 & 11	340,572	32,904	373,476	356,796
Funds carried forward	10 & 11	273,920	25,814	299,734	373,476

All incoming resources and resources expended derive from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 45 to 57 form part of the financial statements.

## Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2025

	Notes	£	Total 31 Dec 2025 £	Total 31 Dec 2024 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>				
Tangible fixed assets	7		2,092	3,512
<b>Current assets</b>				
Debtors & prepayments	8	1,547		51,516
Cash at bank and in hand		462,331		452,840
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>463,878</b>		<b>504,356</b>
<b>Creditors</b>				
Amounts due within one year	9	(166,236)		(134,392)
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>			<b>297,642</b>	<b>369,964</b>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>			<b>299,734</b>	<b>373,476</b>
<b>Funds of the charity</b>				
Restricted funds	10 & 11		25,814	32,904
Unrestricted funds	10 & 11		273,920	340,572
<b>Total funds</b>			<b>299,734</b>	<b>373,476</b>

The notes on pages 45 to 57 form part of the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with section 415A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and FRS 102 Section 1A.

The charitable company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2025, and the members have not required the charitable company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 under section 476 of the Companies Act

2006. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

They were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 31 March 2026 and signed on their behalf by:



**DR BRONWEN MANBY**  
**CHAIR OF TRUSTEES**

## Statement of cash flows

For year ended 31 December 2025

	£	Total Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £	£	Total Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>				
Net income/(expenditure) for period (as per SOFA)		(73,742)		16,680
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation charges	915		1,419	
Profit/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	505		-	
Investment income	(6,079)		(1,355)	
(Increase)/decrease in accrued grant income	51,516		(46,369)	
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(1,547)		-	
Increase/(decrease) in trade creditors	4,500		(2,251)	
Increase/(decrease) in HMRC control account	2,257		(463)	
Increase/(decrease) in pension control account	492		543	
Increase/(decrease) in accruals	1,147		941	
Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue	23,448		122,386	
		<b>77,154</b>		<b>74,851</b>
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<b>3,412</b>		<b>91,531</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>				
Investment income	6,079		1,355	
Purchase of fixed assets	-		(798)	
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>6,079</b>		<b>557</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in period</b>		<b>9,491</b>		<b>92,088</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>		<b>452,840</b>		<b>360,752</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>		<b>462,331</b>		<b>452,840</b>

The notes on pages 45 to 57 form part of the financial statements.

# Notes to the financial statements

## 1. Accounting policies

### Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 'Charities SORP (FRS 102) - Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) second edition (effective 1 January 2019)', the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), including Update Bulletin 2, and the Companies Act 2006.

The effect of any event relating to the year ended 31 December 2025, which occurred before the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board of Trustees has been included in the financial statements to the extent required to show a true and fair view of the state of affairs at 31 December 2025 and the results for the year ended on that date.

The functional currency of the Charity is sterling and amounts in the financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the Board of Trustees have a reasonable expectation that

future reserves and future income is more than sufficient to meet current commitments. There are no material uncertainties that impact this assessment, and the ongoing economic environment has had no material impact on this assessment.

### Legal status

International Lawyers Project is a charitable company registered in England & Wales and meets the definition of a public benefit entity. In the event of the Charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member. The registered address is First Floor, Exchange House, 12 Primrose Street, London, EC2A 2EG.

### 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 are unrestricted funds which have been designated for a specific purpose by the Trustees. The aim and use of any designated fund is set out in note 10 of the financial statements.

Restricted funds are funds that are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or that have been raised by the Charity for particular purposes. The cost of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in note 10 of the financial statements.

## 1. Accounting policies (continued from previous page)

### Income

Income is recognised when the Charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance indicators attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Donations are recognised in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when entitled, receipt is probable and when the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. Gift aid receivable is included when claimable.

Grant income is credited to the Statement of Financial Activities when received or receivable whichever is earlier, unless the grant relates to a future period, in which case it is deferred.

Interest is recorded when it is receivable.

### Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been included under expense categories that aggregate all costs for allocation to activities.

Indirect costs, including governance costs, which cannot be directly attributed to activities, are allocated as per the analysis in note 4 of the financial statements.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of expenditure for which it was incurred.

### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All assets costing more than £500 are capitalised.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their residual value, over their useful life, on the following basis:

Computer equipment	5 years
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### Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash in hand, deposits with banks and funds that are readily convertible into cash at, or close to, their carrying values but are not held for investment purposes.

### Debtors and prepayments

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount after any trade discount is applied. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

### Creditors and accruals

Creditors are recognised where the Charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party, and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably.

### Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments are measured at amortised cost other than investments which are measured at fair value.

## 1. Accounting policies (continued from previous page)

### **Pensions**

The Charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is administered by an external independent pension provider. Contributions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities as they fall due.

### **Critical estimates and judgements**

In preparing financial statements it is necessary to make certain judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in useful economic lives and residual values of assets. In the view of the Trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

## 2. Comparative statement of financial activities

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £	Restricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £	Total Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £
Income from:				
Donations and legacies	3	424,359	213,283	637,642
Investments		1,355	-	1,355
<b>Total income</b>		<b>425,714</b>	<b>213,283</b>	<b>638,997</b>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	4	72,299	-	72,299
Charitable activities	4 & 5	345,608	204,410	550,018
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>417,907</b>	<b>204,410</b>	<b>622,317</b>
<b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>		<b>7,807</b>	<b>8,873</b>	<b>16,680</b>
Transfers between funds	10	-	-	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>7,807</b>	<b>8,873</b>	<b>16,680</b>
Reconciliation of funds:				
Funds brought forward	10 & 11	332,765	24,031	356,796
<b>Funds carried forward</b>	<b>10 &amp; 11</b>	<b>340,572</b>	<b>32,904</b>	<b>373,476</b>

### 3. Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £	Restricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £	Total Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £
Grant income	25,000	338,747	363,747
Donations	79,876	-	79,876
Donations in kind (see note 13)	58,314	-	58,314
	<b>163,190</b>	<b>338,747</b>	<b>501,937</b>

	Unrestricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £	Restricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £	Total Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £
Grant income	219,282	213,283	432,565
Donations	78,655	-	78,655
Donations in kind (see note 13)	126,422	-	126,422
	<b>424,359</b>	<b>213,283</b>	<b>637,642</b>

### 4. Total expenditure

	Direct Costs Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £	Staff Costs Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £	Support Costs Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £	Total Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £
Raising funds	10,347	41,543	4,691	56,581
Charitable activities	138,279	300,735	86,163	525,177
	<b>148,626</b>	<b>342,278</b>	<b>90,854</b>	<b>581,758</b>

	Direct Costs Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £	Staff Costs Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £	Support Costs Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £	Total Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £
Raising funds	16,853	47,448	7,998	72,299
Charitable activities	144,109	259,019	146,890	550,018
	<b>160,962</b>	<b>306,467</b>	<b>154,888</b>	<b>622,317</b>

Indirect costs, including governance costs, which cannot be directly attributed to activities, were allocated between cost centres based on a time allocated to those activities.

#### 4. Total expenditure (continued from previous page)

All expenditure on raising funds was allocated to unrestricted funds in both the current and prior year.

An analysis of charitable activities split between restricted and unrestricted funds can be found in note 5.

An analysis of staff costs can be found in note 6.

Support costs includes:

	<b>Total Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £</b>	Total Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £
Staff support costs	<b>13,189</b>	10,774
CRM implementation and support	<b>25,044</b>	94,922
Professional services	<b>16,502</b>	15,332
Office rent	<b>30,000</b>	30,000
Administration	<b>4,919</b>	3,560
Governance costs (independent examination)	<b>1,200</b>	300
	<b>90,854</b>	154,888

#### 5. Expenditure on charitable activities

	<b>Unrestricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £</b>	<b>Restricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £</b>	<b>Total Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £</b>
Direct costs	4,762	133,517	<b>138,279</b>
Staff costs	-	300,735	<b>300,735</b>
Support costs	86,154	9	<b>86,163</b>
	<b>90,916</b>	<b>434,261</b>	<b>525,177</b>

	Unrestricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £	Restricted Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £	Total Funds Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £
Direct costs	97,921	46,188	144,109
Staff costs	111,675	147,344	259,019
Support costs	136,012	10,878	146,890
	<b>345,608</b>	<b>204,410</b>	<b>550,018</b>

## 6. Staff costs

	<b>Total Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £</b>	Total Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £
Gross salaries	299,751	266,563
Employer's NIC	28,142	25,465
Employer's pension	14,385	14,439
	<b>342,278</b>	<b>306,467</b>

The average headcount during the period was 6 persons (2024: 5 persons).

One employee received employee benefits of between £80,000 and £89,999 (2024: one employee received employee benefits of between £80,000 and £89,999).

The total employee benefits paid to key management personnel during the year was £90,548 (2024: £87,702).

## 7. Tangible fixed assets

	<b>Computer equipment £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>		
As of 1 January 2025	9,321	9,321
Disposals	(4,742)	(4,742)
As of 31 December 2025	<b>4,579</b>	<b>4,579</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
As of 1 January 2025	5,809	5,809
Charge in year	915	915
Disposals	(4,237)	(4,237)
As of 31 December 2025	<b>2,487</b>	<b>2,487</b>
<b>Net book value</b>		
As of 1 January 2025	3,512	3,512
As of 31 December 2025	<b>2,092</b>	<b>2,092</b>

## 8. Debtors and prepayments

	<b>Total Year ended 31 Dec 2025</b>	Total Year ended 31 Dec 2024
	<b>£</b>	£
Accrued grant income	-	51,516
Prepayments	<b>1,547</b>	-
	<b>1,547</b>	51,516

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

	<b>Total Year ended 31 Dec 2025</b>	Total Year ended 31 Dec 2024
	<b>£</b>	£
Trade creditors	<b>5,820</b>	1,320
HMRC control account	<b>9,630</b>	7,373
Pension control account	<b>2,564</b>	2,072
Accruals	<b>2,388</b>	1,241
Deferred revenue	<b>145,834</b>	122,386
	<b>166,236</b>	134,392

Deferred revenue consists of the following grant income:

	<b>Total Year ended 31 Dec 2025</b>	Total Year ended 31 Dec 2024
	<b>£</b>	£
As of 1 January 2025	<b>122,386</b>	-
Released in year	<b>(122,386)</b>	-
Deferred in year	<b>145,834</b>	122,386
As of 31 December 2025	<b>145,834</b>	122,386

## 10. Analysis of charity funds

	Balance as of 1 Jan 2025 £	Income in the year £	Expenditure in the year £	Transfers between funds £	Balance as of 31 Dec 2025 £
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>	340,572	169,269	(147,497)	(88,424)	273,920
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
NED/AFRODAD	-	1,397	(1,397)	-	-
OSF Spotlight	26,550	33,813	(60,363)	-	-
Kenya Forest	6,354	-	(6,354)	-	-
Amazon Conservation Association	-	4,787	(14,561)	-	(9,774)
Global Commons Alliance	-	38,573	(66,094)	27,521	-
Joffe Charitable Trust	-	47,500	(31,941)	-	15,559
John Laing Charitable Trust	-	3,500	(3,500)	-	-
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	50,000	(63,595)	13,283	(312)
Luminate	-	71,719	(110,976)	41,972	2,715
Waterloo Foundation	-	61,666	(51,720)	5,648	15,594
TRAFFIC	-	792	(792)	-	-
James Thornton	-	25,000	(22,968)	-	2,032
<b>Restricted funds</b>	<b>32,904</b>	<b>338,747</b>	<b>(434,261)</b>	<b>88,424</b>	<b>25,814</b>
	<b>373,476</b>	<b>508,016</b>	<b>(581,758)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>299,734</b>

## 10. Analysis of charity funds (continued from previous page)

### **NED/AFRODAD**

These were funds for research with AFRODAD on legislative reform on the contracting of sovereign debt in Ghana, Chad, Malawi and Ethiopia.

### **OSF Spotlight**

These were funds received to support work ending impunity for corruption - Using Sanctions to Target Kleptocrats and Corrupt Leaders.

### **Kenya Forest**

These were funds received from the Joanna Toole Foundation and the Environmental Funders Network to support parliamentary training on legislative drafting with EAWLS.

### **Amazon Conservation Association**

These were funds received to support development of an Amazon Nature Crime initiative in support of the ASL regional project.

### **Global Commons Alliance**

These were funds received to support work building accountability for environmental injustice through legal avenues. The transfer represents amounts previously included in unrestricted funds for this project.

### **Joffe Charitable Trust**

These were funds received to support work using legal tools to reduce the UK's role as a safe harbour for the proceeds of kleptocracy and grant corruption.

### **John Laing Charitable Trust**

These were funds received to support the Legal Fellowship Programme.

### **Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust**

These were funds received to support work developing the UK's new Global Anti-Corruption Sanctions Regime. The transfer represents amounts previously included in unrestricted funds for this project.

### **Luminate**

These were funds received to support our Governance & Accountability, and Sustainable Finance programmes. The transfer represents amounts previously included in unrestricted funds for this project.

### **Waterloo Foundation**

These were funds received to support our work enhancing the use of legal tools to protect tropical rainforests in the Global South.

### **TRAFFIC**

These were funds received to support our work providing pro bono legal support and advice to help TRAFFIC and its partners to combat the illegal or unsustainable trade in wildlife.

### **James Thornton**

These were funds received to support our Environment & Sustainable Development programme.

## 10. Analysis of charity funds (continued from previous page)

	Balance as of 1 Jan 2024 £	Income in the year £	Expenditure in the year £	Transfers between funds £	Balance as of 31 Dec 2024 £
Unrestricted funds	332,765	425,714	(417,907)	-	340,572
Restricted funds					
JICA	-	57,142	(57,142)	-	-
NED/AFRODAD	1,922	11,084	(13,006)	-	-
OSF/REDRESS	-	61,738	(61,738)	-	-
OSF Spotlight	-	27,050	(500)	-	26,550
Role UK	-	48,319	(48,319)	-	-
Transparency International	-	6,700	(6,700)	-	-
Kenya Forest	20,477	-	(14,123)	-	6,354
EFN Zimbabwe	-	1,250	(1,250)	-	-
University of Nairobi	1,632	-	(1,632)	-	-
Restricted funds	24,031	213,283	(204,410)	-	32,904
	356,796	638,997	(622,317)	-	373,476

## 11. Analysis of net assets

	Unrestricted Funds 31 Dec 2025 £	Restricted Funds 31 Dec 2025 £	Total Funds 31 Dec 2025 £
Fixed assets	2,092	-	2,092
Current assets	317,231	146,647	463,878
Current liabilities	(45,403)	(120,833)	(166,236)
	<b>273,920</b>	<b>25,814</b>	<b>299,734</b>

	Unrestricted Funds 31 Dec 2024 £	Restricted Funds 31 Dec 2024 £	Total Funds 31 Dec 2024 £
Fixed assets	3,512	-	3,512
Current assets	437,639	66,717	504,356
Current liabilities	(100,579)	(33,813)	(134,392)
	<b>340,572</b>	<b>32,904</b>	<b>373,476</b>

## 12. Analysis of net debt

	At 1 January 2025 £	Cash movements £	Other movements £	At 31 December 2025 £
Cash at bank and in hand	452,840	9,491	-	462,331
	<b>452,840</b>	<b>9,491</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>462,331</b>

	At 1 January 2024 £	Cash movements £	Other movements £	At 31 December 2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	360,752	92,088	-	452,840
	<b>360,752</b>	<b>92,088</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>452,840</b>

### 13. Donations in kind

The following generous donations were received in the year:

	<b>Total Year ended 31 Dec 2025 £</b>	Total Year ended 31 Dec 2024 £
Rent	<b>30,000</b>	30,000
CRM implementation and support	<b>25,044</b>	94,922
Venue hire	<b>3,270</b>	-
HR advice	-	1,500
	<b>58,314</b>	126,422

### 14. Trustee remuneration

During the year, no trustee received any remuneration (2024: £Nil).  
No members of the Board of Trustees received reimbursement of expenses (2024: £Nil).

### 15. Related party transactions

During the year there were no related party transactions (2024: £Nil).



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