Company registration number: 07741132
Charity registration number: 1152068

ROUTE JUSTICE

(formerly Lawyers for Justice in Libya)

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

PUBLIC

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ROUTE JUSTICE

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Trustees	Andrew Balfour Mervet Mhanni Lutz Oette Mariam Elhadri Fayruz Abdulhadi Ghazi Gheblawi
Key Management Personnel	Elham Saudi, Executive Director Fatou Kane, Finance and HR Director Jürgen Schurr, Director of Programmes
Registered Office	8 Blackstock Mews Islington London N4 2BT
Company Registration Number	07741132
Charity Registration Number	1152068
Bankers	National Westminster Bank plc Parklands, De Havilland Way, Horwich, Bolton, BL6 4SD
Auditor	HaysMac LLP Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors 10 Queen St. Place London EC4R 1AG

PUBLIC

ROUTE JUSTICE

TRUSTEES' REPORT

The Board of Trustees (the **Board** or the **Trustees**) presents its annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2025. This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' regime, and correspondingly exemption has been taken from preparing a Strategic Report.

Objectives and activities

Aims and objectives

Route Justice (the **Charity**) changed its name from Lawyers for Justice in Libya in 2026 to reflect the geographical scope of its work. The Charity is also seeking to update its objects to clarify the wider geographical scope of the work the charity is doing and an application to amend the objects is being made with the Charity Commission.

Throughout 2025, the Charity operated as Lawyers for Justice in Libya or LFJL, and was incorporated for the public benefit to promote human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (including, without limitation, by defending justice and promoting the rule of law) in Libya (and, to the extent consistent with the Charity's primary objects, in other countries) in such ways as its Trustees think fit, by all or any of (but not limited to) the following means:

- monitoring observance and abuses of human rights and facilitating the collection of evidence of abuses of human rights;
- obtaining redress for the victims of human rights abuses;
- research into human rights issues;
- educating the public about human rights;
- providing technical advice to government and others on human rights matters;
- contributing to the sound administration of human rights law and the administration of other laws in a manner consistent with human rights;
- commenting on the proposed human rights legislation and on other proposed legislation from the perspective of the promotion of human rights;
- raising awareness of human rights issues;
- promoting public support for human rights;
- promoting respect for human rights among individuals and corporations;
- international advocacy of human rights; and
- eliminating infringements of human rights.

The Charity has the power to do anything which is calculated to further its objects (as set out above) or is conducive or incidental to doing so. In particular, the Charity has the power:
(i) to engage in political activities provided that the Trustees are satisfied that the proposed activities will further the purposes of the Charity to an extent justified by the resources committed and the activities are not the dominant means by which the Charity carries out its objects. These political activities may include (but are not limited to):

a. promoting the creation, development and maintenance of a system of laws which provides protection of the rights of the individual and encourages the development of business enterprise;
b. assisting with and promoting the establishment of new civil institutions founded on common values of liberty and equality whilst contributing to their development;
c. representing Libyan human rights interests within various decision-making bodies including but not limited to national, international, governmental or non-governmental organisations; and
d. assisting with and promoting the enactment and revision of laws in Libya to ensure that human rights are respected and promoting a forum for legal reform in Libya;

(ii) to provide and assist in the provision of money, materials or other help;
(iii) to organise and assist in the provision of education;
(iv) to publish books, pamphlets, reports, leaflets, journals, films, tapes and instructional matters on any media;
(v) to promote, encourage, carry out or commission research, surveys, studies or other work, making the useful results available;
(vi) alone or with other organisations to seek to influence public opinion and make representations to and seek

to influence governmental and other bodies and institutions regarding the development and implementation of appropriate policies provided that all such activities shall be conducted on the basis of well founded, reasoned argument and shall in all other respects be confined to those which an English charity may properly undertake;
(vii) to consult all instruments relating to human rights and private and public international law at both regional, national and international levels;
(viii) to conduct litigation when appropriate; and
(ix) to raise funds.

Objectives and Strategy

Building movements to ensure a strong and resilient civil society working towards transformative justice – The Charity seeks to support, strengthen and work with civil society organisations, activists and human rights defenders to establish an independent, vibrant and resilient civil society. The Charity works with civil society actors to build movements on a broad range of issues towards more equitable and inclusive societies.

Addressing daily injustice and pursuing institutional change to uphold peoples' dignity - The Charity seeks to focus its activities on addressing root causes and social inequalities that contribute to undermining peoples' dignity in daily life. Complementing its more traditional engagement in human rights that strengthens civil and political rights, the Charity focuses on issues that currently prevent people, including in particular from marginalised communities, from leading dignified lives. This considers access to citizenship, the impact of corruption, and realisation of economic and social rights, amongst other issues, to shed light on systemic failures and daily injustices, and pursues systemic change.

Accountability and justice for serious international crimes and human rights violations to end impunity and provide redress to victims - Together with partners, the Charity seeks to strategically engage domestic, regional and international accountability and justice mechanisms to combat the culture of impunity, the absence of justice for victims and to build an accountability and justice mindset.

Working towards equality and non-discrimination as a cornerstone of a just society - The Charity seeks to identify and address intersectional factors that impact the realisation of justice through anti-racist, feminist and anti-colonial approaches.

Public benefit

In shaping the objectives for the period and planning the Charity's activities, the Trustees referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit. The Charity believes that the activities will contribute to the following positive developments:

- Increased public awareness of human rights;
- The establishment of a culture where no human rights violation goes unpunished;
- Reduced lawlessness and impunity in the country;
- Improved national legislation addressing human rights violations;
- A stronger, more resilient civil society;
- Stronger, independent and representative state institutions; and
- Increased respect for human rights, especially those of marginalised and vulnerable communities.

The Charity's aims intend to benefit:

- All sections of the public and, in particular, the most vulnerable and marginalised communities; and
- The wider international community by promoting the global advancement of human rights.

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 4 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Achievements and Performance

The Charity continued to support justice for victims in Libya through international and regional channels, and sought to strengthen cooperation between domestic and international accountability actors. In particular, the Charity convened domestic justice actors with relevant international actors to support mutual legal assistance, and brought together the Victims Rights Coalition for Libya. The Charity worked to ensure that victims can participate in the proceedings against Khaled El-Hishri at the International Criminal Court (the ICC or the Court) by identifying victims and supporting them to file "victim application forms" with the Court. The arrest and surrender of El-Hishri to the ICC is a major development as it is the first prosecution for crimes committed in Libya before the ICC and an important opportunity for accountability and for victims to obtain a measure of reparation.

The Charity also filed a criminal complaint in the Netherlands against two Eritrean nationals for crimes against humanity committed against migrants in Libya and advocated for these charges rather than the narrower charges of smuggling, of which one so far has been convicted. The Charity worked throughout the year on cases concerning corporate and individual responsibility for breaches of an arms embargo and human rights violations including torture.

In July 2025, the Charity received a positive decision from the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in a case it filed together with REDRESS in 2016 concerning various human rights violations including torture, committed against a victim from Tawergha in the aftermath of the uprising in 2011. The Commission found Libya responsible for these violations and awarded a range of remedies.

The Charity, together with Dignity, compiled an online training course for our Adala Academy around the documentation of torture. This included the development of 12 modules, including video lectures by the Charity and Dignity staff and other experts, which a cohort of partners went on to undertake and complete.

The Charity continued to develop its human rights archive, "Amanat", to ensure it is accessible to staff and partners. This included the creation of video tutorials that introduce Amanat and provide a step-by-step guide on how to use it on desktop and from a secure smartphone app, as well as policies such as a methodology, data policy and digital security policy.

The Charity continued to support human rights defenders (HRDs) at risk and in need through the Ali Nouh Fund for Human Rights Defenders which strengthened its links to other funds in the region to ensure the fund can play a critical role in relevant referral systems. The Charity supported ten activists during the period, ensuring that they could continue their activities from a secure location while working to find a durable solution to the risks they face.

The Charity, with Forensis, published the results of its open source investigations, field research and situated testimonies which facilitated the recreation and 3D modelling of sites used to detain migrants and refugees passing through Libya, as well as their journeys. This modelling will be used as evidence to support the Charity's casework, and the data has been visualised to create a film that highlights two selected detention sites and more broadly the plight of the people attempting to travel through Libya.

The Charity commenced a project to strengthen civil society engagement on anti-corruption initiatives. The project includes the establishment of an Anti-Corruption Coalition for Libya, two campaigns around corruption and the development of a toolkit to help share relevant information safely.

The Charity continued to prioritise engagement and support for Libyan civil society, including journalists. In the year, the Charity brought together a network of journalists committed to ethical journalism with a human rights lens. Individual members of the network wrote articles for their respective publications on a range of topics, including detention centres, the ICC, and corruption in public institutions. Two Libyan journalists also travelled to London to undertake in-depth mentorship with the Charity's team around human rights focused reporting, and to the Hague to report on the El-Hishri hearing.

The Charity participated in the pre-session of Libya's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in Geneva, raising in particular concerns about women's participation in Libya's political process, technology facilitated gender-based violence, conditions in detention, and citizenship rights of women. The Human Rights Council adopted, on 30 November 2025, the draft report highlighting that 100 UN Member States intervened during the Review, making 280 recommendations to Libya. The recommendations of the Charity and its partners are all included, and the Charity is now working with its partners to monitor implementation.

Challenges

The Charity was impacted significantly by shocks in the funding ecosystem in 2025. This was initially driven by United States Government funding cuts as two of the Charity's largest projects were suspended, one of which was later terminated. The impact of those cuts was compounded by other key state funders following suit and reprioritising their available budgets away from overseas funding.

The Charity was notably affected by these shifts and, because four of its longest and most substantial funding relationships were not renewed during the year, it had to enact immediate cost-saving measures and fundraise from alternative sources. This delayed project activities and led to the downsizing of around half of its team within the year. The Charity's partners and networks were also impacted by the funding shifts, either because grant funding calls became increasingly competitive or because the Charity had fewer resources with which to provide support. At the same time, trusts and foundations did not fill the gap. Key organisations that had operated in Libya since 2011 were forced to close. The Charity secured some limited income from states, trusts and foundations within the year while it continues to diversify its work and activities to ensure its sustainability.

Thank you

The staff of the Charity played a very significant role in meeting the challenges encountered in 2025 and the Board records its enormous appreciation for the efforts and sacrifices made by the remaining staff and those who, sadly, are no longer with the Charity. It is due to their enormous commitment and willingness to adapt to the very difficult circumstances that faced us that the Charity achieved what it has in the course of 2025. The Charity has been very fortunate indeed to have such a talented, collegiate and generous staff team, who are continuing to strive for a sustainable long-term future for the Charity.

Organisational Activities

The Charity continued its fundraising activities for new project activities and additional core organisational activities over the course of the 2025 period, namely:

1. **Funding for new project activities** – The Charity sought financial support to enable further activities to be carried out, namely new projects that aim to increase the resilience of Libyan civil society by strengthening the foundations on which organisations are built and to increase accountability for human rights violations in Libya.

2. **Support for core organisational activities** – A bridging grant was provided by the European Endowment for Democracy (EED) to ensure the Charity could continue to operate and fundraise from alternative sources following the funding shocks in early 2025. Contributions to overheads were also included in project grants in order to support overhead costs proportionate to the performance of related activities.

3. **Donations -** The Charity is a registered charity and has welcomed solicited and unsolicited private donations from individuals, which are used to support activities and vital core costs.

Objectives for 2026

The Charity continues to pursue transformative and holistic justice to create systemic change. In doing so, it challenges the underlying social, cultural, economic, ecological and political conditions that give rise to injustice, corruption, and violence, wherever they occur. It intends to pursue its objectives as set out in its Articles of Association through the following activities:

Enhancing Sustainable Financial Management - In view of funding challenges, as described above, the Charity continues to focus on prudent and sustainable financial management, including seeking durable new sources of funding and ensuring careful management of its cost base.

Movement Building – We aim to continue to convene our flagship Civil Society Academy (CSO Academy), our bespoke training programme providing the tools to enable CSOs of all kinds, and across different geographies, to set up and professionalise. Through the CSO Academy, we strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of civil society activists and change-makers to build and develop organisations, enhancing their ability to advocate for democracy, human rights, equality and the rule of law. Our secure online coordination and cooperation platform "Pulse" will allow activists and other movement members to safely collaborate, network and strategise together across multiple countries. By fostering a global solidarity movement we aim to combat the shrinking civic space around the world that is silencing independent voices and, in turn, weakening accountability. Meanwhile our Adala Academy (adala = justice in Arabic) will continue to deliver tailored, specialised and technical training for CSOs and activists globally on issues ranging from documentation, case building, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) investigations to advocacy and campaigning. We will work with grassroots and national activists and organisations to strengthen informed engagement and participation, including of marginalised groups, in transition processes in a number of countries. Our mentorship programme will provide bespoke support to pioneering activists and facilitate exchanges and develop a network with human rights activists from across countries and regions.

Addressing Daily Injustices and Seeking Institutional Change – Our projects and activities in this area aim to collaborate with partners to raise awareness about the costs of corruption on daily lives, the implications of corruption on their enjoyment of human rights such as the right to education and the right to health, and strengthening anti-corruption institutions and frameworks. This includes continued collaboration and coordination with Libya's anti-corruption agencies and efforts to strengthen information sharing and whistleblowing mechanisms as well as expanding our work in this area to other post-conflict countries.

Accountability and Justice for Serious International Crimes and Human Rights Violations – We aim to apply our extraterritorial litigation experience, expertise and partnerships to multiple contexts and situations. We will focus on cases raising aspects of corporate responsibility and enforcement of due diligence obligations, including by supporting documentation through our human rights archive, "Amanat". We will continue cooperation within our Universal Jurisdiction Network and Victims Rights Coalition, provide advice, and strengthen coalitions of legal practitioners in the Global Majority through our Adala Academy and Pulse platform. With the El-Hishri case due to commence at the ICC in 2027, much of our work will focus on supporting the meaningful engagement and effective legal representation of victims in the case as well as ensuring ethical and human rights focused reporting and public outreach. We will support and work with partners from other situation countries to share and learn from experiences in the "ICC Libya situation" in terms of outreach and communication, victim participation, victim legal representation and overall civil society engagement with the ICC. This will help make future investigations and prosecutions more efficient, tangible and meaningful for victims and societies in countries where the ICC is investigating. Together with partners globally we will engage in and support relevant initiatives to counter on-going efforts aimed at dismantling the ICC.

Working Towards Equality and Non-Discrimination – We aim to continue to collaborate with feminist groups and to support their sustainability, strengthen their effectiveness and build stronger, more sustainable teams that can deepen trust within their communities. Complementing these efforts, we will continue to develop our research into, and efforts to address, technology facilitated gender-based violence which continues to silence women who participate in public life. We also aim to continue to support the rights of migrant and refugee victims of abuses and crimes through campaigning, advocacy and strategic litigation. We will continue to look at the intersectional elements of corruption and its particular impact on groups marginalised due to ethnicity, geography or socio-economic factors.

Financial Review

Following US President Trump's Executive Order on 20 January 2025 and US Secretary of State Rubio's Memo of 24 January 2025, the Charity received on 25 January 2025 a series of notices of suspension for its grants with the State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Rights and Labor. The two grants were reinstated six weeks later, after which one was later terminated in April 2025. Progress on a third grant, which had been approved and was

at the contracting stage, was suspended. As a result, income from charitable activities reduced, compared to FY24, by £1,685,835 over the full year 2025. The Charity responded to the changing funding landscape by fundraising from new sources and pursuing new funding streams to secure part of its core costs within its mandate to ensure future sustainability. As well as new funding streams, the Charity continued to seek contributions to its overheads from project grants in order to support overhead costs proportionate to the performance of related activities.

During the financial period, the Charity received income of £1,058,434 (2024: £2,744,269) and had annual expenditure of £ 1,270,962 (2024: 2,659,941) giving net expenditure for the year of £(212,527) (2024 net income: £84,328).

Reserves Policy

In June 2024, the Trustees adopted a new reserves policy. Almost all of the Charity's funding is either funding restricted to a specific project or general funding by way of grants for its core needs within a specified period. The aim of the reserves policy is to set aside reserves of unrestricted income which can be used for charitable use during periods where anticipated income drops significantly or where unexpected expenses arise and also to enable the Charity to pursue charitable activities for which restricted sources of funding have not yet been secured or are unavailable. In these scenarios, the reserves are intended to meet the Charity's liquidity needs, to enable the Charity to function in the short term to take remedial action, including, for example, by fundraising and reducing its cost base, or to enable an orderly wind down in the event that this became necessary.

As of 31 December 2025, the Charity had unrestricted reserves of £186,154 (2024: £299,686). As a result of the significant reduction in funding received by the Charity in 2025, the Charity utilised its reserves in the year in order to maintain its activities, including seeking alternative sources of funding. The Trustees monitored, and continue to monitor closely, the level of reserves as part of the efforts to access funding and to reduce costs. It is anticipated that the utilisation of reserves will continue until adequate new funding is secured. Management and the Trustees are working to supplement the Charity's reserves, through diversifying sources of unrestricted funding. The Trustees will seek to ensure that the level of reserves is sufficient to cover the Charity's liabilities and believe that reserves of between £5,000 and £10,000 are required in the event that the Charity's activities need to be curtailed and operations limited to work undertaken by volunteers. The lower bound of £5,000 represents a reasonable estimate to meet ongoing compliance costs (audit, accounting, legal) and the upper bound of £10,000 provides an additional buffer to incur fundraising costs and to solicit new projects. The Board monitors the level of reserves at each meeting based on the Charity's income and expenditure at that time.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Trustees are content that the Charity is a going concern and so have adopted the going concern basis in these financial statements. When determining whether to adopt the going concern basis for the financial statements, the Trustees considered the funding landscape in light of the Challenges set out above and in the Financial Review section. In particular, the Trustees have assessed the Charity's secured and prospective income for the upcoming 12 months, its liabilities, cash flow, and the level of reserves. For this purpose the Trustees have monitored, and will continue to monitor, a range of budget scenarios and the risks to the Charity. The Trustees will also continue to review opportunities to secure additional income and will further reduce expenditure as required.

The Trustees are satisfied there are no material uncertainties in making the assessment that the Charity is a going concern.

Principal Funding Sources During 2025

- Chatham House (anti-corruption);
- DIGNITY (support to Libyan civil society, accountability efforts, research);
- Kingdom of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (accountability and transitional justice);
- Super Novae (support to civil society, accountability efforts).
- The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) (research, capacity building, resilience building for CSOs, accountability efforts and support to freedom of expression practitioners);

- The European Endowment for Democracy (core funding);
- The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (the FCDO) (women, peace and security);
- The German Federal Foreign Office (research, accountability efforts, transitional justice, capacity building); and
- The Sigrid Rausing Trust (core funding);

'Costs of Raising Funds' activities over the period included financial management of grants, communications and engagement, and fundraising activities.

Structure, Governance and Management

Nature of governing document

The Charity is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 15 August 2011. The Charity is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended on 10 October 2011, 10 April 2013, 29 September 2017 and 17 June 2026, with its name change registered at Companies House on 7 July 2026. The charity is also seeking to update its objects to clarify the wider geographical scope of the work the charity is doing and an application to amend the objects is being made with the Charity Commission. It was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission on 17 May 2013. In the event of the Charity being wound up, all members present and 12 months past are required to contribute an amount not exceeding £10.

Recruitment and Appointment of Trustees

The Charity currently has six trustees. The Board delegated certain functions and processes to the finance committee that it established, and the committee reports to the Board on the matters within its remit.

New trustees may be appointed by ordinary resolution of the members of the Charity or by a resolution of the Trustees of the Charity.

In any case where, as a result of death, bankruptcy or other events the Charity has no members and no directors, the Charity Commission, or its successor institution, or if no such institution exists, the personal representatives of the last member to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director. Where two or more members die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger member is deemed to have survived an older member.

Induction and training of Trustees

Incoming Trustees receive a full induction that covers the Charity's mission, values and activities; the role of trustees; key policies; strategic plan; legal status and regulatory guidance; governance; and management.

Following appointment, all Trustees receive information regarding their responsibilities under the Charities Act which they are required to read and evidence their comprehension of, and consent to, by means of signed declaration.

Organisational Structure

The Trustees are responsible for the overall approval of the Charity's administrative actions and conduct. Their approval is notably sought by the Executive Director prior to significant financial expenditures, including in relation to employment of key staff and on office premises.

The Executive Director is authorised to act in the name of the Charity and on its behalf in connection with the day-to-day management of the Charity, and to do all such acts or things as in her sole and unfettered discretion she determines are necessary, desirable or appropriate, in connection with such management.

The Executive Director was assisted in the implementation of administrative and charitable activities in the period by the staff which included the operations team led by the Finance and HR Director, programmatic team led by the Director of Programmes, and the Communications Department led by the Communications Manager and later the Communications Officer. She is further supported by consultant coordinators, researchers and officers based in France, Italy, Libya, Tunisia and elsewhere. The Charity also engages members of its pool of

Research Fellows to produce distinct pieces of research relating to their areas of expertise.

The Charity runs a rolling voluntary internship programme that offers recent graduates and postgraduates the opportunity to gain hands-on experience with a human rights NGO. Subject to capacity, internships are typically offered on a three-month term. When relevant staff positions become available, past and present interns will be given notice of such vacancies when they are advertised publicly. This enables the organisation to grow organically and to make use of knowledge acquired during internships.

Relationship with collaborative partners

Throughout the reporting period, the Charity worked closely with several civil society organisations. The Charity partnered with Europe-based NGOs on accountability efforts. The Charity collaborated with Forensis to document and model sites of detention used to detain migrants and refugees, which has been turned into a documentary film and forensic evidence that will support its casework.

Major risks and management of those risks

The Trustees have adopted a policy on risk and a risk assessment framework. The Trustees have given consideration to the major risks to which the Charity is exposed and satisfied themselves that systems or procedures are established in order to manage those risks.

The Trustees consider the risk assessment on a regular basis in order to discuss significant financial, governance, operational, legal and reputational developments experienced or likely to be experienced by the Charity. During these meetings, potential risks are raised and strategies to mitigate identified risks are discussed by Trustees during these meetings and, where appropriate, resolutions are passed.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Charity include those around the Charity's income generation, as project funding cycles can fluctuate and donors, particularly states, can change their funding priorities at short notice. Further, generating unrestricted core income is essential but challenging. Connected with this, the Trustees have reviewed the Charity's policy and practices around reserves, seeing this as key to managing its financial risk. The strategy to mitigate these concerns is pro-actively to maintain its key relationships, diversify its income streams, reduce expenditure, preserve its unrestricted reserves, and undertake clear scenario planning to identify and manage the risk of any loss of income.

Another key risk identified by the Trustees is around security concerns to members of its team and partners, including in attending public events, as a result of the crackdown on civil society and the sensitive work that they undertake. To mitigate that risk, the Charity has devised ways of carrying out its work discreetly, and is sensitive in its public facing communications. Further, the Charity has devised the Ali Nouh Fund for Human Rights Defenders to ensure that it can offer urgent protection and relocation support to those with whom it works as well as other human rights defenders at risk.

Digital security is another key risk due to the sensitivity of the Charity's work, the online nature of some of its activities and the threat of hacking. In recent years, the Charity has built its awareness of digital security threats and upgraded its I.T. infrastructure. To mitigate the digital security risk further, the Charity will continue to work towards a high standard of digital security protection, review its cyber insurance and engage with security experts for detailed technical assessments and training.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also the directors for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and 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.

The Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each Trustee has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a Trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Charity' s auditor is aware of that information. The Trustees confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Appointment of auditor

The Trustees have appointed HaysMac LLP to act as auditors in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies provision statement
This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

The annual report was approved by the Trustees of the Charity on 21 September 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Andrew Balfour

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Andrew Balfour
Chair of the Board of Trustees

PUBLIC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROUTE JUSTICE

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the 'Charity' for the period ended 31 December 2025 which comprise Statement of Financial Activities, statement of cashflows, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of the charitable company's net movement in funds, including the income and expenditure, for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Financial statements other than the financial statements and Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

PUBLIC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROUTE JUSTICE

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Annual Report and Financial statements (which includes the Trustees' report prepared for the purposes of company law) for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' report included within the Annual Report and Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the charitable company; or
- the charitable company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report.

Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements
As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 10**,** the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the charitable company and the environment in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to company law and applicable employment regulations and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011, and consider other factors such as payroll tax.

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We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to revenue and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing accounting journal entries, in particular those journal entries which exhibited the characteristics we had identified as possible indicators of irregularities; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Andrew Roberts

Andrew Roberts (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of HaysMac LLP, Statutory Auditor

10 Queen Street Place,

London, EC4R 1AG

Date: 22 September 2026

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ROUTE JUSTICE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCORPORATING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2025	Restricted funds 2025	Total funds 2025	Total funds 2024
Income					
Voluntary income	2	100,045	-	100,045	15,936
Charitable activities	3	185,400	772,989	958,389	2,728,333
Total income		285,445	772,989	1,058,434	2,744,269
Expenditure					
Raising funds		20,231	16,832	37,063	65,473
Charitable activities	4	378,122	855,777	1,233,899	2,594,468
Total expenditure		398,353	872,609	1,270,962	2,659,941
Net income		(112,908)	(99,620)	(212,528)	84,328
Transfers between funds	13	(623)	623	-	-
Net movement in funds		(113,531)	(98,997)	(212,528)	84,328
Total funds brought forward	13	299,686	129,318	429,004	344,676
Total funds carried forward		186,155	30,321	216,476	429,004

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ROUTE JUSTICE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCORPORATING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)

Comparative statement of financial activities

	Unrestricted funds 2024	Restricted funds 2024	Total funds 2024
Income			
Voluntary income	15,936	-	15,936
Charitable activities	379,927	2,348,406	2,728,333
Other income	-	-	-
Total income	**395,863**	**2,348,406**	**2,744,269**
Expenditure			
Raising funds	29,925	35,548	65,473
Charitable activities	281,892	2,312,576	2,594,468
Total expenditure	**311,817**	**2,348,124**	**2,659,941**
Net income	84,046	282	84,328
Transfers between funds	5,785	(5,785)	-
Net movement in funds	**89,831**	**(5,503)**	**84,328**
Total funds brought forward	209,855	134,821	344,676
Total funds carried forward	**299,686**	**129,318**	**429,004**

PUBLIC

ROUTE JUSTICE

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025
(Registration number: 07741132)

	Notes	2025	2024
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	3,111	18,150
Current assets			
Debtors	9	114,228	219,875
Cash at bank		213,145	405,446
		327,373	**625,321**
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	12	(114,008)	(214,467)
Net current assets		**213,365**	**410,854**
Total assets less current liabilities		**216,476**	**429,004**
Net assets		**216,476**	**429,004**
FUNDS			
Unrestricted funds	13	186,155	299,686
Restricted funds	13	30,321	129,318
TOTAL FUNDS	**13**	**216,476**	**429,004**

The financial statements on pages 14 to 30 were approved by the Trustees, and authorised for issue on 21 September 2026 and signed on their behalf by:

Andrew Balfour

.....
Andrew Balfour
Chair of the Board of Trustees

PUBLIC

ROUTE JUSTICE

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash (expenditure)/income		(212,528)	84,328
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation		5,233	14,071
Loss on disposal of tangible assets		9,258	
		(198,037)	**98,399**
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	9	105,647	169,142
Increase in creditors	12	(100,460)	(10,527)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**5,187**	**158,616**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(192,850)**	**257,015**
Cashflows from investing activities			
Disposal of tangible fixed assets		2,000	3,960
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,451)	(2,642)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(192,301)**	**258,333**
Opening Cash and cash equivalents		405,446	147,113
Closing Cash and cash equivalents		**213,145**	**405,446**

All of the cash flows are derived from continuing operations during the above two periods

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1. Accounting policies

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

Company information
The Charity is a charitable company limited by guarantee and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 Blackstock Mews Islington London N4 2BT.

The charitable company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Trustees' report.

Statement of compliance
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 (effective 1 January 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation
The Charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes. The period financial statements covers a period of 12 months.

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (£) and figures are shown to the nearest whole pound.

Going concern
The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Trustees are content that the Charity is a going concern and so have adopted the going concern basis in these financial statements. When determining whether to adopt the going concern basis for the financial statements, the Trustees considered the funding landscape in light of the Challenges as set out in the Trustees Report, the Charity's secured and prospective income for the upcoming 12 months, its liabilities, its levels of reserves, its opportunities to secure additional income, opportunities and willingness to reduce its expenditure, its ongoing monitoring of various budget scenarios and the risks to the Charity.

The Trustees are satisfied there are no material uncertainties in making the assessment that the Charity is a going concern.

Income
All income is accounted for when the charity has entitlement to the funds, the amount can be quantified and receipt of the funds is probable. Where income is received in advance of providing services, it is deferred until the charity becomes entitled to that income.

All income is reported gross. Any fee charged for fundraising by third parties and deducted from the amount collected before it is remitted to the charity is not offset against the fundraised income recognised in the financial statements but is reported as a fundraising expense.

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a) Donations and legacies

Donations are recognised when there is evidence of entitlement, receipt is probable and the amounts can be measured reliably. Where a donor has specified certain terms and conditions, the charity evaluates whether these conditions can be met before claiming entitlement.

Entitlement to a legacy is assumed when there is sufficient evidence that a gift has been left to the charity, usually through the notification of a will. Receipt of a legacy is deemed probable when there has been a grant of probate and it has been established that there are sufficient assets in the estate to pay the legacy and there are no conditions attached to the legacy that are outside the control of the charity, or uncertainty around the receipt of this gift. Income from pecuniary legacies is recognised upon notification or receipt if earlier.

b) Investment income

Investment income is included when receivable.

c) Charitable activities

Income from charitable activities includes income received under contract or where entitlement to grant funding is subject to performance and specific deliverables conditions is recognised as earned (as the related goods or services are provided). Grant income included in this category provides funding to support performance activities and is recognised where there is entitlement, probability of receipt and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Income is deferred when funding is received in advance of the commencement of the work being undertaken.

Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised on an accrual basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates.

All costs are allocated between the expenditure categories of the Statement of Financial Activities on a basis designed to reflect the use of the resource. Costs relating to a particular activity are allocated directly, others are appointed on an appropriate basis e.g. staff costs by the time spent, floor areas, per capita or estimated usage.

a) Raising funds

Costs of raising funds comprise the costs incurred in attracting voluntary income and costs incurred on activities that raise funds.

b) Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

c) Other Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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d) Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, for example, allocating property costs by floor areas, or per capita, staff costs by the time spent and other costs by their usage.

e) Governance costs

Governance costs principally comprise of legal fees and auditor's fees and are allocated as part of support costs, according to the SORP. These include the costs attributable to the Charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and Trustees' meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Taxation

The Charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the Charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are capitalised and stated at cost less depreciation and impairment. The minimum capitalisation threshold applied by the company is £300.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the Charity does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Contingent liability
The charity discloses any possible but uncertain obligations or present obligations that are not recognised because a transfer of economic benefits to settle the possible obligation is not probable or the amount of the obligation can not be estimated reliably.

Foreign exchange
Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. The net of all foreign exchange gains and losses is included in Expenditure on Charitable Activities.

Fund structure
Unrestricted funds are available for use at the Trustees' discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the Charity. Unrestricted funds are donations and other income received or generated for the objects of the Charity without further specified purpose and are available as general funds.
Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the management board for particular purposes.
Restricted funds are subjected to restrictions on their expenditure imposed by the donor.

Pensions and other post retirement obligations
The Charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the Charity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

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

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Trustees do not consider there to be any material estimates and judgements that affect the financial statements.

2. Donations

	2025	2024
	£	£
Donations	100,045	15,936
Restricted Donation	-	-
	100,045	**15,936**

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3. Income from charitable activities (Fund by fund)

Funding Partner	Unrestricted 2025	Restricted 2025	Total 2025	Total 2024
Chatham House	10,000	5,714	15,714	30,000
Civic Rights Defenders	-	49,385	49,385	-
DIGNITY	52,103	-	52,103	-
European Endowment for Democracy	57,858	-	57,858	-
Foreign, commonwealth & Development - WPS	-	40,778	40,778	818,623
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office - CSO	-	-	-	81,000
Grant Administration Income	-	-	-	173,638
Other funds	45,830	-	45,830	56,289
Routes to Justice	-	1,019	1,019	27,177
Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands	-	85,752	85,752	119,411
Sigrid Rausing Trust	-	-	-	150,000
Super Novae	19,609	-	19,609	-
The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor - CSO	-	437,329	437,329	276,689
The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor - Documentation	-	42,243	42,243	410,572
The Centre for Protecting Women online	-	5,000	5,000	-
The German Federal Foreign Office	-	105,769	105,769	536,215
The Swiss Confederation	-	-	-	48,719
	185,400	**772,989**	**958,389**	**2,728,333**

In 2024 we had £2,348,406 restricted income and £395,863 unrestricted income.

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4. Expenditure on Charitable activities

Expense Category		Unrestricted 2025 £	Restricted 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Unrestricted 2024 £	Restricted 2024 £	Total 2024 £
Allocated support costs		360,542	45,106	405,648	257,455	289,928	547,383
Staff costs		-	180,663	180,663		657,749	657,749
Project expenses		-	490,968	490,968	-	883,956	883,956
Travel costs		-	102,641	102,641	-	457,691	457,691
Foreign currency (gains)/losses		-	14,178	14,178	155	14,492	14,647
Website design		-	2,421	2,421	282		282
Auditors' remuneration	6	17,580	19,800	37,380	24,000	8,760	32,760
		378,122	**855,777**	**1,233,899**	**281,892**	**2,312,576**	**2,594,468**

Support costs included in charitable activities expenditure

Expense Category	Unrestricted 2025 £	Restricted 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Unrestricted 2024 £	Restricted 2024 £	Total 2024 £
Staff costs	182,757	9,619	192,376	56,500	104,929	161,429
Administration expenses	165,529	28,286	193,815	184,082	181,817	365,899
IT expenses	12,256	7,201	19,457	16,873	3,182	20,055
Total Support Costs	360,542	45,106	405,648	257,455	289,928	547,383

Total governance costs which relate to audit fees in the year were £37,380 (2024: £32,760).

5. Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net (outgoing)/incoming resources for the year include	2025 £	2024 £
Depreciation of fixed assets	5,233	14,071
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	9,258	-
Operating Lease rental	85,811	66,783
Audit Remuneration:		
Audit of the financial statements (Excluding VAT)	12,500	21,000
Grant Audits (Excluding VAT)	24,880	7,008

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6. Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:	2025	2024
	£	£
Wages and salaries	347,096	708,001
Social security costs	52,417	92,937
Pension costs	9,879	18,240
	409,392	**819,178**

Included in staff costs are payroll costs for fundraising team amounting to £36,353 (2024: Nil) which are not part of charitable expenses.

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the Charity during the year was as follows:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Direct charitable work	6	11
Administrative	3	3
	9	**14**

The number of employees whose emoluments fell within the following bands in the current period was:		
£60,000 - £70,000	3	1
£70,000 - £80,000	-	1
£90,001 - £100,000	-	1

The total employee benefits of the key management personnel of the Charity were £235,654 (2024 - £289,573). During the year total redundancy costs amounted to £2,157 (2024: £16,467)

7. Related parties, Trustees remuneration and expenses

During the year, the charity paid £Nil (2024: £3,340) to a person connected to a trustee. No trustees received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

During the year total donations from Trustees or connected persons were £4,450 (2024: £3,000). No other related party transactions were noted (2024: Nil).

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8. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and Fittings	Total
Cost		
Brought forward	74,097	74,097
Additions	1,451	1,451
Disposal	(-37,976)	(37,976)
Carried forward	**37,572**	**37,572**
Depreciation		
Brought forward	55,947	55,947
Charge	5,233	5,233
Disposal	(26,718)	(26,718)
Carried forward	**34,461**	**34,461**
Net book value		
Carried forward	**3,111**	**3,111**
Brought forward	**18,150**	**18,150**

9. Debtors

	2024 £	2024 £
Prepayments	-	18,906
Accrued income	5,714	27,490
Other debtors	108,514	173,479
	114,228	**219,875**

10. Taxation

The Charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation in so far that any surplus generated is applied to charitable activities.

11. Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The Charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the Charity to the scheme and amounted to £9,879 (2024 - £18,240). No contributions were payable at year end.

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade creditors	74,051	42,802
Other taxation and social security	9,507	17,891
Other creditors	3,374	3,236
Accruals	27,076	150,538
	114,008	**214,467**

PUBLIC

13. Funds

Name of fund	Balance at 01/01/2025	Income	Expenditure	Transfer	Balance at 31/12/2025
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds	299,686	145,875	(272,757)	(4,851)	167,953
Chatham House		10,000	(10,000)		-
Dignity	-	52,103	(56,002)	3,899	-
European Endowment for Democracy	-	57,858	(58,187)	329	-
Super Novae	-	19,609	(1,407)	-	18,202
Total unrestricted funds	299,686	285,445	(398,353)	(623)	186,155
					-
Restricted funds:					-
Ali Noah Funds	5,728	-	(654)	-	5,074
Chatham House	13,561	5,714	(19,275)	-	-
The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor - CSO	3,322	437,329	(431,991)	-	8,660
The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor - Documentation	15,247	42,243	(57,490)	-	-
Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands	45,595	85,752	(131,347)	-	-
The German Federal Foreign Office	-	105,769	(105,769)	-	-
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office - WPS	40,437	40,778	(81,838)	623	-
The Centre for Protecting Women online	-	5,000	(5,000)	-	-
Civil Rights Defenders	-	49,385	(32,798)	-	16,587
Routes to Justice	5,428	1,019	(6,447)	-	-
					-
Total restricted funds	129,318	772,989	(872,609)	623	30,321
					-
Total funds	**429,004**	**1,058,434**	**(1,270,962)**	**-**	**216,476**

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13 Funds (Continued)

Name of fund	Balance at 01/01/2024	Income	Expenditure	Transfer	Balance at 31/12/2024
Unrestricted funds:					
General funds	209,855	395,863	(311,817)	5,785	299,686
Total unrestricted funds	**209,855**	**395,863**	**(311,817)**	**5,785**	**299,686**
Restricted funds:					
ABA ROLI	1,551	-	(1,551)	-	-
Ali Noah Fund	5,728	-	-	-	5,728
Chatham House	13,561	30,000	(30,000)	-	13,561
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office - CSO	5,911	81,000	(86,911)	-	-
Dignity	21,743	-	(21,743)	-	-
Federal Reserve bank of Kansas City (DRL- CSO)	-	276,689	(273,367)	-	3,322
Federal Reserve bank of Kansas City (DRL - US)	3,316	410,572	(398,641)	-	15,247
Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands	27,309	119,411	(101,125)	-	45,595
The German Federal Foreign Office	-	536,215	(536,215)	-	-
The Swiss Confederation	55,702	48,719	(98,636)	(5,785)	-
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office- WPS	-	818,623	(778,186)	-	40,437
Routes to Justice	-	27,177	(21,749)	-	5,428
					-
Total restricted funds	**134,821**	**2,348,406**	**(2,348,124)**	**(5,785)**	**129,318**
Total funds	**344,676**	**2,744,269**	**(2,659,941)**	**-**	**429,004**

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

13 Funds (Continued)

Analysis of net assets between funds (2025)	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Restricted funds 2025 £	Total funds 2025 £
Tangible fixed assets	3,111	-	3,111
Current assets	205,833	121,540	327,373
Current liabilities	(22,789)	(91,219)	(114,008)
Net assets	**186,155**	**30,321**	**216,476**

Analysis of net assets between funds (2024)	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Restricted funds 2024 £	Total funds 2024 £
Tangible fixed assets	18,150	-	18,150
Current assets	296,657	328,664	625,321
Current liabilities	(15,121)	(199,346)	(214,467)
Net assets	**299,686**	**129,318**	**429,004**

Purposes of restricted funds

Restricted income received during the year was used in compliance with grant conditions for the following purposes:

The Bureau of Democracy Rights and Labor (DRL)
Support to programmes aiming to open up space for civil society and strengthen resilience of human rights defenders in Libya and mechanisms for their protection, such as legal assistance to individuals facing threat or restrictions because of their work.

Ali Nouh Fund for Human Rights Defenders
The Charity maintains and operates the Ali Nouh Fund for Human Rights Defenders, through which it provides urgent support to human rights defenders at risk. The support may be for relocation or to cover costs associated with, for example, protection or other security support.

Chatham House
Consultations with civil society on the issue of corruption.

DIGNITY and the Centre for Protecting Women Online
Contribution to activities aimed at researching and addressing technology facilitated gender-based violence through research, advocacy and outreach, and accountability activities.

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The European Endowment for Democracy
Core funding aiming to ensure the Charity can continue its work to support civil society.

The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Contribution to the Charity's women, peace and security focused initiatives and, in particular, technical assistance and material support to female-led and feminist civil society organisations.

Routes to Justice
Crowdfunded support to the Charity's work seeking accountability for human rights violations and international crimes committed against migrants, refugees and victims of trafficking.

The German Federal Foreign Office and The Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands
Contribution to the law, advocacy and research and capacity building programmes for work to promote accountability for international crimes using international mechanisms alongside efforts to build the capacity of and opportunities for grassroots partners to engage with such mechanisms.

Super Novae
Support for the Charity′s work to provide legal and psychological support to civil society actors.

Civil Rights Defenders
Efforts to support engagement by victims in international criminal justice at the ICC.

14. Post balance sheet events (non-adjusting events)

On 16 June 2026, subsequent to the balance sheet date, the company changed its name from Lawyers for Justice in Libya to Route Justice. This change was needed to reflect the wider geographical scope of the work the charity is doing. The charity is also seeking to update its objects to clarify this point and an application to amend the objects is being made with the Charity Commission. This change did not affect the company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, no adjustment has been made to the amounts recognised in these financial statements.

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