

Charity no. 1001081

**British American Security Information
Council**

**Report and Unaudited Financial
Statements**

31 December 2024

British American Security Information Council

Reference and administrative details

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Charity number 1001081

Registered office and operational address BASIC | The British American
Security Information Council
Work + Play
111 Seven Sisters Road
Finsbury Park
London
N7 7FN

Trustees The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Andrew Cottey	Chair (to 12/24)/Board Member
Paul Carroll	Board Member
Stuart Casey-Maslen	Board Member (to 09/24)
Fawad Dar	Board Member (from 12/24)
Thomas Hajnoczi	Board Member
Helena Harding	Board Member/Chair (from 12/24)
Laicie Heeley	Board Member
Daniel Johnson	Board Member
Peter Jones	Board Member (to 09/24)
Togzhan Kassenova	Board Member
Angela Kane	Board Member (to 12/24)
James Madeley	Board Member
Balvinder Sangha	Board Member (from 12/24)
Joanne Skolnick	Board Member (to 12/24)

Charity number 1001081

Executive directors Sebastian Brixey-Williams

Principal bankers Metro Bank
One Southampton Row
London
WC1B 5HA
UK

Independent examiners Johnsons Chartered Accountants
1-2 Craven Road
Ealing
London
W5 2UA

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Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The trustees present their report and the independently examined financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024. Reference and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the Trust Deed and the Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting and Reporting by Charities (effective from January 2019).

Structure, Governance and Management

BASIC is a Charitable Trust and is governed by a Trust Deed, which is available upon request. The Board of Trustees governs the organisation through quarterly board meetings, chaired by Dr Andrew Cottey (until December 2024) and thereafter by Helena Harding. The Executive Director is delegated authority for the daily leadership and management of the organisation and is accountable to the Board of Trustees.

Board membership is decided by the existing trustees in consultation with the Executive Director, with a view to ensuring that the Board of Trustees features a healthy mix of professional competencies and substantive expertise relating to BASIC's mission area. Comprehensive reviews of Board competency are done annually, led by a membership sub-committee of the Board.

Diversity of all forms is an important consideration in identifying Board membership. The Board commits itself to achieving full or near-full gender parity across its trusteeship, acknowledging the fact that the on-boarding and off-boarding of trustees may create temporary moments of imbalance in both directions.

2024 witnessed several changes to the composition of the Board of Trustees. Andrew Cottey retired as Chair of the Board of Trustees, succeeded by Helena Harding in December 2024; Andrew remains as a normal Trustee. The Board also appointed Fawad Dar (as Treasurer) and Balvinder Sangha from December 2024. Stuart Casey-Maslen and Angela Kane retired from the Board in 2024 due to professional commitments. Peter Jones retired from the Board of Trustees in September 2024 at the end of his term. Sadly Joanne Skolnick passed away in December 2024.

New Board members are confirmed at a quarterly board meeting and are provided with an induction pack and a session with the Chair and the Director to introduce them to the role and the organisation. They are also required to undertake training on a needs basis on core competencies related to human resources including bullying and sexual harassment; equity, diversity and inclusion; and unconscious bias. Training on charity finances, governance, and cybersecurity is also requested to be completed by some trustees.

The BASIC Board has four main thematic committees at this time, which may be amended by the Board from time to time, as needed

1. The Financial Development Committee (FDC) meets at least four times a year in order to review the financial performance of the charity and sign off the financial information presented at the Board meetings. The FDC comprises the Chair, Treasurer, and any other Board members that are invited to join the committee. For an FDC meeting to be quorate, the Treasurer, Executive Director, and at least one trustee must be present.

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2. The Board Membership Committee is responsible for monitoring Board member terms, auditing and assessing Board member skills and experiences, and leading the timely recruitment of Board members to ensure that there are no membership or skills gaps on the BASIC Board. The Executive Director is invited to meetings of the Recruitment Committee on an ad hoc basis. Membership of the committee is by appointment of the Chair.

3. The Remuneration Committee - composed of the Chair, Treasurer, and at least two additional board members with financial, human resources, or management experience - sets the Executive Director's salary precisely. It also sets the salary ranges for other staff members at BASIC. To this end, the Remuneration Committee has developed a Remuneration Policy and an agreed set of pay scales with reference to sector benchmarks using a professional benchmarking process. The Director's performance is assessed annually. Membership of the committee is by appointment of the Chair.

4. The Communications and Impact Committee (CIC), which seeks to leverage the extensive policy expertise of the Board to assist the staff in identifying and exploiting political opportunities for impact, and to strengthen BASIC's use of online and offline media. Membership of the Committee is agreed by the Board.

BASIC values cooperation and collaboration highly and has entered into partnerships with a number of other institutions globally to advance its mission. In 2024, these include the University of Glasgow (United Kingdom), Rethinking Security (United Kingdom), the Centre for Security, Strategy and Policy Research (CSSPR) inside the University of Lahore (Pakistan), and the Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies (India). BASIC is a member of the Rethinking Security network; this has no impact on the operating policies of the charity.

Objectives and Activities

About BASIC

BASIC is an independent, non-profit think tank working to safeguard humanity and Earth's ecosystem from nuclear risks and interconnected security threats, for generations to come. Our vision is for a global security consensus founded on multilateralism, the recognition of the indivisibility of security, the adherence to Earth's planetary boundaries, and the consideration of future generations. We comprise an intellectually and culturally diverse team of expert-practitioners with wide-ranging areas of expertise, globally headquartered in London with additional presences in Berlin and Rome.

We are widely recognised as a leading non-governmental organisation working on foreign affairs and international security policy in the United Kingdom and Europe, in particular due to our longstanding specialist expertise in nuclear policy. Over nearly 40 years, we have developed a global reputation for groundbreaking dialogue and incisive thought leadership to help states overcome complex strategic and political differences. During this time, we have been at the forefront of global efforts to build trust amongst nations and to control and reduce weapons stockpiles and risks.

Our Strategies

BASIC's approach to resolving contemporary nuclear dynamics is centred on dialogue as both a practice and a philosophy. We interpret dialogue broadly, recognising that meaningful engagement takes many forms: from facilitating direct strategic conversations between adversaries grounded in conflict resolution principles, to developing networks and diplomatic initiatives that build consensus around shared objectives, to shaping the intellectual foundations of policy discourse through rigorous research and thought leadership.

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This comprehensive approach acknowledges that the nuclear challenges we face today—from emerging technologies to great power competition—require interventions at multiple levels simultaneously. Whether we are training officials on new frameworks, co-piloting diplomatic initiatives with international organisations, or fostering Track II contacts between nuclear- and non-nuclear-armed states, our work is unified by the conviction that sustained dialogue, in all its forms, remains the most powerful tool for building the understanding and trust necessary to navigate an increasingly complex security environment.

Through this multi-dimensional strategy, we aim not simply to manage nuclear risks, but to fundamentally transform how states think about and approach their nuclear responsibilities in the 21st century. It is through this lens that BASIC has developed its Programme areas.

At BASIC, success is defined by our ability to create meaningful change in how states approach nuclear weapons policy and related security challenges. We measure this through a comprehensive framework that distinguishes between our immediate outputs and our longer-term strategic impact.

Our Impact Framework

We organise our measurement approach around two tiers of success indicators:

Tier 1 indicators represent our ultimate objectives: tangible changes in government rhetoric, policy, practice, or legislation. These include documented shifts in nuclear postures, adoption of our policy recommendations, legislative changes, and direct confirmation from key stakeholders that our work has influenced their decision-making processes.

Tier 2 indicators demonstrate our reach and influence in shaping the broader policy environment. These encompass democratic participation improvements, uptake of our language in public discourse, event attendance by senior officials, online engagement metrics, and citations in academic, media, and policy publications.

Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

Our success measurement operates at four interconnected levels:

- **Organisational level:** Assessing our strategic delivery, leadership effectiveness, financial performance, and sector reputation.
- **Programme level:** Evaluating the collective impact of projects within each thematic area against programme-specific strategic objectives.
- **Project level:** Measuring individual project outcomes, innovation, delivery quality, and stakeholder engagement.
- **Individual level:** Tracking staff performance, professional development, and community standing

Monthly Impact Tracking

We maintain a centralised impact tracker that captures evidence of influence on a monthly basis, enabling us to build comprehensive impact narratives over time. This system records everything from government policy citations of our work to shifts in international discourse that reflect our research and dialogue work. This tracker is maintained by the Research Director.

Evidence-Based Success Stories

Our approach recognises that policy impact often unfolds over extended periods and through complex causal chains. We undertake additional conversations amongst our stakeholders when necessary to understand the impacts that we had in decision-making processes and aim to construct true-to-life narratives that reflect our genuine contribution. Through this systematic approach to measurement, we ensure accountability to our funders and stakeholders while continuously improving our effectiveness in advancing nuclear security and related policy goals.

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Organisational Summary: 2024

2024 was a year of major growth and development at BASIC, substantially increasing our income and the breadth and depth of our impact. As will be seen below, our programmatic work has been more multi-faceted and extensive than in any previous year within memory, as have our external invitations – such as the Executive Director's invitation to be a member of the Expert Level Track to the P5 Process.

We have undertaken further efforts to strengthen our internal working culture and environment, raising the high standards that we have already aspired to meet. This began with the launch of an ambitious HR strategy at the start of the year, which was further elaborated throughout the year through several meetings centred on our annual theme of 'Making BASIC a Space of Wellbeing and Care'. In these meetings, BASIC staff were invited to share what a space of wellbeing and care in their workplace means to them, and BASIC then attempted to directly respond to their definitions and requests through changes to our internal policies and practices

BASIC promoted Dr Gry Thomassen to the position of Research Director in mid-2024, where she has gone from strength to strength. This has allowed a greater distinction to be drawn between the Executive Director and Research Director roles, creating clear institutional structure and efficiencies.

This restructure also enabled BASIC's Executive Director to take up a prestigious mid-career fellowship at the Harvard Kennedy School's Project on Managing the Atom from September 2024 (to June 2025). In this capacity, he carried out research on the limits of the legality of the use of nuclear weapons, as well as taking efforts to build BASIC's institutional relationships and reputation across the universities in Cambridge (MA), New York, and Washington DC.

Our Programmes

BASIC delivers the vast majority of its work through its Programmes. In 2024, these were:

1. The Emerging Voices Network
2. Non-Proliferation and Disarmament
3. Nuclear Responsibilities
4. Risk Reduction

A fifth Programme, entitled Technological Risk, was folded into the Risk Reduction Programme, following the departure of its Programme Manager and in recognition of growing overlap between their respective focuses. In this year, we also ceased to act as Secretariat to the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Global Security and Non-Proliferation owing to the dissolution of the Group.

1. The Emerging Voices Network

Summary

The Emerging Voices Network (EVN) is a global network of high-potential, early-career professionals and scholars working on nuclear weapons and related policy issues.

The Network exists to facilitate collaborative dialogue and trust-building between professionals at the beginning of their careers, as well as intergenerationally with senior leaders in the field. To enable this, the EVN has pioneered a 'policy cycle' format, wherein our members collaboratively formulate policy papers on specific topics over a period of months, with mentorship and review by senior experts.

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The Network also aims to provide contacts, skills, and inspiration to these emerging leaders as they shape their professional direction and profiles: through policy training and capacity-building, public events, publications, networking opportunities, mentorship, and targeted outreach.

Annual Update

The Network had around 350 active members in 2024, having engaged close to 1,000 members in total since its founding in 2020. Following the departures of Kim Obergfaell and Michelle Houghton in 2024, we have welcomed Dave Cullen as Programme Manager in January 2025.

The main thrust of the Network's activities in 2024 were four policy cycles: two which were completed, and two more being started. These were made possible through the support of two funders in 2024: a three-year grant from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2022-2025), and two one-year grants from the Ploughshares Fund.

1. Strengthening The Humanitarian Impacts of Nuclear Weapons Agenda within the NPT (Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the EVN completed a policy cycle on "Strengthening The Humanitarian Impacts of Nuclear Weapons Agenda within the NPT", with an anthology published in June 2024 (<https://basicint.org/anthology-hinw-agenda/>). The anthology covers five areas of focus, encompassing key stakeholders and the treaty's three pillars. Subsequently the EVN began work on a "Nuclear Weapons Harm Reduction" policy cycle, with five working groups each examining different harms caused by nuclear weapons and the nuclear fuel cycle.

2. De-siloing Existential Threats & Pathways to a World Beyond Nuclear Deterrence (Ploughshares Fund)

Our "De-siloing Existential Threats Phase II" project (2023-2024), funded by the Ploughshares Fund, was successfully completed. This culminated in the publication of a report (<https://basicint.org/report-de-siloing-existential-threats-2/>) in July 2024, featuring policy papers and recommendations from four EVN Working Groups on the interconnections between global dangers, such as climate change and AI. The project also supported our peer-to-peer networking initiative and expert masterclasses. We secured follow-on funding of \$80,000 from the Ploughshares Fund for a second project looking at pathways to a world beyond nuclear deterrence. A new policy cycle, using futures and foresight methodologies to examine this topic, launched in August 2024 and ran until July 2025.

In terms of policy engagement, the programme made several notable contributions. These included a joint webinar with the Asia-Pacific Leadership Network, entitled "The Search for Nuclear Justice" (<https://www.apln.network/events/past/apln-evn-webinar-the-search-for-nuclear-justice>); presentations at the 2024 Student/Young Pugwash Conference; and a side event at the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) in Geneva, presenting the findings of our policy cycle on Strengthening the Humanitarian Impacts Agenda. We also organised meetups for EVN members who attended both the Pugwash Conference and the PrepCom.

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The EVN furthered its wider educational opportunities for its network members in 2024 through its continued 'masterclasses' (<https://basicint.org/expert-masterclasses/>), which included sessions from:

- Laura Rockwood, former Section Head for Non-Proliferation and Policy Making in the Office of Legal Affairs at the International Atomic Energy Agency, on nuclear safeguards.
- Austrian Ambassador Thomas Hajnoczi on the risks of nuclear deterrence.
- Taylor Barnes, a InkStick Media, on the US military-industrial complex.
- Sahil Shah on nuclear diplomacy with Iran.
- Gry Thomasen, BASIC's Research Director, on writing policy papers.

These masterclasses are intended to be a digital-first resource available to both EVN networks and the general public, to learn directly from the field's senior experts on key areas of nuclear issues and build their knowledge and expertise and remain online indefinitely.

The EVN's peer-to-peer mentorship scheme was designed to be a flat hierarchy, the scheme matched two EVN members based on their interests, goals and operational needs. The programme proved popular, with 48 applicants resulting in 24 pairs, who could choose what they wished to discuss, such as career advice, and even potentially collaborate on writing. After surveying, most respondents stated they had made significant progress together and were pleased with who they were matched with. We also successfully tested a new speed networking initiative, utilising the Twine app on Zoom.

Wider Activities

The Programme held a second side event at the NPT PrepCom in collaboration with International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) on the 'Humanitarian Impacts and the NPT: A Dialogue on Advancing Opportunities and Situating Obstacles'.

Longer Term Objectives

Looking ahead, the Emerging Voices Network will continue to provide policy cycles for our members to address stimulating and policy-relevant topics, and give them the experience they need to take their place in the field. We will continue to refine our activities to provide the best possible opportunities for EVN members. Through our masterclasses we will continue to provide learning and share knowledge for both members and the wider field.

A long-term focus of our work is to further strengthen the connections between EVN members. This will be done through a range of activities on our EVN Slack Workspace and the launch of a LinkedIn group or members. We will also continue to explore methods such as grouping network members more closely based on timezone and look for ways to facilitate further 'in-person' engagements for our network members

2. Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Programme

Summary

The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Programme aims to contribute to international efforts to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and to facilitate their reduction and elimination. The Programme also houses BASIC's work to advance the peaceful uses of civil nuclear science and technologies, in order to make progress on Pillar III of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the climate emergency, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

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Annual Updates

Rebooting the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament programme was a major strategic priority in 2024, after a lull in activities due to the simultaneous departure of the programme's manager and the expiry of its last grant a 12-18 months earlier. We decided to rebrand the programme (formerly "Nuclear Disarmament") to give it the mandate to cover the broader range of weapons of mass destruction, and to more strongly signal its commitment to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty's three pillars.

By the end of 2024, after multiple fundraising successes, the programme had become BASIC's largest by both annual income and team composition - a full team led by a new Programme Manager, Dr Manuel Herrera Almela, who joined us from Instituto Affari Internazionali (IAI).

Under the grant from Norway, a key achievement was the publication of the "Regional Youth Perspectives on the NPT Review Process" report (<https://basicint.org/report-regional-youth-perspectives-on-the-npt-review-process/>) in June 2023. This report, based on input from nine regional EVN consultants, provided valuable insights into regional barriers and opportunities for early career professionals' engagement with the NPT. Later in the year, the EVN launched a second major policy cycle, focusing on the Humanitarian Impacts of Nuclear Weapons, which involved five working groups examining different aspects of humanitarian impacts within the NPT context.

The Programme commenced four projects in 2024:

1. Nuclear for Good

The UK Government's Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control Centre (CPACC), the Programme funded the first year of a project designed to strengthen awareness of and access to information about the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies, with a particular focus on its non-power applications relating to agriculture, water, and the environment. In 2024, we started production of a dedicated website (nuclearforgood.com) which contains a detailed, open-access Peaceful Nuclear Technologies ("PEANUT") database providing information on these technologies, aimed at a non-technical audience. We also held a side event and meetings at the IAEA Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications and the Technical Cooperation Programme in 2024, and the Executive Director was invited to attend a three day VCDNP-Wilton Park-Dalberg dialogue in Franschhoek, South Africa, to discuss the responsible rollout of small modular nuclear reactors in across Africa

Our "target market" for this work is two-fold. Most directly, the work intends to support officials working in national development and related ministries in developing countries. In parallel, it intends to support the integrity of the NPT by buttressing its third pillar, as a means to thereby also strengthen the non-proliferation and disarmament pillars.

2. Applying a Harm Reduction Lens to Nuclear Weapons

With funding from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, we commenced the first year of a two year project examining harms caused by the United Kingdom's nuclear weapons programme. During this first year, the work has focused on developing a holistic framework to map harms across the nuclear weapons lifecycle and to explore practical mechanisms for mitigation and redress. The project will result in written reports producing policy priorities for future research and advocacy work to prevent future harms and ensure nuclear justice for affected communities.

3. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Monitor

Funded by Global Affairs Canada and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, we have commenced work to produce a Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Monitor, which is steadily building into a trusted source of independent analysis on the implementation of commitments across all three pillars of the Treaty: disarmament, non-proliferation, and the peaceful uses of nuclear technology.

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Our intention is for the NPT Monitor to become a centralised repository of information that is updated with each new Review Cycle and which becomes indispensable to NPT States Parties as a way of organising data and prioritising political and diplomatic action. In 2024, initial progress was made in refining its methodological framework and expanding its network of contributors, laying the groundwork for its substantive development in 2025 and formal launch due in early 2026.

4. The Nuclear Transparency Inventory

Funded by the same states, work has advanced on what we have termed a "Nuclear Transparency Inventory" (NUTRI), which is developing a standardised framework for assessing the transparency practices of nuclear-armed states and which will similarly serve as a repository of information on states nuclear transparency practices. Distinguishing it from the transparency dimensions of the NPT Monitor, NUTRI will cover all nine nuclear-armed states both inside and outside the NPT, and explore a broader range of transparency dimensions than are typically considered under the NPT.

Longer Term Objectives

The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Programme has significant opportunities ahead, with a range of major projects now underway.

Having established the underlying architecture for Nuclear for Good, the initiative is now evolving into an interdisciplinary, transnational movement advocating for civil nuclear technologies' adoption. Work on Nuclear Weapons Harm Reduction is pioneering a new frame for examining the humanitarian and environmental harms caused by nuclear weapons, unified under a single heading. The NPT Monitor and the Nuclear Transparency Inventory, which are being developed in parallel, look set to play an important role as we near the end of the Eleventh NPT Review Cycle.

3. Programme on Nuclear Responsibilities

Summary

The purpose of the Programme on Nuclear Responsibilities is to stimulate inclusive global dialogue about states' responsibilities in relation to nuclear weapons possession and between states in nuclear deterrence relationships. The programme facilitates discussions amongst nuclear officials and experts to help them determine their nuclear responsibilities. The Programme on Nuclear Responsibilities continues to be led by Dr Chiara Cervasio.

Annual Updates

The Programme on Nuclear Responsibilities operated in two separate tracks in 2024: 1) a South Asia track, funded by the UK Government's Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control Centre (CPACC) across two grants, and 2) a Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) track, funded by a grant from the US State Department.

After several years of institutional collaboration, BASIC was glad to welcome Ruhee Neog (Director, IPCS, New Delhi) and Dr Rabia Akhtar (Director, CSSPR, University of Lahore) as Non-Resident Fellows at BASIC. Ms Neog and Dr Akhtar will continue to collaborate with the NR Programme in South Asia.

1. South Asia Track

Our 2023-2024 CPACC grant focused on exploring perceptions of responsible practices in crisis prevention, management, and de-escalation in the India-Pakistan context. Launched in August 2023, it supported a series of Track 1.5 roundtables and events. These included a meeting at the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO) in London, which brought together UK-based experts and officials to promote knowledge sharing and inclusive policymaking on the UK's engagement in nuclear

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South Asia. The grant also supported dialogues in Sri Lanka with Indian participants, in Abu Dhabi with Pakistani participants, and in Dubai with both Indian and Pakistani participants.

Such dialogues firmly established BASIC as a trusted third party facilitator of India-Pakistan Track 1.5 nuclear interactions, strengthened BASIC's network in the region, and contributed to reducing distrust and misperceptions between Indian and Pakistani nuclear policy communities while laying the groundwork for interpersonal relationships of trust.

Our 2024-2025 CPACC grant explored the impacts of "near-term" emerging and disruptive technologies (EDTs) - defined as those that are currently in development or expected to develop over the next 5-10 years in South Asia - on India and Pakistan's capacities to manage and prevent future crises.

To understand this issue, the project made use of a survey methodology developed originally by the RAND Corporation called the Systematic Technology Reconnaissance, Evaluation, and Adoption Methodology (STREAM), complemented with two bilateral Track 1.5 dialogues involving the Indian and Pakistani nuclear policy communities. The project succeeded in achieving its four main aims: (i) identifying near-term technologies that pose the greatest risks to crisis prevention and management in South Asia, (ii) unpacking differing perceptions of such risks in India-Pakistan relations, (iii) exploring ways to mitigate such risks through shared responsible practices, and (iv) deepening engagement with Indian and Pakistani nuclear policy influencers on the Nuclear Responsibilities Approach.

BASIC staff travelled to Islamabad, Pakistan, in order that BASIC and the local international security community might better acquaint themselves. Throughout the visit, we had the privilege of engaging with several esteemed institutions, including the Institute for Strategic Studies, Research and Analysis (ISSRA) at the National Defence University (NDU), as well as stimulating discussions with the School of Politics and International Relations (SPIR) at Quaid-i-Azam University (QAU), the Faculty of Aerospace and Strategic Studies (FASS) at Air University, and the Arms Control & Disarmament Centre (ACDC) at the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

Our discussions with scholars and experts were productive, centering on the pressing topics of India-Pakistan crisis management dynamics and the influence of EDTs on both European and South Asian security landscapes. These exchanges provided a vital platform to present insights from our report from the 2023-2024 project, and enhanced BASIC's network and reputation as a trusted third party facilitator of India-Pakistan Track 1.5 nuclear dialogues.

Findings from all these activities were comprehensively reported in 2025 in a BASIC publication titled Emerging and Disruptive Technologies in South Asia: Perceptions of Risk and Responsibility in Crisis Prevention and Management: <https://basicint.org/report-emerging-and-disruptive-technologies-in-south-asia/>

2. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Track

The NPT track was supported by the US State Department's Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence and Stability (ADS) - for the project "Advancing Principles and Responsible Practices Within the Eleventh Review Conference: Interagency Evaluation Using the Nuclear Responsibilities Approach." This represents a significant milestone for the programme, as it marked the first time BASIC has collaborated with the US government, providing an opportunity to shape perceptions of responsibility during the current NPT Review Cycle.

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The project produced the report, Nuclear Responsibilities Primer: Exploring Perspectives on Nuclear Responsibilities Within the Non-Proliferation Regime (<https://basicint.org/report-nuclear-responsibilities-primer/>), which provides an overview of how the language of nuclear responsibilities has been used in the context of NPT negotiations and identify areas of possible cooperation between Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) and Non-Nuclear Weapon States (NNWS). The programme also delivered an interagency meeting comprising US officials from across government in June 2024 in Washington DC, and followed-up by a private note to the attendees.

Wider Activities

In January 2024, BASIC Executive Director, Sebastian Brixey-Williams and BASIC Policy Fellow and Programme Manager, Dr Chiara Cervasio attended the 61st Course of the International School on Disarmament and Research on Conflicts (ISODARCO) in Trento, Italy, where they were invited to give a presentation on 'Nuclear Responsibilities in the Context of Behaviour Approaches to Nuclear Arms Control'. The presentation focused on how the BASIC-ICCS Nuclear Responsibilities Approach can provide an alternative model for arms control to promote nuclear risk reduction, and sharing findings from the work of the Programme on Nuclear Responsibilities in South Asia.

In May 2024, Dr Cervasio presented her research at the International Studies Association (ISA) virtual roundtable 'New Avenues and Perspectives on Diplomacy and Trust' (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9S1dOihtPJM>).

In June 2024, Dr Cervasio was invited to the conference "US Nuclear Strategy in a Changing Indo-Pacific", at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), to act as a discussant in a panel focused on South Asian nuclear dynamics.

These broader activities helped establish BASIC as a leading think tank in advancing innovative approaches to arms control and nuclear diplomacy-such as the Nuclear Responsibilities Approach-and as a key research hub on nuclear policy in South Asia.

Longer Term Objectives

Looking ahead, the Programme will continue to deepen its engagement with the Indian and Pakistani Track I nuclear policy communities, and secure sustained and differentiated funding to maintain its momentum and expand its geographical reach and thematic focus. In particular, the Programme aims to develop new governance standards to keep up with change in the security and technological environment, both in South Asia and elsewhere.

In the NPT context, our intention is for the Nuclear Responsibilities Approach to play a constructive role in helping states parties achieve consensus in their negotiations both at the 2026 Review Conference and beyond.

4. Risk Reduction Programme

Summary

The purpose of the Risk Reduction programme is to research and identify the risk of conflict or escalation of conflict between states, including the risk of nuclear use during conflict, with a primary focus on the Euro-Atlantic area. The Programme has broadened its scope of work by addressing non-traditional aspects of security – such as environmental and human security - alongside the traditional conceptions. The programme responds through the development of research-based policy advice on risk reduction tools, confidence-building measures, and implementation strategies.

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Early in 2024, a decision was taken to incorporate the work of the Technological Risk programme into the Risk Reduction portfolio, due to the clear overlaps between their mandates and following the departure of the former's Programme Manager. The Risk Reduction Programme continues to be led by Dr Gry Thomasen, who also serves as BASIC's Research Director.

Annual Updates

The Risk Reduction Programme has achieved significant milestones this year in its mission to address the future European security architecture as part of its three-year flagship project 'Rethinking European Security: Realising a Sustainable Security Architecture in Europe' (2023-2026), funded by the Polden Puckham Charitable Foundation (PPCF).

We held the first three of five track 1.5 workshops with participation of government officials from Northern, Central and Southern Europe to discuss the requirements for a sustainable security architecture in Europe. The project also held a workshop with Russian experts residing inside and outside of Russia. Our ability to continue the dialogue with Russian experts in a period of time where they have largely been excluded from any kind of dialogue with European organisations and institutions is significant. The participation from high level government officials and experts, including Russian experts is a testament to the trust key stakeholders across Europe have in BASIC as a dialogue convenor and policy influencer.

As Dr Thomasen also became BASIC's Research Director in July 2024, programmatic fundraising efforts slowed down in the remainder of 2024, and the Programme focused its efforts on delivering the 'Rethinking European Security' project.

However, our increased presence in Europe has also resulted in our expertise being called for at high levels of government. Dr Thomasen was asked to speak at the UK-France Strategic Forum, a closed annual meeting between the Ministries of Defence of the UK and France, about threats and risk perceptions in Europe to inform UK and French policy making. She also spoke at the European Union Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium's (EUNPDC) 13th Consultative Meeting in Brussels about strategic risk reduction to an audience of European policy makers. Dr Thomasen was also asked to be the keynote speaker at Corvinus University in Budapest on the occasion of the Department of International Relations 60th anniversary.

The Programme has also seen continued impact in academic publications, with Dr Thomasen being the co-editor of The Palgrave Handbook of Non-State Actors in East-West Relations (<https://link.springer.com/referencework/10.1007/978-3-031-40546-4>). The Handbook introduces to readers the diverse universe of non-state actors that have played or are currently playing a significant role in the context of East-West relations from 1945 to the present. In addition to editing, Dr Thomasen also contributed with a chapter on The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) (https://link.springer.com/rwe/10.1007/978-3-031-40546-4_16), as well coauthoring the introductory chapter on non-state actors: (https://link.springer.com/rwe/10.1007/978-3-031-40546-4_12).

Longer Term Objectives

The Risk Reduction Programme has positioned BASIC as a key organisation fostering and shaping dialogue and understanding among governments and experts on the future of European security. Our work has formed and nurtured a community of practice in Europe in an increasingly complex geopolitical landscape, and our intention is to continue to nourish that community and develop new project work that draws on it - both broadening and deepening our research and policy engagements.

Non-traditional security approaches will grow as an area of focus for us. Building on past work on Arctic and climate security, we intend to reinvest ourselves in this line of inquiry.

British American Security Information Council

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 December 2024

All-Party Parliamentary Group on Global Security and Non-Proliferation

The All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Global Security and Non-Proliferation formally closed its doors after 24 years of operations in the British Parliament in 2024. This decision was taken by agreement of the Co-Chairs and BASIC, which had provided the Clerk to the Group since its founding in 2000, on the basis of funding scarcity, a declining membership, and the increased administrative burden brought by the introduction of new APPG governance rules in October 2023. A final announcement on the APPG's closure is available here: <https://basicint.org/appg-to-close-after-24-years/> and the APPG's archive will remain online indefinitely at the following link: <https://basicint.org/portfolio/appg/>

Joint PhD Studentships

In 2024, BASIC has continued to be a partner to two funded joint PhD studentships:

1. Alice Spilman, in collaboration with the University of Birmingham (2019 - 2025 completion). Alice's PhD thesis, titled 'Spaces and faces of power: the NPT origin story' explores the role that different forms of power and different types of spaces played in shaping the outcomes of the negotiations for the NPT. The thesis takes an interdisciplinary approach, using and adapting a theoretical framework (The Powercube) from international development studies and applying it to nuclear negotiations for the first time. In doing so, the thesis uncovers elements of the NPT negotiations that are often overlooked, making both a theoretical and empirical contribution to our knowledge of nuclear diplomacy during the 1960s.

2. Laura Rose Brown, in collaboration with the University of Leeds (2021-2025 expected completion). Laura Rose's PhD project, titled 'What happens when gender-talk meets nukespeak?' explores the recent trend to 'gender' nuclear policy making. The thesis applies feminist methodologies in order to decipher the impact of current approaches to gender nuclear policy and asks what this trend makes politically possible for non-proliferation and disarmament.

As part of her PhD policy impact, Laura Rose Brown launched a series of workshops in 2023 and 2024 that aim to develop a Community of Practice (CoP) tasked with measuring the impact of existing approaches to gender in the nuclear policy field. The CoP asks a question which has been missing in projects dealing with gender in nuclear policy so far, namely: How are current approaches to gendering nuclear weapons policy anticipated to work in practice? Relying on tools of policy and impact evaluation, members have been guided through the evaluation of their work and reflections on gender and nuclear weapons, critically engaging with the theories of change, assumptions, and the necessary conditions for success in their organisations and for nuclear policy writ large. This project has been funded with a micro-grant from the Gender Champions in Nuclear Policy (GCNP), hosted by the Nuclear Threat Initiative.

Sustainability

BASIC takes sustainability seriously, being acutely aware that international diplomacy can damage the environment through its reliance on frequent air travel.

We recognise that our work, as a convenor of international dialogues that bring together participants from different parts of the world, can generate high levels of carbon emissions compared to other fields. In our work to 'safeguard humanity and Earth's ecosystem' from nuclear weapons use, we are therefore conscious that we must do everything we can not to exacerbate the grave ecological crises that humanity faces, such as the climate and extinction emergencies.

While there are certain actions that can be taken to mitigate their impacts, there is no sustainable way to fly. Accordingly, we judge that the negative impacts of every flight must be weighed carefully against the expected benefits of doing so, on a case-by-case basis.

British American Security Information Council

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 December 2024

BASIC is committed to minimising its carbon footprint as we carry out our work, and we actively foster a culture of flygskam/flight shame and greater mindfulness of the negative externalities of international travel across the organisation. To advance this, we adhere to the following principles and rules:

- We hold events online instead of in-person whenever possible, provided that we judge that they have the potential to create the same trust-building or policy impact.
- We choose suitable locations for our dialogues that minimise the aggregate carbon emissions produced from participants' travel.
- We exercise good judgement about whether it is necessary for BASIC staff to attend international conferences in-person, if a virtual option is available.
- We require all BASIC staff and contractors to travel by train or road on journeys up to 8 hours, and staff and event participants are always strongly encouraged to travel by train or other more sustainable transport options wherever feasible.
- We budget to offset the carbon emissions produced from flights in our projects, wherever funders allow us to do so, through investments in actions like tree-planting projects to protect and restore our planet.
- We minimise our use of printing to a bare minimum, taking advantage of digital technologies and practices to share our work online.
- We provide a non-meat option at any meals that we host.
- We will advocate that funders and fellow NGOs in our field adopt stronger minimum standards and best practices in relation to the protection of the planet in carrying out their work.
- We will build a system to allow us to track and voluntarily report on our annual carbon emissions and encourage others to do the same.

Serious incidents or other matters

BASIC can confirm that there are no serious incidents or other matters that were not brought to the Charity Commission's attention.

Financial Review

2024 was year of continued growth. Our total income in 2024 was £984,390, an increase of 27% on the previous year. Total expenditure was £930,937, an increase of 28.24% from the previous year.

In 2024 we are reporting a £53,453 surplus of income over expenditure, of which £9,722 is a surplus on restricted funds and a surplus of £43,731 on unrestricted funds.

Our principal source of both restricted and unrestricted income is grant income from governments and trusts. All income is raised on the basis of spending it directly or indirectly upon the mission of the organisation. Expenditure is planned to ensure that the organisation maintains a positive reserve balance.

Total Funds and Reserves Policy

BASIC's operations are supported by a healthy balance of unrestricted and restricted funding. Unrestricted funding enables BASIC to have greater political independence and agility to adapt rapidly to a changing policy environment, take potentially-rewarding risks, plan for the longer term and explore new, innovative

British American Security Information Council

Report of the trustees

For the year ended 31 December 2024

programmatic directions. Restricted funding provides the primary financial backing behind our programme activities.

Whilst the organisation does not aim to accumulate savings for their own sake, it is desirable to possess a minimum level of reserves to provide a level of confidence in continued operations. Our objective is to ensure that BASIC possesses general reserves in the range of six months of operational costs. BASIC ended the 2024 financial year with £321,826 in reserves, comprised of £11,038 restricted reserves and £310,788 unrestricted reserves. This is sufficient reserves to cover approximately 6 months of operational costs.

Statement of Responsibilities of the Trustees

The trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with 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).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales 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 charity and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the net income or expenditure, of the charity for the year. In preparing those financial statements the trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice 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 charity will continue in operation.


The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the constitution. The trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity 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 charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent examiners

Johnsons, Chartered Accountants were appointed as independent examiners to the charity during the year and have expressed their willingness to continue in that capacity.

Approved by the trustees 27.10.2025 and signed on their behalf by



Helena Harding, Chair of the Board.

Independent examiner's report

To the trustees of

British American Security Information Council

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of British American Security Information Council (the charity) for the year ended 31 December 2024, which are set out on pages 17 to 29.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As trustees of the charity, you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ('the Act').

I report in respect of my examination of the charity's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

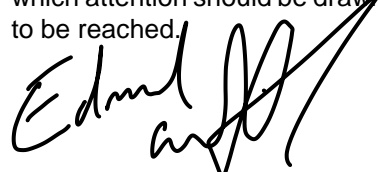
Independent examiner's statement

Since the charity'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 Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), 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:

- (1) accounting records were not kept in respect of the charity as required by section 130 of the Act;
- (2) the accounts do not accord with those records; or
- (3) the accounts do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 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.

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.



Edmund Cartwright FCCA, FMAAT

Johnsons, Chartered Accountants
1-2 Craven Road
Ealing
London
W5 2UA

Date: 31st October 2025

British American Security Information

Statement of financial activities

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2024 Total £	2023 Total £
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	3	-	1,516	1,516	1,338
Charitable activities	5	851,446	124,046	975,492	773,234
Other income		-	6,527	6,527	-
Investment income	4	-	855	855	560
Total income		<u>851,446</u>	<u>132,944</u>	<u>984,390</u>	<u>775,132</u>
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds		-	-	-	3,081
Charitable activities		<u>841,724</u>	<u>89,213</u>	<u>930,937</u>	<u>722,877</u>
Total expenditure	7	<u>841,724</u>	<u>89,213</u>	<u>930,937</u>	<u>725,958</u>
Net income and movement in funds	8	9,722	43,731	53,453	49,174
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		<u>88,800</u>	<u>179,573</u>	<u>268,373</u>	<u>219,199</u>
Transfer between funds		<u>(87,484)</u>	<u>87,484</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u>11,038</u>	<u>310,788</u>	<u>321,826</u>	<u>268,373</u>

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed above and in note 13 to the financial statements.

British American Security Information Council

As at 31 December 2024

	Note	£	2024 £	2023 £
Current assets				
Debtors	11	31,911		35,250
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>498,068</u>		<u>252,904</u>
		529,979		288,154
Liabilities				
Creditors: amounts due within 1 year	12	<u>(208,153)</u>		<u>(19,781)</u>
Net current assets			<u>321,826</u>	<u>268,373</u>
Net assets	13		<u>321,826</u>	<u>268,373</u>
Funds	14			
Restricted funds			11,038	88,800
Unrestricted funds:				
General funds			<u>310,788</u>	<u>179,573</u>
Total funds			<u>321,826</u>	<u>268,373</u>

Approved by the trustees on 27.10.2025 and signed on their behalf by



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Helena Harding, Chair

British American Security Information Council

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024	2023
	£	£
Cash used in operating activities:		
Net movement in funds	53,453	49,174
Adjustments for:		
Decrease / (increase) in debtors	3,339	79,267
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	<u>188,372</u>	<u>(12,912)</u>
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	<u>245,164</u>	<u>(115,529)</u>
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year	245,164	(115,529)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>252,904</u>	<u>137,375</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>498,068</u>	<u>252,904</u>

The charity has not provided an analysis of changes in net debt as it does not have any long-term financing arrangements.

British American Security Information Council

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

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

British American Security Information Council 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 note.

b) Going concern basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the charity is able to continue as a going concern, which the trustees consider appropriate having regard to the current level of unrestricted reserves. There are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

c) Income

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

Income from grants, whether 'capital' grants or 'revenue' grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

d) Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity: this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

e) Funds accounting

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the charity. Designated funds are unrestricted of the charity which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose. Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the charity's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the charity. Expenditure which meets these criteria is identified to the fund, together with a fair allocation of management and support costs.

f) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

British American Security Information Council

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Accounting policies (continued)

g) Allocation of support and governance costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Governance costs are the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity, including the costs of complying with constitutional and statutory requirements and any costs associated with the strategic management of the charity's activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities on the following basis:

	2024	2023
Raising funds	0%	3.4%
Charitable activities	100%	96.6%

h) Debtors

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

i) Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

j) Creditors

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. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

k) Financial instruments

The trust only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

l) Pension costs

Pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the charity during the year.

m) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the SOFA.

British American Security Information Council

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Accounting policies (continued)

n) Accounting estimates and key judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

There were no key sources of estimation uncertainty that would have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

2. Prior period comparatives: statement of financial activities

	Restricted	Unrestricted	2023 Total
	£	£	£
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	-	1,338	1,338
Investment income	-	560	560
Charitable activities	<u>708,049</u>	<u>65,185</u>	<u>773,234</u>
Total income	<u>708,049</u>	<u>67,083</u>	<u>775,132</u>
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds	-	3,081	3,081
Charitable activities	<u>680,719</u>	<u>42,158</u>	<u>722,877</u>
Total expenditure	<u>680,719</u>	<u>45,239</u>	<u>725,958</u>
Net income	<u>27,330</u>	<u>21,844</u>	<u>49,174</u>

British American Security Information Council

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Income from donations and legacies

	2024	2023
	Total	Total
	£	£
Donations	1,516	1,338
	<u>1,516</u>	<u>1,338</u>
Total income from donations and legacies	<u>1,516</u>	<u>1,338</u>

All income from donations and legacies in the current and prior year was unrestricted.

* Gifts in kind relate to consultancy and legal fees.

4. Income from Investment

	2024	2023
	Total	Total
	£	£
Deposit account interest	855	560
	<u>855</u>	<u>560</u>
Total income from Investment	<u>855</u>	<u>560</u>

5. Income from charitable activities

	Restricted	Unrestricted	2024
	£	£	Total
			£
Grants and fees > £10,000:			
UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	394,014	-	394,014
Netherlands Government	34,000	-	34,000
United States Government	44,753	-	44,753
Plough Shares	60,138	-	60,138
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	55,575	-	55,575
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	24,117	-	24,117
Canada: NPT Monitor and Nuclear Transparency	88,929	-	88,929
Polden Puckham Charitable Foundation	149,920	-	149,920
The Marmot Trust	-	80,000	80,000
HT LB Cadbury Charitable	-	14,000	14,000
Network for Social Change	-	19,690	19,690
Grants and fees < £10,000	<u>-</u>	<u>10,356</u>	<u>10,356</u>
Total income from charitable activities	<u>851,446</u>	<u>124,046</u>	<u>975,492</u>

British American Security Information Council

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

5. Income from charitable activities (continued)

Prior period comparatives:

	Restricted	Unrestricted	2023 Total
	£	£	£
Grants and fees > £10,000:			
UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	338,589	-	338,589
Canada Government	86,338	-	86,338
United States Government	37,943	-	37,943
Ploughshares Fund	29,719	-	29,719
Polden Puckham Charitable Foundation	150,000	-	150,000
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	65,460	-	65,460
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	31,000	31,000
Harvard Sussex Program	-	18,950	18,950
Geneva Centre for Security Policy	-	8,619	8,619
Grants and fees < £10,000	<u>-</u>	<u>6,616</u>	<u>6,616</u>
Total income from charitable activities	<u><u>708,049</u></u>	<u><u>65,185</u></u>	<u><u>773,234</u></u>

6. Government grants

The charity receives government grants, defined as funding from UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development to fund charitable activities. The total value of such grants in the year ending 31 December 2024 was £394,014 (2023: £338,589). There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attaching to these grants in either period.

British American Security Information Council

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

7. Total expenditure

	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Support and governance costs £	2024 Total £
Wages and salaries (note 9)	-	547,520	-	547,520
Other staff costs and consultancy	-	116,990	-	116,990
Office running costs	-	418	54,115	54,533
Meeting and travel expenses	-	195,023	-	195,023
Audit and accountancy	-	-	10,763	10,763
Other expenses	-	6,108	-	6,108
Sub-total	-	866,059	64,878	930,937
Allocation of support and governance costs		64,878	(64,878)	-
Total expenditure	-	930,937	-	930,937

Prior period comparatives

	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Support and governance costs £	2023 Total £
Wages and salaries (note9)	-	492,549	26,285	518,834
Other staff costs and consultancy	-	59,365	4,302	63,667
Office running costs	-	2,322	14,732	17,054
Meeting and travel expenses	-	78,155	31,237	109,392
Audit and accountancy	-	-	5,796	5,796
Other expenses	-	4,718	5,839	10,557
Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange	-	-	658	658
Sub-total	-	637,109	88,849	725,958
Allocation of support and governance costs	3,081	85,768	(88,049)	-
Total expenditure	3,081	722,877	-	725,958

British American Security Information Council

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

8. Net movement in funds

This is stated after charging:

	2024 £	2023 £
Trustees' reimbursed expenses	Nil	Nil
Trustees' remuneration	Nil	Nil
Independent examiners' remuneration:		
▪ Independent examination (inc. VAT)	3,960	3,000
▪ Other services	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9. Staff costs and numbers

Staff costs were as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	486,594	450,090
Social security costs	43,060	46,044
Pension costs	17,866	22,700
	<u>547,520</u>	<u>518,834</u>

The number of employees whose annual emoluments were £60,000 or more were:

	2024	2023
£60,000 to £91,000	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

The key management personnel of the organisation comprise the trustees and Executive Director. The total employee benefits received by the key management personnel during the year were £159,750 (2023: £149,445).

The average head count during the year was 13 (2023: 10.7). The average number of employees (full-time equivalent) during the year was 12 (2023: 10).

British American Security Information Council

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

10. Taxation

The charity is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

11. Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	30,077	32,427
Prepayments	<u>1,834</u>	<u>2,823</u>
	<u>31,911</u>	<u>35,250</u>

12. Creditors: amounts due within 1 year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	25,787	1,406
Taxation and social security	11,247	1,882
Other creditors	3,225	542
Accruals	<u>167,894</u>	<u>15,951</u>
	<u>208,153</u>	<u>19,781</u>

13. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Restricted funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Total funds £
Current assets	11,038	518,941	529,979
Current liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>(208,153)</u>	<u>(208,153)</u>
Net assets at 31 December 2024	<u>11,038</u>	<u>310,788</u>	<u>321,826</u>

Prior period comparatives

	Restricted funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Total funds £
Current assets	88,800	199,354	288,154
Current liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,781)</u>	<u>(19,781)</u>
Net assets at 31 December 2023	<u>88,800</u>	<u>179,573</u>	<u>268,373</u>

British American Security Information Council

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

14. Movements in funds

	At 1 January 2024 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers between funds £	At 31 December 2024 £
Restricted funds:					
APPG on Global Security and Non-Proliferation	1,569	-	-	(1,569)	-
Emerging Voice Network	59,901	115,713	(104,675)	(59,901)	11,038
Risk Reduction	3,153	149,919	(151,236)	(1,836)	-
Nuclear Responsibilities	24,177	326,935	(325,169)	(25,943)	-
Non-Proliferation & Disarmament	-	258,879	(260,644)	1,765	-
Total restricted funds	88,800	851,446	(841,724)	(87,484)	11,038
General funds	179,573	132,944	(89,213)	87,484	310,788
Total unrestricted funds	179,573	132,944	(89,213)	87,484	310,788
Total funds	268,373	984,390	(930,937)	-	321,826

Transfer between funds

The transfer between funds was made to correct the risk classification of a project.

Purposes of restricted funds

All-Party Parliamentary Group on Global Security and Non-Proliferation

The All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Global Security and Non-Proliferation has the aim to exchange information and increase understanding of arms control and non-proliferation issues among British parliamentarians, with a view to more effective participation in public and political debate on security issues in Britain.

Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Programme aims to contribute to international efforts to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and to facilitate their reduction and elimination. The Programme also houses BASIC's work to advance the peaceful uses of civil nuclear science and technologies, in order to make progress on Pillar III of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the climate emergency, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Risk Reduction

The purpose of the Risk Reduction programme is to research and identify the risk of conflict or escalation of conflict between states, including the risk of nuclear use during conflict, with a primary focus on the Euro- Atlantic area. The Programme has broadened its scope of work by addressing non-traditional aspects of security - such environmental and human security - alongside the traditional conceptions. The programme responds through the development of research-based policy advice on risk reduction tools, confidence- building measures, and implementation strategies.

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Nuclear Responsibilities

The purpose of the Programme on Nuclear Responsibilities is to stimulate inclusive global dialogue about states' responsibilities in relation to nuclear weapons possession and between states in nuclear deterrence relationships. The programme facilitates discussions amongst nuclear officials and experts to help them determine their nuclear responsibilities.

Emerging Voice Network

The Emerging Voices Network exists to facilitate collaborative dialogue and trust-building between professionals at the beginning of their careers, as well as intergenerationally with senior leaders in the field. The Network also aims to provide contacts, skills, and inspiration to these emerging leaders as they shape their professional direction and profiles: through policy training and capacity-building, public events, publications, networking opportunities, mentorship, and targeted outreach.

14. Movements in funds (continued)

Prior period comparatives

	At 1 January 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers between funds £	At 31 December 2023 £
Restricted funds:					
APPG on Global Security and Non-Proliferation	1,569	-	-	-	1,569
Emerging Voice Network	59,901	95,179	(95,179)	-	59,901
Risk Reduction	-	236,338	(233,185)	-	3,153
Nuclear Responsibilities	-	376,532	(352,355)	-	24,177
Total restricted funds	61,470	708,049	(680,719)	-	88,800
General funds	157,729	67,083	(45,239)	-	179,573
Total unrestricted funds	157,729	67,083	(45,239)	-	179,573
Total funds	219,199	775,132	(725,958)	-	268,373

15. Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions recorded in the year (2023: Nil).