

**Charity Registration No. 1087973**

**Company Registration No. 04127150 (England and Wales)**

**THE EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW  
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

THE EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

TRUSTEES:	P G Alston R Dehousse PM R J C Dupuy B E Simma J H H Weiler S M H Nouwen
SECRETARY:	P G Alston
CHARITY NUMBER:	1087973
COMPANY NUMBER:	04127150
PRINCIPAL ADDRESS:	Law School New York University 40 Washington Square New York USA NY10012-1099
REGISTERED OFFICE:	115c Milton Road Cambridge CB4 1XE
INDEPENDENT EXAMINER:	Prentis & Co LLP 115c Milton Road Cambridge CB4 1XE
BANKERS:	The Co-Operative Bank Kings Valley Yew Street Stockport Cheshire SK4 2JU

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2024.

The financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and Accounting and reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective from 1st January 2019).

**Structure, governance and management**

The European Journal of International Law is a company limited by guarantee and a registered charity governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association. Charity number: 1087973, Company number: 04127150. The charity is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of winding-up is limited £1.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purposes of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

P G Alston  
R Dehousse  
P M R J C Dupuy  
B E Simma  
J H H Weiler  
S M H Nouwen

**Pay policy for key personnel**

The trustees are considered to be key personnel of the charitable company in charge of directing and controlling the charitable company on a day to day basis. The trustees give their time freely and no trustee received remuneration in the year.

**Objectives and activities**

The objects of the charity are to advance education in the field of international law by making grants towards charitable activities connected with scholarship, by the publication and dissemination of academic journals for the benefit of the public and by such other exclusively charitable means as the board shall in their absolute discretion determine.

**Public benefit**

The charity's published journal (The European Journal of International Law) and grant making activities are for the benefit of the general public.

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

**Risk management**

The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

**Achievements and performance**

During the year the company received annual royalty income. The journal continued to encourage and facilitate active discussion of key issues concerning international law and global governance and maintained its position as perhaps the leading journal in its field.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

**Plans for the future**

EJIL will work towards meeting its own (and recently revised) indicators for success. EJIL is "an ecosystem" for reflection on international law, consisting of the journal, the blog EJIL: Talk!, the podcast EJIL: The Podcast!, the video series EJIL: Live! and social media presence. The ecosystem is more than the sum of its parts: through close collaboration, the parts of the ecosystem allow new ideas about international law to reach the broadest possible audience.

With its openness to diverse styles and approaches to international legal scholarship and evolving rubrics which nurture distinct modes of scholarship and foster debate on current controversial issues, the journal offers readers and authors a unique opportunity to engage with leading thinking on international law. We aim for each issue to provide a menu of articles from which any International Law scholar, regardless of specific interests and specialization, will find articles of relevance and interest.

EJIL aims to foster an intellectual community and this commitment is reflected in the journal's editing and reviewing practices. EJIL undertakes extensive engagement with submitted articles, from the moment of submission to dissemination, with a view to publishing articles with a long shelf life that generate discussion. The philosophy of our review process is that there is nothing that is so good it cannot be made better. Even articles clearly destined for publication typically receive comments and suggestions. EJIL takes special pride in publishing the work of early career scholars as even a cursory look at successive table of contents will reveal. All articles are available in Free Access one year after publication in [the EJIL archive](#).

To assess its own performance, EJIL looks at, among other things, the number of high-quality submissions; the number of years that a contribution is downloaded or accessed; the number of peer reviewers willing to review for the journal and the quality of their reviews; and the inclusiveness across various EJIL media in terms of topics, approaches, methods, forms, subfields of international law and the diversity of authors and interlocutors. It also cares about fostering talent and consciously engages with practices of knowledge production, challenging negative practices in academia.

Whether it is the journal, the blog, the podcast or the video-series, EJIL aspires to be the obvious go-to-place for international law.

**Reserves policy**

As stated, the charity reserves policy is to maintain stable capital.

**Financial review**

The Directors are satisfied with the financial performance of 2024/2025: all expenditures have benefitted scholarship in international law (the journal, the blog, the podcast, the video series) and there is a net surplus, leaving EJIL in a healthy financial situation.

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.



.....  
P G Alston  
Trustee

Date, 28 May 2025  
.....

## STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

The trustees, who are also directors of The European Journal of International Law for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom General Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company and Charity Law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- 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 charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity 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 charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF  
INTERNATIONAL LAW

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of the Charitable Company for the year ended 31st December 2024.

## RESPONSIBILITIES AND BASIS OF REPORT

As the charity's trustees of the Charitable Company (and also its directors for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ('the 2006 Act').

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the Charitable Company are not to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of your charity's accounts as carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ('the 2011 Act'). In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

## INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S STATEMENTS

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

1. accounting records were not kept in respect of the Charitable Company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or
2. the accounts do not accord with those records; or
3. the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair' view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
4. the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities (applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)).

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



NIGEL A PRENTIS FCA  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF:  
PRENTIS & CO LLP  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS &  
INDEPENDENT EXAMINERS

115c Milton Road  
Cambridge  
CB4 1XE

5th June 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES  
INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	Note	Unrestricted Funds 2024 £	Unrestricted Funds 2023 £
<b>Income and endowments from:</b>			
Activities for generating funds	3	91,689	84,537
<b>Expenditure on:</b>			
Charitable activities	4	66,554	72,080
<b>Net income for the year/ Net incoming resources</b>		25,135	12,457
<b>Other recognised gains and losses</b>			
Other gains or (losses)	8	1,195	(4,221)
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		26,330	8,236
 Fund balances at 1st January 2024		 497,823	 489,587
<b>Fund balances at 31st December 2024</b>		<b>524,153</b>	<b>497,823</b>

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

All income and expenditure is of an unrestricted nature.

The Statement of Financial Activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006

The notes on pages 7 to 10 form part of these financial statements



## BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
<b>Fixed Assets</b>					
Tangible assets	9		727		63
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Debtors	10	117,144		142,277	
Cash at bank and in hand		431,347		381,848	
		<u>548,491</u>		<u>524,125</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	11	<u>(25,065)</u>		<u>(26,365)</u>	
Net Current Assets			523,426		497,760
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>524,153</u>		<u>497,823</u>
<b>Income funds</b>					
Unrestricted funds			<u>524,153</u>		<u>497,823</u>

The directors consider the charitable company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of Section 477(1) of the Companies Act 2006. Members have not required the company under Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006 to obtain an audit for the year ended 31st December 2024. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for ensuring that the charitable company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and for preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company as at 31st December 2024 and of its surplus for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of Section 396 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to the financial statements as far as applicable to the charitable company.

The financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, were approved by the board on 21 May 2025 and signed on it behalf.

*Philip Alston*

.....  
P G Alston  
Trustee

Company registration number 04127150

The notes on pages 7 to 10 form part of these financial statements

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

**1. Accounting Policies****Charity Information**

The European Journal of International Law is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales, and a registered charity governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association. The registered office address is 115c Milton Road, Cambridge, CB4 1XE.

Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company, in the event of a winding up, such an amount as may be required not exceeding £1.

**1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

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, (FRS 102) (effective 1st 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.

The charity has taken advantage of the provision in the SORP for charities applying FRS 102 Update Bulletin 1 not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

**1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

**1.3 Charitable funds**

Funds held by the charity are all of an unrestricted general nature which can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the trustees.

**1.4 Income**

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

**1.5 Expenditure**

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

Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges are allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

Resources expended are included in the Statement of Financial Activities on an accruals basis, inclusive of VAT which cannot be recovered.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

**1.6 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 25% straight line
Computers	- 25% straight line

**1.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**1.8 Financial instruments**

The charity has elected to apply the provision of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**1.9 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction.

**2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

**3. Activities for generating fund**

	Unrestricted Funds 2024 £	Unrestricted Funds 2023 £
Royalties	35,021	33,166
Office recharges	56,668	51,371
	<u>91,689</u>	<u>84,537</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

4.	<b>Charitable activities</b>	Charitable	Charitable
		Expenditure	Expenditure
		2024	2023
		£	£
	Depreciation and impairment	231	139
	Journal editing costs	49,444	53,099
	EJIL: Talk! Blog expenses	9,992	10,140
	Meeting expenses	673	2,509
	Computer and website costs	3,774	4,033
	<b>Governance Cost:</b>		
	Independent Examiners remuneration	1,900	1,620
	<b>Support Cost:</b>		
	Professional fees	540	540
		<u>66,554</u>	<u>72,080</u>
<b>5. Net income for the year</b>		2024	2023
	This is stated after charging:	£	£
	Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	231	139
	Independent Examiners fee	<u>1,900</u>	<u>1,620</u>
<b>6. Trustees</b>			
	No expenses were reimbursed to Trustees during the year (2023: £711).		
<b>7. Employees</b>			
	There were no employees during the year (2023: Nil).		
<b>8. Other gains or losses</b>		Unrestricted	Unrestricted
		Funds	Funds
		2024	2023
		£	£
	Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	<u>1,195</u>	<u>(4,221)</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

<b>9.</b>	<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computers	Total
	<b>Current Year</b>	£	£	£
	<b>Cost</b>			
	At 1st January 2024	540	1,740	2,280
	Additions	-	895	895
	At 31st December 2024	540	2,635	3,175
	<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
	At 1st January 2024	540	1,677	2,217
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	231	231
	At 31st December 2024	540	1,908	2,448
	<b>Carrying amount</b>			
	At 31st December 2024	-	727	727
	<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computers	Total
	<b>Prior Year</b>	£	£	£
	<b>Cost</b>			
	At 1st January 2023 and 31st December 2023	540	1,740	2,280
	<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
	At 1st January 2023	540	1,538	2,078
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	139	139
	At 31st December 2023	540	1,677	2,217
	<b>Carrying amount</b>			
	At 31st December 2023	-	63	63
<b>10.</b>	<b>Debtors</b>		2024	2023
			£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year			
	Other debtors		117,144	142,277
<b>11.</b>	<b>Creditors</b>		2024	2023
			£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year			
	Trade creditors		23,405	23,976
	Other creditors		1,660	2,389
			25,065	26,365

**12. Related party transactions**

Professor Joseph Weiler and Professor Philip Alston; Trustees of European Journal of International Law, are professors in the Law Department of New York University.

At the year end date a balance of £82,123 (2023: £109,111) was held in an account at New York University on behalf of EJIL.

NYU made payments during the year on behalf of EJIL for the amount of £28,387 (2023: £54,371).