

Company registration number: 07741132

Charity registration number: 1152068

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

Ripe LLP
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
9A Burroughs Gardens
London
NW4 4AU

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

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Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees	Andrew Balfour Mariam Elhadri Mervet Mhanni Lutz Oette Poonam Joshi
Key Management Personnel	Elham Saudi, Executive Director Chloe Dennis, Director of Programmes
Principal Office	Unit 30, The Studios 8 Hornsey Street London N7 8EG
Registered Office	8 Blackstock Mews Islington London N4 2BT The Charity is incorporated in England and Wales.
Company Registration Number	07741132
Charity Registration Number	1152068
Bankers	National Westminster Bank Plc 2a Charing Cross Road London WC2H 0PD
Auditor	Ripe LLP Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors 9A Burroughs Gardens London NW4 4AU

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Trustees' Report

The Board of Trustees (the “Board” or the “Trustees”) presents its annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020. This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies’ regime, and correspondingly exemption has been taken from preparing a Strategic Report.

Objectives and activities

Aims and objectives

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

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

The Charity has power to do anything which is calculated to further its objects (as set out above) or is conducive or incidental to doing so. In particular, the Charity has the power:

(i) to engage in political activities provided that the Trustees are satisfied that the proposed activities will further the purposes of the Charity to an extent justified by the resources committed and the activities are not the dominant means by which the Charity carries out its objects. These political activities may include (but are not limited to):

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

(ii) to provide and assist in the provision of money, materials or other help;

(iii) to organise and assist in the provision of education;

(iv) to publish books, pamphlets, reports, leaflets, journals, films, tapes and instructional matters on any media;

(v) to promote, encourage, carry out or commission research, surveys, studies or other work, making the useful results available;

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- (vi) alone or with other organisations to seek to influence public opinion and make representations to and seek to influence governmental and other bodies and institutions regarding the development and implementation of appropriate policies provided that all such activities shall be conducted on the basis of well founded, reasoned argument and shall in all other respects be confined to those which an English charity may properly undertake;
- (vii) to consult all instruments relating to human rights and private and public international law at both regional, national and international levels;
- (viii) to conduct litigation when appropriate;
- (ix) to raise funds. In doing so, the Charity must not undertake any taxable permanent trading activity and must comply with any relevant statutory regulation;
- (x) to buy, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any property and to equip and maintain it for use;
- (xi) to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or any part on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the property belonging to the Charity. In exercising this power, the Charity must comply as appropriate with sections 177-123 Charities Act 2011;
- (xii) to borrow money and to charge the whole or any part of the property belonging to the Charity as security for repayment of the money borrowed or as security for a grant or the discharge of an obligation. The Charity must comply as appropriate with sections 124-126 Charities Act 2011, if it wishes to mortgage land;
- (xiii) to co-operate with other charities, voluntary bodies and statutory authorities and to exchange information and advice with them;
- (xiv) to establish or support any charitable trusts, association or institutions formed for any of the charitable purposes included in the Objects;
- (xv) to provide loans, grants or allowances to any charitable trusts, associations or institutions or other persons included in the Objects;
- (xvi) to represent any charitable trusts, associations or institutions or other persons included in the Objects;
- (xvii) to acquire, merge with or enter into any partnership or joint venture arrangement with another charity;
- (xviii) to set aside income as a reserve against future expenditure, but only in accordance with a policy about reserves;
- (xix) to employ and remunerate such staff as are necessary for carrying out the work of the Charity. The Charity may employ or remunerate any director only to the extent that it is permitted to do so by its Memorandum and Articles of Association and provided it complies with the conditions set out in its Memorandum and Articles of Association;
- (xx) to:
 - a. deposit or invest funds;
 - b. employ a professional fund manager;
 - c. arrange for investments or other property of the Charity to be held in the name of a nominee; and
 - d. in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the Trustees of a trust are permitted to do so by the Trustee Act 2000;
- (xxi) to provide indemnity insurance for the directors in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, sections 189 to 190 of the Charities Act 2011; and
- (xxii) to pay out of the funds of the Charity the costs of forming and registering the charity both as a company and as a charity.

Objectives for the year

Promote the observance of human rights standards

LFJL sought to ensure that the laws, policies and activities undertaken by the Libyan state were consistent with its human rights obligations and international standards, as outlined in the Constitutional Declaration, international human rights treaties to which it is party and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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Pursue engagement in international and domestic advocacy

LFJL engaged with international and regional human rights mechanisms which support the development of state structures that fulfil, promote and protect human rights and accountability for human rights violations.

Develop the capacity of national civil society and legal actors

Following the 2011 uprising, civil society organisations experienced a huge growth in activity in Libya. However, the capacity of such groups to engage and make use of human rights mechanisms has, until very recently, been hindered by institutional disenfranchisement, which has had a significant impact on their ability effectively to enjoy, promote and protect such rights. LFJL therefore sought to increase the access of such individuals to training in human rights related issues and to encourage relevant stakeholders to make use of such knowledge effectively.

Increase public awareness of human rights related issues

LFJL sought to identify the core human rights issues which affect Libyan society and promote their discussion to increase public awareness, understanding and respect for human rights.

Strategies

LFJL works across its three programmes on Research and Capacity Building, Advocacy and Outreach and Accountability and Transitional Justice in a holistic fashion, encouraging activities to complement one another and working to grow from previous experiences in order to promote greater impact. LFJL primarily pursues its objectives through six types of activities, all of which seek to make use of the organisation's institutional legal expertise:

Research

LFJL's research aims to contribute to policy and civil society thinking on human rights, the rule of law and justice issues in Libya, and internationally, by considering Libya as a case study. LFJL's research seeks to offer precise and informed recommendations that it can action through its work and share with stakeholders through reports, workshops and events.

Capacity Building

LFJL regularly organises human rights training activities in order to provide technical assistance to key stakeholders and to assist the development of grassroots elements of Libyan civil society. It works in partnership with several like-minded organisations and individuals in order to advance human rights objectives.

Advocacy

LFJL regularly provides its opinions and advice on the impact of policies, practices, laws and standards, at both the international and national level, to encourage consistency with international human rights standards. This involves the participation of LFJL staff in various assemblies and processes of international, regional and domestic institutions, engaging in public speaking and events, and publishing commentaries and concerns on human rights developments.

Outreach

LFJL carries out numerous activities that intend to advance the knowledge and engagement of the Libyan public with human rights issues and an international audience on the Libyan situation. These activities include the release of films, podcasts and reports on human rights related issues, direct engagement through events and online activities, as well as regular press statements and Op-Eds.

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Accountability

Through supporting accountability activities, such as strategic litigation, legal interventions, documentation, monitoring and reporting, LFJL seeks to secure opportunities for legal redress for those who have suffered as a result of human rights violations. In doing so, LFJL aims to promote the development of jurisprudence, policy and law which are consistent with, and promote, international human rights standards in order to combat the culture of impunity and ensure that all individuals in Libya can claim their rights and access justice.

Transitional Justice

Through its transitional justice initiatives, LFJL strives for remedies and reparations through legislation and state mechanisms which prioritise the rule of laws to create spaces for inclusive discussions on how to address these issues.

Public benefit

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

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

The Charity's aims intend to benefit:

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

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

Achievements and performance

Advocacy and Outreach

Several key transitional processes saw progress during the year. The German government convened the Berlin Process in February with the aim of addressing the role of international actors in Libya's conflict. This led to a ceasefire and a multi-track international process which includes the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (the LPDF) which is its domestic political track. On 12 February 2020 the United Nations (UN) adopted resolution 2510 which endorsed the conclusions of the Berlin Conference. The UN also established a Fact-Finding Mission (the FFM) for Libya which is tasked with preserving evidence and documenting International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and human rights violations since 2016. LFJL has dedicated its advocacy activities to calling for an independent investigative mechanism for the past three years, so this was a significant achievement. Accordingly, much of LFJL's work has been aimed at these processes, which are ongoing.

LFJL continues to advocate that transparency, vetting of participants and ensuring accountability be at the core of the conflict resolution processes and applied to all parties equally. Other aspects of LFJL's work around the processes is focused on increasing representation of grassroots and victim concerns and ensuring that human rights are prioritised and mainstreamed throughout. LFJL also advises the Berlin Process's IHL and international human rights law working group on these points.

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Meanwhile, LFJL's Advocacy and Outreach team continues to work to ensure that grassroots civil society actors are included in the discussions and meetings convened by international and regional bodies. In some ways, the ongoing pandemic has democratised advocacy. With most UN sessions currently taking place online, members of LFJL's networks have no longer been prohibited from participating by the high cost of travel and difficulties faced by Libyans in accessing visas to attend in person. During the reporting period, LFJL was able to support members of its networks to engage with Libya's ongoing Universal Period Review process as well as key advocacy meetings around the FFM.

Working remotely also meant it was possible to conduct more inclusive outreach. LFJL and OpenDemocracy convened the 'Pandemic and Human Rights in times of conflict' series in order to consider the impact of the pandemic on human rights, justice and civil society in Libya featuring a range of perspectives and voices.

LFJL launched its Arabic language podcast, Haqani, in March. The podcast focuses on the mechanisms through which a country can go from chaos and war to justice and rule of law. Meaning both "truthful" and "just" in Libyan dialect, Haqani examined questions of injustice in Libya through the prism of real stories told by the people who lived them first-hand, and discussed the law and available avenues through which to pursue justice and accountability.

LFJL's English language podcast, 'Libya Matters', hosted by Executive Director Elham Saudi and Head of Advocacy and Outreach, Marwa Mohamed, continued to respond to the lack of Libyan led accounts of the day to day reality in the country. The podcast invites the international community to consider Libya from a human rights perspective, through generating informal conversations that bring into focus under reported aspects of Libyan affairs such as the war economy, the gendered impact of the conflict and the role of the civil society. The first season explored issues of justice, human rights and the rule of law.

Research and Capacity Building

During the year, LFJL's Research and Capacity Building Programme brought together a collection of research pieces that LFJL hopes will lead to new opportunities for internationally wide social change.

In partnership with DIGNITY (the Danish Institute Against Torture) LFJL is investigating the topic of online violence, including where that could amount to torture, against women. The research has involved gathering evidence and statistics on the ground through LFJL's partners, and an academic analysis of the methods, prevalence, impact and international significance of the use of online violence against women in Libya.

With the support of the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) LFJL has undertaken a comprehensive survey of the Libyan public's views of how to define "justice" and "accountability", and how the past (1969-2020) should be memorialised. The research findings will feed into LFJL's advocacy around the ongoing transitional processes in order to ensure that the Libyan public's views and aspirations are represented and reflected.

LFJL has been investigating incidents such as attacks on civilians, indiscriminate attacks, targeting of civil objects such as hospitals, killings of hostages and mass graves, among others, for a report on serious violations of international law since 2019. The report includes interviews with victims and visual evidence, and will be shared publicly in the coming months as well as submitted to the FFM. LFJL is also working to facilitate psychosocial support to victims of these violations.

LFJL continued to provide bespoke, responsive and practical training to its civil society partners. During the reporting period, we brought together participants from across Libya to connect them with experts and provide psychosocial support, hostile environment training, training on human rights monitoring, digital archiving and network strengthening. As a result, our partners reported feeling more able to continue monitoring, documenting and archiving evidence of human rights violations, as well as feeling more cohesive and secure as a network.

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Accountability and Transitional Justice

As an available avenue through which to pursue accountability in Libya, LFJL continues to engage with the International Criminal Court (the ICC or the Court) at different levels. In November 2019, the Court invited LFJL to participate in the hearing around Saf Gaddafi's admissibility challenge, on which LFJL had submitted an amicus curiae. During the hearing, the amici took no position as to the merits of the matters before the Court and confined its comments to the process. In doing so, the amici discussed how allowing Gaddafi's appeal, and accepting his limited time served and subsequent release under amnesty as sufficient for the Court to find double jeopardy, would deny victims' right to justice. LFJL was represented by Alison Macdonald QC, and Rupert Skilbeck of Redress (co-author) and Nada Kiswanson (then LFJL's Special Advisor on Litigation) were present as well as LFJL's Director Elham Saudi. Gaddafi's challenge was ultimately rejected.

LFJL also engaged with the ICC to encourage it to review the processes through which victims and civil society intermediaries engage with it. Currently, measures to protect, compensate and formalise the precarious role occupied by intermediaries that engage with the ICC are opaque, inconsistently applied and expose intermediaries to risk, particularly when they are working during active conflict as is the case in Libya. As well as convening and participating in a number of events on this topic, LFJL and its partners met with investigators. Meanwhile, LFJL and its networks continue to document and archive evidence of human rights violations and international crimes with the aim of pursuing accountability through international mechanisms for justice. During the year, LFJL made submissions to mechanisms including the UN Human Rights Committee, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, UN Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, and the Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights Defenders, on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression and on Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The submissions concerned enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment and human rights violations against journalists. LFJL also supported a submission to the European Court of Auditors with the Global Legal Action Network (GLAN) around the European Union's financing of detention centres in Libya. The submission called for an audit to establish if financing detention centres where abusive violations take place amounts to a breach of financial regulations and human rights obligations. Work with the International Federation of Human Rights around human trafficking intended for submission to the ICC under Article 15 of the Rome Statute is also ongoing.

Challenges

The Covid-19 pandemic has, of course, been a challenge. In Libya, there is little to no testing capacity and medical care is already stretched by the intensified conflict and shortage of basic resources. Strict lockdowns in conflict areas have forced people to remain in their homes despite the ongoing indiscriminate attacks and targeting of civilian objects. The conflict, restrictions and very limited energy and access to internet have meant it has been especially difficult to collaborate with our colleagues and partners on the ground.

As an organisation, LFJL reviewed its complete work programme in March, initially postponing in-person events and later convening them remotely. Managing a team remotely in the circumstances has been a learning curve. LFJL worked closely with its Trustees to put measures in place to support staff and improve flexibility, including access to therapy, additional time off through full office closures, and use of leave at short notice. However, there was an additional workload during this period as almost all project grants had to be amended to re-work the planned activities. Looking forward, LFJL does feel concerned that key state donors could need to divert resources away from the pools that support LFJL's work in order to focus on combatting the pandemic.

One of the opportunities that LFJL saw in the pandemic was to consider hiring team members based remotely in other jurisdictions, something that it has not felt able to explore before. However, hiring employees in other jurisdictions proved to be burdensome from a cost, administrative and risk perspective.

Organisational Activities

LFJL sought to secure funding for new project activities and additional core organisational activities over the course of the 2019-2020 period, namely:

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1. Funding for new project activities - LFJL sought financial support to enable further activities to be carried out, namely a significant new project that aims to increase the resilience of Libyan civil society by strengthening the foundations on which organisations are built.
2. Support for core organisational activities - LFJL's core support was provided by an ongoing grant from the Sigrid Rausing Trust. Contributions to overheads were also included in project grants in order to support overhead costs proportionate to the performance of related activities.
3. Donations: LFJL is a registered charity and has welcomed solicited and non-solicited private donations from individuals, which are used to support activities and vital core costs. Following a reduction in the Charity's unrestricted core funding grants in early 2016, its Trustees agreed at a strategy meeting to place greater emphasis on generating unrestricted income through individual private donations. Since April 2018, LFJL has worked to raise project focused grassroots crowd funding through its #routestojustice campaign, through which it will support migrants, who have been subject to human rights violations in Libya, with access to justice internationally by filing cases and submissions before international courts and human rights mechanisms.

Objectives for 2020-21

LFJL aims to continue its efforts with regards to the promotion of human rights and the establishment of the rule of law in Libya. It intends to pursue its objectives as set out in its Memorandum and Articles of Association through the following activities:

Research and Capacity Building - The Research and Capacity Building Programme will continue to contribute to policy and civil society thinking on human rights, the rule of law, and justice issues in Libya. The programme offers precise and informed recommendations, which LFJL builds into its work and shares with stakeholders through reports, workshops, and events. The programme regularly partners with civil society organisations, Libyan lawyers and activists, and world leading academic institutions to ensure its activities reflect a diverse range of perspectives and are of the highest quality.

Advocacy and Outreach - Alongside its own international advocacy activities, the Advocacy and Outreach Programme will continue to empower and collaborate with national NGOs so that they may also engage in such forums and pursue joint advocacy targets. The Advocacy and Outreach Programme will also look to expand its activities to engage with new forums. The programme will continue to address the lack of public awareness of human rights principles and the value they offer through the production of informative multimedia campaigns, media materials and podcasts on human rights issues. The programme is also seeking to engage Libya's youth in discussions concerning the importance of human rights and to develop their capacity as activists.

Accountability and Transitional Justice - The Law Programme, formerly the Accountability and Transitional Justice Programme, will continue to grow and develop LFJL's networks and its Human Rights Archive, and advocate for the implementation of laws and policies that support accountability and a transitional justice mechanism that is objective, non-political and inclusive of all groups and communities in Libya. In particular, LFJL will engage in the national reconciliation process based on the principles of transitional justice as set out in the Roadmap agreed by the LPDF. It will also engage with the FFM to bring to light conflict related crimes and take steps towards ending impunity in line with the FFM's mandate to preserve evidence and document violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. LFJL will also continue to expand its accountability work to take on cases relating to ongoing crises for which there is currently no accountability: migrants, internally displaced persons and the missing.

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Financial Review

Over the 2019-20 financial year LFJL continued to diversify its funding streams for core income by moving to generate increased income from private donations and secure contributions to overheads from project grants in order to support overhead costs proportionate to the performance of related activities. These initiatives were realised over the course of the year, as the Charity successfully engaged new project funding for its planned accountability and research work.

During the financial year, the Charity received income of £813,509 (2019: £686,342) and had annual expenditure of £715,869 (2019: £637,992) giving net income for the year of £97,640 (2019: £48,350).

Reserves Policy

Almost all of LFJL's funding is either in general funding for its needs over a specified period or funding restricted to a specific project. In 2016, LFJL held a strategy meeting in order to establish a reserves policy, the aim being to set aside reserves for charitable use, with approval from the Board, during periods where anticipated income drops significantly. The meeting established an initial target of one month of operating costs to be secured by the 2016 calendar year end and for LFJL to continue to review its progress towards a preliminary total reserves target 30% of annual operating costs.

LFJL seeks to contribute towards reserves from all new grant agreements where possible. As of 31 August 2020, LFJL had reserves of £181,118 (2019: £113,775), being unrestricted funds. This represents 25% of the operating costs of the year ending on that date (2019: 18%).

Going concern

The Trustees have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Charity and have made contingency arrangements for all planned and anticipated activities for the foreseeable future. The Charity's income streams are expected to remain stable.

In light of the level of resources and having considered requirements going forwards, the Trustees are content that the Charity is a going concern and so have adopted the going concern basis in these financial statements which they consider to be appropriate for the period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Principal Funding Sources

- The Sigrid Rausing Trust (core funding);
- The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (Advocacy and Outreach Programme, Accountability and Transitional Justice Programme);
- Kingdom of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Accountability and Transitional Justice Programme);
- The German Federal Foreign Office (Accountability and Transitional Justice Programme); and
- The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) (Research and Capacity Building and Accountability and Transitional Justice Programmes).

'Costs of Raising Funds' activities over the year included financial management of grants, training and recruitment, procurement, communications and engagement, and fundraising activities.

Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

Lawyers for Justice in Libya is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 15 August 2011. The Charity is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended. It was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission on 17 May 2013. In the event of the Charity being wound up, all members present and 12 months past are required to contribute an amount not exceeding £10.

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Trustees' Report

Recruitment and appointment of Trustees

The Charity currently has five trustees.

New trustees may be appointed by ordinary resolution of the members of the Charity or by a resolution of the directors of the Charity, provided that a trustee appointed by the directors must retire at the next annual general meeting and must not be taken into account by the directors who are to retire by rotation.

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

Induction and training of Trustees

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

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

Organisational structure

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

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

The Executive Director was assisted in the implementation of administrative and charitable activities in the year by the Director of Operations, Heads of Programme, Senior Programme Lead, Operations Assistant, Senior Programmes Officers, Programmes Officers and an Assistant and a Strategic Communications Manager based in the United Kingdom and one consultant coordinator based in Libya. LFJL also engages members of its pool of Research Fellows to produce distinct pieces of research relating to their areas of expertise.

LFJL aims to run a rolling voluntary internship programme that offers recent graduates and postgraduates the opportunity to gain hands on experience with a human rights NGO. Subject to office capacity, internships are typically offered on a three month term. In addition, LFJL also uses the efforts of part-time volunteer researchers as the need arises. When relevant staff positions become available, past and present interns will be given notice of such vacancies when they are advertised publicly. This enables the organisation to grow organically and to make use of knowledge acquired during internships.

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Relationships with related parties

Throughout the reporting period, LFJL worked closely with several civil society organisations. The continuing support of the International Federation for Human Rights helped LFJL to benefit from this organisation's international advocacy experience and enables LFJL to undertake joint engagement activities at the Human Rights Council, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and Assembly of States Parties. LFJL's relationship with the Coalition, Litigants' Group (a group of organisations litigating before the ACHPR) and Coalition of the ICC has also been extremely helpful in expanding LFJL's joint advocacy outputs. LFJL and ICTJ formed a new partnership early in 2020 in order to work on independent investigative mechanisms, accountability efforts and research into transitional justice issues in Libya.

LFJL's ongoing collaboration with anti-torture and enforced disappearance project partners REDRESS has enabled LFJL to benefit from experience in carrying out related activities, to exchange knowledge on developments in Libya freely and to carry out joint advocacy and accountability activities and hold joint training workshops.

The security situation in Libya remained unstable over the past year, with multiple attacks being documented against civil society members, legal professionals and human rights activists. LFJL is mindful of its public activities in Libya in order to mitigate risks to partners, agents and Charity beneficiaries.

Major risks and management of those risks

The Trustees have given consideration to the major risks to which the Charity is exposed and satisfied themselves that systems or procedures are established in order to manage those risks.

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

Covid-19

A major risk and uncertainty faced by the Charity in the period was the impact of Covid-19 on its activities. This risk was addressed by implementing measures to support staff, to revise projects to focus more on research and to attend events on-line rather than in person.

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Trustees' Report

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

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Disclosure of information to auditor

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

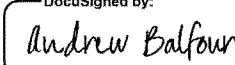
Reappointment of auditor

The auditors Ripe LLP are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies provision statement

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

The annual report was approved by the Trustees of the Charity on 27 May 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

.....F21208265B77494.....

Andrew Balfour
Chairperson of the Board of Trustees

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lawyers for Justice in Libya (the 'Charity') for the year ended 31 August 2020, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 31 August 2020 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Trustees use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Charity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

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

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lawyers for Justice in Libya

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Trustees remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities (set out on page 12), the Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Charity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustees use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Charity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Charity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Charity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

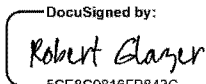
Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Use of our report

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

DocuSigned by:



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Robert Glazer (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Ripe LLP, Statutory Auditor

9A Burroughs Gardens
London
NW4 4AU

28 May 2021

Date:.....

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 August 2020 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

<i>SOFA for the year-ended 31 August 2020</i>		Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2020 £
	Note			
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations	3.	204,204	-	204,204
Charitable activities	4.	-	597,305	597,305
Other income	5.	12,000	-	12,000
Total Income		<u>216,204</u>	<u>597,305</u>	<u>813,509</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	6.	(25,247)	(30,507)	(55,754)
Charitable activities	7.	(146,077)	(514,038)	(660,115)
Total Expenditure		<u>(171,324)</u>	<u>(544,545)</u>	<u>(715,869)</u>
Net income		44,880	52,760	97,640
Transfers between funds		<u>22,464</u>	<u>(22,464)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		67,344	30,296	97,640
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>113,775</u>	<u>38,904</u>	<u>152,679</u>
Total funds carried forward	18.	<u><u>181,119</u></u>	<u><u>69,200</u></u>	<u><u>250,319</u></u>

The notes on pages 22 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 August 2020 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

<i>SOFA for the year-ended 31 August 2019</i>		Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2019 £
	Note			
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations	3.	154,823	-	154,823
Charitable activities	4.	-	520,196	520,196
Other income	5.	11,323	-	11,323
Total Income		<u>166,146</u>	<u>520,196</u>	<u>686,342</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	6.	(5,316)	(17,006)	(22,322)
Charitable activities	7.	(121,443)	(494,227)	(615,670)
Total Expenditure		<u>(126,759)</u>	<u>(511,233)</u>	<u>(637,992)</u>
Net income		39,387	8,963	48,350
Transfers between funds		108	(108)	-
Net movement in funds		39,495	8,855	48,350
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>74,280</u>	<u>30,048</u>	<u>104,328</u>
Total funds carried forward	18.	<u>113,775</u>	<u>38,903</u>	<u>152,678</u>

All of the Charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those listed above and the net income for the year.

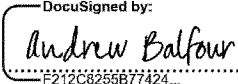
The notes on pages 22 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

(Registration number: 07741132)
Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	14.	9,479	12,639
Current assets			
Debtors	15.	114,678	18,457
Cash at bank and in hand	16.	270,879	407,344
		385,557	425,801
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17.	(144,717)	(285,762)
Net current assets		240,840	140,039
Net assets		250,319	152,678
Funds of the Charity:			
Restricted income funds			
Restricted funds	18.	69,200	38,903
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		181,119	113,775
Total funds	18.	250,319	152,678

The financial statements on pages 18 to 35 were approved by the Trustees, and authorised for issue on 27 May..2021.. and signed on their behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 F212C8255B77424...
 Andrew Balfour
 Chairperson of the Board of Trustees

The notes on pages 22 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income		97,640	48,350
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	6.	<u>3,160</u>	<u>4,325</u>
		100,800	52,675
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in debtors	15.	(96,220)	(13,218)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	17.	(12,791)	21,540
(Decrease)/increase in deferred income		<u>(128,254)</u>	<u>46,482</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		(136,465)	107,479
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	14.	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,113)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(136,465)	94,366
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 September		<u>407,344</u>	<u>312,978</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 August		<u><u>270,879</u></u>	<u><u>407,344</u></u>

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

The notes on pages 22 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

1. Charity status

Lawyers for Justice in Libya ("LFJL", the Charity), a public benefit entity and registered charity, is incorporated in England and Wales as a company limited by guarantee, and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the Trustees is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £10 towards the assets of the Charity in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is:

8 Blackstock Mews
Islington
London
N4 2BT

The principal place of business is:

Unit 30, The Studios
8 Hornsey Street
London
N7 8EG

2. Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102 1A) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102 1A)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102 1A) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

LFJL meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

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

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

Going concern

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

The Trustees have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Charity and have made contingency arrangements for all planned and anticipated activities for the foreseeable future. The Charity's income streams are expected to remain stable.

The Trustees are content that the Charity is a going concern and so have adopted the going concern basis in these financial statements which they consider to be appropriate for the period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Income and endowments

All income is included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the company is entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Donations and legacies

Income arising from donations relates to fundraising and is credited to the Statement of Financial Activities when the criteria of entitlement and measurement have been met and receipt is probable.

Deferred income

Income is only deferred when conditions have to be fulfilled before the Charity becomes entitled to it or where the donor has specified that the income is to be expended in a future period.

Investment income

Investment income is included when receivable.

Charitable activities

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

Expenditure

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

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

Raising funds

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

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

Charitable activities

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

Other expenditure

Governance costs principally comprise of legal fees and auditor's fees and are allocated as part of support costs, according to the SORP 2015.

Support costs

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

Governance costs

These include the costs attributable to the Charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and Trustees's meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Taxation

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

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are capitalised and stated at cost less depreciation.

Depreciation and amortisation

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

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

Trade debtors

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

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

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Trade creditors

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

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

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Statement of Financial Activities over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Charity has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

The net of all foreign exchange gains and losses is included in Expenditure on Charitable Activities.

Fund structure

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the Trustees's discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the Charity. Unrestricted funds are donations and other income received or generated for the objects of the Charity without further specified purpose and are available as general funds.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the management board for particular purposes.

Restricted funds are subjected to restrictions on their expenditure imposed by the donor.

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

Pensions and other post retirement obligations

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

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

Financial instruments

Classification

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

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Charity after deducting all of its liabilities. All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Charity's accounting policies, which are described in this note, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

3. Donations

	Unrestricted funds £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
The Sigrid Rausing Trust	167,836	167,836	84,753
Donations	4,979	4,979	8,545
Unrestricted portion of project income	31,389	31,389	61,525
	<u>204,204</u>	<u>204,204</u>	<u>154,823</u>

4. Income from charitable activities

	Restricted £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
The Swiss Confederation	169,744	169,744	115,174
Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands	73,770	73,770	100,071
CFLI Canada	-	-	13,982
Dignity	6,449	6,449	108
Libya Transition Initiative	-	-	451
Saferworld	3,926	3,926	-
International Centre for Transitional Justice	88,137	88,137	-
The German Federal Foreign Office	184,462	184,462	274,442
European Endowment for Democracy	-	-	2,431
Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Foundation	-	-	1,241
International Media Support	46,480	46,480	7,438
Redress	24,337	24,337	4,858
	<u>597,305</u>	<u>597,305</u>	<u>520,196</u>

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

5. Other income

	Unrestricted funds £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Rental income	12,000	12,000	11,323

6. Expenditure on raising funds

	Direct and support costs £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Allocated support costs	21,470	21,470	22,322
Staff Costs	34,284	34,284	-
	55,754	55,754	22,322

7. Expenditure on charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Allocated support costs	39,885	63,507	103,392	145,575
Staff costs	101,168	260,885	362,053	263,189
Project expenses	-	173,433	173,433	171,373
Project expenses	3,442	-	3,442	19,973
Incidental travel costs	-	1,692	1,692	389
Incidental travel costs	1,784	-	1,784	171
Website design	-	2,742	2,742	-
Foreign currency (gains)/losses	-	11,779	11,779	-
Foreign currency (gains)/losses	(10,202)	-	(10,202)	-
Auditors' remuneration	10,000	-	10,000	15,000
	146,077	514,038	660,115	615,670

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

8. Analysis of governance and support costs

Support costs included in charitable activities expenditure

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Staff costs	7,949	46,551	54,500	66,426
Administration expenses	20,927	13,602	34,529	55,137
IT expenses	500	3,354	3,854	51
Governance costs	10,509	-	10,509	23,961
	<u>39,885</u>	<u>63,507</u>	<u>103,392</u>	<u>145,575</u>

9. Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming resources for the year include:

	2020 £	2019 £
Audit fees	10,000	15,000
Depreciation of fixed assets	3,160	4,325
Operating lease payments: Land and buildings	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>

10. Trustees remuneration and expenses

No Trustees, nor any persons connected with them, have received any remuneration from the Charity during the year.

No trustees have received any reimbursed expenses or any other benefits from the charity during the year.

11. Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Staff costs during the year were:		
Wages and salaries	358,570	246,255
Social security costs	34,557	28,337
Pension costs	<u>6,198</u>	<u>3,985</u>
	<u>399,325</u>	<u>278,577</u>

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

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

	2020 No	2019 No
Direct charitable work	8	8
Administrative	1	1
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

The number of employees whose emoluments fell within the following bands was:

	2020 No	2019 No
£60,001 - £70,000	-	1
£80,001 - £90,000	1	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

The total employee benefits of the key management personnel of the Charity were £126,239 (2019 - £88,854).

12. Auditors' remuneration

	2020 £	2019 £
Audit of the financial statements	10,000	15,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>

13. Taxation

The Charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

14. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and Fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 September 2019	16,394	20,300	36,694
At 31 August 2020	16,394	20,300	36,694
Depreciation			
At 1 September 2019	12,107	11,948	24,055
Charge for the year	1,072	2,088	3,160
At 31 August 2020	13,179	14,036	27,215
Net book value			
At 31 August 2020	3,215	6,264	9,479
At 31 August 2019	4,287	8,352	12,639

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

15. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Accrued income	106,071	11,114
Other debtors	8,607	7,343
	<u>114,678</u>	<u>18,457</u>

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank	270,879	407,344

17. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	667	-
Other taxation and social security	471	9,137
Other creditors	1,176	968
Accruals	10,000	15,000
Deferred income	132,403	260,657
	<u>144,717</u>	<u>285,762</u>

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred income at beginning of year	(260,657)	(214,175)
Resources deferred in the period	(133,589)	(260,657)
Amounts released from previous periods	260,657	214,175
Deferred income at year end	<u>(133,589)</u>	<u>(260,657)</u>

The charity received the income in current period which will be expended in a future period.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

18. Funds

	Balance at 1 September 2019 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 August 2020 £
Unrestricted					
<i>General</i>					
General funds	113,775	216,204	(171,323)	22,463	181,119
Restricted					
The Swiss Confederation	22,463	169,744	(120,553)	(22,463)	49,191
Foundation to Promote Open Society	1,467	-	(1,467)	-	-
Oak Foundation	61	-	(61)	-	-
Arab Human Rights Fund	1,987	-	(1,987)	-	-
Libya Transition Initiative	667	-	(667)	-	-
Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands	7,093	73,769	(76,236)	-	4,626
National Endowment for Democracy	2,360	-	(1,209)	-	1,151
Redress	(1,456)	24,337	(22,881)	-	-
European Endowment for Democracy	2,431	-	(2,431)	-	-
Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Foundation	1,241	-	(1,241)	-	-
International Media Support	683	46,480	(46,480)	-	683
Saferworld	-	3,926	(3,926)	-	-
CFLI Canada	(105)	-	105	-	-
Dignity	-	6,450	(5,856)	-	594
The German Federal Foreign Office	11	272,599	(259,655)	-	12,955
Total restricted	<u>38,903</u>	<u>597,305</u>	<u>(544,545)</u>	<u>(22,463)</u>	<u>69,200</u>
Total funds	<u>152,678</u>	<u>813,509</u>	<u>(715,868)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>250,319</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

	Balance at 1 September 2018 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 August 2019 £
Unrestricted					
<i>General</i>					
General funds	74,280	166,146	(126,759)	108	113,775
Restricted					
The Swiss Confederation	23,443	115,174	(116,154)	-	22,463
Foundation to Promote					
Open Society	1,467	-	-	-	1,467
Oak Foundation	61	-	-	-	61
Arab Human Rights Fund	1,987	-	-	-	1,987
Libya Transition Initiative	216	451	-	-	667
Royal Kingdom of the					
Netherlands	-	100,071	(92,978)	-	7,093
National Endowment for					
Democracy	2,360	-	-	-	2,360
Redress	(144)	4,858	(6,170)	-	(1,456)
European Endowment for					
Democracy	-	2,431	-	-	2,431
Euro-Mediterranean Human					
Rights Foundation	-	1,241	-	-	1,241
International Media Support	678	7,438	(7,433)	-	683
CFLI Canada	(20)	13,982	(14,067)	-	(105)
Dignity	-	108	-	(108)	-
The German Federal Foreign					
Office	-	274,442	(274,431)	-	11
Total restricted	<u>30,048</u>	<u>520,196</u>	<u>(511,233)</u>	<u>(108)</u>	<u>38,903</u>
Total funds	<u><u>104,328</u></u>	<u><u>686,342</u></u>	<u><u>(637,992)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>152,678</u></u>

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

Purposes of restricted funds

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

Foundation to Promote Open Society

To promote human rights and the establishment of accountable, democratic structures in transitional Libya by enhancing the independence of judiciary, pursuing advocacy, and raising public awareness about laws and governing models to augment active citizen engagement.

National Endowment for Democracy, International Media Support and the Libya Transition Initiative

Contribution to promote public awareness of the value of freedom of expression in Libya, develop the capacity of key freedom of expression stakeholders and to advocate for the adherence of legal measures in Libya with international human rights law and best practices.

REDRESS, DIGNITY, and the Libyan Transition Initiative

Contribution to anti-torture and enforced disappearance activities - to promote awareness of the absolute prohibition of torture and enforced disappearance amongst all Libyans, develop the capacity of lawyers and doctors responding to the legal and rehabilitative needs of survivors of these crimes, to engage national actors to improve the adequacy of state response and policy concerning violations and to carry out strategic litigation to encourage the amendment of harmful state practice.

The Swiss Confederation

Contribution to the Advocacy and Outreach Programme - to ensure that core human rights concerns are a priority consideration during the decision making processes of domestic, regional and international institutions.

The Swiss Confederation and The Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands

Contribution to the Accountability and Transitional Justice Programme - to work with and support actors in Libya to document human rights violations and store them securely so that they may be used as evidence in future truth and reconciliation efforts.

CFLI Canada

Contribution to outreach activities aiming to foster engagement among students and young people in transitional justice and international law through a mooted competition.

The German Federal Foreign Office

Contribution to the Accountability and Transitional Justice and Advocacy and Outreach Programmes for work to promote accountability for international crimes using international mechanisms alongside efforts to build the capacity of and opportunities for grassroots partners to engage with such mechanisms.

Lawyers for Justice in Libya

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

19. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total funds at 31 August 2020 £
Tangible fixed assets	9,479	-	9,479
Current assets	316,357	69,200	385,557
Current liabilities	(144,717)	-	(144,717)
Total net assets	<u>181,119</u>	<u>69,200</u>	<u>250,319</u>

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total funds at 31 August 2019 £
Tangible fixed assets	12,639	-	12,639
Current assets	386,790	39,011	425,801
Current liabilities	(285,762)	-	(285,762)
Total net assets	<u>113,667</u>	<u>39,011</u>	<u>152,678</u>

20. Analysis of net funds

	At 1 September 2019 £	Cash flow £	At 31 August 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	407,344	(136,465)	270,879
	<u>407,344</u>	<u>(136,465)</u>	<u>270,879</u>

	At 1 September 2018 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 August 2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	312,978	94,366	407,344
	<u>312,978</u>	<u>94,366</u>	<u>407,344</u>

21. Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions in the year.