

**REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025
FOR
PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE**

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PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

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for the year ended 31 March 2025**

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PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE
REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS
for the year ended 31 March 2025

TRUSTEES	L Crisfield N D Mulholland S E Muna (resigned 6.11.2024) D Ncube E O'Hara A Taylor S Warwood C Baugh (appointed 17.3.2025) B Filler (appointed 17.3.2025)
PRINCIPAL ADDRESS	244-254 Cambridge Heath Road Bethnal Green London E2 9DA
REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER	1192355
AUDITORS	Berringers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Lygon House 50 London Road Bromley Kent BR1 3RA

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES for the year ended 31 March 2025

The trustees present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The trustees have adopted the provisions of 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 1 January 2019).

ROLE OF TRUSTEES

The trustees review the aims, objectives and activities of the charity each year. This report looks at what the charity has achieved and the outcomes of its work in the reporting period. The trustees report on each area of activity the organisation has undertaken whilst highlighting the benefits it has brought to the people that it is set up to support. The review also helps the trustees to ensure that the charity's aims, objectives and activities remain focused on its stated purposes.

The trustees have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning its future activities.

OBJECTIVES & PRIORITIES

The Public Interest Law Centre exists to challenge unlawful state practice and systemic injustice through legal representation, strategic litigation, research and legal education. We specialise in public law, actions against public authorities and public inquiries, bringing cases to court for marginalised communities and campaigning grassroots groups who have been treated unfairly. We hold Legal Aid contracts in Public Law, Claims against Public Authorities and Housing. We will not rest until we see a fairer and more equitable society.

Over the past 12 months, PILC has made an excellent start against its newly defined strategic objectives:

- (1) Seeking justice through legal action
- (2) Developing PILC's Movement Lawyering approach
- (3) Consolidating PILC's organizational growth

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

We continue to make excellent progress in growing PILC's capacity to support activists, grassroots groups and frontline organisations through strategic legal action across our areas of expertise: state accountability; housing, land and community assets; racial justice and migrants' rights. In July 2024, we were named Legal Aid Firm of the Year at the LALY Awards.

Due to our growing involvement in the Covid 19 Inquiry, we recruited an additional four solicitors and four paralegals. In total, our litigation team has grown from 7 to 21 since 2022.

In addition to our work on public inquiries, we also opened 39 new cases in Public Law (2024: 43), 5 new cases in Claims against Public Authorities (2024: 3) and 45 new cases in Housing (2024: 84).

1. State Accountability

Most of our work in this area relates to public inquiries, which has grown significantly over the past two years.

Taking part in public inquiries is an opportunity for grassroots groups and frontline organisations to question government directly, give a platform for the policy issues they campaign on and create a public record. We are also aware of the limitations of public inquiries insofar as their recommendations are not enforceable and rarely monitored. We are however building important relationships through this process and the work undertaken with the organisations mentioned below will continue in other forms beyond the life of the Inquiry.

a) UK Covid-19 Inquiry

Our work in the UK Covid-19 Inquiry continued at pace, following Module 2 hearings in the last reporting period.

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Module 3

Module 3 looked into the governmental and societal response to Covid-19 as well as dissecting the impact that the pandemic had on healthcare systems, patients and health care workers.

We act on behalf of the Frontline Migrant Health Workers Group (FMHWG) in this module. The group consists of grassroots unions United Voices of the World (UVW) and Independent Workers of Great Britain (IWGB) alongside Kanlungan Filipino Consortium.

We prepared impact witness statements for an IWGB cleaner and a Kanlungan staff nurse. The IWGB cleaner gave oral evidence at the hearings, along with Alex Marshall, medical cycle courier during the pandemic and now president of the IWGB. They both provided the Inquiry with a valuable insight into the lives of frontline outsourced migrant workers during the pandemic, who were given no protection even though they were working on the frontline and coming into close contact with the virus and vulnerable patients. The hearings took place between September and November 2024 and we are now awaiting the Chair's interim report.

As part of our work on this module, we also commissioned Dr John Lister to write a report entitled 'Forty Years of Failure: Private Sector Contracting and its Impact on the NHS' about the impact of outsourcing and privatisation on the NHS, which had been raised in our opening submissions and echoed the experience of our clients during the pandemic.

The report exposes how the outsourcing of non-clinical work diverted hundreds of millions into private profits, whilst at the same time stripping workers of pay, rights and creating a two-tier workforce. It has resulted in a declining quality of patient care and a harmful division within the workforce.

The report was launched in March 2025 with Dr John Lister, Petros Elia (United Voices of the World) and Anna Miller (Doctors of the World UK). We heard that thousands of outsourced staff were unable to afford to take sick leave, even as the Covid-19 pandemic gathered pace. Outsourced staff were also overlooked when PPE was distributed in the health service, NHS Trust management expecting private companies to provide PPE to outsourced workers - which they failed to do. This resulted in United Voices of the World sourcing their own PPE for their members and members of Kanlungan making their own masks. Whilst there is clear evidence that NHS charging is preventing many migrant communities from accessing health care, it was also argued that it is a back door to establishing charging practices for all.

Module 4

Module 4 considered and made recommendations on a range of issues relating to the development of Covid-19 vaccines and the implementation of the vaccine rollout programme across the UK.

We act on behalf of the Migrant Primary Care Access Group (MPCAG). The group consists of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants (JCWI), Doctors of the World (DOTWUK), Medact and Kanlungan Filipino Consortium. The hearings took place in January 2025 with Anna Miller of DOTWUK giving evidence on behalf of the group regarding barriers migrant communities faced when accessing the vaccine during the pandemic.

In our closing submissions, we highlighted to the Inquiry the principal ways in which the Government abjectly failed to identify and/or remedy the fundamental issues that migrants (both as a sub-set of racialised populations and as a separate group) faced considerable barriers to accessing vaccines:

- (1) Mistrust, confusion and fear will persist as long as Charging Regulations and Data Sharing (with the Home Office) remain operational.
- (2) Despite widespread acknowledgment of this issue, the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) refused to implement a data-sharing firewall to protect all patient data during the pandemic.
- (3) The vaccine rollout model, which relied (a) initially on GP registration and records for early invitation and (b) subsequently on NHS numbers to book a vaccine appointment, excluded many vulnerable migrants who had either been refused GP registration or been deterred from registering with a GP for fear of charging and data-sharing.
- (4) Failure to build trust and refusal to remove barriers - external warnings from frontline migrant organisations were ignored. Internal warnings, including from the top Chief Medical Officer Sir Chris Whitty, went unheeded.

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We are now awaiting the Chair's interim report. Some of our clients' recommendations can be read here: [A Legacy of Mistrust](#).

Module 6

Module 6 will investigate the impact of the pandemic on the publicly and privately funded adult social care sector in the UK. It will consider the consequences of government decision-making, including restrictions imposed on those living and working within the care sector, as well as decisions concerning capacity in hospitals and residents in adult care and residential homes.

We act on behalf of the Frontline Migrant Health Workers Group ('Group' thereafter). The Group consists of United Voices of the World (UVW), Independent Workers of Great Britain (IWGB) and Kanlungan Consortium.

The Group represents a large cohort of care workers, both formally and informally employed as well as unpaid home carers. The Group has a significant interest in and expertise to offer on the matter of precariously employed and migrant care workers. These workers faced harsher working conditions, lower pay, weaker or no contractual protections and greater risk of exploitation and abuse. Crucially, as frontline and predominantly outsourced workers, the Group endured some of the worst conditions and were exposed to high risk in the course of their work in the care sector. They are uniquely positioned to offer insight into the impact of the pandemic on the care sector, both on themselves as workers and on members of the public with whom they interacted in the course of their work.

We have now finalised the Rule 9 statement - a witness statement written in response to a request made by the Chair of the Inquiry - on behalf of the Group and the hearings are due to take place in the summer of 2025.

Module 10

Module 10 is the final module of the Covid-19 UK Inquiry. This module will examine the impact of Covid on the population of the United Kingdom with a particular focus on key workers, the most vulnerable, the bereaved, mental health and wellbeing.

We secured Core Participant Status for four groups consisting of 28 organisations in total:

1. **The Migrant Rights Consortium**, comprising Doctors of the World UK, Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, Kanlungan, Medact, United Voices of the World, Independent Workers Union of Great Britain, Project 17, Together with Migrant Children and Just Right Scotland.
2. **The Domestic Abuse Group** - comprising Southall Black Sisters, LAWRS and Solace.
3. **The Prison and Immigration Detention Advocacy Group (PIDAG)** comprising - Howard League for Penal Reform, Bail and Immigration Detainees, the Prison Reform Trust and Medical Justice
4. **The Justice Sector Coalition (JSC)** - comprising Legal Action Group, Support Through Court, the Association of Lawyers for Children, the Criminal Law Association, the Housing Law Practitioners' Association, the Immigration Law Practitioners Association, the Law Centres Network, the Legal Aid Practitioners Group, the Legal Services Agency, the London Criminal Court Solicitors' Association, the Scottish Association of Law Centres and Young Legal Aid Lawyers.

We have however received negative funding decisions for PIDAG and JSC, without which it would be impossible to take part. We have appealed these decisions and are awaiting a decision from the Chair.

b) Undercover Policing Inquiry (UCPI)

We continue to represent 15 Core Participants in the UCPI, all political activists and organisations whose lawful democratic activity was subjected to sustained surveillance, infiltration, and abuse by undercover police units, notably the Special Demonstration Squad (SDS) and National Public Order Intelligence Unit (NPOIU). We have aimed to demonstrate how these secret police units have functioned as a mechanism through which the British state undermined dissent, distorted political movements, and violated fundamental rights.

During the reporting period, the Inquiry held Tranche 2 hearings, which covered the deployment of Special Demonstration Squad (SDS) officers and managers and those affected between 1983 and 1992, including the management & oversight by mid and senior officers, other agencies and government departments.

Following a major review of state disclosure, we drafted and delivered our opening statement ([available here](#))

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We deepened our scrutiny of undercover political policing, highlighting the personal and political harms caused by long-term infiltration. Representing the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), we demonstrated that mass-membership campaigns were targeted at both a London leadership and grassroots levels.

Undercover officers did not merely observe protests; they helped organise them, steered discussions, and occupied influential positions. We argued that this amounted to state interference in political movements, distorting democratic organising from within. The Inquiry heard how activists were deceived into trusting individuals who were, in reality, state agents reporting to police handlers. This deception extended to political friendships, and collective decision-making.

PILC's submissions emphasised that at a senior Government level the Thatcher Government were involved in discussing the CND leadership and using that information to even influence the General Election.

We commend Michael Chant (Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain - Marxist Leninist), Kate Hudson (Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament), and Lindsey German (Stop the War Coalition), who all gave strong evidence during the hearings in July 2024.

Tranche 3 is not due to start until October 2025. However, we are currently drafting Rule 9 statements with Core Participants including Youth against Racism in Europe, the Stop the War Coalition and several other individual statements.

c) Independent Blacklisting Collusion Inquiry

We are instructed as solicitors in the Independent Blacklisting Collusion Inquiry, following Paul Heron's long-standing and trusted relationship with the Blacklist Support Group (BSG). The group has been central to exposing and challenging the blacklisting of construction workers in the UK.

This independent Inquiry, commissioned by Unite the Union, is examining serious and longstanding allegations that senior trade union officials-both current and historical-may have colluded with representatives from the construction industry to systematically blacklist trade union members and activists. The focus is on officials from Unite and its predecessor unions, including UCATT (Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians), the TGWU (Transport and General Workers' Union), and Amicus. The alleged collusion contributed to the unlawful denial of employment opportunities to workers for raising legitimate concerns about workplace safety but crucially aimed to stop militant trade union organising.

To date, the Inquiry has conducted detailed interviews with approximately 80 building workers, many of whom were directly affected by blacklisting practices. These testimonies have been critical in establishing both the experiences of those impacted. It may also form the basis of understanding the broader patterns of conduct within the industry and the union movement.

The next phase of the Inquiry is now underway and will involve interviewing a number of current and former trade union officials. These interviews will seek to clarify the extent of any knowledge relating to the blacklisting scandal. The Inquiry has worked closely with a panel of Unite-affiliated building workers as the Inquiry has progressed.

The final report is due next year and will aim to provide a detailed account of what took place, identify any wrongdoing or institutional failures, and offer recommendations for accountability and reform.

d) Transnational Government of Tamil Eelam

We were unsuccessful in our efforts to depose the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam at the Proscribed Organisation Appeal Commission on behalf of the Transnational Government of Tamil Eelam, heard in March 2024 with the judgement handed down in July 2024.

We continue to work with the Tamil community to assess the merits of re-applying at some point in the future.

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c) Anon v LAA (Challenge to against LAA means test)

We successfully settled Lynn's case and the Lord Chancellor agreed to provide her with the funding she needs to continue her fight for justice. In 2022, Lynn, aged 68, had been the victim of a violent crime. She had sought support, but instead of being helped she was sexually assaulted by a man who took advantage of his public position. Based solely on income from her State Pension and Housing Benefit, Lynn had been found ineligible for legal aid.

We were however unable to pursue the wider discriminatory exclusion of pensioners from accessing Legal Aid so the broader regulations remain unchanged. This means there are still many others in her situation. This remains an amazing outcome for Lynn who never would have been able to access this funding without bringing her judicial review.

2. Housing, Land and Community Assets

Our work in this area is wide ranging and include existing and developing projects:

- supporting survivors of domestic abuse access safety through adequate housing;
- our gentrification project, which mainly supports council estate residents facing demolition and displacement as well as supporting market traders facing eviction through planning and environmental law;
- defending Gypsies & Travellers pursuing a nomadic way of life through legal representation in housing and planning;
- keep public land in public hands through the defence of open spaces in London.

a) Gentrification Project

The Gentrification Project has continued to develop a holistic approach to land and housing justice, integrating litigation, policy advocacy, education, and community organising to strengthen campaigner resilience and influence the housing and planning landscape across London and beyond. In London, the team has supported groups and individuals across nine boroughs (Croydon, Bexley, Camden, Newham, Hammersmith & Fulham, Tower Hamlets, Haringey, Lambeth, and Southwark) and worked with cross-London organisations such as the London Tenants Federation and the Refurbish Don't Demolish campaign.

We also advanced several strategic legal challenges in a difficult legal landscape:

i. CZ v LB Southwark

This case successfully quashed planning permission for excessive infill on a Southwark estate on behalf of a social housing resident, on the grounds that LB Southwark had failed to adequately assess the site as a high flood risk. The High Court order vindicates years of resistance to what residents saw as a deeply flawed and damaging scheme. Despite repeatedly highlighting key procedural failures-including a lack of a flood risk assessment, inadequate consultation, missing equalities impact assessments, and the loss of green and social amenities-concerns were consistently ignored and marginalised by Southwark Council, leaving residents feeling frustrated and sidelined.

ii. RH v Manchester City Council

This case challenges Planning Officers' misleading advice to committee members about their powers to refuse an application on behalf of an individual but with extensive evidence and support from the campaign group 'Block the Block'. The case was heard in March 2025 and we are awaiting its outcome. The campaign has been so successful that its work and the injustices it highlights have been made into a theatre production, powerfully illustrating a community's use of campaigning and legal tools to advance housing and land justice. It premiered on the evening of the hearing and there are plans for touring later in the year.

iii. JZ v LB Lambeth

At the heart of this case are concerns about the legality of local authorities setting up private companies to operate as corporate landlords, allowing them to let council-owned properties at market rates to generate income. We are representing a private resident of Central Hill estate, one of potentially hundreds of tenants facing eviction across 5 Lambeth estates. Many of those private renters being made homeless will now have to seek housing from the same council which is evicting them. The case further exposes legal loopholes in local authorities' unfair use of section 21 'no fault evictions' as part of regeneration schemes. The case is due to be heard later in 2025.

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In addition to the above, we have also worked closely with the Social Housing Action Network (SHAC), submitting evidence to the National Audit Office and demanding an investigation into fraudulent social housing service charges - an initiative supported by 24 MPs.

The project also commissioned and released a groundbreaking report entitled - *The Promise of Cross-Subsidy: Why Estate Demolition Cannot Solve London's Housing Crisis*, highlighting the misuse of the term 'affordable' by politicians at all levels - local authorities, Mayor of London and Ministers; how far it has become divorced from people's reality; and how council housing various models of development all rely on private finance at the costs of marginalised communities in need of housing.

We also continue sharing our knowledge with communities and the legal sector through workshops we organise as well as responding to invitation to events. Since the Labour government came to power, there has been a turbulent landscape of planning policy/affordable housing policy. This has driven an increase in collaboration between housing and land justice organisations in which PILC are playing a central role. Much of this work also regularly attracts national media coverage.

b) Gypsy and Traveller Legal Advice Project

This project has progressed substantially during the reporting period.

The team represents 100 clients, with cases for 58 clients opened in 2024 alone, affecting between 200-250 people. Their caseload spans 23 different sites across England, including clients in West Sussex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Hampshire, Milton Keynes, Essex, Surrey, London, South Gloucestershire, Worcestershire and three different sets of clients residing on the waterways.

Many of the cases involve multiple clients in family units, including representing:

- 7 families on a site in Medway, Kent who are Defendants to possession proceedings,
- 6 families based in Hertfordshire who have applied for Planning Permission to reside on land they have purchased and who also seek to vary an Injunction covering the land,
- 5 clients residing in boats on the Thames Waterways resisting possession proceedings.

The project covers a wide variety of topics, which all focus on supporting Romani Gypsy and Traveller clients to continue to reside on land and practice a nomadic way of life, and for persons who identify as boaters to continue to reside on waterways, whether through continuous cruising or moorings.

We have also begun to build a strategic partnership with Friends, Families and Travellers at various levels, from providing second-tier advice and taking referrals to beginning to plan strategically, with a view to grow capacity for legal advice and education across England and Wales.

The cases below illustrate some of the work we have done during the reporting period:

i. Tingdene Marinas v JJ case

We successfully defended Ms Jaffe's eviction, who had been residing on a houseboat for 7 years. Tingdene Marinas, a multimillion-pound company, sought to evict Ms Jaffe from her mooring on a marina where she lived giving her only a few months' notice on the basis that the pontoon where she lived was irreparable. Our client resisted the eviction on the basis that the agreement she had with Tingdene Marinas should be covered by the Mobile Homes Act (1983) and as such the Marina must go through possession proceedings in the Courts to evict her under that Act. This was a novel argument, allowing extension of protection to those residing in caravans on land (which included water). The case reached the Court of Appeal and Tingdene Marinas were refused permission to appeal in the Supreme Court.

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ii. Medway case v Heron and Ors

We successfully represented a group of Romani Gypsies living on a former park-and-ride carpark in Medway to resist possession proceedings alongside their very committed Councillor Satinder Shokar (who was instrumental throughout). The group had been placed on a disused park-and-ride site by the Council with a licence to occupy for 3 months. A total of 29 people, comprising of multiple families (including 14 children) would have been made homeless 'roadside' in caravans, had the possession proceedings by Medway Council been successful. The Judge determined that granting possession would be an unlawful interference with the clients Article 8 rights (right to respect for private and family life) and that the Council had not considered the best interests of the children. The clients later obtained planning permission for the site, such that they are now residing lawfully on a Gypsy and Traveller site.

iii. London Borough of Richmond v Persons Unknown

The London Borough of Richmond applied to the High Court for a wide injunction to prevent Gypsies and Travellers from residing in caravans in 8 areas within its borough. They also included an application for an injunction against fly-tipping. A recent Supreme Court case had made a requirement of the filing of such injunction to serve the proceedings on London Gypsies and Travellers (LGT thereafter), an organisation providing support and advice. The Judge subsequently indicated that it was necessary for the Interveners to have representation at the next hearing as it was a case of significant public interest. LGT instructed PILC and we expect to hearing to take place next year.

c) Open Spaces Project

The project supports communities to keep public land in public hands through the protection of green and open spaces. This project is significant for the particular expertise it provides local communities. It is becoming all the more important as the current government continues to rip the planning rulebook.

We successfully supported local residents in Islington in their objections against Council's plans to demolish the leisure centre and football pitches to make way for tower blocks.

i. Guardians of Whitewebbs v LB Enfield

The High Court ruled that LB Enfield could dispose of part of Whitewebbs Park to multi-billion-dollar Tottenham Hotspur FC for its own commercial purpose, despite the judgement acknowledging that selling off this land will mean a 'significant' decrease in public access. With plans to expand their training grounds, the proposed development means that Enfield residents will lose access to areas of the park that have been in public hands for nearly a century. It will also require razing several acres of natural parkland to make way for training pitches and manicured gardens. Enfield residents had come out in force to support the case at Court and have contributed massively to the effort at the Court of Appeal. However, local residents plan to continue to fight for this park to be enjoyed in the way that it is legally intended: for public use.

Tottenham Hotspur have subsequently been given the go-ahead by Enfield Council to build a new training ground. Local residents will issue judicially review proceedings against the planning permission.

3. Racial Justice and Migrants' Rights

We continue working closely with RAMFEL, Revoke and the Roma Support Group as well as having renewed or developed relationships with the Magpie Project, Migrants Organise and Migrants Rights Network.

Despite the Home Secretary agreeing the introduction of a fee waiver following our legal challenge on behalf of bereaved partners in the last reporting period, the change of government disrupted its implementation and the guidance was not introduced until October 2024 and a lot of work to make it happen behind the scenes together with RAMFEL.

We are delighted to report that we won another of our historic cases (LK v SSHD), first brought against the Home Secretary in 2022 following the unlawful handling of our client's application for settled status because of pending criminal prosecutions. 20,000 European nationals were affected by this unlawful practice at the time of bringing the case. It took nearly 3 years to bring it to a close.

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We published a guide for non-lawyers to support asylum seekers affected by racist abuse in asylum hotels, as a way of supporting non-specialists advisors helping asylum seekers move accommodation. We distributed it across our networks during the wave of far-rights riots in the summer 2024. This followed from some work we had done in the summer 2023 when Revoke clients had already been targeted by far-right activists in London and in Bedfordshire.

We've also continued our project with the Roma Support Group to improve access to housing justice for Roma communities. We've done this through community advice forums, collaborating with Roma advocates and supporting RSG with casework.

The following strategic cases further illustrate the work we have done during the period:

a) KK v SSHD

This case seeks to challenge the Home Office's decision to refuse our client discretionary ILR whilst bringing a wider policy challenge to the Home Office on the lack of a fee waiver for people in the same position as our client, who were brought to the UK as children and had no control over their applications for status. The Home Office's previous young people's concession allowed settlement with a fee waiver for young people brought to the UK as children who had had leave to remain for five years. When the concession was incorporated into the Immigration Rules, the Home Office dropped the option of a fee waiver. This case was referred by RAMFEL who campaign to get a fee waiver introduced for this cohort. The claim has been issued and we are awaiting a decision on permission.

b) Migrants Rights Network v SSHD

Immediately after being elected to government in July 2024, the new Home Secretary announced that Immigration Raids would be a central part of their plans to control borders and tackle illegal working. Around the same time, Migrants Rights Network published a report entitled 'The Anatomy of Raids', highlighting their racist nature. This case challenges the Secretary of State's policy and practice of an elevated level of immigration raids that, in particular, target: car washes, nail bars, supermarkets and construction sites. The claim has been issued in the High Court and we are awaiting a decision on permission.

c) Various v SSHD

We are developing strategic legal action together with beneficiaries of the Magpie Project against the indefinite use of hotels to accommodate asylum-seeking families, which would be unlawful under mainstream homelessness provision (6-week limit). We heard from families living in asylum accommodation from 6 months to over 2 and a half years. During this time many reported that their health and that of their children had severely suffered, with rashes due to industrial washing facilities at B&Bs; gastric issues caused by lack of private cooking facilities and access to healthy food; high blood pressure; and general anxiety and other mental health issues linked to the precarity of their situation. The challenge is still at an early stage but we are looking forward to developing it further over the next 12 months.

4. Developing our Movement Lawyering approach

There are two ways in which we have worked on the development of our movement lawyering approach, the unique way in which we support working class and marginalised communities bring about social change through the use of the law.

a) Building Power

The first one is about all the non-legal work that is done around legal representation and strategic litigation, starting with the importance of building and maintaining relationships with these groups and organisations. We remain focused in our areas of expertise and aware not to overextend ourselves to ensure we are able to have meaningful relationships. These are key to developing an improved understanding of rights and entitlements, better provision of advice (including less formal advice) and the development of strategic legal action.

To this end we have delivered the following:

- In-person workshop for housing campaigners to deep-dive into the report on cross-subsidy models of financing regeneration and plan for how to influence the GLA and central government;

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- Development and dissemination of legal resources through online and in-person workshops at locations most convenient for those we aim to reach. This includes: Roma people (affected by discrimination in housing); estate residents and market traders (affected by gentrification); van dwellers (affected by injunctions); EUSS applicants (affected by automatic pausing of application); and asylum seekers (affected by racist abuse).
- Provision of more formal training on housing, planning law, domestic abuse and housing, strategic litigation and exceptional case funding.
- Publication and dissemination of research to provide evidence for the Covid Inquiry and for our work on gentrification:
 - o 40 Years of Failure: Private Sector Contracting and its Impact on the NHS
 - o The Promise Of Cross-Subsidy: Why Estate Demolition Cannot Solve London's Housing Emergency
- Development of our communication function and improvement of our language/tone as well as the frequency of our outputs. As part of that, we began publishing a quarterly newsletter, now published monthly.

The publication of a comprehensive academic report we commissioned on estate regeneration stands out as a great example of the tools we use outside of the strictly legal arena to bring about social change, bringing together research, legal education and communications. Whilst the report's content is excellent, we anticipate very few people are likely to read it in its entirety. However, we believe it will prove useful as evidence for strategic litigation. We also wanted to make it a tool for campaigners. As a result, we designed and published a guide to go alongside it entitled *What Golden Era?*, which serves as both a summary and an entry point into the report. We also produced a short video with the same aim. These were launched at a busy event attended by 100 people. Since then, we have disseminated the report widely. We know that it has already been used in academia, legal organisations and by campaigners. We recently delivered a more in-depth workshop for London campaigners and we are working with others to cascade the information, such as to the London Renters Union and London Tenants Federation. We also hope to use the report to influence the Mayor of London and the current government to become more honest about their use of 'affordable housing'. We will also use the report to challenge both the Mayor of London and central government that private financing of housing will never bring about the much-needed council homes needed to resolve the current housing emergency.

This has provided a blueprint as to how we can use research and legal resources to build collective power with campaigners and an evidence base for our strategic legal work. It is important to understand PILC's role both as an expert in its own right, through its legal expertise, but with no desire to elevate itself above activists and campaigners. The legal expertise (alongside other materials) is what we bring to the movements. This is our contribution to building that movement and we are proud to be a part of it.

Under this strand, it has always been our desire to share our approach and expertise across the network of Law Centres. We continue working closely with Greater Manchester Law Centre and Southwark Law Centre on planning law cases. We also facilitated lunchtime training together with Landmark Chambers on the same subject. We have also provided templates and ad hoc support to other Law Centres around Judicial Review work. For the next 12 months, we intend to do the following:

- Support interested Law Centres to develop strategic litigation work
- Share reflections and learnings about our legal work with other Law Centres as a way to build meaningful relationships

b) Reflective Practice

The second strand is about discussing internally what movement lawyering means to PILC to ensure our approach remains reflective and dynamic and that we are able to communicate it externally. Our annual Away Day, bringing together staff and trustees for a day of reflection and planning centred on this concept, exploring where PILC's approach is similar and where it strays from the tradition with the hope of formulating our own principles. We also invited Jason Tetley from Greater Manchester Law Centre to tell us about their relationship to marginalised communities, which share some similarities but is implemented differently. The day generated fascinating discussions with particular points in our approach to further explore, such as the 'tension' between being lawyers and campaigners.

By way of sharing how we work externally we did the following:

- Presentation at various events including the Baring Foundation's residential and a Public Law Project event on co-producing legal strategies with communities
- PILC's director recorded a podcast for Just Rights Scotland to discuss PILC's approach and introduce some of our projects.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES for the year ended 31 March 2025

5. Fundraising

Fundraising remains key to PILC's business model and accounts for 37% of our income over the past 12 months (2024: 40%). This represents a slightly lower proportion of our overall income despite a 25% increase in fundraising, due to the sharp increase in earned income.

Fundraising income enables us to work through our movement lawyering model - developing strategic legal work with marginalised individuals, grassroots groups and frontline organisations whilst delivering legal education and capacity-building. It also enables us to conduct or commission research and advocate on behalf of our clients beyond the courts. Finally, fundraising income has enabled us to develop a core team capable of supporting PILC staff, operations and governance in line with our strategic plan to consolidate the organisation.

Fundraising in this reporting period remains overwhelmingly focused on grants from trusts and foundations. We retain a number of ongoing project grants and core funding has been invaluable in our efforts to consolidate the organisation's management.

Our approach to fundraising mostly focuses on grants from trusts and foundations, both for core and project funds. We were extremely fortunate to be awarded a number of substantial and multi-year grants in the last reporting period. As a result, this year has been focused on making sure that we deliver the work on these.

We were awarded two new grants over the last 12 months, both of them from existing funders, namely:

- AB Charitable Trust awarded £300,000 over 5 years - core funding
- Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust awarded £75,000 over 2 years towards the Gypsies & Travellers Legal Advice Project

Fundraising from individual donors remains very small in comparison to income from other sources, accounting for less than 5% of our income during the reporting period. We are however immensely grateful to CrowdJustice with whom we have worked on specific cases to protect clients from potential adverse costs of bringing legal action, even though this does not usually benefit PILC directly. There is a PayPal 'Donation' button on PILC's website, which occasionally receives direct donations from members of the public. Due to the limited nature of this activity, we have not sought to register with the fundraising regulator. We also do not directly involve vulnerable people in our fundraising activities.

Next year will be key in planning for the transition away from income earned from public inquiries. As such, we will first audit our fundraising activities to date before writing up a new fundraising strategy for 2025-27.

6. Financial Review

We are pleased to report that PILC's financial situation remains strong. Our income has increased significantly again in the last 12 months because of the income generated from public inquiries. We are aware that this income stream is due to reduce significantly next year before ending completely around March 2026. We will continue managing our resources cautiously to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the organisation.

PILC's gross income was £2,586,577 (2024: £1,867,295) whilst total expenditure amounted to £1,969,141 (2024: £1,447,265). This resulted in a net income of £617,436 (2024: £420,030).

Gross income increased 39% compared to the last reporting period. This is mainly due to another increase in earned income from public inquiries and includes Counsel Fees (see note 2, below). Given the temporary nature of this earned income, much of it is being reserved for use when the organisation transitions at the end of these public inquiries around March 2026.

Total expenditure was £1,969,141 (2024: £1,447,265). The increase came primarily from higher legal and staff costs. Legal costs (Counsel Fees and Costs Consultants) associated with bringing in more revenue totalled £969,725 (2024: £730,398) and, as the PILC team grew and employee benefits were improved, staff costs were £850,163 (2024: £622,924). The remaining small increase in expenditure is attributable to organisational growth and rising inflation.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES for the year ended 31 March 2025

a. Statement of Financial Activities

PILC's income can be broadly divided in four categories:

1. Grants from Trusts and Foundations amounted to £588,278 (2024: £471,613), a 25% increase on what had been raised in the previous period. We express our gratitude to:

- o AB Charitable Trust
- o Baring Foundation
- o City Bridge Foundation
- o Disrupt Foundation
- o Garden Court Chambers Special Fund
- o Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust
- o Matrix Causes Fund
- o Oak Foundation
- o The Access to Justice Foundation
- o The Legal Education Foundation
- o Trust for London
- o Tudor Trust

2. Earned income from legal work for the year amounted to £1,899,048 (2024: £1,366,139). These figures include fees for Counsel and Costs Consultants, which total £969,725 (2024: £730,368). The net figure for earned income attributable to PILC is therefore: £929,323 (2024: £635,771), a 46% increase on the last reporting period.

3. Donations from the general public have increased significantly due to our more regular use of CrowdJustice appeals. This amounted to £73,811 (2024: £19,280).

4. Other income from training, consultancy and other miscellaneous income amounted to £2,817 (2024: £7,700).

b. Balance Sheet

Cash at bank increased moderately to £1,186,331 (2024: £979,969). In addition to the usual requirements that PILC maintains a substantial cash buffer given the duration of public law cases, lengthy billing procedures and protracted settlements for payment of legal work, we are also preparing for a period of transition where income will go significantly down when public inquiries end. The need for increased cash reserves also reflects the steady growth of the organisation and associated expenditure.

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2025 include £66,900 in restricted funds (2024: £23,700), leaving PILC with £1,119,437 in unrestricted funds (2024: £956,269).

Notes 11 and 12 on page 27 of the accounts show a breakdown of PILC's debtors and creditors. Debtors are largely made of trade debtors in the form of payments due from the Covid-19 Inquiry and the Undercover Policing Inquiry. 'Accrued income' represents our Work in Progress (WiP) with a value of £327,641 (2024: £154,886). The increase in the value of the WiP is due to the growth of the litigation team and delays in the billing process. Other debtors are disbursements we have on cases that are recouped at the end of cases. Turning to creditors, the highest figure mirrors that of debtors in that they represent monies owed to Counsel for both public inquiries. There is also £153,823 of grants paid in advance, noted as 'other creditors'. Taxation and social security are VAT and PAYE due to HMRC at 31 March 2025.

7. Reserves Policy

The Board of Trustees has set a target of retaining free reserves which represent six months' of annual operating costs. This amount is reflective of general good practice in the charity sector and is even more important for PILC as it requires higher levels of cash flow due to the nature of its work. PILC's Board of Trustees consider free reserves to be all available cash at bank excluding restricted and designated funds.

As the organisation has grown, PILC's new free reserves target has increased to £641,707 (2024: £493,567), which corresponds to six months' annual operating costs from the organisational budget (2025-26). These reserves enable the Law Centre to deal with the following contingencies:

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES for the year ended 31 March 2025

- Problems with cash flow due to delay in legal income payments;
- Late payment, reduction or withdrawal of grant funding;
- Reduction in Legal Aid earned income;
- In the event of closure, three months' running costs to wind up the organisation and pay redundancies, leasehold and other liabilities.

This year, the Board has maintained the targets for its designated funds, the largest of which is for managing the transition away from working on public inquiries. In summary, total cash at bank less restricted and designated funds leaves free cash reserves to cover six months' budgeted expenditure, as per the table below.

At 31 March 2025

Total cash at bank		1,186,337
Less restricted funds	66,900	
Unrestricted cash at bank		1,119,437
Less Designated funds	477,730	
Free cash reserves		641,707

This policy is reviewed annually when the board of trustees considers the end of year projections and the audited accounts.

8. Principle Risks

PILC policies, procedures and systems are well-established. They continued to be reviewed periodically and improved wherever possible. We have a Compliance Plan and maintain a Risk Register, which is updated when new risks are identified. It is reviewed quarterly by the Senior Management Team and the Board of Trustees. Staff are trained annually on safeguarding and data protection. We also have a Business Continuity Plan, which is tested annually.

The primary risk identified this year reflects the rapid growth of the organisation, due to the increased resources needed to cope with the demands of the Covid 19 Inquiry. We have recruited an additional 7 staff on fixed-term contracts. This further raises the importance of strengthening various aspects of PILC's management. As such, we recruited an experienced solicitor to supervise the Covid 19 Inquiry work and we are looking forward to having a People Manager in post by July 2025. This has also brought into focus the need for additional core funding as our central costs increase, which remain essential to maintain a robust organisation and support our legal work.

We remain aware that, from April 2026, we are highly likely to cease receiving income from both the Covid 19 Inquiry and the Undercover Policing Inquiry, which together provide a substantial percentage of our income. We have built financial forecasts to help us plan for the next 3-5 years. By way of mitigating against this loss of income, we are also building reserves to enable PILC to manage a transition we estimate to last around 2 years during which we are likely to post deficits before we can return to a surplus.

Finally, as noted in previous years, our work is politically sensitive. We take extra precautions around compliance to protect the organisation from vexatious complaints or other criticism. Trustees will also dedicate additional resources to risk management over the next 12 months.

9. Governance & Management

We are committed to good governance and understand this is best done by continuous improvement, through regular reviews of our strengths and weaknesses. Following the adoption of a new constitution in the last reporting period, trustees approved a Governance Manual, bringing greater clarity to our governance processes and standards.

We also used the draft audited accounts to delve further into PILC's finances and upskill all trustees on finance. This included variance analysis, understanding of income sources, fundraising strategy and reserves policy. We also looked at financial forecasts for the next 3-5 years, learning more about where PILC's income comes from, the long-term risks to our sustainability and discussing some of the assumptions made in these first forecasts.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES for the year ended 31 March 2025

We held our annual away day, bringing staff and trustees together to reflect on movement lawyering. We also benefited from the participation of Jason Tetley, Director of Greater Manchester Law Centre.

Board of Trustees

Suz Muna resigned after more than four years as a trustee, three of those as Chair. We are extremely grateful for the support and guidance Suz brought to PILC in its early stages and look forward to continuing working with her in her campaigning and union roles.

Following a skills and experience audit, we advertised for two trustee roles and recruited Boglarka Filler, a housing campaigner with lived experience of Temporary Accommodation and redevelopment of her estate and Chris Baugh, a retired union leader.

Elizabeth O'Hara and Lou Crisfield remain as co-Chairs, as does David Neube as Treasurer.

Management Structure

There were no changes to the senior management team during the period.

The Board approved a plan to ensure that PILC's operational infrastructure remains robust and appropriately resourced to support our high volumes of legal work. Following a consultation with all staff, we created a new position for a People Manager with responsibility for human resources, staff wellbeing, learning and development. We also intend for the role to strengthen PILC's diversity and internal communications.

Organisational Development

Our operations and compliance continue to be well-managed. We successfully passed audits by the Legal Aid Agency in April 2024 and Lexcel in December 2024. These demonstrated high levels of practice management and client care.

Staff wellbeing remains very important to organisational development and we engage with staff in a variety of ways to ensure they remain healthy and happy at work. We have begun negotiations with staff representatives to agree the recognition of the Industrial Workers of the World union.

Pension contributions were improved from 5% to 7%.

At 31 March 2025, PILC employs 20 staff/18.9 FTE (2024: 14 staff, 13.5 FTE) and uses the services of a self-employed Finance Officer (0.5 FTE) and two consultant solicitors.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

The charity is controlled by its governing document, a deed of trust and constitutes an unincorporated charity.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
for the year ended 31 March 2025

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Report of the trustees and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales, the Charities Act 2011, Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charity for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the trustees are required to:

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

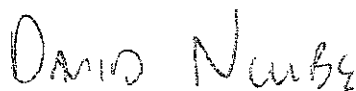
Members of the charity guarantee to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 to the assets of the charity in the event of winding up. The total number of such guarantees at 31 March 2024 was 9. The trustees are members of the charity but this entitles them only to voting rights. The trustees have no beneficial interest in the charity.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. 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.

Auditors

Berringers LLP has been re-appointed as the charity's auditor and has expressed its willingness to continue in that capacity.

Approved by order of the board of trustees on 16 January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
D Ncube - Trustee

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Public Interest Law Centre (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Statement of financial activities, the Balance sheet, the Cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (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 March 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, 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 Charities Act 2011.

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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, other than the financial statements and our Report of the independent auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Report of the trustees is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which 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.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under Section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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 a Report of the independent auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and error, we considered the following:

- the nature of the industry, control environment and business performance;
- results of our enquiries to management about their own assessment of the risks of fraud and error;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud may occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

Our procedures to respond to risk include the following:

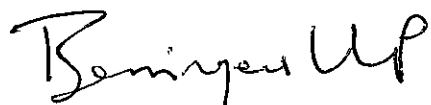
- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected areas that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error;
- addressing the risk of fraud and error through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journals, assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

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 Report of the Independent Auditors.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE TRUSTEES OF
PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE**

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. 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 auditors' 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 charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Berringers LLP
Chartered Accountants
and Statutory Auditors
Lygon House
50 London Road
Bromley
Kent
BR1 3RA

Date: 19/1/2025

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
for the year ended 31 March 2025

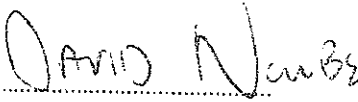
		Unrestricted fund £	Restricted funds £	2025 Total funds £	2024 Total funds £
	Notes				
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM					
Donations and legacies	2	73,811	-	73,811	19,284
Charitable activities					
Legal representation	4	2,195,212	294,931	2,490,143	1,845,452
Investment income	3	22,623	-	22,623	2,559
Total		2,291,646	294,931	2,586,577	1,867,295
EXPENDITURE ON					
Charitable activities					
Legal representation	5	969,725	-	969,725	730,398
Staff costs		558,773	291,390	850,163	622,924
Accommodation costs		39,386	-	39,386	35,107
Other support costs		82,626	27,241	109,867	58,836
Total		1,650,510	318,631	1,969,141	1,447,265
NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)		641,136	(23,700)	617,436	420,030
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS					
Total funds brought forward		1,091,641	23,700	1,115,341	695,311
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		1,732,777	-	1,732,777	1,115,341

The notes form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET
31 March 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted fund £	Restricted funds £	2025 Total funds £	2024 Total funds £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	10	11,483	-	11,483	6,868
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	11	1,207,242	-	1,207,242	623,027
Cash at bank		1,186,331	-	1,186,331	979,969
		2,393,573	-	2,393,573	1,602,996
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	12	(672,279)	-	(672,279)	(494,523)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,721,294	-	1,721,294	1,108,473
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,732,777	-	1,732,777	1,115,341
NET ASSETS		1,732,777	-	1,732,777	1,115,341
FUNDS	13				
Unrestricted funds				1,732,777	1,091,641
Restricted funds				-	23,700
TOTAL FUNDS				1,732,777	1,115,341

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorised for issue on 19 JANUARY 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:


D Ncube - Trustee

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	192,789	485,681
Net cash provided by operating activities		192,789	485,681
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(9,050)	(3,209)
Interest received		22,623	2,559
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		13,573	(650)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		206,362	485,031
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		979,969	494,938
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		1,186,331	979,969

The notes form part of these financial statements

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2025

1. RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2025	2024
	£	£
Net income for the reporting period (as per the Statement of financial activities)	617,436	420,030
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	4,435	2,625
Interest received	(22,623)	(2,559)
Increase in debtors	(584,215)	(184,891)
Increase in creditors	177,756	250,476
Net cash provided by operations	<u>192,789</u>	<u>485,681</u>

2. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 1.4.24	Cash flow	At 31.3.25
	£	£	£
Net cash			
Cash at bank	979,969	206,362	1,186,331
	<u>979,969</u>	<u>206,362</u>	<u>1,186,331</u>
Total	<u>979,969</u>	<u>206,362</u>	<u>1,186,331</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2025

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements of the charity, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)', Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Charities Act 2011. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Income

All income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities once the charity has entitlement to the funds, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, 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 accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Computer equipment - 20% on cost

Taxation

The charity is exempt from tax on its charitable activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the trustees.

Restricted funds can only be used for particular restricted purposes within the objects of the charity. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

Further explanation of the nature and purpose of each fund is included in the notes to the financial statements.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the charity's pension scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2025

2. DONATIONS AND LEGACIES

	2025	2024
	£	£
Donations	<u>73,811</u>	<u>19,284</u>

3. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2025	2024
	£	£
Deposit account interest	<u>22,623</u>	<u>2,559</u>

4. INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Activity	2025	2024
		£	£
Grants	Legal representation	588,278	471,613
Legal Income	Legal representation	1,899,048	1,366,139
Training, services and other income	Legal representation	2,817	7,700
		<u>2,490,143</u>	<u>1,845,452</u>

Grants received, included in the above, are as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Baring Foundation	96,400	64,000
Strategic Legal Fund	-	5,546
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	32,331	30,387
AB Charitable Trust	57,750	32,750
Oak Foundation	108,000	108,000
Matrix Causes Fund	1,800	1,800
Trust For London	40,700	52,500
Tudor Trust	48,597	35,597
The Legal Education Foundation	70,000	70,000
Access To Justice Foundation	75,000	33,333
City Bridge Trust	23,700	23,700
Garden Court Chambers Special Fund	4,000	4,000
Disrupt Foundation	30,000	10,000
	<u>588,278</u>	<u>471,613</u>

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2025**

5. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES COSTS

	Direct Costs £	Support costs (see note 6) £	Totals £
Legal representation	969,725	-	969,725
Staff costs	839,297	10,866	850,163
Accommodation costs	-	39,386	39,386
Other support costs	35,544	74,323	109,867
	<u>1,844,566</u>	<u>124,575</u>	<u>1,969,141</u>

6. SUPPORT COSTS

	Other £	Governance costs £	Totals £
Staff costs	10,866	-	10,866
Accommodation costs	39,386	-	39,386
Other support costs	67,513	6,810	74,323
	<u>117,765</u>	<u>6,810</u>	<u>124,575</u>

7. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

There were no trustees' remuneration or other benefits for the year ended 31 March 2025 nor for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Trustees' expenses

There were no trustees' expenses paid for the year ended 31 March 2025 nor for the year ended 31 March 2024.

8. STAFF COSTS

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	690,140	536,507
Social security costs	63,284	38,598
Other pension costs	85,873	40,443
	<u>839,297</u>	<u>615,548</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2025	2024
Legal advice	14	11
Administration	3	3
	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>

No employees received emoluments in excess of £60,000.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2025

9. COMPARATIVES FOR THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted fund £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM			
Donations and legacies	19,281	3	19,284
Charitable activities			
Legal representation	1,667,519	177,933	1,845,452
Investment income	2,559	-	2,559
Total	<u>1,689,359</u>	<u>177,936</u>	<u>1,867,295</u>
EXPENDITURE ON			
Charitable activities			
Legal representation	725,754	4,644	730,398
Staff costs	484,895	138,029	622,924
Accommodation costs	35,107	-	35,107
Other support costs	36,788	22,048	58,836
Total	<u>1,282,544</u>	<u>164,721</u>	<u>1,447,265</u>
NET INCOME	406,815	13,215	420,030
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS			
Total funds brought forward	684,823	10,488	695,311
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>1,091,638</u>	<u>23,703</u>	<u>1,115,341</u>

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer equipment £
COST	
At 1 April 2024	13,127
Additions	9,050
At 31 March 2025	<u>22,177</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2024	6,259
Charge for year	4,435
At 31 March 2025	<u>10,694</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2025	<u>11,483</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>6,868</u>

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2025

11. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade debtors	811,623	415,867
Other debtors	60,814	44,579
Accrued income	327,641	154,886
Prepayments	7,164	7,695
	<u>1,207,242</u>	<u>623,027</u>

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	395,101	259,189
Taxation and social security	123,355	72,634
Other creditors	153,823	162,700
	<u>672,279</u>	<u>494,523</u>

13. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS

	At 1.4.24 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.25 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	1,091,641	641,136	1,732,777
Restricted funds			
City Bridge Trust	23,700	(23,700)	-
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>1,115,341</u>	<u>617,436</u>	<u>1,732,777</u>

Net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	2,291,646	(1,650,510)	641,136
Restricted funds			
Baring Foundation	96,401	(96,401)	-
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	32,331	(32,331)	-
Matrix Causes Fund	1,800	(1,800)	-
Trust For London	40,700	(40,700)	-
Access To Justice Foundation	99,999	(99,999)	-
City Bridge Trust	23,700	(47,400)	(23,700)
	<u>294,931</u>	<u>(318,631)</u>	<u>(23,700)</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>2,586,577</u>	<u>(1,969,141)</u>	<u>617,436</u>

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2025

13. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

Comparatives for movement in funds

	At 1.4.23 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.24 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	684,823	406,818	1,091,641
Restricted funds			
Strategic Legal Fund	3,221	(3,221)	-
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	7,267	(7,267)	-
City Bridge Trust	-	23,700	23,700
	<u>10,488</u>	<u>13,212</u>	<u>23,700</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>695,311</u>	<u>420,030</u>	<u>1,115,341</u>

Comparative net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	1,689,359	(1,282,541)	406,818
Restricted funds			
Baring Foundation	64,001	(64,001)	-
Strategic Legal Fund	5,548	(8,769)	(3,221)
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	30,387	(37,654)	(7,267)
Matrix Causes Fund	1,800	(1,800)	-
Trust For London	52,500	(52,500)	-
City Bridge Trust	23,700	-	23,700
	<u>177,936</u>	<u>(164,724)</u>	<u>13,212</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>1,867,295</u>	<u>(1,447,265)</u>	<u>420,030</u>

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined position is as follows:

	At 1.4.23 £	Net movement in funds £	At 31.3.25 £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	684,823	1,047,954	1,732,777
Restricted funds			
Strategic Legal Fund	3,221	(3,221)	-
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	7,267	(7,267)	-
	<u>10,488</u>	<u>(10,488)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>695,311</u>	<u>1,037,466</u>	<u>1,732,777</u>

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 March 2025

13. MOVEMENT IN FUNDS - continued

A current year 12 months and prior year 12 months combined net movement in funds, included in the above are as follows:

	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Movement in funds £
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	3,981,005	(2,933,051)	1,047,954
Restricted funds			
Baring Foundation	160,402	(160,402)	-
Strategic Legal Fund	5,548	(8,769)	(3,221)
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	62,718	(69,985)	(7,267)
Matrix Causes Fund	3,600	(3,600)	-
Trust For London	93,200	(93,200)	-
Access To Justice Foundation	99,999	(99,999)	-
City Bridge Trust	47,400	(47,400)	-
	<u>472,867</u>	<u>(483,355)</u>	<u>(10,488)</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>4,453,872</u></u>	<u><u>(3,416,406)</u></u>	<u><u>1,037,466</u></u>

14. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There were no related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2025.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS		
Donations and legacies		
Donations	73,811	19,284
Investment income		
Deposit account interest	22,623	2,559
Charitable activities		
Grants	588,278	471,613
Legal Income	1,899,048	1,366,139
Training, services and other income	2,817	7,700
	2,490,143	1,845,452
Total incoming resources	2,586,577	1,867,295
 EXPENDITURE		
Charitable activities		
Salaries	690,140	536,507
Social security	63,284	38,598
Pensions	85,873	40,443
Non-recoverable disbursements	708	1,289
Counsel fees	959,851	716,188
Project costs	31,681	684
Legal Aid costs	9,874	14,180
Professional insurance	3,155	2,805
	1,844,566	1,350,694
Support costs		
Other		
Rent	37,686	33,695
Rates and water	1,700	1,412
Insurance	354	329
Telephone	1,739	1,890
Postage and stationery	3,430	3,323
Sundries	4,830	8,751
Repairs & maintenance	20	305
Advertising & marketing	10,333	4,225
Travel & subsistence	3,080	1,340
Bank charges	746	417
Subscriptions	11,026	2,741
Cleaning	303	741
Training costs	6,840	4,421
Computer, software & IT costs	13,744	10,903
Carried forward	95,831	74,493

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PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CENTRE

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Other		
Brought forward	95,831	74,493
Storage & archiving costs	934	786
Legal & professional fees	12,539	9,467
Donations	2,100	-
Staff costs	1,926	2,955
Computer equipment	4,435	2,625
	117,765	90,326
Governance costs		
Auditors' remuneration	6,810	6,245
Total resources expended	1,969,141	1,447,265
Net income	617,436	420,030

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