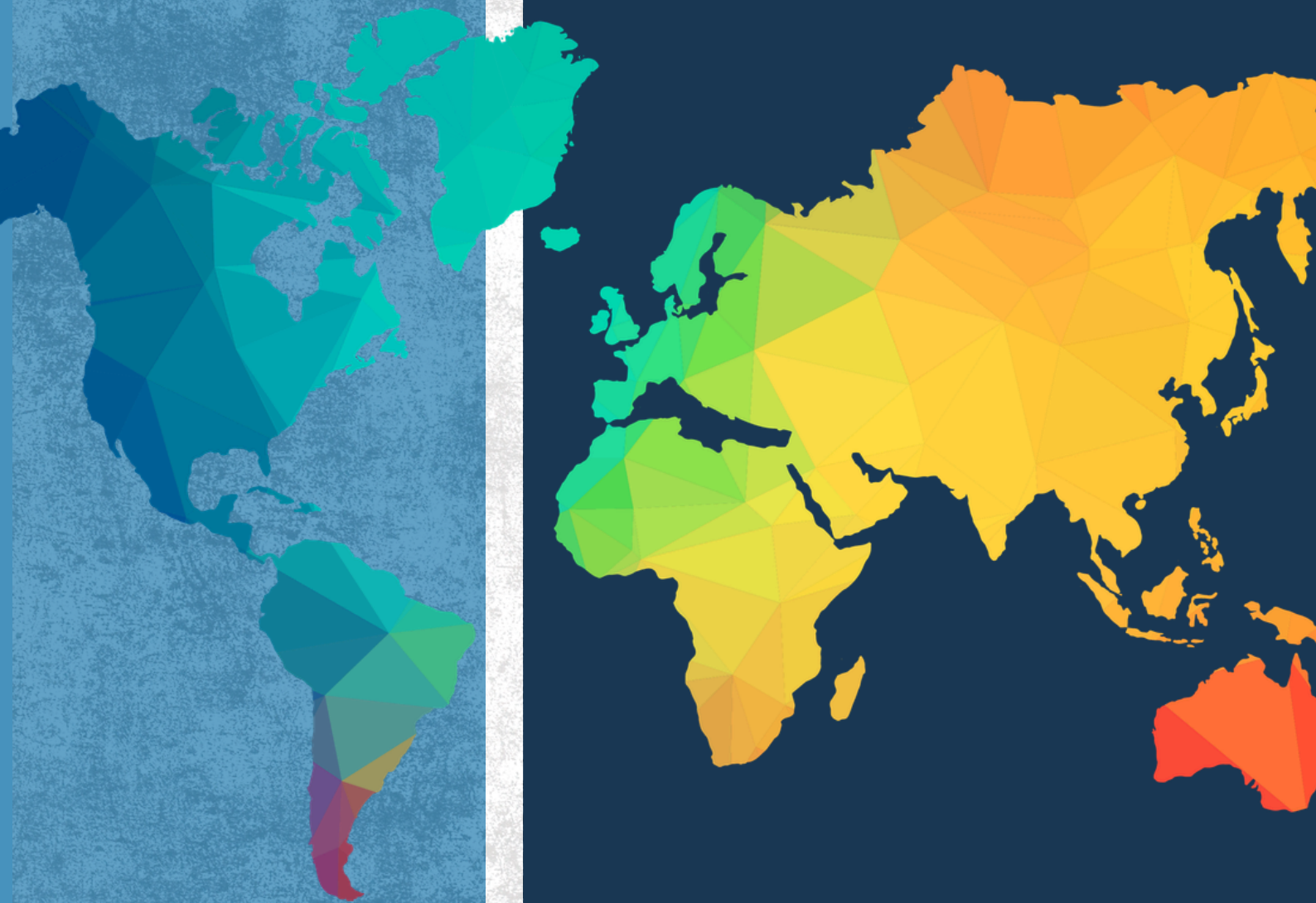


Annual report 2025



International
Commission
of Jurists



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**International Commission of Jurists
2025 Annual Progress Report**

1. Note of Thanks from ICJ's Commissioners

The year 2025 was a challenging one for the rule of law, human rights and democratic governance worldwide. Across many regions, we witnessed continued attacks on the rule of law and judicial independence, growing restrictions on civic space, persistent impunity for serious human rights violations, increasing pressure on international institutions and mechanisms established to uphold international law, and growing attacks on multilateralism. At the same time, armed conflicts, growing authoritarianism and rapid technological change continued to test the resilience of legal systems and the effectiveness of existing human rights protections.

More than ever, 2025 demonstrated the enduring importance of independent legal institutions, principled advocacy and international cooperation. Around the world, judges, lawyers, human rights defenders, civil society organizations and victims continued to seek justice, defend human rights and hold power to account, often in exceptionally difficult circumstances.

Throughout the year, the ICJ worked alongside these actors to strengthen the protection of human rights and the rule of law. The ICJ contributed to efforts to advance accountability for serious human rights violations, supported judges and lawyers facing pressure and reprisals, promoted disability-inclusive justice and access to remedies for marginalized groups, and helped shape emerging international legal standards in areas ranging from crimes against humanity to human rights in the digital age. The organization also continued to play an active role within the United Nations system, supporting civil society participation, strengthening international accountability mechanisms and helping reinforce international responses to evolving human rights challenges.

As Commissioners, we have had the privilege of supporting and engaging with the work of the ICJ staff, partners and justice sector actors across the world. The examples presented in this report demonstrate that, even in a difficult global environment, sustained legal advocacy, international cooperation and principled engagement can contribute to meaningful progress and help safeguard the institutions upon which human rights protection depends.

The challenges facing the rule of law remain significant. Nevertheless, the work of the ICJ throughout 2025 demonstrates that these challenges can be met through principled legal action, international cooperation and sustained commitment to justice. We remain convinced that independent justice systems, effective accountability mechanisms and respect for international law are indispensable to the protection of human dignity. We are grateful to all those who have worked alongside the ICJ throughout 2025 and look forward to continuing these efforts in the years ahead.

2. The Commissioners of the International Commission of Jurists

Name	Region	Name	Region	Name	Region
Lawrence Mute	Africa Kenya	Reed Brody	Americas United States	Patricia Schulz	Europe Switzerland
Jamesina Essie Leonora King	Africa Sierra Leone	Catalina Botero	Americas Colombia	Jarna Petman	Europe Finland
Justice Aruna Devi Narain	Africa Mauritius	Leilani Farha	Americas Canada	Chinara Aidarbekova	Europe Kyrgyzstan
Justice Qinisile Mabuza	Africa Swaziland	Miyeon Kim	Asia South Korea	Professor Fionnuala Ni Aolain	Europe Ireland
Justice Lillian Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza	Africa Uganda	Hina Jilani	Asia Pakistan	Justice Stefan Trechsel	Europe Switzerland
Roberta Clarke	Americas Barbados	Ambiga Sreenevasan	Asia Malaysia	Professor Marco Sassòli	Europe Switzerland
Eduardo Ferrer MacGregor	Americas Mexico	Dame Silvia Cartwright	Asia New Zealand	Justice Egbert Myjer	Europe Netherlands
Beth Van Schaack	America United States	Mikiko Otani	Asia Japan	Justice Radmila Dragicevic-Dicic	Europe Serbia
Claudia Paz y Paz	Americas Guatemala	Justice Kalyan Shrestha	Asia Nepal	Justice Martine Comte	Europe France
Professor Victor Rodriguez Rescia	Americas Costa Rica	Elizabeth Biok	Asia Australia	Asne Julsrud	Europe Norway
Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes	Americas Colombia	Professor Adolfo Azcuna	Asia Philippines	Mona Rishmawi	MENA Jordan/ Palestine

Name	Region	Name	Region	Name	Region
Wilder Tayler	Americas Uruguay	Justice Ajit Prakash Shah	Asia India	Hadeel Abdel Aziz	MENA Jordan
Justice Carlos Ayala	Americas Venezuela	Professor Laurence Burgogue- Larsen	Europe France	Mazen Darwish	MENA Syria
Professor Juan Mendez	Americas Argentina	Anne Ramberg	Europe Sweden	Nahla Haidar El Addal	MENA Lebanon
Alejandro Salinas Rivera	Americas Chile	Nicolas Bratza	Europe UK	Justice Marwan Tashani	MENA Libya
Gamal Eid	MENA Egypt	Michael Sfard	MENA Israel	Shawan Jabarin	MENA Palestine



3. Executive Summary

The year 2025 was marked by growing pressure on the institutions, actors and norms that underpin the rule of law. Across many regions, attacks on judicial independence and the rule of law continued, civic space came under increasing strain, accountability for serious human rights violations remained contested, and multilateral institutions faced mounting political pressure. Armed conflicts, growing authoritarianism and persistent impunity further underscored the importance of independent legal institutions and effective international mechanisms capable of protecting human rights and upholding justice. At the same time, the global human rights sector faced an increasingly difficult funding environment, including the suspension and withdrawal of significant sources of international support, threatening the sustainability of many organizations and initiatives working to defend human rights and the rule of law.

In this challenging environment, the ICJ continued to work with judges, lawyers, civil society organizations, victims and international institutions to defend the rule of law and strengthen accountability at national, regional and international levels.

Throughout 2025, the ICJ advanced international accountability efforts, supported independent justice sector actors, promoted access to justice for marginalized groups, contributed to the development of emerging legal standards, and responded to new threats to human rights worldwide.

At the international level, the ICJ continued to play a leading role in strengthening accountability for gross human rights violations and crimes under international law. Through engagement with the United Nations, States and civil society partners, the organization contributed to initiatives aimed at reinforcing international accountability mechanisms, including in relation to Afghanistan, Myanmar and Libya. The ICJ also continued its long-standing engagement in the development of a future Convention on Crimes Against Humanity, helping to advance discussions on how the international community can more effectively prevent and respond to atrocity crimes. At a time when multilateral institutions faced growing political pressure, the ICJ also worked to safeguard meaningful civil society participation within international human rights processes.

The defence of judicial independence and the legal profession remained a central priority throughout the year. Across multiple regions, the ICJ monitored threats to judges and lawyers, provided legal analysis, supported justice sector actors facing prosecution, intimidation and reprisals, and advocated for stronger institutional safeguards. From Tunisia and Eswatini to Europe and Central Asia and beyond, the organization promoted international laws and standards governing the independence of judges and lawyers while highlighting the essential role that independent justice systems play in protecting human rights and the rule of law.

The ICJ also continued to promote access to justice and accountability for those most at risk of exclusion from legal systems. During 2025, the organization advanced disability-inclusive justice through research, advocacy and engagement with justice institutions in Africa, Asia, Central Asia and Europe, while supporting efforts to strengthen access to justice for women and girls, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Strategic litigation, legal analysis and advocacy also continued to advance the rights of marginalized communities, while the promotion of gender-responsive justice remained an important area of work through continued implementation of the Bangkok General Guidance for Judges on Applying a Gender Perspective.

At the same time, the ICJ continued to address emerging challenges. Through its work on Human Rights in the Digital Space, the organization contributed legal expertise to the development of international guidance on the application of human rights law in the digital age. The ICJ also continued to promote the 8 March Principles and a human rights-based approach to criminal law, helping address the misuse of criminal law against individuals and communities marginalized on the basis of poverty, status, identity or other protected characteristics.

The achievements described in this report were made possible through the commitment of ICJ staff, Commissioners, partners and supporters across the world. Together, they demonstrate the continuing importance of independent legal expertise, principled advocacy and international cooperation in defending human rights and the rule of law. While the challenges remain significant, the work undertaken during 2025 shows that sustained legal action, strong partnerships and persistent engagement can strengthen accountability, protect justice institutions and advance the realization of human rights for all.



2025 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

ANALYSIS FROM RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

GLOBAL TARGETS ACHIEVEMENTS

12

Indicators tracked at regional level and aggregated at global level

92%

of the targets achieved or exceeded

KEY RESULTS BY WORKING METHODS



Publications

44

ICJ publications have been used as advocacy tools to support, defend and strengthen institutions, instruments and standards on rule of law and human rights



Advocay

10

adoptions of ICJ recommendations to strengthen and defend national institutions, instruments and standards



Trial Observation

28

individuals whose fair trial rights have been better protected through ICJ trial observation



Strategic Litigation

25

litigation arguments submitted by the ICJ with international, regional and national courts and bodies that have been adopted



Capacity Building

77 Per cent

of target groups reported an enhanced understanding of international human rights law and international and regional mechanisms



Legal Expert Dialogue

59 Per cent

of legal experts targeted reported an enhanced environment to conduct their own legal work after the ICJ-moderated expert dialogue

5. 2025 Highlights: Responding to a Changing Rule of Law Landscape

The final year of the 2021–2025 Strategic Plan unfolded against a backdrop of deepening democratic backsliding, sustained armed conflict, further restrictions on civic space and a deteriorating funding environment for human rights organizations, alongside increasing pressure on judicial independence, international accountability mechanisms and the multilateral human rights system. While many of these challenges had been present throughout the strategic period, they intensified significantly during its final years, reshaping the operating environment for human rights actors worldwide. Across many regions, the challenge was no longer simply to advance reform, but to preserve existing safeguards and prevent regression. The examples below highlight some of the defining rule of law challenges of 2025 and illustrate how the ICJ responded through legal analysis, strategic litigation, international advocacy, norm-setting and engagement with judges, lawyers and other justice sector actors worldwide.

Defending judicial independence and the legal profession

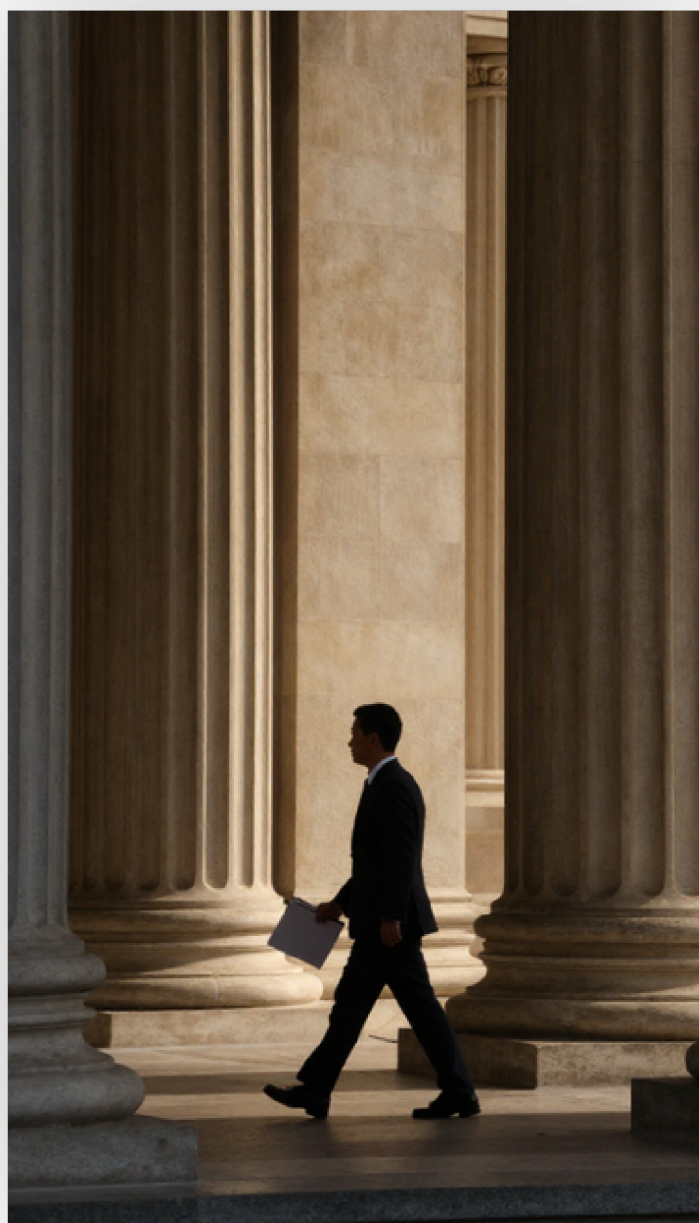
As attacks on judicial independence and strategic litigation against judges continued to emerge across Europe and beyond, the ICJ published *Justice Under Pressure*, analysing the growing use of strategic litigation to protect independent courts and the rule of law. The ICJ also documented and responded to threats facing judges and lawyers in a range of national contexts. In Eswatini, for example, the ICJ highlighted persistent failures to safeguard judicial independence and protect lawyers from intimidation, calling for institutional reforms and compliance with international standards. The resulting report subsequently [informed the basis of a communication](#) by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers and contributed to the Rapporteur's subsequent [visit](#) to the country.

The same pressures were acute across Europe and Central Asia, where attacks on lawyers and judges intensified during the year.

In Türkiye, the ICJ condemned the [proceedings against the board of the Istanbul Bar Association](#) as a direct assault on the independence of the legal profession. In Armenia, it called for the release of detained defence lawyer [Alexander Kochubaev](#), and in Tajikistan it joined renewed calls for the release of human rights lawyer [Buzurgmehr Yorov](#), imprisoned since 2015. The risks facing justice actors were brought into focus by the courtroom killing of Judge Astrit Kalaja at the Tirana Court of Appeal in October, which the ICJ [condemned](#) urging the Albanian authorities to investigate and to strengthen protection for judges and lawyers.



Further reading: [Justice Under Pressure: Strategic Litigation of Judicial Independence in Europe](#)
[Eswatini independent lawyers under increasing threat in a repressive climate](#)



Promoting the 8 March Principles

Across many jurisdictions, criminal law continues to be misused to target conduct associated with poverty, homelessness, identity and status. In 2025, the ICJ continued to promote the 8 March Principles, and in July held the African launch of its Practitioners' Guide, "[A Human Rights-Based Approach to Criminal Law, Including the Decriminalization of Conduct Associated with Poverty and Status](#)". The Guide provides practical legal guidance on applying international human rights law to address the misuse of criminal law against people targeted because of poverty, identity, status or the exercise of their human rights.



Further reading: [Practitioners' Guide on a Human Rights Based Approach to Criminal Law to Decriminalize Poverty and Status](#)



Advancing disability rights and inclusive justice

Despite significant progress in international human rights law, persons with disabilities continue to face major barriers in accessing justice and exercising their human rights on an equal basis with others. In 2025, the ICJ significantly advanced its work on disability-inclusive justice through research, judicial engagement and regional advocacy aimed at strengthening access to justice for persons with disabilities. A major milestone was the publication of [An Opportune Moment: The Enforcement of Disability Rights in the African Context](#), a comprehensive study examining implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities across nine sub-Saharan African countries. Launched at a [regional workshop on access to justice for persons with disabilities](#) in Nairobi, the report highlighted persistent barriers to legal capacity, access to justice and implementation of disability rights, while identifying practical opportunities for reform. The conference also generated important momentum for change, with the Chief Justice of Kenya endorsing key recommendations and committing to work with the ICJ and organizations of persons with disabilities on the development of Judicial Rules to improve access to justice. The ICJ further strengthened disability-inclusive justice through country-specific research and advocacy, including a study on access to justice for persons with disabilities in Kenya and submissions to Nepal's Universal Periodic Review highlighting barriers faced by persons with disabilities, particularly those with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities. The ICJ extended this work to Central Asia, supporting organizations of persons with disabilities in Uzbekistan to engage the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and convening an expert discussion in Tashkent in December 2025 on the domestic implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, together with the CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.



Further reading: [An Opportune Moment: The Enforcement of Disability Rights in the African Context \(ICJ, 15 May 2025\)](#), [Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Kenya](#)

Strengthening international accountability through the United Nations

As international human rights institutions faced increasing political challenges, the ICJ continued to play a leading role in defending and strengthening international accountability mechanisms through the United Nations system. One of the year's most significant developments was the Human Rights Council's [adoption](#), by consensus in October 2025, of a resolution establishing an independent investigative mechanism on Afghanistan. Throughout the negotiations leading to its adoption, the ICJ worked with States, UN mechanisms and civil society partners to support stronger international accountability for human rights atrocities. The resulting mechanism is mandated to collect, preserve and analyse evidence of international crimes, identify perpetrators and prepare case files to facilitate future criminal proceedings, while incorporating both a survivor-centred approach and a strong gender perspective. More broadly, during the 59th Session of the Human Rights Council, the ICJ used legal analysis, oral statements and engagement with UN Special Procedures to draw attention to the situations in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Eswatini and other countries, reinforcing the central role of international law in responding to emerging human rights crises. These interventions reinforced the ICJ's longstanding commitment to ensuring that international legal standards remain central to the UN's response to emerging human rights crises.



Further reading: [HRC59: Joint statement on the report of the Special Rapporteur in Afghanistan](#)
[Resolution on Afghanistan October 2025](#)



Advancing access to justice for survivors of gender-based violence in Central Asia

In Central Asia, the ICJ worked to strengthen access to justice for women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. In December 2025 it published [Nowhere to Go](#), a mission report documenting persistent barriers and systemic failures that leave survivors in Tajikistan without adequate protection or remedy, and recommending the criminalization of domestic violence and marital rape, a consent-based definition of rape, and the extension of legal aid to survivors. The ICJ took the findings forward at an [expert roundtable in Dushanbe](#), convened with the UN and national partners to examine Tajikistan's obligations under the CEDAW and international human rights law and standards on gender-based violence.



Further reading: [Tajikistan: Legal and institutional reforms are required to meet international human rights obligations on GBV](#)





Responding to the Rule of Law Crisis in Tunisia

Throughout 2025, the ICJ monitored and analysed the politically motivated "Conspiracy Case" criminal proceedings, highlighting serious violations of fair trial guarantees, and growing concerns regarding judicial independence. The proceedings became emblematic of the broader deterioration of the rule of law in the country, including restrictions on the rights of the defence, the use of remote hearings against defendants' wishes and the instrumentalization of the justice system to suppress dissent. The ICJ called for the convictions to be quashed and for full respect for international standards on judicial independence and the right to a fair trial.



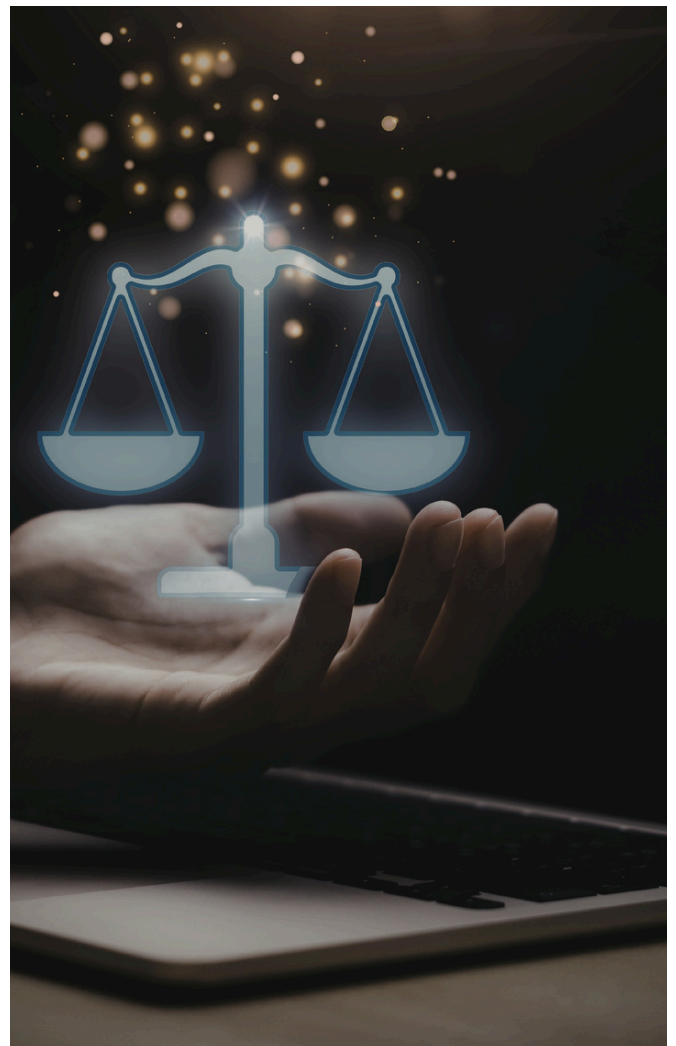
Further reading: [*Tunisia: Mass guilty verdicts and draconian sentences – the ultimate travesty of justice in the "Conspiracy Case" \(23 April 2025\).*](#)

Human rights in the digital age

Rapid technological change continues to reshape the human rights landscape, creating new challenges for privacy, civic space, freedom of expression and accountability. In 2025, the ICJ and the Danish Institute for Human Rights launched an initiative to develop Global Principles and Guidance on Human Rights in the Digital Space. An expert group of 18 members from diverse disciplines and regions was established to elaborate the Principles, supported by regional consultations with human rights practitioners and digital governance experts in Africa and Asia-Pacific. Through this work, the ICJ is helping to clarify emerging international standards on the application of human rights law in the digital age.



Further reading: [*Global Principles on Human Rights in the Digital Space*](#)



Strengthening accountability for international crimes in Libya

As prospects for domestic accountability remained limited, the ICJ continued to strengthen international justice and victim-centred accountability efforts in Libya through legal analysis, advocacy and practical guidance aimed at supporting investigations and prosecutions for crimes under international law. Following Libya's acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, the ICJ published an analysis examining the implications of this important development and identifying both the opportunities and remaining challenges for accountability. The ICJ also issued practical guidance on the investigation and prosecution of conflict-related sexual and gender-based crimes in accordance with international standards, helping to strengthen victim-centred approaches to accountability and support broader transitional justice efforts.



Further reading: [Libya's acceptance of the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction: stakes and implications.](#)

[Libya: Investigate, prosecute, try, adjudicate and punish sexual and gender-based crimes](#)

Strengthening Domestic Implementation of International Human Rights Law

Ensuring that international human rights decisions are effectively implemented at the national level remains a critical challenge for the rule of law. In 2025, the ICJ worked with the Supreme Court and Constitutional Court of Uzbekistan to strengthen understanding of the domestic implementation of decisions issued by the UN Human Rights Committee. A high-level judicial roundtable brought together senior judges and legal experts to explore practical strategies for the domestic implementation of individual case decisions issued by the UN Human Rights Committee, strengthening dialogue between international human rights mechanisms and national judicial institutions.

The ICJ also worked to strengthen the place of international human rights law in the training of the next generation of judges, opening with the Academy of Justice the [third cycle of its International Human Rights Law course](#) for prospective judges in Tashkent, now an established part of the Academy's curriculum. In the wider region, the ICJ [welcomed a ruling](#) of the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic in December 2025 finding that reintroducing the death penalty would be incompatible with the constitutional right to life and the country's binding commitments under international human rights treaties, including the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR.



Further reading: [Uzbekistan Judicial Roundtable on the Implementation of UN Human Rights Committee Decisions \(ICJ, 5 September 2025\).](#)



Towards a Convention on Crimes Against Humanity

Momentum continued to build towards the elaboration of a Convention on Crimes Against Humanity, addressing a longstanding gap in international law. In 2025, the ICJ played an active role in shaping the future treaty through legal advocacy and engagement with States. Following ICJ advocacy, nine States submitted proposals to establish a Committee for the Prevention of Crimes Against Humanity, which will now be considered during treaty negotiations scheduled for 2028 and 2029. The ICJ also advanced recommendations on the Convention's preamble, definition of crimes against humanity and enforcement provisions, some of which were reflected in State amendment proposals. In parallel, the ICJ helped strengthen civil society engagement in the negotiation process through its co-founding role in the Coalition for the Crimes Against Humanity Convention and advocacy for broader participation in future treaty negotiations.

Taken together, these examples illustrate the breadth of the ICJ's work during 2025—from defending judicial independence and advancing accountability for international crimes to promoting disability-inclusive justice, strengthening international legal standards and supporting the domestic implementation of international human rights law.





6. 2025 Digital

Impact

 **icj** International
Commission
of Jurists





Period of reference:
1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025



Total Audience

120,451

Followers, newsletters, subscribers,
readers across all channels

Digital Ecosystem



27,858
Followers

LinkedIn



481,133
Impressions



5,963
Reactions



84
Comments



109
Shares



X

62,425
Followers

Largest social
media audience



Newsletters

Mail **4,880**

LinkedIn **17,789**

Key channel for
long-form engagement
and advocacy updates



Facebook

11,582
Followers



10,511
Profile visits



391
New followers



1,761
Reactions



284
Shares

Website performance



2,000

Average daily users



42,000

Average monthly
users



120

**Advocacy statements
issued in 2025**

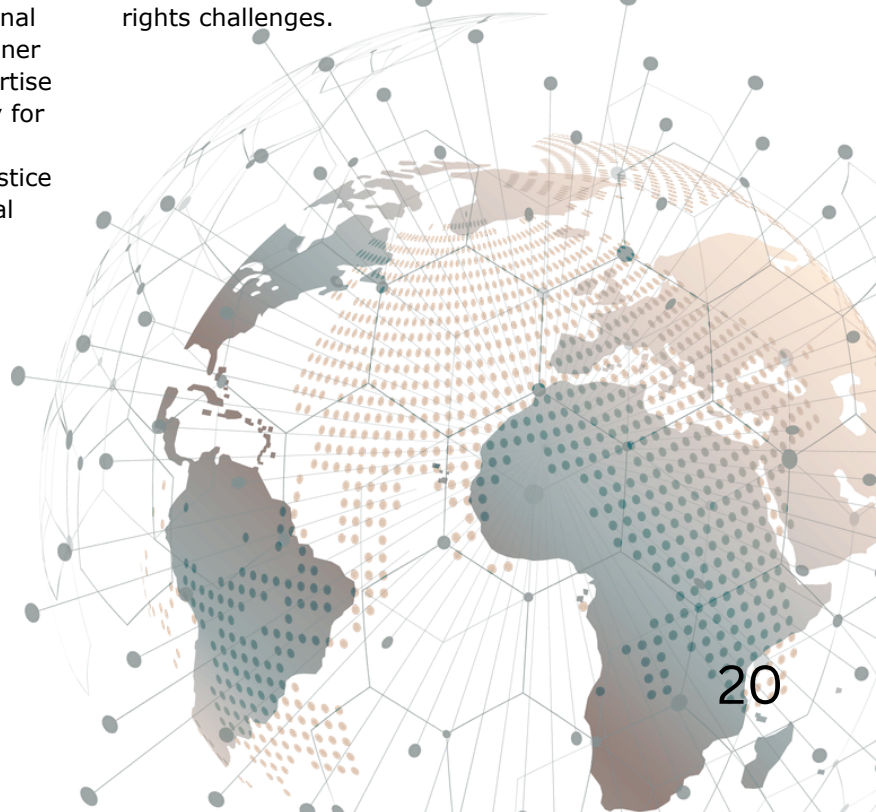
Working with our Commissioners – A Unique Global Network of Legal Expertise

A distinctive feature of the ICJ is its global network of Commissioners—senior judges, lawyers, prosecutors, academics and human rights experts from all regions—who contribute directly to the organization’s legal, policy and advocacy work. Serving in their personal capacities and independent of any government or institution, Commissioners bring unparalleled legal expertise, judicial experience and regional perspectives that underpin the ICJ’s credibility, independence and global influence. Throughout 2025, Commissioners played an active role in advancing international legal standards, strengthening judicial independence, supporting accountability efforts and engaging with justice sector actors at national, regional and international levels.

Their expertise contributed to a wide range of initiatives during the reporting period, some examples of which are provided here. In Southeast Asia, former Philippine Supreme Court Justice Adolfo Azcuna participated in a regional judicial dialogue on environmental justice and human rights, reinforcing the role of courts as guardians of human rights. In Tunisia, Commissioner Martine Comte provided peer support and guidance to judges and prosecutors facing sustained pressure on judicial independence. In Tajikistan, former CEDAW Committee member Patricia Schulz joined an ICJ mission on access to justice for women survivors of gender-based violence, helping strengthen engagement with national and international stakeholders. Commissioner Mazen Darwish contributed specialist expertise on universal jurisdiction and accountability for international crimes, while Commissioner Nahla Haidar El-Addal and former Chief Justice of Nepal Kalyan Shrestha supported judicial engagement on gender justice, climate justice, transitional justice and the implementation of international legal standards.

Commissioners also played a central role in the development and promotion of international legal standards. In 2025, ICJ Commissioner, and former Chair of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Mikiko Otani, chaired the expert process developing the Global Principles and Guidance on Human Rights in the Digital Space, bringing together internationally recognized experts to clarify the application of international human rights law in the digital environment. Throughout the year, ICJ President Carlos Ayala continued to represent the organization at the highest international levels, championing the rule of law, judicial independence and accountability, while reinforcing the ICJ’s position as a leading global legal voice in defence of human rights. He also contributed to international debate on democratic governance, accountability and the rule of law in Latin America, as seen in his [reflections on the rule of law challenges facing Latin America](#).

The expertise, independence and credibility of the Commissioners remain one of the ICJ’s greatest strengths and a defining feature of the organization. Under the leadership of President Carlos Ayala, and through the collective engagement of Commissioners across all regions, the ICJ continues to bridge legal traditions, connect international standards with national practice, and bring authoritative legal expertise to some of the world’s most pressing rule of law and human rights challenges.





STRATEGIC GOAL 1

AT A GLANCE

Defend and strengthen international institutions, instruments and standards on rule of law and human rights



571

Judges, prosecutors, lawyers and other actors participated in activities on this topic



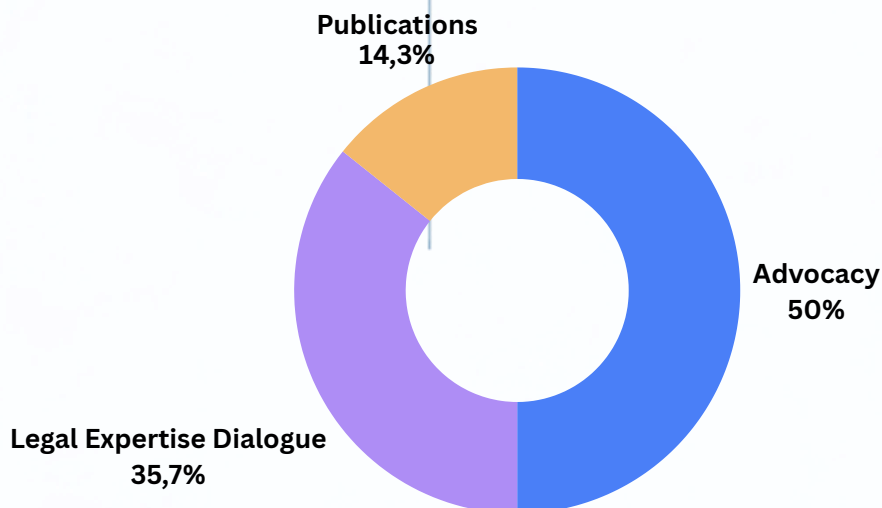
45

Uptakes of ICJ policy positions to protect international institutions and instruments



MOST USED WORKING METHODS

To defend and strengthen international institutions, instruments and standards



6

Projects feeding this Strategic goal

Strategic Goal 1: Defend and strengthen international institutions, instruments and standards on rule of law and human rights

International law and multilateral institutions remain essential to the protection of human rights and the rule of law. During 2025, these institutions faced increasing political pressure, growing geopolitical divisions and continued challenges to international accountability mechanisms and meaningful civil society participation. In this context, the ICJ continued to work with the United Nations, regional organizations, States and civil society partners to strengthen international legal standards, promote accountability for serious human rights violations and reinforce the international legal framework upon which the protection of human rights depends.

Throughout the year, the ICJ combined legal expertise, strategic advocacy and engagement with States, United Nations mechanisms and civil society partners to strengthen emerging international legal standards, reinforce international accountability mechanisms and promote the effective implementation of international human rights law. The organization also worked to safeguard meaningful civil society participation within multilateral institutions, recognizing that inclusive international processes are essential to the legitimacy and effectiveness of the global human rights system.

The examples below illustrate how the ICJ combined legal expertise, strategic advocacy and international engagement to strengthen international legal standards and reinforce institutions responsible for protecting human rights and the rule of law.

Strengthening international accountability through the United Nations

As international human rights institutions faced increasing political pressure, the ICJ continued to play a leading role, for example during the 59th Session of the UN Human Rights Council, using legal analysis and advocacy to strengthen international accountability mechanisms and uphold the rule of law.

Through oral statements, joint advocacy and engagement with UN Special Procedures, the ICJ drew attention to the human rights situations in Afghanistan, Myanmar and Eswatini, among others, while supporting broader discussions on accountability, civic space and the protection of human rights defenders. These interventions reinforced the ICJ's longstanding commitment to ensuring that international legal standards remain central to the UN's response to emerging human rights crises.

In October 2025, the UN Human Rights Council adopted by consensus [a resolution](#) establishing an independent investigative mechanism on Afghanistan. The mechanism is mandated to collect, preserve and analyse evidence of international crimes and other serious violations of international law, identify perpetrators and prepare case files to facilitate future criminal proceedings. The mandate explicitly incorporates a gender perspective and a survivor-centred approach, representing an important step towards strengthening international accountability. The adoption of the resolution demonstrated that sustained legal advocacy and coalition-building can continue to strengthen international accountability mechanisms, even in an increasingly polarized multilateral environment.



Further reading: [HRC59: Joint statement on the report of the Special Rapporteur in Afghanistan](#)
[Resolution on Afghanistan October 2025](#)
[UN Human Rights Council Resolution Establishing an Independent Investigative Mechanism on Afghanistan](#)



Towards a Convention on Crimes Against Humanity

The negotiation of a future Convention on Crimes Against Humanity continued to gather momentum during 2025, representing an important opportunity to strengthen the international legal framework for preventing and punishing atrocity crimes. Throughout the year, the ICJ provided legal expertise and strategic advocacy to States participating in the negotiations, including recommendations to strengthen implementation and accountability provisions within the draft Convention. In 2025, the ICJ convened multiple discussions with States on the creation of a treaty body, following which it made concrete recommendations for treaty body language. Some of the language in the proposed provisions tracks recommendations made by the ICJ. While there is still work to be done, the submission of these proposals represents a significant achievement, given that the International Law Commission failed to include a treaty body in its text and the short time frame in which the ICJ conducted advocacy on the issue. The ICJ also made recommendations on amendments to the preamble and definition of crimes against humanity and the scope and enforcement of obligations in the Convention, which were taken up by States in their amendment proposals.

The ICJ also played a leading role in supporting broader civil society engagement in the negotiations through its co-founding of the Coalition for the Crimes Against Humanity Convention and its membership of the C-CAH Steering Committee, holding events to brief civil society and discuss how they could get more involved and calling on States to ensure full and effective civil society participation in the process. Following sustained advocacy by the Coalition and its members, States agreed to broaden participation in future negotiations beyond ECOSOC-accredited organizations, helping ensure that a wider range of civil society organizations, academic institutions and other stakeholders can contribute to the development of this important new treaty.

This marks a major step in addressing a longstanding gap in international law and strengthening the global framework for accountability for atrocity crimes. The ICJ continues to be heavily involved in this process.



Further reading: [Development of the Crimes Against Humanity Convention](#)

Standing Independent Investigative Mechanism (SIIM)

As discussions continued on the future of international accountability architecture, the ICJ advanced its global initiative on a Standing Independent Investigative Mechanism (SIIM). Building on earlier regional consultations in Africa and Asia-Pacific, the ICJ completed a further regional consultation in Bogotá, Colombia, during 2025 as part of its global initiative examining the potential role of a Standing Independent Investigative Mechanism (SIIM) to strengthen the investigation of crimes under international law.

The consultations brought together civil society organizations, victims' and survivors' representatives, investigators and legal practitioners to identify gaps in existing UN investigative mechanisms and explore options for strengthening international accountability architecture. The findings informed ongoing ICJ engagement with States, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and other international partners on the future design, effectiveness and sustainability of international investigative mechanisms.

This work has assumed particular importance in the context of the UN80 reform process, which is examining how the United Nations can become more effective and efficient, including in relation to human rights investigations. By contributing practical recommendations and facilitating dialogue between civil society, States and international institutions, the ICJ continues to help shape discussions on the future of international accountability mechanisms.



Further reading: [*Standing Independent Investigative Mechanism \(SIIM\)*](#)

Human Rights in the Digital Space

Rapid technological developments continue to transform the human rights landscape, creating new challenges for privacy, freedom of expression, civic space and accountability. Recognizing the need for clearer guidance on how international human rights law applies in the digital environment, the ICJ and the Danish Institute for Human Rights launched a global initiative to develop [the Global Principles and Guidance on Human Rights in the Digital Space \(the Copenhagen Principles\)](#).

During 2025, the ICJ and DIHR established an independent expert group of 18 members, chaired by ICJ Commissioner and former Chair of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child Mikiko Otani, to elaborate the Principles. The drafting process was supported by a wide-ranging programme of expert engagement, including regional consultations with human rights practitioners and digital governance experts from Africa and Asia-Pacific, ensuring that diverse legal traditions and regional perspectives informed the emerging framework.

The Principles address key issues including the responsibilities of States and businesses, accountability and remedies, and the

- application of international human rights law in digital spaces. Further consultations held in Latin America and Europe during 2026 have continued to refine the text ahead of its planned launch in September 2026.
-
- By bringing together leading experts from around the world to develop an authoritative framework for interpreting and applying international human rights law in the digital age, the ICJ is helping shape emerging global standards on technology, human rights and democratic governance.



Further reading: [*Global Principles and Guidance on Human Rights in the Digital Space*](#)



Promoting the 8 March Principles

Across many jurisdictions, criminal law continues to be misused to target conduct associated with poverty, homelessness, identity and status. The 8 March Principles, first developed and launched in 2023, have contributed to shaping legal and policy discussions on criminal law reform and strengthening the application of international human rights law and standards to the criminal law, demonstrating uptake of ICJ-led normative guidance in international and regional contexts. The Principles have proved particularly relevant in regions where criminal law continues to be used to target marginalized groups and restrict human rights, including through emerging legislative initiatives directed against sexual orientation, gender identity and sexual and reproductive rights.

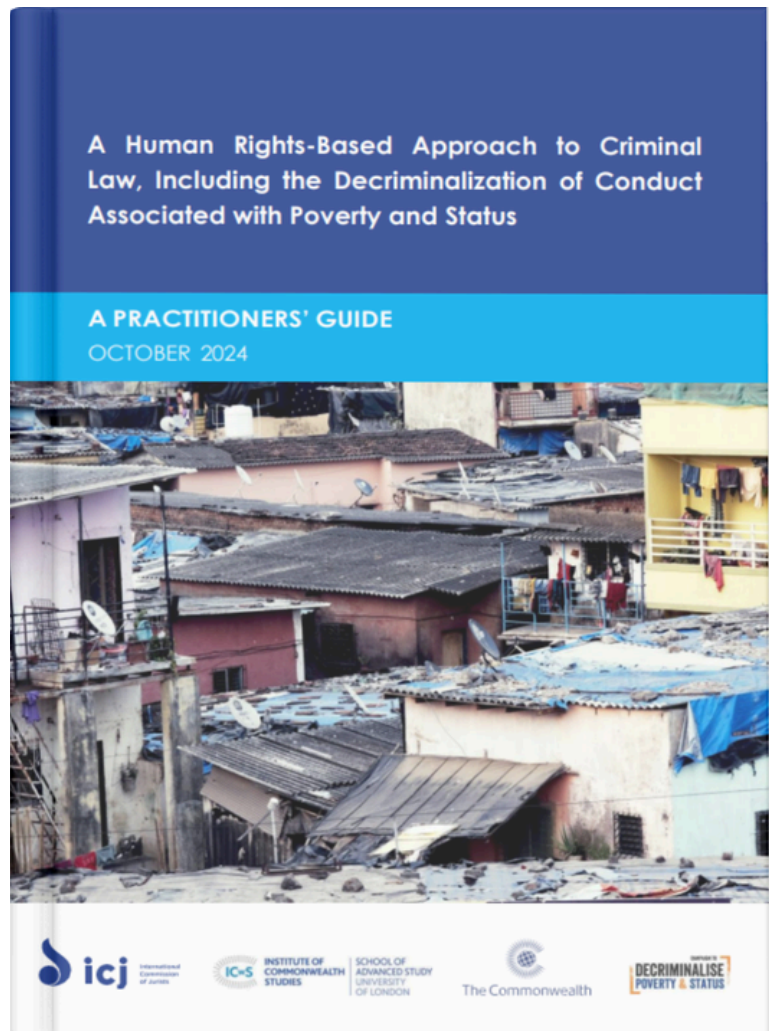
During 2025, the ICJ continued to promote the 8 March Principles and, in July, supported the African launch of the accompanying Practitioners' Guide: A Human Rights-Based Approach to Criminal Law, Including the Decriminalization of Conduct Associated with Poverty and Status in Nairobi, developed jointly with the Institute of Commonwealth Studies and the Commonwealth Secretariat. The Practitioners' Guide is intended to serve as a reference and guide for justice sector actors, as well legislatures, government officials, policy-makers, national human rights institutions, oversight bodies, victims' groups, human rights advocates, civil society organizations and academics. It offers a clear, accessible and operational legal framework and practical legal guidance for a human rights-based approach to criminal law, including on ways to further efforts towards the decriminalization of poverty and status.

The Guide provides judges, lawyers, prosecutors and policymakers with practical guidance on applying international human

rights law to prevent the misuse of criminal law against marginalized individuals and communities. By translating international legal standards into practical guidance for legal practitioners, the ICJ continues to support more rights-based and equitable criminal justice systems.



Further reading: [*Practitioners' Guide: A Human Rights-Based Approach to Criminal Law, Including the Decriminalization of Conduct Associated with Poverty and Status*](#)





Strengthening civil society engagement with UN mechanisms

The ICJ continued to support civil society organizations, victims' groups and human rights defenders to engage more effectively with UN human rights mechanisms. This included supporting the preparation of submissions and alternative reports, facilitating participation in international review processes, and strengthening coordination among national and international advocacy actors. Through this work, the ICJ helped ensure that evidence from affected communities informed international scrutiny, recommendations and accountability efforts.

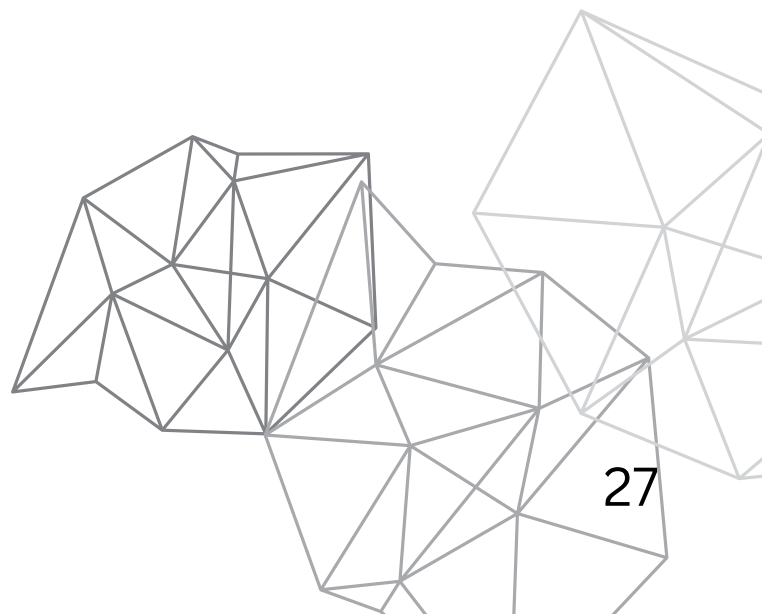
The ICJ also contributed to broader efforts to safeguard civil society participation within the multilateral human rights system itself.

In December 2025, together with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and a coalition of supportive States, the ICJ convened a high-level conference in Geneva on the role of civil society at the United Nations in the context of ongoing UN reform processes.

Building on these discussions, the ICJ published *Safeguarding Civil Society Space at the United Nations* in early 2026, examining the contribution of civil society to the effectiveness, legitimacy and accountability of the UN human rights system and highlighting the risks posed by shrinking civic space, funding constraints and institutional reforms. Through this work, the ICJ helped position meaningful civil society participation as an essential component of an effective, legitimate and accountable multilateral human rights system at a time when such participation is increasingly under pressure. Besides, the ICJ contributed directly to the development of international standards on children's rights, submitting comments on the draft General Comment No. 27 of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on children's access to justice and effective remedies, emphasizing that access to justice must be child-sensitive, child-specific and intersectional, and must recognize children's evolving capacities and vulnerabilities

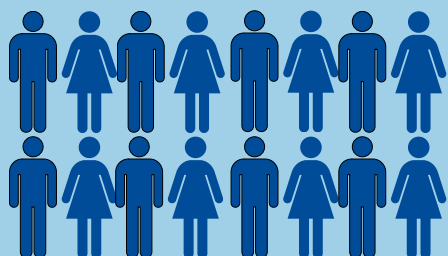


Further reading: [*Safeguarding Civil Society Space at the United Nations*](#)



STRATEGIC GOAL 2 AT A GLANCE

IMPROVE DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE



383

judges, prosecutors,
lawyers and other actors
participated in activities on
this topic

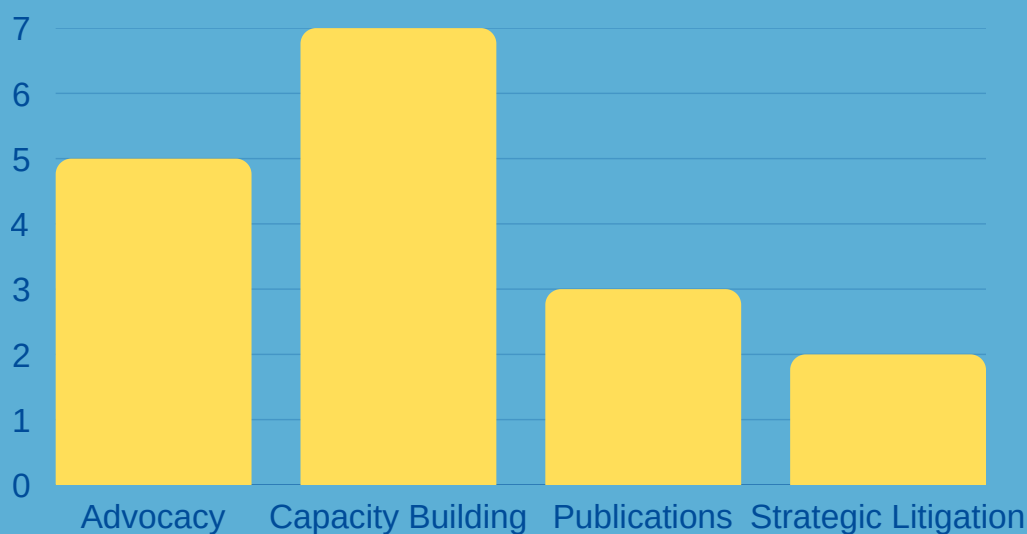


51%

of ICJ's target group reports
qualitatively verified
improvements in or a lack of
regress in domestic
implementation and compliance

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

to Improve domestic implementation and
compliance



6 Projects feeding this
Strategic goal

Strategic Goal 2: Improving Domestic Implementation of International Human Rights Law



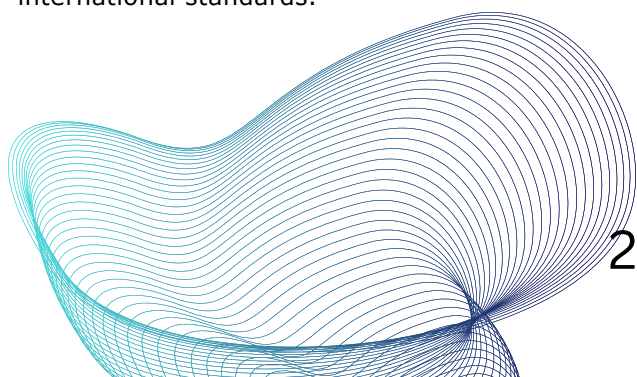
International human rights law and standards can only achieve their full impact when they are effectively implemented within domestic legal systems. Throughout 2025, the ICJ worked with judges, lawyers, legislators, government institutions and civil society organizations to strengthen the application of international human rights law in national legislation, judicial practice and public policy.

Across Africa, Asia, MENA, Europe and Central Asia, the ICJ supported legal reform, judicial dialogue, strategic litigation and institutional partnerships to help translate international human rights law into practical improvements for individuals and communities. During 2025, this included supporting transitional justice reform in Nepal; strengthening implementation of international human rights obligations in Uzbekistan; advancing disability rights across Africa; promoting strategic litigation before domestic, regional and international courts; and engaging regional and international human rights mechanisms to support rule of law and human rights reforms in countries including Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Montenegro and Hungary.

The examples below illustrate how the ICJ helped bridge the gap between international legal standards and their practical implementation, contributing to stronger justice systems and more effective protection of human rights.

Nepal – strengthening transitional justice reform

For many years, victims' groups, civil society organizations and international experts have raised concerns that Nepal's transitional justice legislation did not comply with international human rights law, particularly in relation to accountability for torture, sexual violence, enforced disappearance and extrajudicial killings. Throughout 2025, the ICJ continued to work with victims' groups, civil society, political actors and the international community to support reforms aimed at bringing Nepal's transitional justice framework into line with international standards.



Drawing on sustained legal analysis, political briefings to policy makers and diplomats, as well as comparative best practices from other countries, ICJ helped build cross-party support for reforms to TJ legislation. A significant milestone was reached in March 2025, when Nepal’s Prime Minister, and leaders of the country’s major political parties and representatives of victims’ groups, publicly committed to redouble their efforts to improve and implement effective transitional justice mechanisms and procedures to ensure truth, justice and reparations for those affected by the decade-long armed conflict from 1996-2006.

Convened by the ICJ together with nine victims-led civil society organizations and human rights groups, the National Conference on Transitional Justice brought together more than 250 participants, including senior government representatives, parliamentarians, diplomats, human rights defenders, victims and survivors. The conference reinforced national momentum towards implementing a more effective, victim-centred transitional justice process grounded in international human rights law.

By bringing together victims, policymakers and the international community around a shared commitment to reform, the conference helped reinforce political momentum towards implementing a transitional justice process grounded in victims' rights and international human rights law.



Further reading: [National Conference on Transitional Justice, Nepal](#)

Implementing Disability Rights in Practice

Throughout 2025, the ICJ continued to support the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the African Disability Protocol (ADP) by working with governments, judicial institutions, organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) and regional human rights bodies to strengthen access to justice and the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. Through research, legal analysis, judicial engagement, strategic litigation and partnerships with OPDs, the ICJ supported efforts to translate international disability rights standards into practical legal and institutional reforms across Africa and beyond.

A major milestone during the year was the publication of *An Opportune Moment: The Enforcement of Disability Rights in the African Context*, which assessed implementation of the CRPD and the ADP across nine sub-Saharan African countries. The report identified legal, institutional and practical barriers to justice and made recommendations to governments, judiciaries and other stakeholders to strengthen implementation of international disability rights standards. Together with the reports *Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Kenya*, and a further report *From Exclusion to Equality: Advancing Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Lesotho*, it provides an important evidence base for future legal reform, judicial engagement and disability rights advocacy across the region.

The regional publication was launched at a regional conference in Nairobi, bringing together OPDs, justice sector actors and regional experts to identify practical measures for improving access to justice. The conference contributed to the adoption of the [Nairobi Declaration on Access to Justice with Disabilities](#), while the Chief Justice of Kenya publicly committed the judiciary to developing judicial rules on access to justice for persons with disabilities. Building on earlier ICJ engagement that contributed to the adoption of judicial rules in Lesotho in 2023, the Kenya initiative is helping inform similar reforms elsewhere in the region.





The ICJ also combined strategic litigation with support for national and international advocacy. It provided technical support for a landmark communication before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights concerning legal capacity and access to justice for persons with disabilities in Zambia—the first case before the Commission addressing these issues and only the third disability rights case in its history. The communication builds on earlier ICJ supported engagement before the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which had recommended that the Zambian Supreme Court reconsider the judgment at issue. At the same time, the ICJ supported OPDs and civil society organizations in Kenya, Nepal and Uzbekistan to engage with domestic reform processes and international human rights mechanisms, including the preparation of submissions to the CRPD Committee, ensuring that the lived experiences of persons with disabilities, specifically those of women and girls with disabilities, informed international review processes while strengthening national advocacy for legal and policy reform.

International engagement further reinforced this work. At the Global Disability Summit in Berlin and the Conference of States Parties to the CRPD in New York, the ICJ promoted disability-inclusive justice, supported the participation of OPDs—including representatives of conflict victims from Nepal—and engaged members of the CRPD Committee on future collaboration. Together, these national, regional and international initiatives demonstrate the ICJ's integrated approach to strengthening implementation of international disability rights standards through research, institutional engagement, strategic litigation, partnerships and advocacy.



Further reading: [*An Opportune Moment: The*](#)

 [*Enforcement of Disability Rights in the African Context*](#)

 [*From Exclusion to Equality: Advancing Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Lesotho*](#)

 [*Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Kenya*](#)

Implementing International Human Rights Obligations in Uzbekistan

The ICJ continued its long-term partnership with judicial institutions, legal professionals and national human rights bodies in Uzbekistan to strengthen the domestic implementation of international human rights law. By supporting judicial education, promoting dialogue with United Nations human rights mechanisms and providing comparative legal expertise, the ICJ helped strengthen the capacity of justice sector actors to apply international human rights law and standards within the national legal system.



A key focus of the year's work was strengthening judicial education. In partnership with the Academy of Justice, the ICJ completed the development of four practical training modules covering the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and international human rights law more broadly. Translated into Uzbek and incorporated into the Academy's International Human Rights Law course, the modules formed part of the programme delivered for the third consecutive year in November and December 2025, providing specialized training to 119 future judges, and helping embed international human rights law and standards within the country's formal judicial training system.

The ICJ also promoted stronger implementation of recommendations and decisions issued by United Nations human rights mechanisms. In September 2025, together with the National Human Rights Centre of Uzbekistan and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the ICJ convened a high-level expert discussion on the domestic implementation of decisions ("Views") adopted by the UN Human Rights Committee. Bringing together representatives of the judiciary, government institutions, parliament, academia and civil society, the discussion examined comparative approaches from other jurisdictions and resulted in recommendations and a concept note to support the development of a National Action Plan on implementation of Treaty Body recommendations.

This work continued in December 2025, when the ICJ convened a further expert discussion on strengthening Uzbekistan's engagement with the CEDAW, CRC and CRPD Committees. National stakeholders and international experts, including current and former members of United Nations Treaty Bodies, explored how reporting processes and follow-up to recommendations could better support implementation of international human rights obligations.

By combining judicial education, institutional dialogue and practical support for engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms, the ICJ continued to strengthen national capacity to translate international human rights obligations into domestic law, policy and judicial practice in Uzbekistan.



Further reading: [Uzbekistan Judicial Roundtable on the Implementation of UN Human Rights Committee Decisions](#)



Supporting strategic litigation and legal advocacy

Strategic litigation remained a central element of the ICJ's work to promote the domestic implementation of international human rights law during 2025. Through legal interventions before domestic, regional and international courts and human rights bodies, the ICJ sought both to secure remedies for individual rights-holders and also to strengthen the application of international human rights standards within national legal systems.

During the year, the ICJ provided legal expertise and support in a range of cases addressing discrimination, disability rights, economic and social rights, migration and environmental justice. In South Africa, the ICJ supported strategic litigation concerning the eviction and relocation of informal waste reclaimers, arguing that international human rights law requires authorities to consider affected persons' ability to maintain their livelihoods when implementing evictions. The Court agreed, finding that access to employment opportunities is an essential component of the right to adequate housing and that relocation arrangements must enable reclaimers to continue earning a living.






In Kenya, the ICJ supported litigation before the High Court concerning discrimination within the banking sector. The case concerned a bank's refusal to provide services on an equal basis to a customer with a disability. Relying on domestic and international disability rights standards, the Court held that the refusal constituted discrimination and violated rights to equality, dignity, accessibility and independent decision-making, affirming that persons with disabilities have the right to manage their own financial affairs and access banking services without discrimination.

The ICJ also supported legal interventions concerning the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. These included a third-party intervention before the European Court of Human Rights in *M.S. v. Malta*, concerning the detention and proposed removal of an LGBTIQ+ asylum seeker to Bangladesh, where same-sex conduct is criminalized; and a third-party intervention before the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in *H.A.M. v. Denmark*, addressing the expulsion of a Somali refugee with disabilities after more than 30 years of residence.

Beyond individual cases, the ICJ worked to strengthen the ability of lawyers to use international and regional mechanisms strategically. In June 2025, the ICJ convened a transnational workshop in Prague with lawyers from across Europe on strategic litigation before UN Treaty Bodies and the European Committee of Social Rights, focusing on protecting migrant children from detention and promoting the use of international human rights mechanisms. This formed part of a wider programme of transnational litigation workshops run across the year, equipping lawyers from EU Member States to challenge the immigration detention of children before each relevant forum, including the Court of Justice of the European Union in Luxembourg and the European Court of Human Rights in Athens, and to defend the procedural safeguards for migrant children under the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum. The ICJ also published a joint legal opinion on Article 53 of the Asylum Procedures Regulation adopted under the EU Pact, warning that placing unaccompanied children in the asylum border procedure is incompatible with international human rights law.

By combining legal interventions, comparative legal analysis and engagement with judges, lawyers and civil society partners, the ICJ helped strengthen the use of strategic litigation as a tool for translating international human rights standards into domestic legal protection and remedies.



-  **Further reading:** [*H.A.M. v. Denmark: Third-party intervention before the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*](#)
-  [*South Africa: Protecting the rights of informal waste reclaimers*](#)
-  [*Kenya: Strategic litigation on discrimination in the banking sector*](#)

STRATEGIC GOAL 3 AT A GLANCE

BOLSTER THE EFFECTIVENESS AND INDEPENDENCE OF JUDGES AND LAWYERS



378

Judges, prosecutors, lawyers and other actors participated in activities on this topic

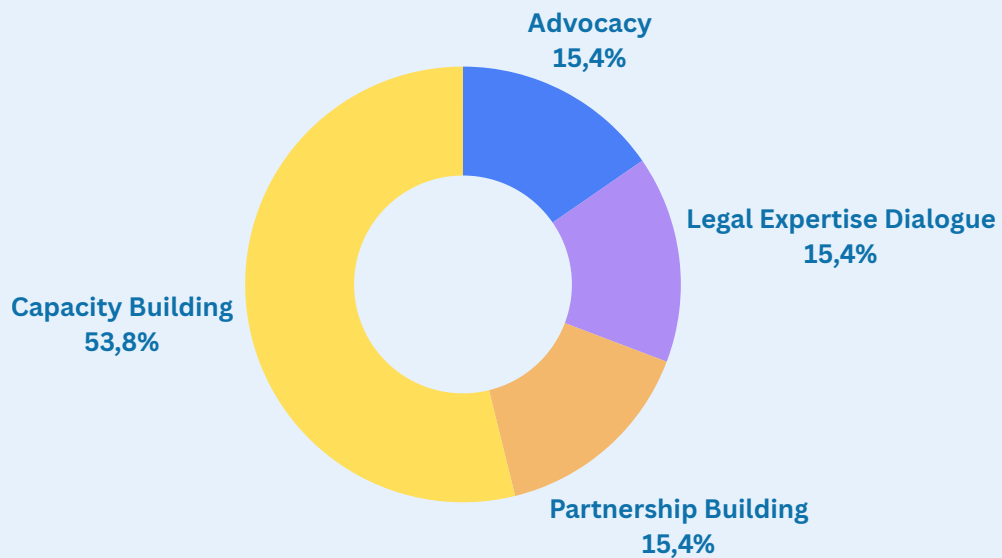


60

of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and key stakeholders who confirm a lack of regress or an increase in their independence and accountability

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

to enhance the independence of judges and lawyers



4 Projects feeding this Strategic goal

Strategic Goal 3: Bolstering the Effectiveness and Independence of Judges and Lawyers



Independent judges and lawyers are essential to the protection of human rights and the effective functioning of the rule of law. Yet during 2025, justice sector actors in many countries faced increasing political interference, intimidation, arbitrary prosecution and attacks on their independence. In response, the ICJ combined legal analysis, strategic advocacy, judicial engagement and international action to defend judicial independence, strengthen professional practice and reinforce international standards protecting judges and lawyers.

Across Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and Central Asia, the ICJ monitored developments affecting judicial independence, supported judges and lawyers facing reprisals, engaged with United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms, strengthened judicial education and contributed to the development of international standards governing the independence of judges and lawyers. During the year, this included sustained engagement on judicial independence in Tunisia and Egypt; support for judges and lawyers facing reprisals in

Myanmar, Russia, Türkiye, Tajikistan and Serbia; judicial education and professional capacity-building across multiple regions, and contributions to international discussions on emerging challenges affecting judicial independence, strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs) and judicial appointments.

The examples below illustrate how the ICJ worked with judges, lawyers and justice institutions to defend the independence of justice systems and strengthen the rule of law in an increasingly challenging global environment.

Defending Judicial Independence in Tunisia

Throughout 2025, the ICJ continued to respond to the accelerating deterioration of judicial independence and the rule of law in Tunisia through trial observation, legal analysis, international advocacy and direct support to lawyers and victims of politically motivated prosecutions. As restrictions on judicial independence, civic space and fundamental freedoms intensified, the ICJ worked with national and international partners to document violations, support

affected justice sector actors and promote accountability through regional and international human rights mechanisms.

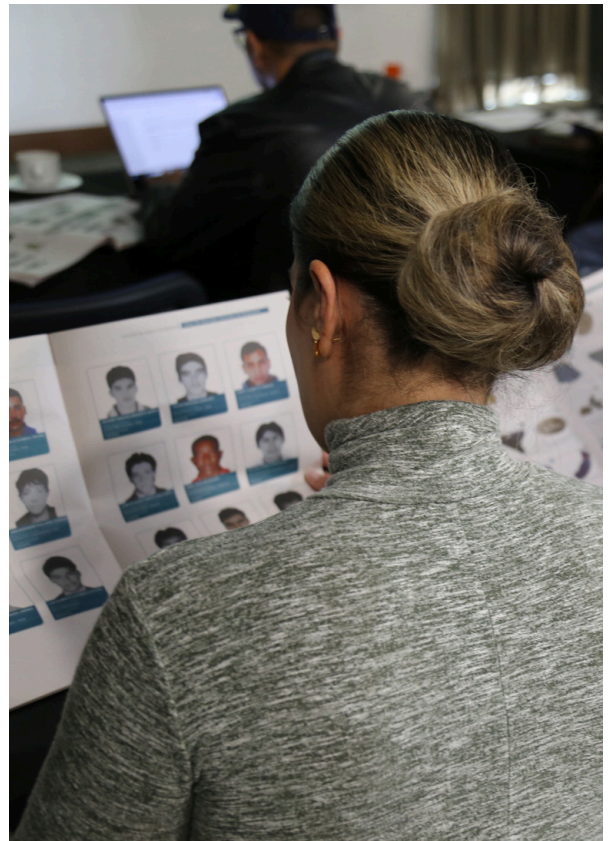
A major focus of this work was the so-called "Conspiracy Case", one of the most significant politically motivated prosecutions in Tunisia in recent years. Following the trial judgment in April 2025, the ICJ observed key hearings in October and November 2025 before both the trial and appellate courts, documenting serious violations of fair trial rights and analysing the evidence relied upon to secure convictions. Following these observations, the ICJ published a legal analysis examining violations of the appellants' fair trial rights, including deficiencies in the evidence relied upon to justify their convictions.

The ICJ also responded to the increasing targeting of members of the legal profession. In May 2025, the ICJ documented and condemned the arbitrary arrest and detention of lawyer Ahmed Souab, apparently in reprisal for his work as defence counsel in the Conspiracy Case. In August, the ICJ condemned the Tunisian authorities' arbitrary arrest and detention of judge and former presidential candidate Mourad Messaoudi, calling for his release. The ICJ also monitored and responded to the prosecution of detained civil society activists, including Sherifa Riahi (Terre d'asile) on 15 December and Saadia Mosbah (Mnemty) on 22 December 2025. Information on these and other individual cases was submitted to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and other relevant UN Special Procedures to support international scrutiny and accountability.

Alongside this case-specific work, the ICJ continued to engage with regional and international mechanisms to raise concerns regarding attacks on judicial independence, arbitrary detention and restrictions on civic space in Tunisia. During the 59th and 60th sessions of the UN Human Rights Council, the ICJ delivered an oral statement, briefed UN mandate holders and engaged with diplomatic missions to strengthen international attention to the rapidly deteriorating situation. The organization also undertook advocacy with European Union institutions and, through its partner

intersection, continued to provide legal assistance to victims of arbitrary detention and politically motivated prosecutions.

By combining trial observation, legal analysis, strategic advocacy and practical legal support, the ICJ helped maintain international scrutiny of attacks on judicial independence in Tunisia while supporting lawyers, judges and civil society actors working to uphold the rule of law in an increasingly restrictive environment.



Protecting Judges and Lawyers Under Pressure

Throughout 2025, the ICJ responded to increasing attacks on judges, lawyers and justice sector actors in many parts of the world. Political interference with judicial institutions, arbitrary prosecutions of lawyers, restrictions on bar associations and intimidation of justice sector actors continued to undermine the rule of law and access to justice. Through legal analysis, public advocacy and engagement with international human rights mechanisms, the ICJ worked to protect those carrying out essential functions within justice systems.



In Egypt, the ICJ continued its advocacy following the country's Universal Periodic Review by raising concerns about provisions in the draft Code of Criminal Procedure that would undermine fair trial rights and weaken the role of judges and defence lawyers in criminal proceedings. In particular, the ICJ highlighted that the proposed legislation would significantly limit judicial oversight of pre-trial detention, perpetuating the widespread use of prolonged pre-trial detention and enforced disappearances, while further restricting the role of defence lawyers by expanding prosecutorial powers over their ability to represent clients effectively and to present and challenge evidence.

In Myanmar, where lawyers continued to operate under severe restrictions following the military coup, the ICJ strengthened the capacity and resilience of legal practitioners through regular dialogue, specialized training and practical legal support. Monthly online forums enabled lawyers, paralegals and legal advisers from across the country to exchange information on political prosecutions, detention conditions, due process violations and threats to the

legal profession, while thematic learning sessions and annual training enhanced their skills in human rights documentation, international criminal law and ethical reporting. The ICJ also continued to provide legal representation in politically motivated cases and launched a structured training programme for justice practitioners nominated by the National Unity Government, helping to strengthen legal practice and documentation in support of future accountability efforts.

In Guatemala, the ICJ continued to support judges defending judicial integrity against politically motivated prosecutions and reprisals linked to anti-corruption efforts. Through its collaboration with the Guatemalan Association of Judges for Integrity (AGJI), judicial dialogues and analytical work with judges in exile, the ICJ helped strengthen professional solidarity, support judicial independence and reinforce protection for justice actors facing sustained pressure.

In Zimbabwe, the ICJ supported litigation challenging the irregular removal of Judge Erica Ndwere after she refused to comply with instructions from senior executive and judicial officials concerning a politically sensitive bail application. Following her decision to grant bail to legal practitioner and opposition figure Job Sikhala, disciplinary proceedings were initiated through procedures that bypassed the legally required independent disciplinary committee. By supporting the legal challenge, led by human rights lawyer Beatrice Mtetwa, the ICJ contributed to efforts to uphold judicial independence and reinforce the principle that judges must be free to decide cases without political interference.

The ICJ also responded to individual cases involving judges and lawyers facing reprisals in a number of countries. It condemned the prosecution of lawyers in Türkiye and Russia, called for the release of imprisoned human rights lawyer Buzurgmehr Yorov in Tajikistan, responded to political attacks on the judiciary in Serbia, and joined international advocacy efforts highlighting systemic threats to judicial independence in Azerbaijan.

In Armenia, it called for the release of detained defence lawyer [Alexander Kochubaev](#); and in Albania it condemned the [courtroom killing of Judge Astrit Kalaja](#) at the Tirana Court of Appeal, urging the authorities to ensure an effective investigation and to strengthen protection and risk assessments for judges and lawyers.

By combining country-specific interventions with sustained international advocacy, the ICJ contributed to protecting justice sector actors at risk while reinforcing international standards safeguarding the independence of judges and lawyers.



- ✓ **Further reading:** [Egypt: Concerns regarding the draft Criminal Procedure Code](#)
- ✓ [Türkiye: Proceedings against the Istanbul Bar Association](#)
- ✓ [Tajikistan: Call for the release of Buzurgmehr Yorov](#)
- ✓ [Serbia: Political attacks on the judiciary](#)
- ✓ [Russia: Arrest of lawyer Maria Bontsler](#)

Strengthening Judicial Capacity and Professional Practice

Protecting judicial independence also requires strong institutions and well-equipped justice sector actors capable of applying international human rights law and standards in practice. Throughout 2025, the ICJ worked with judicial training institutions, judges, prosecutors and lawyers across multiple regions to strengthen professional practice, promote peer learning and support the consistent application of international human rights law and standards within domestic justice systems.

Across Africa, the ICJ worked with judicial training institutions and legal professionals to strengthen understanding of refugee law, gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the rights of persons with disabilities. Regional judicial dialogues brought together judges and practitioners from countries including Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, South Africa and Zimbabwe to exchange experiences and promote the consistent application of international human rights law and standards in domestic courts.

Beyond Africa, the ICJ also supported judicial dialogue and professional exchanges in Asia, Latin America, Europe, and Central Asia.

In Guatemala, the ICJ continued to strengthen judicial independence by supporting the Guatemalan Association of Judges for Integrity (AGJI) through judicial dialogues, expert analysis and regional advocacy. Dialogues on the impact of disinformation, digital harassment and artificial intelligence brought together more than 20 judges per session, while research on the criminalization of judges in exile informed AGJI's advocacy and protection efforts. The ICJ also partnered with regional organizations to develop the Threads of Justice campaign, promoting public engagement in defending an independent and impartial judiciary.



In Tajikistan, the organization convened judges, lawyers and other justice sector actors to discuss the domestic application of international human rights law, and, with the OHCHR ROCA and the Union of Lawyers of Tajikistan, ran a Human Rights School for Lawyers building practitioners' capacity to use UN human rights mechanisms, while in Thailand it began work with judicial institutions and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to strengthen implementation of the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act in line with international standards. Through these and other initiatives, the ICJ helped strengthen institutional capacity and foster peer learning among justice sector actors across multiple regions.

By investing in judicial education, professional development and institutional partnerships, the ICJ contributed to more consistent application of international human rights law and strengthened the long-term capacity of justice systems to protect human rights and uphold the rule of law.



Further reading: [Judicial dialogues on refugee law and gender equality in Africa](#)



[Tajikistan: Strengthening application of international human rights law](#)



[Thailand: Strengthening implementation of the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act](#)

Strengthening International Standards for Judicial Independence

Throughout 2025, the ICJ continued to strengthen international standards protecting judicial independence through expert research, legal analysis and engagement with United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms. Drawing on its work across multiple jurisdictions, the ICJ contributed to international discussions on emerging threats to independent justice systems and the development of legal standards to address them.

During the year, the ICJ published Justice Under Pressure: Strategic Litigation of Judicial Independence in Europe, analysing the growing use of strategic litigation to defend independent courts and the rule of law. The publication provides practical guidance for judges, lawyers and civil society actors responding to attacks on judicial independence while contributing to broader international discussions on protecting independent justice systems. The ICJ took these findings into European policy debate, presenting the report at the final event of the Rule of Law for Lawyers project at the European Parliament in January 2025, hosted with Members of the European Parliament, on how strategic litigation can protect judicial independence in Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. It also urged European Union institutions to respond to the erosion of the rule of law, joining other organizations in calling for action under the Article 7 procedure against Hungary and urging support for interim measures before the Court of Justice of the European Union.

The ICJ also regularly provided legal analysis and information to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers concerning developments affecting judicial independence and the legal profession in countries including Eswatini, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Myanmar, Peru, Poland, Russia, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, helping to maintain international scrutiny of threats to justice systems.



In Eswatini, the ICJ's documentation of persistent failures to safeguard judicial independence and protect lawyers from intimidation informed a communication by the UN Special Rapporteur and contributed to the Rapporteur's subsequent country visit.

The ICJ further contributed to consultations on contemporary threats to democracy and judicial independence, the undue influence of economic actors on justice systems, strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs), and regional discussions on judicial appointments and institutional safeguards designed to strengthen the independence and integrity of justice systems.

By combining practical experience from national contexts with international standard-setting and expert legal analysis, the ICJ helped reinforce global standards protecting judicial independence while ensuring that international mechanisms remained informed by developments on the ground.



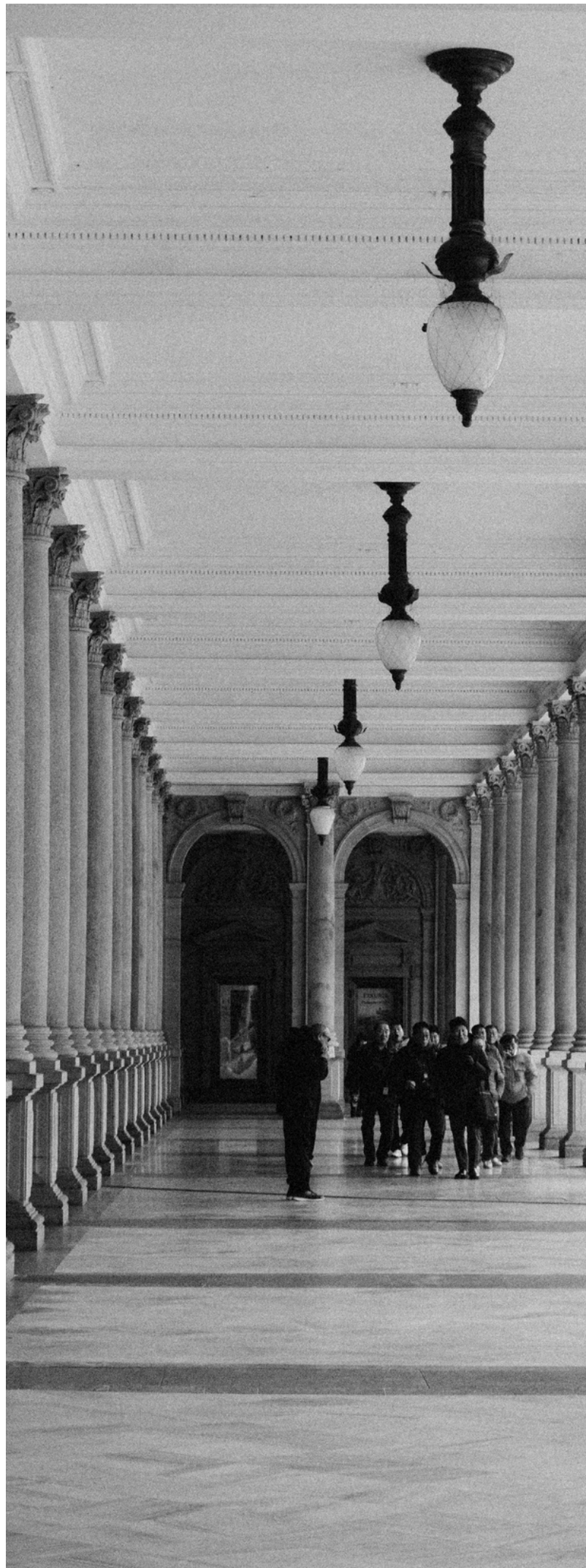
Further reading: [*Justice Under Pressure: Strategic Litigation of Judicial Independence in Europe*](#)



[Submission to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers](#)

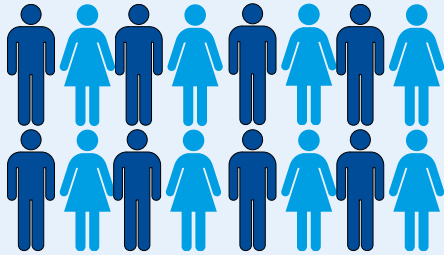


[Eswatini: Safeguarding Judicial Independence and the Legal Profession](#)



STRATEGIC GOAL 4 AT A GLANCE

IMPROVE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND ACCOUNTABILITY



1981

judges, prosecutors, lawyers and other actors participated in activities on this topic

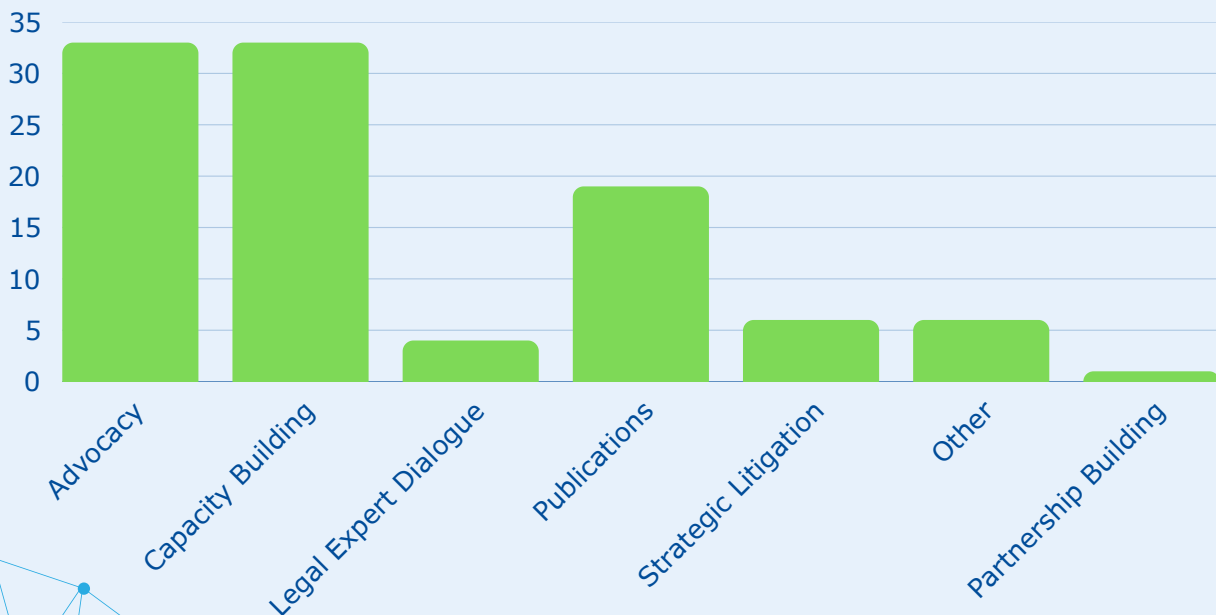


70 Per cent

of ICJ's target groups who consider that access to justice and accountability have been improved, or at least back-sliding in its provision is halted

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

to Improve access to justice for all and accountability



25

Projects feeding this Strategic goal

Strategic Goal 4: Improve access to justice for all and accountability



Access to justice and effective accountability remain essential to the protection of human rights and the realization of the rule of law. Throughout 2025, the ICJ worked to ensure that victims of human rights violations—particularly those from marginalized and vulnerable communities—could obtain effective remedies, participate meaningfully in accountability processes, and secure justice through domestic, regional, and international legal mechanisms.

Across Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East and North Africa, the ICJ combined strategic litigation, legal research, technical assistance, institutional engagement and support to civil society to strengthen accountability for human rights violations, improve access to justice for marginalized groups and reinforce victim-centred approaches to justice. During the year, this included supporting accountability efforts in conflict and authoritarian contexts, expanding access to justice for persons with disabilities, women, children, migrants and refugees, and promoting the use of domestic, regional and international legal mechanisms to advance human rights protection.

The examples below illustrate how the ICJ worked with victims, lawyers, civil society organizations and justice institutions to strengthen accountability, improve access to justice and promote effective remedies in diverse legal and political contexts.

Supporting Accountability in Contexts of Impunity

In a number of countries where domestic justice systems were unable or unwilling to provide effective remedies, the ICJ worked with victims, lawyers and civil society organizations to preserve evidence, strengthen documentation of violations and support future accountability processes.

Myanmar remained a major focus of this work. Following the military coup, the ICJ continued to strengthen the capacity of lawyers and human rights defenders to document violations in accordance with international standards, support engagement with the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM), and improve documentation relating

to arbitrary detention, torture, conflict-related sexual violence, and other serious human rights violations.

In Egypt, the ICJ pursued remedies for victims of arbitrary detention through United Nations human rights mechanisms. During 2025, it submitted communications to the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances on behalf of individuals subjected to prolonged arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, while publishing legal analyses documenting systemic fair trial violations in politically motivated prosecutions. These interventions combined individual legal representation with broader advocacy aimed at addressing structural violations of fair trial rights and arbitrary detention.

The ICJ pursued similar approaches elsewhere. In Libya, it supported civil society organizations to strengthen documentation systems and secure evidence databases while continuing advocacy linked to the International Criminal Court, following Libya's acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction. This included publication of [Questions & Answers](#) on the Stakes and Implications of Libya's Acceptance of the ICC's Jurisdiction, encouraging full cooperation by the Libyan authorities with the Court, including the arrest and surrender of all suspects subject to an ICC warrant.

In Afghanistan, the ICJ worked with diaspora organizations to establish a network of lawyers and human rights defenders capable of documenting violations in accordance with international standards. Through training, common documentation methodologies and engagement with international accountability actors, the programme strengthened the capacity of Afghan civil society to contribute to future accountability efforts.

In Venezuela, the ICJ combined legal analysis, public advocacy and engagement with UN human rights mechanisms to document continuing violations following the 2024 post-election crackdown. During the year, it convened civil society organizations, organized advocacy during the 60th session of the Human Rights Council, published

analysis on restrictions affecting civil society, and prepared the briefing paper [Released but Not Free](#), examining continuing violations against individuals released from detention but still subjected to abusive criminal proceedings.

In Colombia, the ICJ continued supporting the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP), providing expert legal analysis and judicial training on international human rights law, international criminal law, the Istanbul Protocol and the Méndez Principles, helping strengthen accountability within Colombia's transitional justice system.

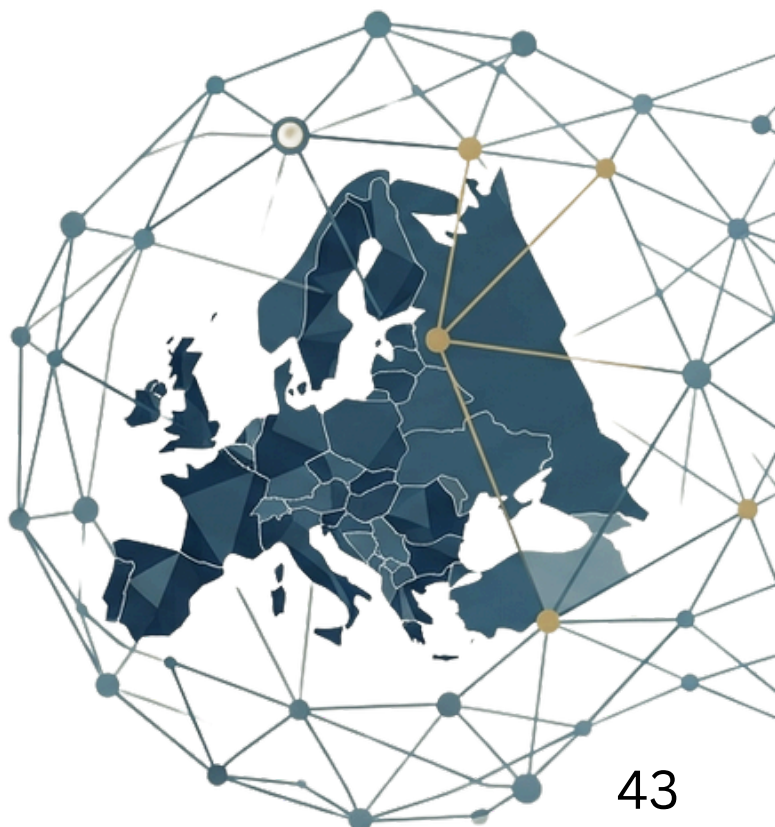
By strengthening documentation, preserving evidence, supporting victims and reinforcing the capacity of civil society and justice sector actors, the ICJ helped lay the foundations for future accountability in situations where domestic justice remained inaccessible, ineffective or subject to political interference.



Further reading: [Libya and the International Criminal Court: Questions and Answers](#)



[Released but Not Free \(Venezuela\)](#)



Expanding Access to Justice for Marginalized Groups

Throughout 2025, the ICJ continued to remove barriers preventing marginalized groups from accessing justice by combining legal reform, judicial engagement, strategic litigation and practical guidance to make justice systems more inclusive, accessible and responsive.

A major focus of this work was improving access to justice for women and girls, particularly women and girls with disabilities. In Nepal, Kenya and Uzbekistan, the ICJ worked closely with judges, judicial training institutions and OPDs to strengthen legal frameworks, improve judicial practice and develop practical guidance promoting disability-inclusive justice. In Nepal, ICJ-supported legal aid and strategic litigation enabled women with disabilities to challenge discriminatory barriers to citizenship and seek justice in cases of sexual and gender-based violence, while engagement with the judiciary contributed to a Supreme Court policy prioritizing cases involving persons with disabilities. In Uzbekistan, the ICJ supported the integration of international human rights law into the national judicial training curriculum, strengthening judges' capacity to protect the rights of vulnerable groups. In Central Asia, the ICJ worked to improve access to justice for women survivors of gender-based violence in Tajikistan, presenting its findings at a national [conference marking the International Day of Women Judges](#) in Dushanbe, and pursuing reform of the justice response to such violence through the EU-funded Women Empowerment through the Justice System project.

These national initiatives were reinforced through regional engagement. In May 2025, the ICJ convened a regional conference on access to justice for persons with disabilities in Nairobi, bringing together senior judges, OPDs, UN experts and justice sector actors from across Africa. The conference advanced work towards the Nairobi Declaration on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities and secured the commitment of Kenya's Chief Justice to work with the ICJ and national partners on Judicial Rules to improve accessibility within the courts (see also SG2). The ICJ also supported OPDs to engage with the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, strengthening their capacity to use international mechanisms to advance domestic legal reform.

The ICJ further strengthened gender-responsive justice through continued implementation of the [Bangkok General Guidance for Judges on Applying a Gender Perspective \(BGG\)](#). During 2025, disability-inclusive versions of the BGG were developed for Judges in Kenya, Nepal and Uzbekistan, while an impact assessment demonstrated the BGG's continuing influence on judicial decision-making, judicial education and institutional practice, confirming its contribution to more inclusive and gender-sensitive justice systems.

The ICJ also continued to strengthen access to justice for Indigenous Peoples in Guatemala through its long-standing collaboration with the Maya Lawyers' Association. Working alongside Indigenous justice practitioners, the work combined legal assistance, strategic litigation, legal clinics and community legal awareness activities to strengthen Indigenous People's access to justice and reinforce the capacity of Indigenous communities to claim and protect their rights through legal processes.

By combining legal reform, judicial engagement, strategic litigation and partnership with affected communities, the ICJ contributed to more inclusive justice systems capable of delivering effective remedies to those most frequently excluded from access to justice.



Protecting the Rights of Children, Migrants and Refugees



Throughout 2025, the ICJ continued to strengthen procedural safeguards protecting migrant children, refugees and other vulnerable groups through strategic litigation, judicial dialogue and engagement with European and international legal mechanisms.

Across Europe, the ICJ organized regional workshops, judicial exchanges and expert webinars addressing child-friendly justice, alternatives to immigration detention and procedural safeguards under EU and international law. These initiatives brought together judges, lawyers, child protection experts and government officials from multiple countries to strengthen implementation of children's rights standards and promote access to effective remedies for migrant children and their families. Thus, the ICJ ran a programme of transnational workshops and webinars on the procedural rights of children in criminal proceedings, bringing together judges, lawyers, prosecutors, social workers and national authorities from Austria,

Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, the Netherlands, Malta, Poland and Slovakia. The sessions addressed the [child's right to be heard](#), [alternatives to detention for children in conflict with the law](#) and the [participation of children with disabilities](#) in legal proceedings.

The ICJ also pursued strategic interventions before regional and international bodies, including third-party interventions in cases concerning migrant children, refugees and persons with disabilities, helping clarify States' obligations regarding non-discrimination, access to justice and protection against refoulement. The ICJ also pursued strategic interventions before regional and national courts, including an amicus curiae submission before the South African High Court in the Operation Dudula litigation, where it relied on the 8 March Principles to reinforce international standards protecting migrants and refugees from discrimination and violence.

In Africa, ICJ worked with the International Association of Refugee and Migration Law Judges (IARMLJ) to conduct training for more than one hundred judges across multiple African jurisdictions on adjudicating SOGIE-based asylum applications. ICJ also supported ten African judges to attend the international convening of the IARMLJ in Kenya. ICJ received a special recognition award from the IARMLJ for its work in supporting refugee rights in Africa.

Through this combination of litigation, judicial dialogue and professional exchange, the ICJ contributed to strengthening legal protections for some of the most vulnerable individuals seeking justice across Europe.



Further reading: [M.S. v Malta](#) [written observations](#)



[H.A.M. v Denmark](#)



[Child-Friendly Justice Workshops](#)



[Litigation before the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child](#)

Looking Forward (Next Strategic Period, 2026–2030)

The 2026–2030 Strategic Plan builds on the lessons, partnerships and institutional foundations established during the previous strategic cycle. While the ICJ’s core mission of advancing human rights, accountability and the rule of law remains unchanged, the environment in which it operates has become increasingly complex and uncertain.

Across many regions, democratic backsliding, armed conflict, shrinking civic space and attacks on lawyers and judicial independence continue to place significant pressure on justice institutions, civil society organizations and human rights defenders. At the same time, rapid technological developments, increasing restrictions on civic and digital space, and growing challenges to multilateral cooperation are creating new risks for the protection of human rights and the effective functioning of accountability systems.

The experience of the 2021–2025 Strategic Plan reinforced the importance of sustained, long-term engagement with justice sector actors, civil society organizations and accountability mechanisms. The ICJ will therefore continue to focus on strengthening the implementation of international human rights law and standards, supporting independent justice institutions, expanding access to justice for those most affected by human rights violations, and preserving pathways to accountability in contexts where opportunities for reform remain limited.

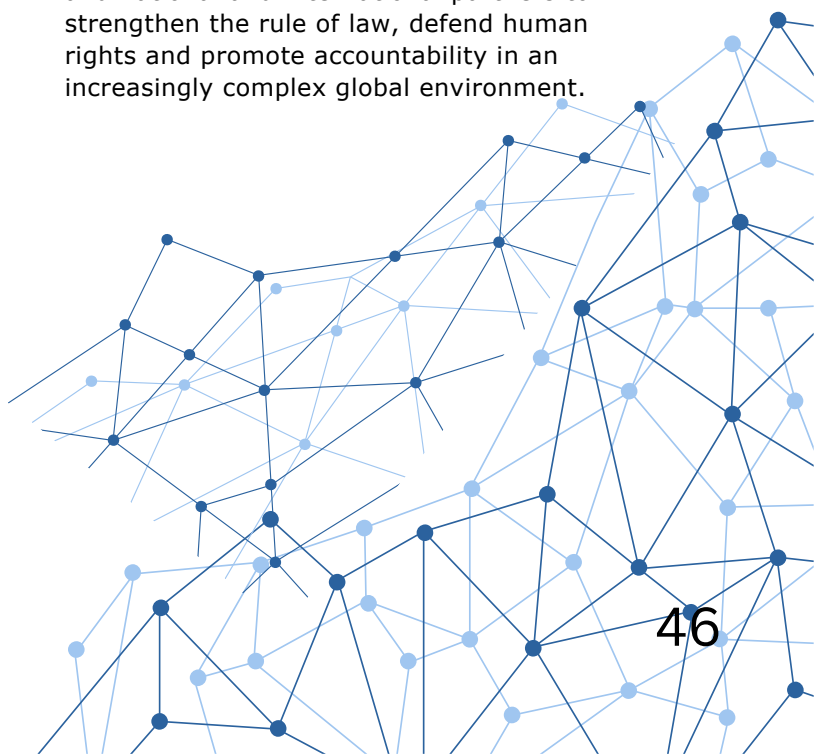
The previous strategic cycle also demonstrated the importance of working across multiple levels of influence. The ICJ will continue to connect international norm development with domestic implementation while strengthening partnerships with national actors and supporting collaboration across local, national, regional and international levels. Building and sustaining professional networks, alliances and coalitions will remain central to advancing accountability and protecting the rule of law in increasingly challenging environments.

Emerging areas of work, including digital rights, the human rights implications of new

technologies and climate justice will require continued legal analysis and engagement to ensure that international human rights law remains relevant and effective in addressing evolving global challenges. At the same time, the ICJ will continue to strengthen accountability for gross human rights violations and crimes under international law, recognizing the complementary roles of domestic, regional and international accountability mechanisms.

The funding disruptions experienced during 2025 further underscored the importance of organizational resilience. Strengthening financial sustainability, diversifying funding sources, maintaining adequate reserves and investing in organizational capacity will remain important priorities. Continued investment in monitoring, evaluation and learning, digital systems, communications and organizational development will help ensure that the ICJ remains responsive, effective and capable of delivering high-quality programmes in a rapidly changing environment.

As the ICJ embarks on its 2026–30 Strategic Plan, it does so with a clear understanding of both the scale of the challenges ahead and the importance of sustained legal action to address them. The experience of the previous strategic cycle demonstrated that meaningful progress in advancing human rights and the rule of law is rarely linear, but is achieved through persistence, principled engagement and strong partnerships. Building on these foundations, the ICJ will continue working with judges, lawyers, civil society organizations, victims and national and international partners to strengthen the rule of law, defend human rights and promote accountability in an increasingly complex global environment.





ICJ-EI in 2025: Advancing Justice, Strengthening the Rule of Law

Overview

In 2025, the International Commission of Jurists – European Institutions (ICJ-EI) deepened its role in defending human rights and the rule of law across Europe. During 2025, judicial independence, access to justice and the protection of migrants' rights continued to face significant pressure across Europe. Against this backdrop, ICJ-EI translated legal expertise into practical action by strengthening strategic litigation, supporting legal professionals, promoting rights-based approaches to migration and contributing to policy debates grounded in international human rights law and standards.

Building on previous years, 2025 marked a period of consolidation in which ICJ-EI produced landmark legal resources, catalyzed transnational collaboration, supported concrete litigation, and worked to keep rights-based approaches central to justice systems across Europe.



Defending Judicial Independence through Strategic Litigation

Judicial independence remains under persistent pressure across Europe. In response, in 2025 ICJ-EI built on and consolidated the impact of its flagship Rule of Law for Lawyers (ROLL) project, equipping legal professionals with the tools to defend the rule of law through strategic litigation. To further expand access to knowledge on the topic, ICJ-EI continued promoting practical resources developed under the project through various means, including The Judicial Independence Podcast series.

A key resource disseminated during the year was the report Justice Under Pressure: Strategic Litigation of Judicial Independence in Europe, which provides a detailed mapping of litigation strategies across the EU, identifying common threats, such as politically influenced judicial appointments, disciplinary abuse, and restrictions on judges' human rights and offers practical guidance for addressing them.

Throughout 2025, ICJ-EI focused on translating these resources into practical action. Through mentoring, workshops, and continued engagement with project participants, lawyers and civil society organizations applied strategic litigation techniques in proceedings before domestic courts, the European Court of Human Rights, and other international mechanisms, strengthening their capacity to challenge systemic threats to judicial independence.

The impact extended beyond individual cases. Across Europe, legal professionals reported enhanced capacity to challenge systemic threats to judicial independence, while new alliances formed between lawyers, judges, and civil society actors, creating a durable network committed to safeguarding the rule of law.



Protecting Migrant Children: Ending Detention through Legal Action

In parallel, ICJ-EI advanced its work on migration and children's rights through the **RELEASE project**, focusing on ending the immigration detention of children and promoting alternatives grounded in international law.

The project strengthened the capacity of lawyers and civil society organizations to engage in strategic litigation, while raising awareness of the harmful impact of detention on children. Key outputs included a **practical guide on litigation**, an updated case-law database, and **child-friendly materials produced in multiple languages**, ensuring accessibility for children in migration contexts.

Importantly, these efforts translated into concrete legal action, including complaints before the European Commission, cases before domestic courts and requests for interim measures before the European Court of Human Rights, helping strengthen protection for migrant children while promoting alternatives to immigration detention.

Protecting Migrant Children: Ending Detention through Legal Action

Underlying all of ICJ-EI's work during 2025 was a strong emphasis on strengthening legal capacity and fostering transnational collaboration, in order to develop practical strategies and strengthen cooperation across borders.

These initiatives created lasting impact by equipping participants with skills and connections that extend beyond individual projects. In several cases, participants established ongoing working groups and continued collaboration at the national level.

Digital outreach further amplified this impact. Webinars, videos, and online materials extended access to knowledge beyond direct participants, reaching hundreds of additional stakeholders and ensuring the long-term availability of learning resources.

¿QUÉ PUEDE HACER LA POLICÍA?

La policía puede

- comprobar tu carnet de identidad o tu permiso de residencia si estás en la calle o en el transporte público
- registrar tus pertenencias y registrarte a ti
- detenerte si no tienes los documentos necesarios para quedarte en Bélgica

La policía no puede

- usar la fuerza a no ser que representes un peligro para los demás
- detenerte en la escuela
- entrar a tu casa
 - sin orden judicial
 - entre las 21.00 h. y las 5.00 h excepto en algunos casos: cuando haya drogas en la casa o cuando estés en peligro

TIENES DERECHO A SER LIBRE

en Bélgica, la detención de menores en centros cerrados está prohibida por ley

PERO las autoridades belgas pueden obligaros a ti y a tu familia a quedaros en una "unidad familiar", también llamada "casa de retorno"

TE QUEDES DONDE TE QUEDES, SIEMPRE TENDRÁS DERECHOS

¿CUÁLES SON TUS DERECHOS?

Las autoridades belgas deben trataros con amabilidad y respeto

Tienes derecho a

- la asistencia gratuita de un intérprete
- la asistencia gratuita de un abogado
- contar tu historia y ser escuchado
- quedarte con tu familia
- ir a la escuela
- ver a un médico/un psicólogo

¿La policía no te trató bien? Puedes decirselo a tu abogado

Tienes derecho a la asistencia gratuita de un intérprete desde la comisaría

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

SUMMARY FOR UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN A GUARDED CENTRE FOR FOREIGNERS

Supported by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union, the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA), neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

WHAT MIGHT YOUR LEGAL SITUATION LOOK LIKE?

You have found yourself in a Guarded Detention Centre for Foreigners in Poland and your legal situation is still pending. This leaflet will help you understand the legal procedures that may apply to you.

Your case may be in **PROCEEDINGS ON OBLIGING YOU TO RETURN TO THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**. If you receive such a decision, you will have to return to your country, and may be deported.

However, you may disagree with it. Remember that you have **7 DAYS** to send an appeal.

If you do not want to return to your country, get legal assistance as soon as possible or write that you disagree with such a decision. Describe your situation in detail, why you left your country and the reason you do not want to return.

If in your life or health has been threatened in your country, you have been persecuted, there is a war going on, you belong to a religious, ethnic or sexual minority that has been in danger - you can apply for **INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION**.

You can do this at any time. Contact the Border Guard to do so. If you do not know how to do this - on the other next page you will find a link with a list of organizations that can help you.

If you are an unaccompanied child in Poland and you ask for international protection, you should be released from a guarded centre. Depriving you of your liberty despite requesting protection, is against the law.

When you are under 18, the court must appoint a special lawyer - a guardian (PL: kurator) - to assist you until you turn 18.

You may then be referred to a care facility - that is a place where unaccompanied children are housed. Ask them for contact details of your guardian. Your lawyer is obliged to explain everything to you and assist you. In particular, they must be present at your asylum hearing. Prepare documents to confirm your age, such as a copy of your passport or birth certificate.

Who can help you?

THERE ARE PEOPLE IN THE FACILITY WHO ARE THERE FOR YOU.

- GUARDIAN**: A guardian is an adult, appointed by the authorities to support you. They are there to protect your rights and represent you if your parents or relatives are not with you.
- SOCIAL WORKERS**: You can come to them if you need to resolve something, want to ask a question, or are not feeling well.
- LAWYERS**: They advise you on how to defend yourself if you disagree with detention, transfer or deportation to another country, or how to apply for asylum.
- PSYCHOLOGISTS**: You can talk to them if something is bothering you or if you are sad.
- INTERPRETERS**: They translate if you don't understand Czech.
- POLICE OFFICERS**: They must treat you well and protect you.

How can you defend yourself - how can a lawyer help?

If you disagree with being in detention → you can file an appeal against the decision

- within 15 days of receiving the decision on detention or its extension.

If you do disagree with being transferred to a facility for adults → you can file an appeal against the decision

- within 15 days of receiving the decision.
- the court must then make a decision within 7 working days.

If you disagree with your deportation or transfer to another country (sometimes under the Dublin Regulation) → you can file an appeal against the decision

- within 10 days of receiving the deportation decision, or
- within 15 days of receiving a decision under the Dublin Regulation.

What to expect, what can you do, and who will help you if you are in a detention center for unaccompanied children?

Find out what your rights are.

REMEMBER: DON'T BE AFRAID TO ASK FOR HELP.

আপনি কার সাথে কথা বলতে পারেন?

মানবাধিকার সংগঠনের লোকজন আপনার সাথে দেখা করতে আসছেন!

যদি আপনার কথা শুনে, আপনার পছন্দি এবং আপনার অধিকার সম্পর্কে সহায়ক তথ্য শেয়ার করতে, মনোমামাজিক সহায়তা প্রদান করতে, আপনার আইনজীবীসহ অদ্যায় দরকারী সেবার মাঝে আপনাকে যুক্ত করতে পারেন।

আপনার আইনজীবী যতটা সম্ভব আপনার সাথে কথা করার চেষ্টা করবেন, তবে মনে রাখবেন, অনেক লোক কথা কয়বে।

আপনার বাড়ির অবস্থা হওয়া আটক অবস্থা সম্পর্কে তথ্য দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে আপনি আপনার আইনজীবীকে বিশ্বাস করতে পারেন।

আপনার আইনজীবী সবসময় আপনার স্বার্থে কাজ করবেন।

aditus accessing rights
00356 7707 2221
00356 2010 6295
info@aditus.org.mt

JRS MALTA
00356 9921 4445
00356 2144 2751
info@jrsmalta.org.mt

আপনি সব চেষ্টা করেছেন কিন্তু কাজ হানি? আপনি কি এখনো সাহায্য খুঁজছেন?

আপনার পরিস্থিতি সম্পর্কে কথা বলার জন্য আপনি এসব সংস্থায় ফোন করতে পারেন। আপনার কথাগোপন হবে বিদ্যমান এবং গোপনীয়।

আটক ব্যক্তিদের জন্য পর্যবেক্ষণ বোর্ড

- রাষ্ট্রীনের বাস্তু যে আপনি তাদের সাথে কথা বলতে চান।

শিশুদের জন্য কনিশনার

- 00356 2148 5180

আতিসহায়ের পরামর্শী বিষয়ক হাইকনিশনার

- 00356 2248 9400

আপনার আইনি অভিভাবক

- 00356 2568 7200

FORUM
00356 2248 9400
00356 2568 7200

আপনাকে এই আটক কেন্দ্রে থাকতে হলে আপনি কী করতে পারেন?

সেখানে আপনার অধিকার কী?

আপনার বয়স ১৮ বছরের কম, তাই আপনার বিশেষ অধিকার রয়েছে।

aditus accessing rights
00356 7707 2221
00356 2010 6295
info@aditus.org.mt

Influencing Policy and Promoting Rights-Based Approaches

Alongside its litigation and capacity-building work, ICJ-EI continued to contribute to policy debates at European level. Through legal analysis and engagement with EU institutions, it highlighted human rights concerns arising from aspects of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum while advocating for approaches consistent with international human rights law and the best interests of the child. ICJ-EI also contributed expert analysis on judicial independence, reinforcing the importance of independent courts and effective legal safeguards within the European legal order. Its contributions during the year included a [legal opinion on the Asylum Procedures Regulation](#), setting out how the Pact must be applied consistently with the right to an effective remedy, and engagement urging EU institutions to respond to threats to judicial independence in Member States, including [action under the Article 7 procedure](#). By combining strategic litigation, legal expertise and policy engagement, ICJ-EI helped ensure that human rights standards continued to inform both legal practice and policy development across Europe.

Conclusion

Across its work during 2025, ICJ-EI demonstrated how strategic litigation, legal expertise and sustained engagement with justice institutions can strengthen the protection of human rights and the rule of law across Europe. By combining practical support for legal professionals with policy advocacy and transnational collaboration, ICJ-EI continued to reinforce the foundations of rights-based justice systems in an increasingly challenging regional environment.

Looking Ahead

The achievements of 2025 provide a strong foundation for future work. By combining legal analysis, practical tools, and strategic litigation, ICJ-EI continues to support those working to protect human rights and uphold the rule of law across Europe.



Financial report

ICJ Financial Statements for the year ending 31 December 2025

ASSETS	Notes	Combined 31.12.2025	Combined 31.12.2024
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash & cash equivalents	5.1	2 267 952	3 052 769
Grants receivables net	5.2	730 445	368 010
Other current assets nets	5.3	338 435	553 363
Prepaid expenses	5.4	42 140	35 808
Total current assets		3 378 972	4 009 950
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	5.5	12 993	11 500
Total non-current assets		12 993	11 500
TOTAL ASSETS		3 391 965	4 021 450
LIABILITIES & FUNDS			
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES			
Bank overdrafts			
Operating liabilities	6.1	178 693	203 235
Accrued liabilities	6.2	449 646	337 847
Contributions received in advance	6.3	1 160 932	1 813 162
Total short term liabilities		1 789 271	2 354 244
RESTRICTED FUNDS			
Funds restricted to projects	6.4	1 015 480	1 014 356
Total restricted funds		1 015 480	1 014 356
CAPITAL OF THE ORGANISATION			
Tied capital		461 465	461 465
Foreign currency translation reserve		(31 648)	(31 734)
Accumulated result		223 119	152 722
Surplus for the year		(65 722)	70 397
Total capital of the organisation		587 214	652 850
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUNDS		3 391 965	4 021 450

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS, GENEVA

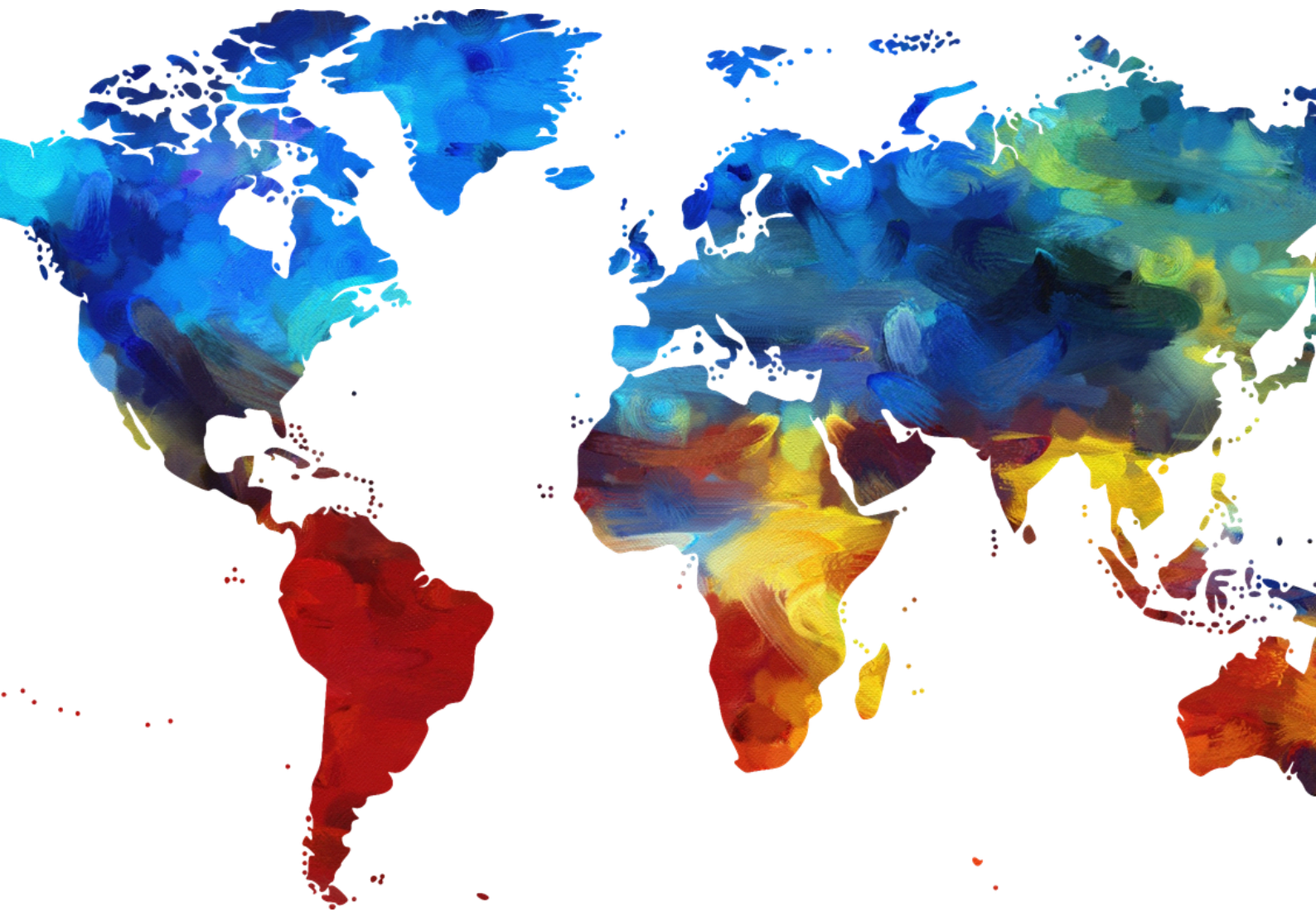
COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

with comparative figures for 2024

in Swiss francs

	Notes	Combined 2025	Combined 2024
INCOME			
Contributions for projects (restricted)	6.4	6 052 433	5 147 996
Contributions for the commission	7	1 050 080	1 413 184
Other income		32 878	8 493
Interoffice billings			
TOTAL INCOME		7 135 391	6 569 673
OPERATING EXPENDITURE			
Staff	8.1	(3 721 869)	(3 586 750)
Meeting & travel		(1 004 507)	(1 293 370)
Consultancy & service fees		(1 580 891)	(1 746 396)
Publication & promotion costs		(17 732)	(15 812)
Communication costs		(11 188)	(22 514)
Office premises		(273 503)	(287 647)
Other administrative expenditures		(146 036)	(76 730)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	8.2	(6 755 726)	(7 029 219)
OPERATING RESULT		379 665	(459 546)
Non-operating result, net	8.3	2 515	16 642
Financial (expenses) / income, net	8.4	56 500	(99 959)
Variation of the provision of loss on receivables		-	4 168
Loss on other current assets and loss on grant	8.5	-	-
Provision for litigation	8.6	-	-
INTERMEDIATE RESULT BEFORE CHANGE IN FUNDS		438 680	(538 695)
Attribution to restricted funds	6.4	(6 052 433)	(5 147 996)
Use of restricted funds	6.4	5 268 036	5 414 223
Overheads from projects	6.4	279 995	342 865
Change in restricted funds		(504 402)	609 092
Attribution to tied capital	7	-	-
Change in tied capital		-	-
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(65 722)	70 397

ICJ
PARTNERSHIPS IN
2025



A

Accountability Counsel
 Accountability Watch Committee
 Access Now
 Action Programme for Equality and Social Inclusion of the University of the Andes (Colombia)
 Access to Justice Knowledge Hub
 Adalaa for All
 aditus Foundation (aditus) – Malta
 Advocacy Forum (AF) Nepal
 Afghan Independent Bar Association in Exile (AIBAiE)
 African Judiciaries Research Network
 Africa Albinism Network
 Africa Legal Aid
 AIRE Centre
 Alerta Venezuela
 Aman Against Discrimination
 AmerBon Advocates
 Amnesty International
 Amnesty International – European Institutions Office
 Amnesty International Thailand
 Amnesty International Venezuela
 Article 19
 ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)
 ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (APHR)
 Asia Foundation
 Asia Justice Coalition (AJC)
 Asian Development Bank
 Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA)
 Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP)
 Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression
 Association for the Prevention of Torture
 Association of Lawyers for Freedom (ÖHD)
 Association of Mayan lawyers and Notaries of Guatemala
 Ateneo De Naga University in the Philippines
 Athan
 Atlantic Council Strategic Litigation Project
 Avocat Sans Frontiers

B

Bar Association of Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
 Bar Association of Tajikistan - Tajikistan
 Bologna Bar Association
 Bulgarian Helsinki Committee (BHC) – Bulgaria
 Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC)

C

Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
 Campaign to decriminalize Poverty and Status
 Centar Za Prava Deteta (CRC)
 Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL)
 Center for Reproductive Rights
 Center for Strategic Litigation
 Centre de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Metropolitana (CDH-UNIMET)
 Centre de Derechos Humanos – Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (CDH-UCAB)
 Centre for Applied Legal Studies (South Africa)
 Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria (CHR)
 Centre para los Defensores y la Justicia CEPAZ
 Chapter One (Zambia)
 Chief Justice's Office, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka
 Child Rights Centre (CRC) – Serbia
 CIVICUS
 Civil Alliance – Montenegro
 Civil Rights Defenders
 Civil Society Alliance for Human Rights in the Pandemic Treaty
 Civilis
 Clooney Foundation for Justice
 Coalition Against Torture - Tajikistan
 Coalition against the Death Penalty (of which we are Members)
 Colors Rainbow
 Colombian Alliance for Legal Capacity (Colombia)
 Colombian Commission of Jurists (CCJ)
 Columbia Mailman School of Public Health (USA)
 Columbia University (USA)
 Committee against Torture (CAT)
 Committee for Justice
 Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
 Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)
 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
 Commonwealth Secretariat
 Conflict victims' organizations including Conflict Victim Women National Network (CVWN)
 Consortium against the Commercialisation of Healthcare
 Convention against Enforced Disappearance Initiative (CEDI)

Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI)
The Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE)
CREA (India)
Cross Cultural Foundation (CrCF)
Cyrus Vance Center for International Justice

D

Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR)
Defend Defenders
Défense des Enfants International - Belgique (DCI-BE / DEI) - Belgium
Défense Sans Frontière Avocats Solidaires (DSF-AS)
Dejusticia (Colombia)
Development of Women and Legal Education (ADWLE)
Development Strategy Center - Uzbekistan
DhColombia
Disability Rights Watch (Zambia)
Diversity and Solidarity Trust (DAST) - Sri Lanka
Djokosoetono Research Centre of the University of Indonesia
Documenta (Mexico)
Duay Jai Foundation
Due Process Law Foundation (DPLF)

E

EachRights (Kenya)
EarthRights International
East West Management Institute, the Judicial System Strengthening Activity in Uzbekistan (JSSA)
EEC Watch
Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms
Egyptian Front for Rights and Freedoms
Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights
Emergent Justice Collective
Embassy of Germany
Embassy of the Netherlands
End Gender Apartheid Campaign
ENLAWTHAI Foundation (EnLaw)
Equal Education Law Centre (EELC)
Equality Myanmar (EQMM)
ESCR-NET (of which we are members)
Eswatini Commission on Human Rights & Public Administration
ETO Consortium
EuroMed
European Association of Lawyers for Democracy and World Human Rights (ELDH)
European Bars Federation (FBE)
European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights

European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE)
European Democratic Lawyers (EDL-AED)
Extra-Territorial Obligation Watch Coalition (ETOs Watch Coalition)

F

Fair Trials
Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka
Federal Court of Malaysia
FIAN International
FIDH
Fiscalía General de la Nación - Colombia
Focus on the Global South
The Fort
Forum Asia
Forum for Human Rights (FORUM) - Czech Republic
Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD)
Fortify Rights
Fundatia Terres des Hommes Elvetia - Romania
Foundation for Access to Rights (FAR) - Bulgaria
Foundation for Socio Economic Justice (FSEJ)
Franciscans International
Free Court / Fundacja Wolne Sady (Free Courts) - Poland
French National Bar Council (CNB)
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)
Friends of Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala (FAFG)
Frontline Defenders

G

Gender and TJ network
Gender Studies Centre, Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Laos
Generation Wave
Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights
Gender Dynamix
The Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect - GCR2P
Global Campaign to decriminalize Poverty and Status
Global Health Law Consortium (GHLC)
Global Initiative against Impunity
Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR)
Global Network of Sex Work Projects
Global Justice Center
Global Strategy Lab
Greek Council for Refugees (GCR) - Greece
Guernica Centre
Guatemalan Association of Judges for Integrity (AGJI)

H

Have Only Positive Expectations (HOPE), Pakistan
Health Justice Initiative (HJI)
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (HFHR) – Poland
HIV Justice Network
Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
Human Rights House Foundation
Human Rights Lawyers Association (HRLA)
Human Rights Litigation Support Project – Turkey
Human Rights Watch
Human Rights Watch (EU office)

I

ICJ Austrian Section
ICJ Swiss Section
ILGA Europe
Independent Investigative Mechanisms for Myanmar (IIMM)
Inkyfada
Initiative for Social and Economic Rights (ISER)
Institute for Ethics, Law and Armed Conflict (ELAC), Oxford University
Institute for the Rule of Law of the International Association of Lawyers (UIA-IROL)
Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London
Integrated Bar of the Philippines
International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
International Association of Lawyers
International Association of Refugee and Migration Law Judges
International Association of Women Judges
International Bar Association Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI)
International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL)
International Center for Transitional Justice
International Commission of Jurists-Kenya (ICJ-Kenya)
International Detention Coalition (IDC)
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)
International Disability Alliance
ILGA World
International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)
International Law Association (American branch)
International Network of People who Use Drugs
International Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net)

International Observatory for Lawyers in Danger (OIAD)
International Red Cross Committee in Colombia
International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)
International Society for Human Rights (ISHR)
International Trade Union Confederation
Internet Law Reform Dialogue (iLaw)
Intersection
IProbono
Italian National Bar Council (CNF)

J

Jaringan Mangsa Dari Undang-Undang Darurat (JASAD)
Judges' Society Nepal
JuRI- Nepal (Justice and Rights Institute Nepal)
Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz (JEP)
Justice and Truth Venezuela
JUSTICE – ICJ UK
Justice Rapid Response

K

Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG)
Kathmandu School of Law (Nepal)
Kenya Association of the Intellectually Handicapped (KAIH)
Kenya Judicial Academy
Kings College London (UK)
Konrad Adenauer Latin America regional program
KOSHISH

L

Latin American Federation of Magistrates
Law Society of England and Wales, Lawyers for Lawyers (L4L)
Law Society of Eswatini
Lawyers for Human Rights (South Africa)
Lawyers for Justice in Libya
Lawyers for Lawyers – Netherlands
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
Lawyers Rights Watch Canada (LRWC)
Legal Resources Centre (South Africa)
Legal Aid Commission of Sri Lanka
Legal Policy Research Centre - Kazakhstan
Legal Research Centre - Moldova
Lesotho National Federation of Organisations of the Disabled (LNFOD)
Libya Crimes Watch
Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft (LBI)

M

Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the Rule of Law
 Mental Health Users Network (Zambia)
 Muslim Attorney Center (MAC)
 Myanmar Lawyers Network

N

National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT)
 National Network for Economic, Social & Cultural Rights (ESCR- Network)
 National Transgender Network Trust, NTN Sri Lanka
 Nederlands Juristen Comité voor de Mensenrechten (NJCM) – ICJ Dutch Section
 Nepal Bar Association
 Nepal Disabled Women's Association (NDWA)
 Nonviolent Peace Force (NP)
 NYU Center for Global Affairs

O

Observatorio de Conflictividad Social
 Observatorio Global de comunicación y democracia and Acción Solidaria
 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Geneva)
 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Myanmar & Thailand)
 Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights – Southeast Asia Regional Office (OHCHR-SEARO)
 The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' (OHCHR) Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA)
 Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture
 Organisation Intersex International Europe
 OSF Access to Justice Knowledge Hub
 Outright International

P

The Paris Institute of Political Studies (France)
 Patani Human Rights Organization Network (HAP)
 People's Matrix (Lesotho)
 Petri-Flom Center, Harvard
 Political Prisoners Network-Myanmar (PPNM)
 Privatisation in Education and Human Rights Consortium (PEHRC)
 Probono.org
 Progressive Lawyers Association (ÇHD)
 Progressive Voice (PV)

Protection International
 PROVEA
 Public Interest Litigation Lawyer's Group (PIL Lawyer's Group)

R

Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
 Rawadari
 Redress
 Republikanischer Anwältinnen- und Anwälteverein e. V. (RAV)
 Rights & Prosperity - Tajikistan
 Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice

S

Saferworld
 Sancharika Samuha Nepal
 South African Judicial Education Institute (SAJEI)
 Section 27
 Seinoli Legal Centre (Lesotho)
 Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters
 Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University
 Socio Economic Rights Institute of South Africa (SERI)
 Solidarity Center
 Solidarity Centre
 Solidarity of Trade Union in Myanmar (STUM)
 Southern Africa Chief Justices Forum
 Southern African Litigation Centre
 Special Jurisdiction for Peace Colombia
 Sri Lanka Judges' Institute
 Sri Lanka Legal Aid Commission
 Sri Lanka Police
 Strathmore University Law School (Kenya)
 Supreme Court of Indonesia
 Supreme Court of Thailand
 Supreme Court of the Philippines
 Supreme School of Judges – Uzbekistan
 Swatini Action Group Against Abuse (SWAGAA)
 Swaziland Litigation Centre
 Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression

T

Thai Lawyers for Human Rights (TLHR)
 Thailand Institute of Justice

Transforming Communities for Inclusion (TCI)
Trial International

U

United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK)
UN Working Group on discrimination against women and girls
UNAIDS – Geneva
United Nations Development Program (Eswatini)
United Nations Development Program (Geneva)
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression
United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association
United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion and Belief
United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights Situation in Myanmar
United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers
United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to development
United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
Universidad Del Rosario (Colombia)
University of Michigan (USA)
University of Southern California Gould School of Law
Uprights

V

VALIDITY Alapitvany - Kozpont A Mentalis
Serulek Jogaiert (Validity) - Hungary
Validity
Village Focus International (VFI)

W

Washington University School of Law
Webber Wentzel

Wola, Advocacy for Human Rights in the Americas
Women Enabled
Women for Justice Organization (WJO)
Women and Law Southern Africa (WLSA)
Women in Need
Women League for Burma (WLB)
Women Solidarity Network
Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice
Women's Organization of Political Prisoners (WOPP)
Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD)
World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva
World Organisation Against Torture

Y

Young Out Here, Sri Lanka
Yuksalish Movement – Uzbekistan

Z

Zambian Federation of Disability Organizations (Zambia)
ZimRights
Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights

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Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR)
Disability Rights Fund
East West Management Institute
European Commission
Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Frierich-Ebert Stiftung (FES)
Global Challenges Fund
Global Survivors Fund
Kingdom of Norway, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs and NORAD
Kingdom of Sweden, Swedish International
Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Mott Foundation
Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
New Zealand, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and
Trade
Numun Foundation
Office of the High Commissioner for Human
Rights (OHCHR)
Open Society Foundations
Raoul Wallenberg Institute
Rights and Prosperity (Tajikistan)
Swiss Confederation, Republic and Canton
of Geneva
Swiss Confederation, Federal Department of
Foreign Affairs/SDC/Embassies
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland, Foreign, Commonwealth
and Development Office (FCDO)
UNDP
University of London

Validity
Ville de Genève
Wellspring

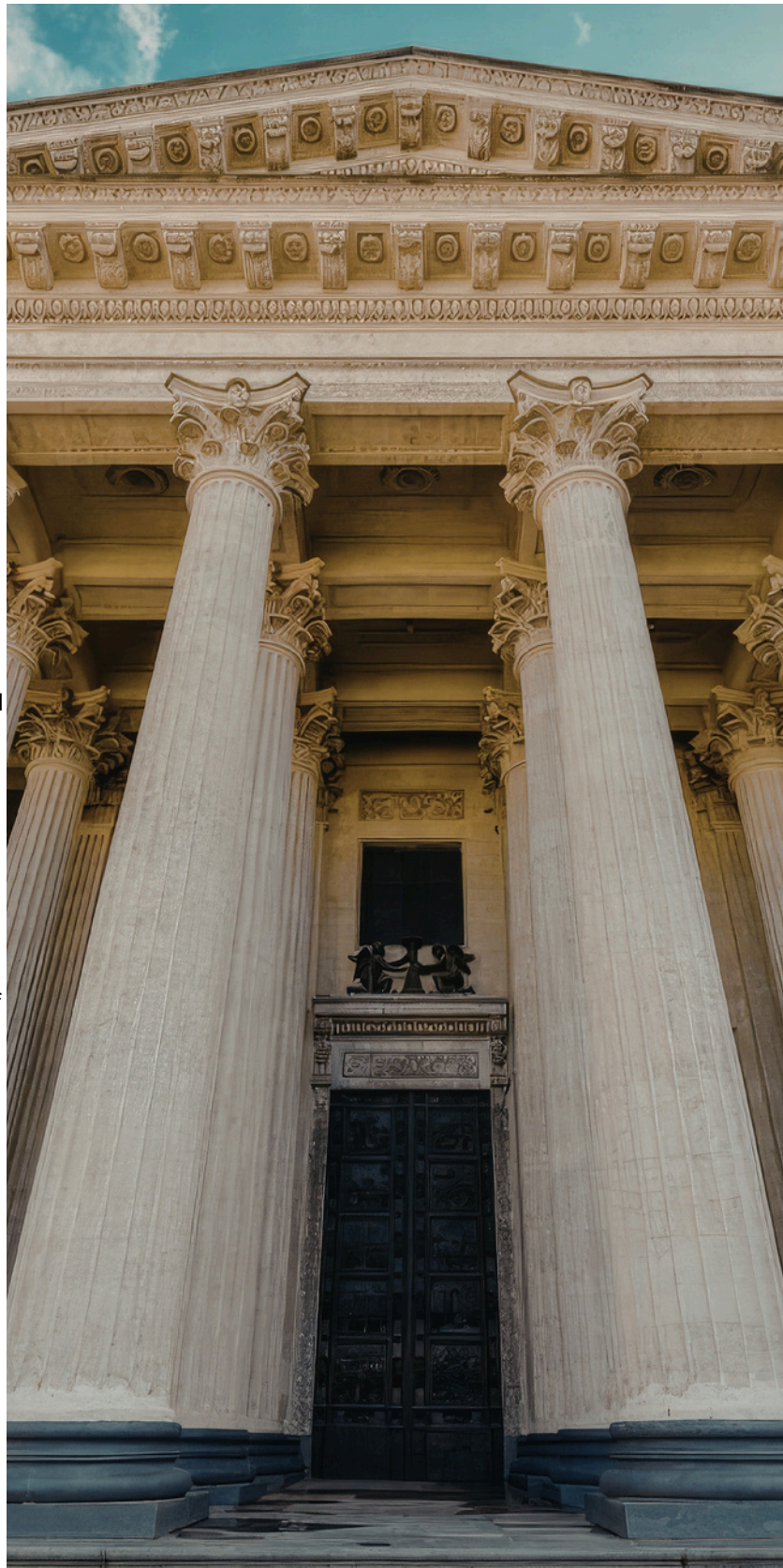


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