

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

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Legal and administrative information

Full name and registered address of the charity

Amnesty International UK Section Charitable Trust
2nd Floor, Peter Benenson House, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 0DW

Status of the charity

The charity was incorporated on 16 December 1995 as a company limited by guarantee and is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association. It took over at that date all the assets and liabilities of the Amnesty International British Section Charitable Trust.

Charity registration number - England & Wales 1051681
Charity registration number - Scotland SC039534
Company registration number 03139939

Secretary and registered office

Tim Hancock
Amnesty International UK, 2nd Floor, Peter Benenson House, 1 Easton Street, WC1X 0DW
e-mail amnestycompany.secretary@amnesty.org.uk

Trustees

Alexander Malise Ruthven (Sandy Ruthven) appointed 1 Dec 2025	Helen Horton ^(B,D*)
Frederica De Silva	David Keen ^(A,F)
Duaa Abdulal (C,E*) appointed 1 April 2025	Ian McLean Adams ^(A,D)
Shirah Mansaray ^(B,E,F)	Caroline Baker ^(E) -
Dr Henrietta Francis Blackmore (F) appointed 1 July 2025	Mandeep Rupra (B,C)
George William Graham appointed 1 Sept 2025	Keyana Kasujja appointed 1 December 2025

* member of the Board of Amnesty International United Kingdom

Sub-Committee membership for all or part of 2025

- A - Finance Audit and Risk Sub-Committee
- B - People, Culture, Inclusion and Safeguarding Sub-Com
- C - Building a Powerful Movement Sub-Committee
- D - Nominations Sub-Committee
- E - Campaigns and Impact Sub-Committee
- F - Grants Sub-Committee
- G - Safeguarding Sub-Committee - merged with the People, Culture and Inclusion Sub-Committee

Chief executive and other key management personnel

Sacha Deshmukh	Chief Executive Officer (resigned 18 December 2025)
Sotez Chowdhury	Director of Activism and Education
Andrea Jones	Interim Director of Mass Market Fundraising (from 1 August 2024 to 31 December 2025)
Kerry Moscogiuri	Director of Campaigns and Communications up to 18 December 2025, Interim CEO (designate) from 19 December 2025
Marion O'Donnell	Director of Major Funding Partnerships
David Prince	Director of People and Culture
Dallan Cuniffe	Director of Data, Finance and Infrastructure
Ben Smith	Interim Director of Data, Finance and Infrastructure (from 1 December 2025)

Bankers Lloyds Bank plc, 25 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7HN

External auditors BDO LLP, 2 City Place, Beehive Ring Road, Gatwick, RH6 0PA

Solicitors Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP, 10 Queen Street Place, London EC4R 1BE

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST

Trustees Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

Trustees' Report

1. Overview of our structure in relation to the worldwide Amnesty International movement

Amnesty International is a worldwide movement which has as its objective the securing throughout the world of the observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the range of international covenants, treaties and laws which flow from the rights set out in that declaration. The movement consists of independent entities (known as "sections") throughout the world and an International Secretariat ("the IS") which is the hub of the movement's global human rights expertise and provides support for global governance structures. The IS consists of two companies – Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity.

Amnesty International in the United Kingdom is part of the worldwide Amnesty International movement. There are two active legal entities:

Amnesty International United Kingdom Section ("the UK Section") - a company limited by guarantee, a membership organisation whose policies and priorities are set, within the context of decisions of the Global Assembly of Amnesty International and by the members at the Annual General Meeting. The UK Section pursues the objective of the movement in the United Kingdom by raising awareness of human rights, educating on the importance of human rights, campaigning for observance, and opposing violations, of human rights and supporting many thousands of activists in the UK in their own campaigning on human rights issues. The UK Section has a licence to use the Amnesty International name and logo in the United Kingdom.

Amnesty International UK Section Charitable Trust ("the Trust") - a company limited by guarantee and a registered charity. The Trust pursues its charitable objectives by funding a range of activities aimed at promoting the rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This includes funding Amnesty International Limited and the UK Section, and other organisations, to conduct worldwide research into the observance and abuses of human rights. The Trust is a registered charity in both England and Wales, and Scotland, and has a licence to use the Amnesty International name and logo in the United Kingdom.

2. Governance and management

The Trust is a registered charity and a company limited by guarantee and is governed by its Trustees (who are the Directors and Members). The Trust is independent of the UK Section, by virtue of the fact that although the Trustees are appointed by the Board of the UK Section, they are appointed as individuals not representatives, cannot be removed by that Board and there is a majority of independent members, who are not Board members of the UK Section.

The Trust is governed by its Articles of Association. Trustees are appointed for a three-year term, and under the Articles of Association can serve for a maximum of two consecutive terms. They are then eligible for re-appointment after an interlude of three years. The Trustees meet at least four times each year.

The Trustees are generally very familiar with human rights and the work of Amnesty International. Induction training is provided for new Trustees, which covers their responsibilities and statutory duties. All the Trustees give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits. Directors and Officers Liability

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST

Trustees Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

Insurance cover was in place at an annual premium of £9k (2024: £8k).

To support our independence, we do not seek or accept money from governments other than for our human rights education work. We have not received government funding since 2020 when the Trust received final funds from the Department for International Development (dissolved in 2020; now the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office) for a human rights education project focused on female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage in Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone and Senegal. This project is now continuing to 2026 with funding from the Foundation for a Just Society International. In no way do any monies received influence or affect our impartiality or independence.

The Trustees are assisted in their work by a number of sub-committees, namely:

The **Finance, Audit and Risk Sub-Committee**, a joint committee of the UK Section and the Trust. It deals with areas primarily relating to risk and risk management, the effectiveness of internal controls, stewardship of assets, and financial performance. It oversees the internal and external audit processes. The sub-committee includes independent members who have specialist skills.

The **People, Culture and Inclusion Sub-Committee**, a joint committee of the UK Section and the Trust. It provides strategic human resources advice and oversight, supports our work on inclusion, diversity, equity and anti-racism and supports culture change. It also monitors and advises on safeguarding, supporting policy development and oversight of its implementation.

The **Building a Powerful Movement Sub-Committee** (formerly Activism Sub-Committee), a joint committee of the UK Section and the Trust. It serves to support the trustees in monitoring and supporting the growth and impact of human rights activism in the UK.

The **Nominations Sub-Committee**, a joint committee of the UK Section and the Trust. It assists the Board in making decisions on governance appointments including seeking out appropriately qualified candidates for elected and appointed positions on the Board, its sub-committees and other appointments as required.

The **Campaigns and Impact Sub-Committee**, a joint committee of the UK Section and the Trust. It aims to improve the effectiveness of our human rights and campaigning work by providing support and scrutiny on monitoring, evaluation and learning across our campaigns.

The **Grants Sub-Committee**, a committee of the Trust. It assists the Trustees in making decisions to approve the release of funds. Their work includes ensuring that the appropriate degree of oversight is taken when assessing grant applications; reviewing and monitoring new and existing grants; assessing potential funders and approving the release of funds.

A full list of members of the sub-committees can be found on our website - <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/subcommittees>

In the performance of their duties, the Trustees have considered the principles of the Charity Governance Code (the Code), together with the relevant components of Amnesty International's own global Core Standards, a set of governance standards adhered to by Amnesty sections and structures across the movement. Trustees are familiar with the requirements of the Code and seek to ensure that their governance reflects the essence of the Code.

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Trustees Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

3. Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charity for that period.

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

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

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

Financial statements are published on the charity's website in accordance with legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements, which may vary from legislation in other jurisdictions. The maintenance and integrity of the charity's website is the responsibility of the Trustees. The Trustees' responsibility also extends to the ongoing integrity of the financial statements contained therein.

All of the current Trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The Trustees are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

4. Policy on pay for employees including senior staff

The Trust operates a pay and reward policy that aims to attract and retain the best talent needed to take forward our ambitious human rights work within the UK. We ensure that all elements of pay are fair and transparent and easily understood by our employees. We periodically undertake benchmarking exercises, using established salary surveys, to help set our pay rates (which are subject to negotiation with our recognised trade union).

We commit to paying staff a fair salary that is competitive within the charity and not for profit sector, proportionate to the complexity and responsibilities of each role.

We are accredited by the Living Wage Foundation and committed to three key principles for pay:

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST

Trustees Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

- equality/fairness;
- responsible financial management; and
- market competitiveness in line with the wider charity sector.

We tracked or exceeded the Living Wage Foundation rates in 2024.

We acknowledge that debates over pay – and executive salaries, in particular – are important and reflect genuine public concerns. We are committed to achieving the right balance between recognising these concerns while ensuring our salary levels help attract the talent we need to run an effective and efficient organisation.

We publish our approach to pay, including details on our gender pay gap and ethnicity pay gap, in detail on our website.

The Board delegate the day-to-day running of the organisation to the Chief Executive and senior management team (SMT) of executive directors, who are considered key management personnel. Compensation for all executive directors employed at the UK Section in the year ending 31 December 2025 are detailed here.

Our Chief Executive Officer is paid a full-time equivalent annual salary of £135,581 (£131,122 in 2024). The pay ratio of our CEO's pay to the pay of our lowest paid employee was: 4.9:1 (5.1:1 in 2024). Including the Chief Executive Officer, three of the key management personnel included below had a pay ratio to our lowest paid employee of over 4:1. These staff are key to the running of the organisation and are paid at a competitive rate in line with the wider not-for-profit/charity sector, to ensure we are able to attract and retain the best staff to these positions.

In December 2025, Sacha Deshmukh stepped down as Chief Executive and Kerry Moscogiuri, the Director of Campaigns and Communications, moved into an interim Chief Executive role pending completion of the permanent recruitment. The permanent recruitment concluded in February 2026 with Kerry Moscogiuri selected as the permanent Chief Executive. There was a further change in December 2025, with the permanent Director of Data Finance and Infrastructure taking a twelve month sabbatical, and an internal appointment of an Interim Director of Data Finance and Infrastructure in place to cover that break.

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Position	Responsibility	Actual gross salary 2025	Full time Equivalent Annual Salary	
			2025	2024
Chief Executive Officer Sacha Deshmukh (Departed December 2025)	Provides overall leadership to the organisation, working with the board and Senior Leadership Team to shape our goals and ensure that we achieve them	£135,581	£135,581	£131,122
Interim Chief Executive Officer Kerry Moscogiuri (Appointed December 2025) *	Provides overall leadership to the organisation, working with the board and Senior Leadership Team to shape our goals and ensure that we achieve them	£115,278	£135,581	
Director of Campaigns and Communications *	Responsible for Campaigns, Media and Digital Communications	£115,278	£113,022	£109,304
Director of People and Culture	Responsible for the recruitment, support and development of our team of staff and volunteers, and for initiatives to improve our people management capabilities and employee experience	£113,022	£113,022	£105,803
Director of Data Finance and Infrastructure	Responsible for management of our finances, risk, data and insight and for our facilities and technology to enable maximum impact for human rights	£108,678	£108,678	£101,066
Interim Director of Data Finance and Infrastructure* (Appointed December 2025)	Responsible for management of our finances, risk, data and insight and for our facilities and technology to enable maximum impact for human rights	£87,720	£100,488	
Director of Activism and Education	Responsible for building a powerful movement of human rights activism in the UK	£102,830	£102,830	£97,180
Interim Director of Mass Market Fundraising	Responsible for engaging the UK public to provide financial support	£102,161	£102,161	£97,180
Director of Major Funding Partnerships	Responsible for engaging Institutional funders, corporates and high net worth individuals to provide financial support	£102,830	£102,830	£97,180

** The difference between full-time equivalent annual salary and actual gross salary arose because of the individual joining or changing role part way through the year.*

The above figures show salary only. Redundancy and termination costs are not included. Additional employer costs of National Insurance, Pension Contributions and Childcare Vouchers totalled £176,467 (2024: £137,831).

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Trustees Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. Thank you

Together we have made some important gains for human rights in 2025, defending people and communities in the UK and around the world. We are hugely grateful to our individual donors and partners whose generosity and support makes our work possible. We would like to extend a special thanks to the Postcode Lottery - Postcode Justice Trust, our single largest donor, whose generous and sustained support over many years has underpinned much of our achievements.

The staff of The Trust are a critical part of the Amnesty International movement in the United Kingdom, and are warmly thanked for their continuing commitment to the Trust.

This report is now approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sandy Ruthven', written over a horizontal line.

Sandy Ruthven, Chair
4 June 2026

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

Strategic Report

1. Key objectives and statement of benefits

All the Trust's activities focus on delivering human rights benefit both to specific individuals and to the public in general. The Trustees believe that promoting general awareness of human rights, creating cultural support in favour of human rights, campaigning to prevent or end human rights abuses and encouraging supporters to take action, provides universal benefits.

In addition, a key objective of the Trust is to maximise the long-term funds available for grant making activities in support of such human rights benefits.

The Trustees have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing objectives and in planning future activities. In particular, the Trustees consider how planned activities will contribute to the objectives they have set.

The Trust's objectives and the activities that flow from them are aligned to those summarised in the Charity Commission's guidance publication RR12 – The Promotion of Human Rights.

2. Key activities

The Trustees recognise the importance of Amnesty International's human rights work across the globe in securing the Trust's income, mainly from contributions from individual supporters from across the UK, whose donations are solicited on the basis of the impact they will have on Amnesty International's worldwide promotion of human rights.

The Trustees therefore allocate the significant majority of the resources available for charitable purposes to the International Secretariat. The Trust also funds activity carried out by the UK Section. All of these activities are in line with the Trust's charitable objectives.

Small grants may also be given to organisations within the Amnesty International movement whose work meets the Trust's charitable objectives and complements the work of the Trust in areas outside the Trust's capabilities.

Through its grant making, the Trust supported a number of programmes in Scotland in 2025. That included campaigning for individuals at risk, human rights education activities, and defending and strengthening human rights frameworks, working to ensure the Scottish government incorporates UN Treaties on human rights to their fullest and most direct extent.

3. Achievements and performance

In 2025 we embarked on the fourth year of our 2022-2030 strategy. We were able to contribute toward many human rights victories and developments. In this section, we report on what was achieved against the priorities established for 2025.

Throughout 2025, the Trust continued to grant funds to a varied and dynamic portfolio of projects (either delivered by the IS around the world, or in the UK by the UK Section) and was able to do so underpinned by a strong framework of grant approval and reporting. Trust grant-funded activity delivered human rights activity both within the UK and internationally.

The Trust supports charitable work falling under the global strategic priorities of the Amnesty

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International global movement and UK strategic priorities agreed with the UK Section. A total of £4m was granted by the Trust in 2025 to fund the UK Section, and £9.0m to fund international projects.

The International Movement has set out a mission for the strategic period 2022-2030 – to ensure that we are a catalyst inspiring, connecting and enabling a powerful movement of people committed to defending human rights globally. We have 2 priority areas, each with a number of areas of focus.

Priority 1 - freedom of expression and civic space

By 2030, benefitting from expanded civic space, more people in more places under more circumstances – online and offline – are safely exercising their freedom of expression, under shelter of laws and regulations that protect them from violence, harassment, and unfair treatment.

Securing the right to peaceful assembly for all

States expand and protect people's right to peaceful assembly, including in the digital space, in line with human rights standards, including through the legal and policy frameworks that govern law enforcement practices and accountability, and protect individuals from arbitrary detention and unfair trials, and from torture.

Strengthening freedom of expression and association

States and corporations, including tech-giant corporations, have laws, policies and/or practices in place that uphold and protect freedoms of expression and association online and offline; states' and corporations' attempts to bypass their associated human rights obligations are successfully countered, while regulations relating to spyware, artificial intelligence, data protection, surveillance and access to information are brought in line with human rights standards.

Priority 2 - equality and non-discrimination

By 2030, states and corporations are adopting and implementing human-rights consistent laws, policies and practices that address and prevent the root causes of inequality, effectively combat all forms of discrimination and provide human rights protections to those affected by the climate emergency.

Promoting gender and intersectional justice

States have laws, policies and practices in place that advance equality of opportunity and public participation for those otherwise subjected to multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination; non-discriminatory enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights is increased; prevention of and protections from gender-based violence and other hate crimes is strengthened and human rights-consistent measures are adopted to promote public participation of marginalized groups.

Strengthening rights to health, housing and social security

States are taking concrete measures to uphold the rights of everyone - without discrimination - to health, housing, social security as key drivers of equality – maximising investment of available resources, removing discriminatory barriers protecting the rights of people from deleterious practices of corporate actors and adopting taxation measures that deliver on their human rights obligations.

Securing climate justice

States phase out, and require corporations to phase out, polluting and other environmentally unsustainable policies and practices that negatively impact people's human rights, adopt human rights consistent clean energy policies and ensure a 'just climate transition' that secures racial and gender justice and the rights of all disadvantaged groups.

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Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

Protecting rights of refugees and migrants and people on the frontlines of crises

States adopt measures that protect people against extreme forms of marginalization as a result of persecution and crises, including those that flow from or are worsened by the climate emergency. As part of such protection, States protect the rights of refugees and migrants to ensure equal and non-discriminatory access to rights in countries of transit and destination and provide safe and legal routes, including resettlement and community sponsorship schemes.

SUPPORTING OUR WORLDWIDE MOVEMENT

During 2025, The Trust made multiple grants to the International Secretariat including funding to advance work across several priority areas. The work in different Sections from across the international movement were also funded through these grants. Some highlights of the impact of those grants are set out below.

In South Africa, for example, Amnesty research linked climate impacts and housing rights in time for advocacy at the G20 summit in the country. We also intervened in landmark litigation to decriminalise sex work.

In Kenya Amnesty preserved evidence of police killings, led rapid advocacy on excessive force in policing, and won a High Court ruling protecting digital privacy. And in Zimbabwe we amplified women's rights and trained 100 young activists nationwide.

BE THERE

Our *Be There* programme not only documents people's experiences of crisis and conflict, combining on-the-ground fact finding and cutting edge digital research. It also supports people in their fight for justice.

Syria

In March, our Crisis Evidence Lab used digital forensics (examining satellite imagery and verifying videos and photographs on social media), to show how government-affiliated militias deliberately targeted Alawite civilians in Syria's coastal region, leaving over 100 dead. Researchers also conducted extensive interviews with survivors. Following our reporting, the Syrian government announced a fact-finding mission. This clear pattern of sectarian killings must be investigated as war crimes and we continue to demand fully independent scrutiny to ensure accountability for these atrocities.

South Sudan

Our investigations played a key role in the UN Security Council's decision to renew the arms embargo on South Sudan in May. In the lead up to the vote, our research exposed multiple embargo violations, including Uganda's deployment of troops and military equipment in the area, and the continued use of South Sudan's Mi-24 attack helicopters, indicating ongoing illegal sourcing of spare parts.

Our Crisis Evidence Lab verified videos, satellite imagery and weapons movements, linking these breaches of the embargo to attacks that killed civilians and struck an MSF medical centre. Amnesty's letters to governments and companies, alongside our public call to renew and enforce the embargo, helped maintain international pressure to protect civilians.

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Afghanistan

Years of joint advocacy by Amnesty and others contributed to a major milestone when the UN Human Rights Council established an independent body to collect and preserve evidence of international crimes in Afghanistan – a key goal of our coalition advocacy since 2021. Our evidence on the Taliban’s persecution of women and girls – first exposed in our Death in Slow Motion report – contributed to the International Criminal Court (ICC) issuing arrest warrants for the Taliban’s supreme leader, Haibatullah Akhundzada, and chief justice Abdul Hakim Haqqani. It’s the first time the ICC has pursued such charges in Afghanistan.

Cambodia

In June our report ‘I was someone else’s property’ detailed slavery, human trafficking, child labour and torture in at least 53 scamming compounds across Cambodia, based on drone footage, videos and interviews with 58 survivors. International pressure following the report led authorities to raid compounds across five provinces, resulting in over 1,000 arrests. We continue to call for proper survivor protection and transparency as to where some of these people are being detained.

Philippines

In March, former president Rodrigo Duterte was taken into custody and will stand trial after the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued a warrant for his arrest for crimes against humanity related to his ‘war on drugs’. Our 2017 and 2019 reports ‘If you are poor you are killed’ and ‘They just kill’ were cited over 60 times in the ICC’s investigation request. Duterte’s detention marked a defining moment for international justice and reflected years of Amnesty’s evidence gathering and advocacy.

South Africa

In South Africa, a court issued a landmark judgment declaring key provisions of the country’s Refugees Act unconstitutional, upholding asylum seekers’ rights and reaffirming the principle of non-refoulement – whereby no one should be returned to a country where they would face harm. The court cited a legal brief submitted by Amnesty and partners, recognising our valuable analysis. This is a major victory and the ruling has far-reaching implications for refugee protection.

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Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

CLIMATE JUSTICE AND EQUALITY

This new five-year global programme supports frontline communities to challenge environmental harm and discrimination and hold governments and corporations to account. Investigations in Brazil, Canada and Senegal documented the cultural and ecological impacts of fossil fuel projects, while the programme supported Indigenous youth groups in Ecuador to strengthen their advocacy.

In Canada solidarity work with the Wet'suwet'en Nation amplified their resistance to destructive pipeline expansion in the national media. In the Philippines our report on abuses in the nickel supply chain prompted a 50-year moratorium on new mining permits. And In Ghana our Branded for Life report generated over 170 pieces of international coverage, renewing scrutiny of witchcraft-related human rights abuses.

NIGER DELTA

An important step forward for environmental justice came in June when a UK court ruled that Shell could be held responsible for historic oil spills in the Niger Delta – no matter when they happened. After a decades-long fight and legal resistance by the company, Shell will now face trial in London in 2027.

More than 13,500 people of the Ogoni and Bille communities filed claims against the energy giant demanding a clean-up and compensation for years of pollution, and damage to health and livelihoods. The Niger Delta remains one of the most polluted places on Earth.

In the same month, the Nigerian government pardoned the Ogoni Nine – activists executed in 1995 after sham trials intended to

silence their fight to protect the Niger Delta from the devastating impacts of oil production. We continue to call for their full exoneration.

Amnesty has campaigned for justice for the Ogoni Nine for decades and documented the destruction Shell has left behind and continued risks to human rights through powerful reports, including *Tainted Sale?* a warning about Shell's divestment plans, in March 2025.

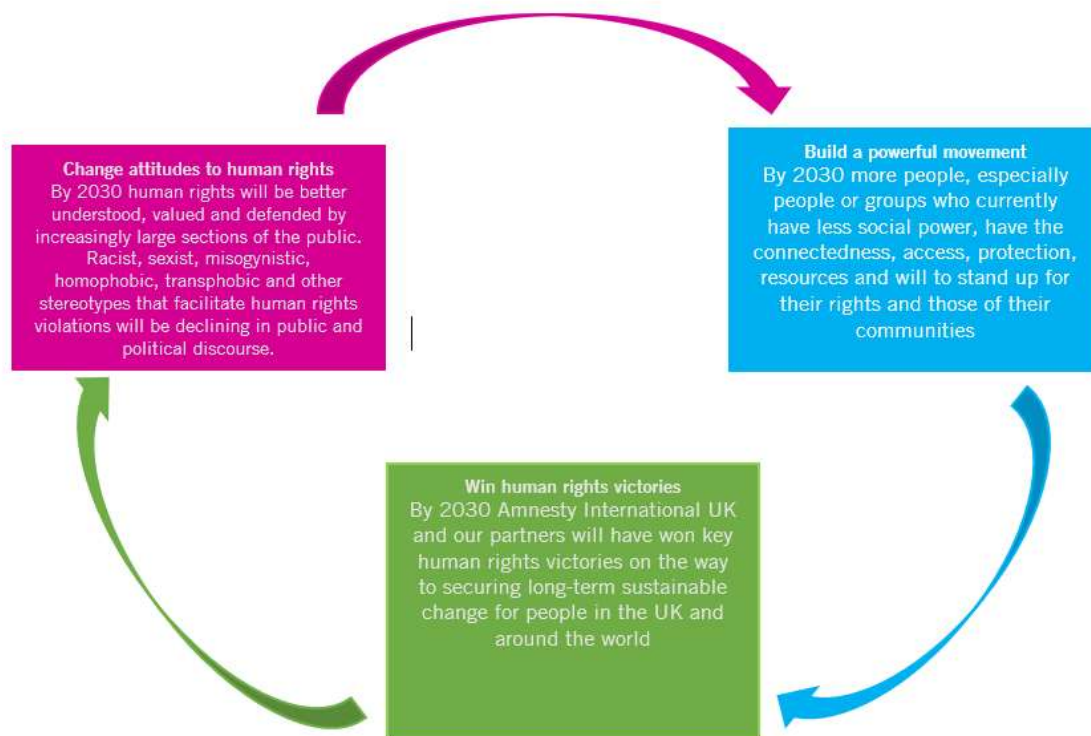


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Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

SUPPORTING UK HUMAN RIGHTS WORK

Our strategy for delivering human rights change in the UK was jointly developed with the UK Section, and sets out three inter-related goals, and a number of enabler strands of activity that are necessary to support our ability to deliver those goals most successfully. Grants were made to the UK Section in 2025 to progress work in these three goal areas:



Within these goal areas the strategy sets out six priority issues for our human rights work (anti-racism, economic and social justice, freedom to speak out, human rights crises, human rights rulebook and people in danger) and three cross-cutting themes that cut across all six of these areas (climate justice, digital technology and big business).

The activities necessary to enable us to deliver these goals most effectively are people and culture, income generation, our facilities and ways of working, our knowledge, technology and digital capabilities, our finance systems and processes, our planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning capabilities, the grants management framework between the Trust and UK Section and Trust and IS, and the good governance underpinning both entities and the relationship between the two at a Board level.

In this section, we report on some of our key achievements and the impact we had in 2025.

CRISIS INVESTIGATION

The genocide in Gaza and deepening occupation and apartheid across the entire Palestinian territory dominated our crisis work again in 2025. Our teams worked at unprecedented speed to expose violations, push for the protection of civilians and demand accountability.

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The crisis in Gaza deteriorated to catastrophic levels in 2025, as Israel's military operations killed tens of thousands of Palestinian civilians and forced vast numbers from their homes. Access to food, water, medicine and fuel became almost impossible.

During the year we reiterated our calls for an immediate ceasefire and humanitarian access, and for Israel to withdraw its forces from all parts of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), including Gaza. We also worked to document the grave human rights violations and war crimes by all parties.

Within hours of new attacks, Amnesty's Crisis Evidence Lab verified and published satellite imagery, videos and photographs that revealed mass displacement, the destruction of civilian buildings and infrastructure, and the repeated targeting of densely populated areas.

Our findings were widely used by journalists and policymakers to understand what was happening on the ground in Gaza. This research has been critical, given Israel's ongoing denial of entry to international journalists and its campaign of killing Palestinian journalists.

RAISING AWARENESS

Amnesty research continued to shape global media coverage. In April 2025 we published our response to Israeli military airstrikes and ground operations affecting civilian areas – including schools and hospitals – and called for an urgent investigation into the killings of 15 Palestinian medics and rescue workers.

Our briefing *Wanton Destruction in Gaza* was cited widely, including in the Guardian newspaper, which reported Israeli soldiers' testimonies that corroborated our findings.

In March and April, Palestinians in Beit Lahia, northern Gaza, organised peaceful marches demanding an end to Israel's genocide and criticising Hamas. We published evidence showing how Hamas suppressed the protests with beatings, threats and interrogations.

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Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

As massacres at food distribution hubs became almost daily events, we joined more than 100 organisations in July urging governments to act, and stressing that starvation as a method of warfare is a war crime. Our call was clear: open all land crossings for urgently needed UN-led aid.

In June our satellite analysis showed how Israeli forces razed what remained of the town of Khuza'a in southern Gaza. This fresh evidence further strengthened global calls for accountability.

Importantly, two leading partner Israeli human rights organisations, B'Tselem and Physicians for Human Rights-Israel, published reports echoing Amnesty's conclusions that Israel is committing genocide against Palestinians in Gaza – a significant moment that amplified pressure for international action.

At the time of writing, an uneasy truce has brought some relief for Gaza's civilians, but the genocide is not over and conditions for Palestinians in Gaza show no significant change. In November, we published our legal analysis of this situation, supported by testimonies from local residents, medical staff and humanitarian workers.

ABUSES IN THE WEST BANK

In the West Bank part of the OPT, our researchers gathered evidence of widescale destruction of homes and infrastructure in Jenin and Tulkarem, and the forced displacement of 40,000 Palestinians.

These findings helped humanitarian agencies and UN bodies assess emergency needs and informed calls for restrictions on arms transfers.

DRIVING ACCOUNTABILITY

Throughout 2025, our findings were used by UN bodies, parliamentarians and legal experts worldwide, shaping debates on sanctions, arms transfers and accountability.

In Europe, Amnesty led a major advocacy initiative, uniting 114 organisations in a call to suspend the EU-Israel Association Agreement over Israel's breaches of international law – increasing pressure at the highest political level.

Through persistent advocacy and the evidence we provided, we kept the rights and lives of civilians in the OPT of Gaza, the West Bank and East Jerusalem at the forefront of international attention, where they must remain.

IMPACT IN THE UK

In the UK, we campaigned on many fronts to ensure the government upholds its legal obligations. We pressed ministers to ban trade and business with Israel's illegal settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), as required by the International Court of Justice. And ending UK arms transfers to Israel remained a priority, with thousands of supporters lobbying their MPs.

Almost 18,000 people urged MPs to ban imports of products from Israeli settlements in the OPT. As a result we secured widespread parliamentary support for a ban, including from the Foreign Affairs Select Committee, while 90 MPs signed an Early Day Motion (which can raise important awareness of an issue).

We organised and spoke at seven parliamentary events on accountability for Israel's actions in the OPT, including screenings of *No Other Land* and *Gaza: Doctors Under Attack*, and secured three debates in parliament focused on genocide and trading with Israeli settlements in the OPT.

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The Scottish government paused new funding to arms companies supplying Israel. We helped drive sustained pressure for the UK government to recognise genocide in Gaza – securing 65 signatories from nine political parties on an open letter to the prime minister.

We organised, funded and delivered a new five-year strategy and structure for a global legal initiative that is seeking to hold to account those responsible for, or complicit in, Israel's genocide, occupation and apartheid.

Following significant campaigning by us, the UK continued to suspend arms licences to Israel for offensive operations in the OPT, sanctioned Israeli ministers and more settler leaders and entities, reiterated its support for the International Criminal Court (which has issued arrest warrants for Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former defence minister Yoav Gallant) and maintained its funding for UN agencies working in the OPT such as UNRWA.

CHAMPIONING RACIAL JUSTICE

In 2025 we exposed racist technology, built important partnerships with other organisations and pushed to scrap the discriminatory Prevent anti-terror strategy.

AUTOMATED RACISM

In February 2025 we produced a landmark 120- page report three years in the making. Automated Racism revealed how police in the UK are using large datasets to 'predict' crime – and the racist, discriminatory impact this has.

Drawing on testimony from people affected by this tech, key findings showed how predictive policing:

- Entrenches existing bias
- Increases over-policing in communities already under surveillance
- Operates with little transparency, public accountability or independent scrutiny.

On the back of the report, we escalated our campaign to scrap this tech altogether. We invited people to use our interactive map to check if their local police were using predictive policing, and 19,403 people signed our petition calling for a national ban.

X AMPLIFIED HATE DURING 2024 RIOTS

In August we published important research showing how social media platform X (formerly Twitter) fuelled a surge of hate during the racist riots across England and Northern Ireland in the summer of 2024. Amid widespread violence following the murder of three children in Southport, we showed how X played a central role in the spread of false information that incited violence against Muslim and migrant communities.

Our analysis revealed that X's content ranking algorithms prioritise content that can disseminate misinformation and hate, and the organisation has deeply inadequate safeguards to prevent this happening.

NO TO PREVENT AND HARMFUL SURVEILLANCE

We continued to work with the Prevent Coalition to challenge the government's discriminatory anti-terror strategy, which stigmatises Muslim communities and criminalises legitimate expression.

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Prevent requires people working in universities, schools, hospitals and councils, as well as social workers and GPs, to refer to the police people they think may be drawn into terrorism, despite no crime having been planned or committed.

This has created a climate of fear in schools and universities, with many – particularly Muslim and racialised students – feeling unable to participate freely in non-violent protest or political debate for fear of being stigmatised or labelled as extremists. As part of our response, we trained students on Prevent across universities, helping them understand their rights and resist the policy's chilling effect on activism and freedom of expression.

Alongside this, we strengthened our role in the Safety Not Surveillance coalition, which included a joint petition to the government in November demanding a ban on crime-predicting AI. These systems are biased, infringe human rights and undermine the presumption of innocence.

NEW COALITIONS

Building strong community-led relationships remained central to our approach to fighting racism. We joined a new coalition with the Runnymede Trust, BLAM, Black Lives Matter UK and the Institute for Race Relations to coordinate strategies to challenge racist narratives, support communities and push for stronger protections from hate and discrimination.

We also collaborated with Praxis and Maslaha to produce Five Ways to Keep Resisting Racism. This has been widely shared to help communities understand their rights, challenge discriminatory policies and practise active anti-racism.

And at the end of 2025, we joined the newly formed Together Alliance alongside many other organisations, including Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth and ActionAid, to unite communities against the far right.

SUPPORTING PEOPLE AT RISK

A key part of what we do is to protect individuals and communities facing human rights violations, and challenge the forces that oppress them. In a year of growing global repression, your support was vital in ensuring we kept up pressure on governments and helped activists, through activities such as our annual Write for Rights campaign. Here is a snapshot of the difference we made together.

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DORGLESSE FREED

After more than four years behind bars for attending a peaceful protest in Cameroon, Dorgelesse Nguessan was released in January 2025. The hairdresser and single mother had never been politically active yet joined a protest about rising living costs. She was sentenced to five years in prison for 'insurrection' and other charges. Thousands of Amnesty supporters wrote letters urging her release and she featured in Write for Rights 2022.

ROCKY CLEMENCY

In a major step towards justice, the governor of Alabama, USA, commuted the death sentence of Rocky Myers in February. Rocky, a Black man with an intellectual disability, was convicted of murder despite inconsistent testimony and allegations of police pressure. Amnesty UK has advocated for Rocky for years, including during Write for Rights 2023, with hundreds of thousands of supporters urging the governor to grant clemency and ensure his safety.

ALAA RELEASED

Having endured 11 years of wrongful imprisonment in Egypt, activist Alaa Abdel Fattah (pictured left with his mother) was finally released in September following a presidential pardon and a long-running Amnesty campaign.

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SONIA FREED Human rights lawyer Sonia Dahmani was conditionally released on 27 November after 18 months imprisonment (she still faces other cases against her). Sonia had long spoken out on racism, migration and prison conditions in Tunisia, and was arrested and sentenced on bogus charges of ‘spreading false news’ in May 2024. Her case featured in our Write for Rights 2025 campaign.

MARYIA RELEASED

Maryia Kalesnikava, a prisoner of conscience who featured in Write for Rights 2024, was among 123 people released from prison in Belarus on 13 December. The move followed an agreement with the US government to ease sanctions on Belarus’s potash exports. Since 2021 Maryia had been serving an 11-year sentence for ‘undermining national security’ and other fabricated offences.

POWER OF SOLIDARITY

In October, our Iran team met human rights defender **Atena Daemi**, who spent years detained in Iran before fleeing in 2023. Amnesty had campaigned throughout Atena’s detention and she featured in Write for Rights 2018. Atena spoke of how vital global solidarity had been – from petition letters found in her court file to an interrogator referencing Amnesty’s campaigning. She is now settled in Canada and emphasises how such work by Amnesty and its supporters strengthens detainees’ spirits and warns abusive authorities that they are not alone.

PROTECTING FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

From attacking the right to protest to silencing journalists, more governments are increasing efforts to crush dissent, including in the UK. In 2025, we challenged authoritarian values and supported peaceful protesters on trial.

THE RIGHT TO PROTEST

The crackdown on protest in the UK intensified in 2025 but, thanks to your continuing support, so did our response. In February the UK government introduced the Crime and Policing bill, another anti-protest law aiming to restrict peaceful demonstrations in England and Wales.

It comes on the heels of the Policing, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 and the Public Order Act 2023, which have already criminalised a swathe of protest tactics.

As part of our campaign to resist this growing authoritarian mood and maintain freedom of expression in the UK, we called for the government to commission an independent review of the state of protest law. The government has now done this and we are contributing to the review.

TERROR LAWS AND DISSENT

Since July, more than 2,700 people have been arrested and approximately 700 charged under the UK’s Terrorism Act, for peacefully holding signs stating ‘I oppose genocide. I support Palestine Action’. The majority of these people were taking part in the Defend Our Juries-led campaign against the government proscribing Palestine Action as a terrorist organisation.

In 2025 we defended the rights of the Defend Our Juries (DOJ) peaceful protesters. Trained Amnesty observers monitored policing at key DOJ protests across the country. This included gathering powerful footage for social media – including one film of an elderly couple arrested in wheelchairs which was viewed 1.3 million times.

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Sharing the stories of those on the frontline helped show the absurdity of the government's approach and challenged misinformation (about violence, for example) in real time.

Recognising the scale of this threat to freedom of expression, we also launched an unprecedented global 'urgent action' – resulting in more than 130,000 people signing a letter to the UK's three chief prosecutors, urging that charges be dropped. The campaign brought 10,066 new supporters into the Amnesty movement.

Public pressure also strengthened our advocacy work at the highest levels. Alongside Liberty, we were granted permission by the High Court to intervene in the judicial review of the Palestine Action ban, and at the time of writing (March 2026) the court has ruled that the ban is unlawful. The case will shape how terrorism powers can be used against protesters for years to come.

HONG KONG SOLIDARITY

The repression of freedoms in Hong Kong, which forced Amnesty to close its offices in 2021, is deepening, with authorities increasingly trying to silence activists locally and abroad, including in the UK.

In 2025 we intensified our work on what is known as transnational repression (TNR), when governments try to silence dissent from individuals overseas – typically their own citizens. Thirty-four Hong Kong activists overseas, many of whom live in the UK, have a bounty placed on them by the Hong Kong government.

As well as publicising the issue and supporting Hong Kong exiles at risk, we made a formal submission to the Joint Committee on Human Rights parliamentary inquiry on TNR in the UK. This reflected many of our recommendations in its final report, which helped increase UK government engagement with the issue.

Our campaigns also continued to call for the release of activists such as Chow Hang-tung and Gwyneth Ho, and former newspaper owner and UK national Jimmy Lai, who was convicted in December by a Hong Kong court on bogus national security charges.

DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE UK

In 2025 we continued to work for stronger human rights across the UK – from exposing a US-funded anti-rights movement and securing law and policy shifts in Scotland and Northern Ireland, to renewed momentum for a human rights act in Wales.



ANTI-RIGHTS EXPOSED

One focus for us in 2025 was to expose and challenge the so-called anti-rights movement – organisations that are stoking division in society and attacking human rights. This movement goes hand in hand with creeping authoritarianism that we are seeing in some countries, the UK included.

We produced new research on the nature and finances of 65 groups operating in the UK, including anti-abortion organisations connected to the ultra-conservative Christian movement in the USA. Our investigation, covered by the Observer in August, among others, revealed that 32 groups have spent £106 million in the UK between 2019 and 2023.

NORTHERN IRELAND WINS

There was significant progress in our campaign for truth, justice and accountability for families affected by the Northern Ireland conflict. Working alongside bereaved families in their fight to scrap the widely opposed Northern Ireland Troubles (Legacy and Reconciliation) Act – and through strategic litigation reaching the Supreme Court – we helped secure important breakthroughs.

In October, the UK government introduced a remedial order to scrap the unlawful Troubles immunity scheme for human rights abusers and lift the ban on civil actions in the courts. The government also introduced a new Troubles Bill to repeal and replace the 2023 Legacy Act. These are critical steps towards ensuring victims' rights to truth and justice.

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PROTECTING JOURNALISTS

In June we produced *Occupational Hazard?*, a report showing why Northern Ireland is the most dangerous place in the UK to be a journalist. Reporters work in a climate of fear, some forced to install bulletproof doors and windows in their homes. It is known that most threats come from paramilitary groups, yet no one has ever been prosecuted for this.

Following this landmark report, the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) accepted nine of our recommendations to improve protection for journalists and address concerns around threats and attacks. We will continue to push for additional measures such as a home protection scheme for journalists at risk.

CHALLENGING SURVEILLANCE

Our challenge to unlawful covert surveillance of journalists by the PSNI helped lead to the establishment of the McCullough Review – an independent review whose advisory group includes Patrick Corrigan, our Northern Ireland director. The subsequent report, published in September, detailed a catalogue of wrongdoing by the PSNI, including spying on journalists and attempts to identify confidential sources. We are now supporting the journalists affected in their pursuit of justice.

In September we wrote to the secretary of state for Northern Ireland urging him to also establish a public inquiry into illegal surveillance by MI5, which so far has not been investigated.

RIGHTS IN WALES

In Wales, we worked closely with members of the Senedd on an inquiry into the state of human rights, drawing on evidence from over 20 organisations and individuals across Wales. The resulting report, published in November, makes a compelling case for a new Welsh Human Rights Act and sets out practical things the Welsh government can do to improve rights. We will continue this work into the May 2026 devolved elections and beyond.

In 2025 our research revealed the Welsh government had awarded public funds to a manufacturer of military equipment supplied to Israel – contradicting official claims. Hundreds of supporters from across Wales contacted their MPs to demand the Welsh government stop failing to uphold international human rights laws and do more to fulfil its global responsibilities.

POLICY CHANGE IN SCOTLAND

In September, Scotland's first minister John Swinney paused new funding for arms companies supplying Israel, citing 'plausible evidence' of genocide in Gaza. The decision affects government grants made through Scottish Enterprise, which had previously awarded millions to arms companies, including some linked to states accused of grave human rights abuses. We have long campaigned for this shift. Through freedom of information requests, we revealed that no company had ever failed its human rights checks despite their links to the arms trade.

EVERYDAY RIGHTS FOR EVERYONE

People in the UK face inequality, rising poverty, homelessness and food insecurity. In 2025 we successfully fought cuts to social security and worked to make everyday rights part of UK law.

PROTECTING EVERYDAY RIGHTS

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Economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR) include essentials such as food, healthcare, housing and education. Yet the UK still lacks robust legal protection for what are known as everyday rights. Our aim is to make ESCR part of UK law, and in 2025 we continued to work towards this goal. In January, for example, we submitted a report to the UN body which monitors government compliance with the international treaty on ESCR, and supported our partners Growing Rights Instead of Poverty Partnership (GRIPP) to make a submission.

We outlined UK rights violations linked to poverty, homelessness and welfare reform. Of the issues we raised, 13 of 22 appeared in the UN's report which found UK policy continues to undermine rights. The UK government must now respond.

SOCIAL INSECURITY CAMPAIGN

In April we launched a report on the devastating impact of social security failures in the UK. Social Insecurity drew on interviews with over 700 people and assessed the social security system against international human rights standards. Partners including Disability Rights UK, Women's Aid, and Friends, Families and Travellers highlighted disproportionate harm to marginalised communities in the report. The associated campaign reached 58.8 million people through the media and social media, and generated an unusually high response from politicians, including parliamentary questions.

PIP SUCCESS

In May the government introduced the Universal Credit and Personal Independence Payment (PIP) Bill, a major reform to sickness and disability benefits that could push 250,000 more people into poverty. Our ECSR team moved quickly, mobilising activists to oppose the bill, and engaging international bodies, such as the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights.

- Amnesty's Disabled People's Human Rights Network (DPHRN) secured a partnership with the UN working group of disabled activists who initiated a UN review of the plans
- The DPHRN presented evidence of 'grave and systematic' violations of disabled people's rights, while disabled-led groups we supported made additional submissions that later informed a parliamentary debate
- Our engagement with the UN special rapporteurs on persons with disabilities and extreme poverty led to a joint letter to the UK government raising serious concerns about rights violations.

By June, we were supporting the work of disability rights networks with MPs and the UN on social security reforms. Though the Universal Credit Bill ultimately passed, we secured important human rights-related amendments, and 47 MPs rebelled, forcing the removal of PIP changes.

A HOME FOR EVERYONE

In December 2025, the government published its National Plan to End Homelessness with a commitment to 'embedding lived experience at the heart of homelessness policy'. Amnesty, in partnership with Groundswell, has long campaigned for this and played a key part in influencing the government's approach.

GRASSROOTS SUPPORT

A key part of our approach to everyday rights is supporting grassroots groups to lead changes in their communities. At the end of 2024, Amnesty UK launched a small-grants programme and training for such organisations.

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In 2025, The Advocacy Academy (TAA) was one of 10 groups to receive grants of £3,000- £5,000. Based in Brixton, London, TAA works with young people aged 16-30 with lived experience of injustice. The grant enabled TAA to run a workshop for 10 young people, helping them to understand their everyday rights and how to influence decision makers to bring about change. The grant also funded seven of the TAA's Just Us sessions, which build confidence and civic skills as well as explore youth-led campaigning and organising

TEACHING AND LEARNING

Teacher training in human rights, online courses and activities in schools helps build a more informed, diverse and active Amnesty movement. In 2025 our human rights education (HRE) work made its broadest impact to date through strengthened training, improved resources and ongoing support for teachers across the UK.



EDUCATION IN NUMBERS

- 14,437** students received human rights education from Amnesty-trained teachers
- 36,883** young people took part in the Day of Welcome
- 4,919** students engaged in Words That Burn
- 56,693** online resources were downloaded
- Online courses available in **30+** languages

Children read about human rights in Amnesty's classic teaching aid © AI/Marie-Anne Ventoura

WORDS THAT BURN

Across England, Scotland and Wales, our Words That Burn project created literary partnerships with arts organisations to bring human rights focused poetry and discussion to schools and communities. This year, 587 teachers, educators and poets were trained to run 10 human rights education poetry sessions in schools, with 2,787 students taking part. The programme concluded with live shows across the UK where 120 young people performed their work.

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CREATIVE EDUCATORS NETWORK

In 2025, we brought together 14 arts organisations from the UK to launch our Creative Educators Network. This aims to collaborate across the arts and cultural sector to embed human rights education beyond formal education.

TEACHER TRAINING

Teacher development remains key to our education work and our coaching supports teachers to become human rights leaders. For example, in 2025, participants on the Amnesty Teacher Programme received specialist training on teaching refugee rights and using a gender justice approach to tackle sexism and misogyny.

Since January 2025, teachers on the year-long programme have delivered HRE to 14,437 students and trained 471 other teachers within their schools to embed human rights education in their classrooms, curriculums and wider school communities. We also delivered CPD (Continued Professional Development) to teachers and trainee teachers and expanded UK-wide outreach through collaborations with organisations like Cambridge University's Faculty of Education, the National Association for the Teaching of English (NATE) and the English Association. In this way we trained 210 teachers and trainee teachers and reached 2,893 teachers through outreach.

DAY OF WELCOME SUCCESS

An important example of the impact of our work is Day of Welcome, originally a regional initiative created in 2018 as an assignment by a teacher on our training programme. He then expanded it to nationwide level with the support of our coaching programme. In 2025 Day of Welcome reached 821 schools with at least 36,883 children and young people taking part in workshops, refugee speaker events and art sessions led by refugee artists. These activities helped schools build welcoming cultures for refugees, migrants and asylum seekers.

ONLINE LEARNING

Our online learning grew again in 2025, with 7,849 learners across FutureLearn and the Amnesty Academy. Courses cover anti-racism, economic, social and cultural rights, child rights and more. The new gender justice course has drawn 3,834 learners since its launch in January. Feedback was overwhelmingly positive: 98 per cent of gender justice learners and 94 per cent across all courses said the course met or exceeded their expectations.

NANOLEARNING

This year we piloted our first nanolearning course, where we encouraged members of the public to sign up to a short course via email exploring some themes in our larger gender justice course. Once they finished, we encouraged them to take the larger course or get engaged with activism; 2,962 people signed up and took the course in its six-week run.

RESOURCES

The educational resources we produce extend our reach into thousands of classrooms. This year our annual schools' newsletter reached 8,776 schools across the UK, and educators downloaded 56,693 online resources and ordered 29,968 print resources. Teachers reported using these materials to embed human rights across the curriculum, host events, train colleagues, and help create safer, more inclusive and anti-racist environments.

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BUILDING A POWERFUL MOVEMENT

Amnesty's members and activists drive forward human rights changes all over the world. Over the past year in the UK, we have been strengthening groups and networks and expanding into new communities.

THE RIGHT TO RSE

Our activist movement consists of groups, networks and forums who put on events and run national and local campaigns. They include the Amnesty Feminist Network, which in 2025 campaigned together with Make It Mandatory (MiM) to extend relationships and sex education (RSE) to the age of 18 in all educational establishments in England.

This resulted in Zarah Sultana MP bringing an amendment to this effect to the Children's Wellbeing and Schools Bill. The Network and MiM contributed to drafting the amendment, which was passed by parliament but subsequently removed by the House of Lords.

Nevertheless, in October, the Network and MiM continued to apply political pressure through organising a packed parliamentary event with MPs. This included powerful testimony from young people, bereaved parents and frontline workers and aimed to continue to build momentum to get the amendment passed.

A second significant win for Amnesty UK was the Department for Education integrating the vast majority of our recommendations into the revised RSE curriculum. This was achieved through joint action with the Sex Education Forum, the Amnesty Feminist Network and direct lobbying. We not only achieved a more progressive RSE curriculum but a government commitment to provide budget for teacher training and resources.

AMPLIFY SUMMIT

Amnesty UK is growing a more powerful and diverse movement for human rights in every constituency in the UK. To support this, in 2025 we provided a range of training and other opportunities for our groups, members and local communities to defend human rights and act against the authoritarian practices we are increasingly seeing from our government. In July 353 members and activists took part in our Amplify Summit at Warwick University – a welcome return to a two-day annual general meeting featuring talks and workshops on Prevent, cruel social security in the UK, building local power, and the state of human rights in the USA. People also attended online.

ACTIVISM TRAINING

Throughout 2025 we delivered a wide range of training for members, local groups, students and, in some cases, the wider public – covering community fundraising, everyday rights, digital skills, campaign strategy and our work to end Israeli apartheid. In March, 115 university students attended the Amnesty UK Student Festival, with sessions on digital media activism, leadership development and campaigning. In November, 200 school students and their teachers gathered in Birmingham for the Amnesty UK Youth Festival, to build skills and confidence in championing human rights and launch the Use Your Voice campaign.

An alumni community was launched for Rise Up, our fully funded training course for 16 to 24-year-olds, which helps young people develop their campaigning skills. And our student work on the Occupied

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Palestinian Territory trained hundreds of young people in protest rights, media engagement and campaign strategy.

DEFEND DISSENT

Our research has found many universities are failing to meet their human rights obligations to protect freedom of expression by clamping down on mainly pro-Palestinian student protests on campus. In response we launched our Defend Dissent campaign to fight for a higher education sector where students and staff have the right to speak out without censorship or reprisal. Within days of the December launch, three university student unions, Newcastle, Edinburgh and SOAS (School of Oriental & African Studies) formally endorsed the campaign. Our student-led campaigns also included brilliant progress at Edinburgh University, where the Amnesty, Feminist and Queer societies created a Survivors Collective for survivors of gender-based violence, highlighting the issue through protests, social media and events.

WINNING HEARTS AND MINDS

Part of our mission is to make human rights a vote winner by ensuring the UK public and politicians understand that they are fundamental to a healthy and safe society. In 2025 this work came on in leaps and bounds and we reached more people than ever before.

- 1 million+ followers on social media – 14% GROWTH on 2024
- 4.8 million visits to amnesty.org.uk – 33% GROWTH on 2024
- 83 million reach* on social media – 165% GROWTH on 2024

* The total number of users who saw our content on one of our social media platforms

SOCIAL MEDIA KEEPS GROWING

By mid-2025, Amnesty UK's digital reach had already exceeded our 2024 reach, showing more people are seeing – and interacting with – the Amnesty message.

June 2025 was our best month in a decade, with 700,000 plus engagements and 10.5 million views on posts about Glastonbury, the Media Awards, Protect the Protest, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, social security cuts and trans rights. We also acquired 17,761 new followers in June alone – 45 per cent of social growth for the whole of 2024.

We had 43 artist-led posts, from people such as singer Kate Nash and presenter Gary Lineker. Several topped 1 million views and had more than 600,000 engagements on Instagram.

AMNESTY MEDIA AWARDS

At a time when press freedom is under growing attack, our annual Amnesty Media Awards continued to celebrate journalists who confront injustice and defend human rights. 2025 saw our best impact ever. Our first-ever People's Choice Award was a game changer, with 5,593 people signing up to receive updates from us.

The film of Owen Jones' People's Choice Award acceptance speech had 250,000 views, while across all platforms there were more than 3.1 million views of the awards. Also in its first year, the Outstanding Contribution to Journalism Award, presented to Palestinian journalist Wael Al-Dahdouh, provided a platform to spotlight the dangers journalists face.

The ceremony, at the British Film Institute in London, livestreamed on YouTube, reached viewers in more than 40 countries

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OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

We ran a range of events to deepen political and public engagement. These included:

- A Westminster exhibition showcased our Media Awards photojournalism finalists to MPs and peers
- Wael Al-Dahdouh took part in a media briefing
- We partnered with political news podcast Pod Save the UK for a live Stop the Genocide episode featuring Wael Al-Dahdouh and the comedians Jen Brister and Alexei Sayle.

TURNING UP ACTIVISM

Change the Record, our collaboration with musicians promoting issues they care about, launched in March with a sold-out event curated by R&B artist Mahalia. This highlighted online misogyny, on the back of new Amnesty research. Mahalia's spoken-word performance had more than two million views, while strong media coverage helped broaden the campaign's reach.

Rock duo Nova Twins used their UK and Ireland tour to highlight the UK's tightening anti-protest laws, selling exclusive 'Love Over Hate' merchandise to support Amnesty, and encouraging thousands of fans to take our online action against authoritarianism.

At Glastonbury Festival, we partnered with the Shangri-La area, presenting a metal tree sculpture made by Women That Fabricate. Here festivalgoers could tie their human rights messages to the tree. Meanwhile poet Caitlin O'Ryan and others gave readings, and our Glastonbury partnership was featured on the BBC and music website NME, helping take our message nationwide.

Income Generation

What we said we would do: *Implement our new fundraising strategy and embrace new ways of generating income; Grow income by better demonstrating how the funds distributed through our large-scale grant making for Amnesty's global work have enabled and directly contributed to the growth of a dynamic, diverse and powerful global movement, and a huge impact on human rights; In Mass market fundraising we will utilise insight and data to deliver increased investment and performance in supporter recruitment, delivering innovative products to market and improving rates of consent to contact, Gift Aid declarations and supporter retention.*

Recruitment of new supporters was primarily undertaken on paid digital media. Digital performance was at its best in cases of calling for 'urgent' support, for example in relation to live human rights crises on which Amnesty was producing key evidence and research, including in the Gaza crisis.

The Trust saw a moderate increase in the number of individuals donating to its work, ending 2025 with around 105,900 financial supporters, up from around 96,800 financial supporters at end of 2024. This growth contributed to an increase in the overall value of donations from supporters, with £8.4m received in 2025, an increase of over £0.3m from 2024.

While donations from individuals continue to be a key source of funding to enable our human rights work, income source diversification continues to be critical in the current climate. We plan to do this by focusing on building income from major gift sources and legacies. In 2025 our partnership with the Postcode Lottery - Postcode Justice Trust contributed £3.0m (2024: £3.0m). Grant income of £3.2m in 2025 was in line with the £3.2m received in 2024. We experienced another year of generous legacy gifts, though lower than the exceptionally high level received in 2024, receiving £7.0m (2024: £9.0m)

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which represents 31% of total income (2024: 37%). Legacy income can vary by large amounts year to year, with a small number of very large estates having a high impact on our income. We are budgeting conservatively for 2026, with a decrease in Legacy income back toward a multi-year average.

Changes to our innovation approach have seen new mass market fundraising products brought to market. None have yet had a significant impact on our fundraising.

We value and respect the financial supporters who are engaged in our movement, and we strive to give them the best experience we can, so that together we can do more to promote and protect human rights for everyone.

The Trust follows a set of six fundraising principles, which we use to guide our fundraising policy, strategy and the behaviour of our fundraisers and the professional fundraising agencies we work with. These principles lay out our commitment to our supporters and members:

- Our fundraising respects and protects our independence, impartiality and mission
- We fundraise with integrity
- We work in partnership with those who support us
- We value and respect our supporters
- We fundraise with courage
- We are transparent in our fundraising and use of funds

Our fundraising activity complies with all relevant legislation and regulation, including the EU General Data Protection Regulation (which came into force in May 2018) and the Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations 2003. The Trust complies with the Code of Fundraising Practice and is a member of the Direct Marketing Association.

Our supporter care team received a total of 69 complaints in relation to the UK Section and the Trust's fundraising activities in 2025 (2024: 66); often relating to criticism of Amnesty's position on human rights issues and so the cause on which we are fundraising. Of these complaints in 2025, we identified that 40 relate directly to the Trust (2024: 48), and 1 to the UK Section (2024: 1). In 2025 there were a further 28 general fundraising complaints which could not be attributed to either entity (2024: 17). We respond to all complaints, and ensure corrective action is taken as required. Those corrective actions might include re-training fundraisers and revising our fundraising activities.

We recognise the need to ensure we respond appropriately when our fundraisers engage with people who may be in vulnerable circumstances. We are committed to showing respect and empathy towards people in vulnerable circumstances and we ensure that no donation is sought from someone who may not have the capacity to make an informed and considered decision.

4. Plans for future periods

2026 will be the fifth year of delivery of our 2022-30 Strategy and accompanying Theory of Change. During 2025, we refreshed our strategy to enable us to re-focus our resources on achieving that change. The "north star" aim, making human rights a vote winner, sets a high-level vision: human rights should become a core political and societal value, influencing how people vote and how parties behave. To translate this into actionable goals, we broke the vision down into the key outcomes needed to achieve it.

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Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

Set out below are some of the key outcomes we will be working towards in 2026.

1- Narrative Shift - Human rights are part of everyday life in the UK, with most of the public seeing them as essential and rejecting anti-rights agendas at the ballot box
Brand – Builds a strong, recognisable identity that positions human rights as positive, essential and relevant
Persuading the Passives – Targets the 30% of the UK public who are neutral or disengaged, shifting their attitudes toward supporting human rights
Persuading Young Men – Focuses on the demographic most vulnerable to anti-rights narratives, reframing rights as aligned with their values
2- Growing Support - More supporters, members, partners and allies equipped and motivated to take meaningful action
Growing and Retaining Our Supporter Base – Expands and sustains the movement by deepening engagement and loyalty
Partnerships - Establishes financial partnerships that grow our income
3- Building Local Power - The UK human rights movement is broad, diverse, and rooted in every constituency, making support unavoidable for decision-makers
Building Place-Based Power – Establishes local organising structures where we most need to have influence, creating a visible presence and pressure, and making more of where we already have power locally
4- Protecting Our Rights - Individuals, communities, and rights frameworks are safeguarded and improved through proactive strategies to counter authoritarianism and anti-rights actors
Resistance to Authoritarianism – Counters anti-rights actors and narratives
Everyday Rights Human Rights Change – Embeds rights in daily life, making them tangible and relevant
International Crises Human Rights Change – Responds to global crises to protect individuals and uphold international standards
5- Building Political Support - Politicians and decision-makers embrace human rights solutions and face political costs when they oppose or undermine them
Influencing Politicos – Direct engagement with political actors to incentivise rights-based policies and create political jeopardy for anti-rights positions

5. Financial review

The Trustees have prepared the annual report and financial statements of the charity in accordance with the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", second edition issued in October 2019. The financial statements also comply with the charity's governing documents.

A prior year adjustment has been made to the 2024 comparative figures to recognise additional retail donations, arising under the retail Gift Aid scheme, totalling £300k. This amount relates to items donated by supporters in the UK Section's network of second hand bookshops. These items were then sold on behalf of the donors by the UK Section. The net proceeds should have been passed to the Trust as donations, and been recognised as donation income by the Trust. Gift Aid was claimed by the Trust on the donated net proceeds it was due to receive. The error occurred as neither entity accounted for the passing of funds from the UK Section to the Trust. The result was that donation income had been understated in the Trust, and trading income had been overstated in the UK Section 2024 accounts.

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Across the Trust and the UK Section together, there is no change in total income or reserves.

The same error was present prior to 2024. As such the restatement also impacts brought forward opening unrestricted reserves, increasing them by £199k in the Trust, and decreasing them by £199k in the UK Section. In 2025, £339k of donation income is recognised relating to these arrangements, raising around £0.1m in Gift Aid for the Trust.

Note 20 of the financial statements sets out further details of where 2024 comparative figures have been restated.

The accounts show a deficit for the year of £0.7m, compared to a £0.1m deficit in 2024. Income of £22.5m was £1.9m less than was received in 2024, a result of decreased legacy income. This deficit is made up of an unrestricted surplus of £0.4m, and a restricted deficit of £1.1m. The restricted deficit is a result of brought forward restricted reserves having been expended in 2025, related to restricted income recognised in prior years.

Expenditure decreased by £1.3m to £23.2m. Expenditure on charitable activities decreased by £2.4m to £15.9m in 2025 as the size of the grant to the UK Section was reduced. There was a £1.1m increase in expenditure on raising funds to £7.3m as we looked to grow our supporter base to protect the long term financial sustainability of the Trust. A large part of our total expenditure (38%) continues to support global research into human rights violations (2024: 40%). The proportion of expenditure on the promotion of human rights was 22% (2024: 27%). This includes charitable grants from unrestricted funds made to the UK Section totalling £3.4m in 2025 (2024: £5.7m).

The 2025 budget anticipated a sale of the former London head office completing by early summer. A slower than anticipated sale, and the resulting uncertainty required the Trust to take steps to manage its outgoings and cash holdings. These steps included delaying grant payments to the IS and making significant reductions to grant payments to the UK Section. Enhanced financial controls, cost saving measures and detailed financial planning were undertaken to ensure sustainable finances and support ongoing grant making. A contract for sale was exchanged in December 2025, with the sale completed on 2 February 2026.

The cash holdings of the Trust decreased by £1.1m during the year to £5.0m at 31 December 2025 (2024: £6.1). A key transaction during 2025 was the £2.1m purchase of office fixtures and fittings and plant and machinery from the UK Section. This was part of a part of a transaction to terminate the UK Section's lease of the former London head office, and to secure vacant possession of the building for the Trust ahead of a planned sale.

Free reserves, those reserves which are unrestricted and undesignated, at 31 December 2025 were £5.1m, a decrease of £1.7m on 2024. This resulted in reserves at the lower end of the target range of £5.1m to £5.6m. The reserves policy is addressed further in Section 8 below.

6. Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

This section includes our reporting of energy and greenhouse gas emissions for the year ending 31 December 2025, pursuant to the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018, implementing the UK Government's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) Policy. The Trust does not fall within the scope of the SECR but

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

has opted to voluntarily report in line with our own sustainability goals. All reporting is in line with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. We have included the figures of the UK Section and the Trust together in this report. The two entities share office space and emissions data is not easy to separate.

How our carbon footprint and energy consumption are calculated

Our methodology to calculate our greenhouse gas emissions is based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, incorporating, where possible, data supplied directly by our suppliers and applying UK Government-approved greenhouse gas conversion factors.

When calculating energy consumption from transport activities, as reported in the energy use disclosure below, we use data available from employee expense and mileage claims for private car use. We then use the relevant GHG emission factors to calculate energy consumption in kWh and carbon emissions in CO₂e, respectively.

We report using an operational control approach to define our organisational boundary, reporting on sources of environmental impact over which we have operational control and have the authority to introduce and implement operating policies such as energy use and staff travel.

This is our first year reporting under the SECR framework. As a result, no prior-year comparative figures are presented.

Carbon footprint and energy consumption for 2025

We have no scope 1 direct carbon emissions.

Scope 2 Emissions – Electricity and Gas

Electricity usage across our estate totalled **295,291 kWh**, resulting in **46,709 kg CO₂e** (46.7 tonnes). This includes consumption at the London Head office (Easton Street) and former head office (the Human Rights Action Centre), the Edinburgh office, the Belfast office and our network of 10 high street shops. Gas consumption at the Human Rights Action Centre office and shop premises amounted to **192,421 kWh**, generating **35,205 kg CO₂e** (35.2 tonnes). These totals reflect building related energy usage required to support the organisation's operational activities and were higher in 2025 due to the need to maintain the running of the former office during and after re-locating to a new London Head Office.

Scope 3 Emissions – Electricity Distribution, Water and Staff Travel

Scope 3 emissions from electricity distribution contributed **4,890 kg CO₂e** (4.9 tonnes), based on the same electricity consumption figures reported under Scope 2. Water usage across office locations totalled **629 m³**, resulting in **120 kg CO₂e** (0.1 tonnes).

Staff travel for AIUK purposes—including car travel, air travel, rail travel and taxi journeys—generated **34,501 kg CO₂e** (34.50 tonnes) from a combined mileage of **239,903 miles**. Air travel

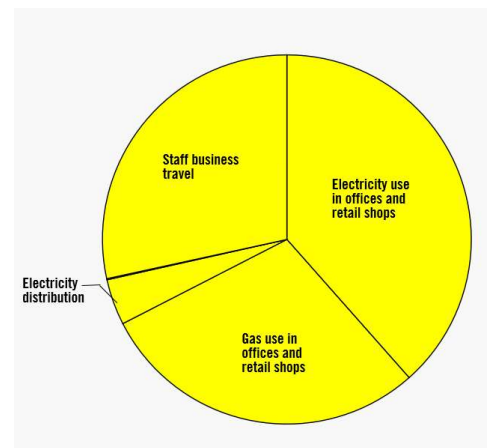
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

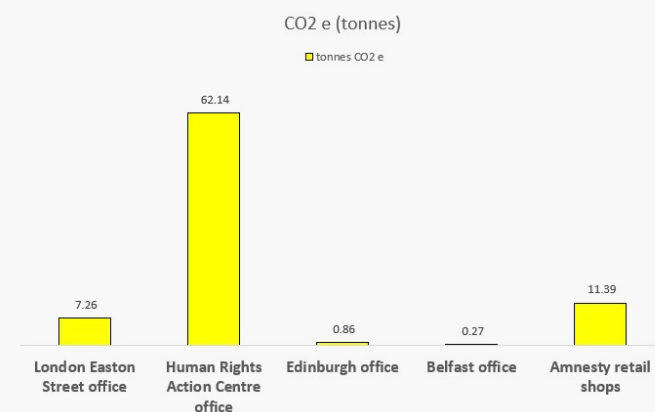
represents the majority of these emissions, followed by rail and road transport, reflecting the operational needs of UK-based staff carrying out programme and advocacy work.

The table below includes greenhouse gas emissions calculated by tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e), along with our carbon intensity ratio:

Scope & Emissions source	2025 quantity used	2025 CO ₂ emissions (tonnes)
Scope 2: Electricity use in offices and retail shops	295,291 kWh	46.71
Scope 2: Gas boilers in offices and retail shops	192,421 kWh	35.21
Scope 3: Electricity distribution associated with offices and retail shops	295,291 kWh	4.89
Scope 3: water usage in head officed	629m3	0.12
Scope 3: employee business travel	239,903 miles	34.50
Total emissions		121.43



Scope 2 emissions by location (electricity and gas)



Intensity Ratios

We use an emissions-per-full-time-equivalent (FTE) employee metric to provide context for the scale of our carbon footprint relative to the workforce. For the reporting year, the intensity ratios were:

- **Scope 2 intensity:** 375 kg CO₂e (0.4 tonnes) per FTE
- **Scope 3 intensity:** 181 kg CO₂e (0.2 tonnes) per FTE

This approach ensures that year-on-year performance can be understood in proportion to organisational size and activity levels and aligns with SECR expectations to report a meaningful intensity measure.

Scope	Intensity ratio	2025 CO ₂ emissions (tonnes)
Scope 2	Per full time equivalent of total staff (218.4)	0.38
Scope 3	Per full time equivalent of total staff (218.4)	0.18

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

Energy Efficiency Actions

During 2025, we monitored energy usage across office and retail locations and took steps to improve operational efficiency where possible. During the year we vacated the former London head office with an EPC E rating, and relocated to a more energy efficient and smaller office with an EPC B rating with significant energy efficiency gains.

Further efficiency initiatives will be developed in subsequent reporting periods as part of our broader environmental and sustainability commitments.

7. Risk and assurance

Risk management is an integral part of our governance. We identify and address our key strategic risks to mitigate their likelihood and impact. There are two levels to the risk and assurance process.

Our strategic risk approach is designed to identify the key risks which could prevent the Trust from achieving its strategic objectives. It also identifies the assurance processes which we have in place to mitigate these risks and any outstanding actions around these assurance processes.

We also have an operational risk framework which underpins the strategic risk framework, dealing with a greater number of potential risks at a more detailed level.

Scenario planning was undertaken during 2025 to understand financial risks and mitigating strategies, and to ensure that we can adapt financially sustainable plans against a range of fundraising outcomes. We closely monitor performance against financial plans to ensure we are operating as expected, and are ready to adjust spending plans at short notice if required. We have applied the going concern basis of accounting for these accounts as we are confident that we can control costs and adapt to a broad range of challenging financial scenarios.

The Trustees consider aspects of risk and assurance and are supported in this by the work of the Finance, Audit and Risk Sub-Committee.

The major strategic risks for the Trust, together with plans and strategies in managing these risks, are shown in the table below.

Risk	Plans and strategies to manage risks
Strategy and Governance – are we delivering the strategy and impact to meet our vision?	• We have undertaken a refreshed view of the 2022-30 Strategic Plan focusing on the impact we can have as an organisation. The 2026 business plan and budget reflects this change and has taken into consideration the resource requirements required to deliver the outcomes we are aiming for. • The Strategic Plan was developed with engagement and consultation with activists and other stakeholders to ensure that it reflected the direction of the UK movement.

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Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

Operational Delivery – are business critical processes operating as intended?	• A "Cloud First" approach to application procurement has been adopted as part of the IT Strategy. Migration of legacy systems and data to cloud storage is ongoing. Back-ups are in place where possible for all key processes, so that they are still able to be delivered if one system fails. A cyber <i>Security Operations Centre</i> solution is now also in place. • Contingency plans and back-ups are in place where possible for all key processes, so that they are still able to be delivered.
Financial Stability – are we delivering the strategy in a way that safeguards our financial sustainability?	• Stress testing for negative scenarios occurs as part of the annual audit, and at the time of budget setting • Income figures in budgets and financial projections are prudent and realistic • Management accounts are reviewed monthly by the Chief Executive and cashflow forecasts are monitored to ensure liquidity, and with longer-term impacts of any significant budget variance considered. • The Risk based reserves policy considers overall financial strategic risk in setting a target range of free reserves; and includes working capital reserves to respond to short-term operating liquidity requirements and risk profile.
Compliance – Do we comply with all legal and regulatory requirements?	• We operate a compliance register, ensuring complete coverage and timely consideration of any changes in regulation. • Detailed health and safety risk assessments are in place across all our operations. • All staff undertake data protection and cyber security training, and we have processes in place to ensure compliance with all aspects of data protection regulation.
People and Culture – Do we have the right skills and experience to deliver our goals?	• We remain focused on bringing diversity into the organisation to enable us to better deliver on our priorities. Plans are in place across the organization to promote equity, diversity and inclusion, and to build a supportive and respectful workplace with anti-racism as the priority. • Safeguarding policies have been updated to reflect best practice. The Safeguarding Policy is reviewed on an annual basis, published and communicated to relevant stakeholders.

Our risk management framework complies with recommended practice as outlined by the Charity Commission for England and Wales. During 2025 we continued to develop and improved our risk

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Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

reporting, incident management and processes to monitor regulatory compliance across a broad range of activities following an approach endorsed by the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO).

8. Reserves policy

As at 31 December 2025 unrestricted funds totalled £11.6m (2024: £11.2m). This comprises:

- £6.5m (2024: £4.5m) of designated funds, representing the net book value of fixed assets, which are not readily realisable and are hence excluded from free reserves.
- £5.1m (2024: £6.8m) of funds which represent free reserves.

A level of free reserves is necessary to ensure that the Trust's activities can continue on a day-to-day basis and can continue in the event of a major unforeseen reduction of income or increase in expenditure. These reserves provide a contingency to enable the Trustees to take the necessary actions to bring income and expenditure into line.

In line with recommendations of the Charity Commission, the Trustees have adopted a risk-based reserves policy which is reviewed annually.

The target range of free reserves is determined by considering the key strategic and operational risks facing the Trust, as well as the strategic plans and current financial position.

Considering these factors, the Trustees have determined that free reserves should be increased to be in the range of £5.1m to £5.6m (2024: £5.0m to £5.5m).

At 31 December 2025, the level of free reserves was just within this range, at £5.1m. The Trust completed the sale of the former London head office on 2 February 2026, significantly improving the free reserve position by around £10m, creating a strong position to meet future uncertainty and to further our strategic objectives. We undertake financial planning which aims to deliver free reserves within our target range in the medium term.

In most circumstances we would expect free reserve levels to be managed through the annual budget process, with deficit or surplus budgets implemented according to requirements. Plans to reach the target range of free reserves should be timely, but must balance the sustainability of operations against the need to reach target reserve levels.

In all cases, the Trustees would formally agree any plan to build or use free reserves to bring them toward the target range.

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Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

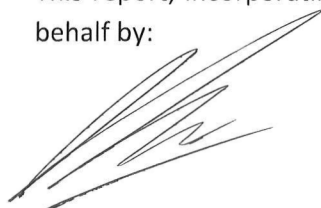
9. Investments policy

In making any financial investment, the Trust's policy requires consideration of:

- Minimisation of risk. No speculative investments shall be made
- Liquidity: Invested funds shall be kept liquid to allow them to be called upon as necessary
- Reputational risks: No investment shall be made if the Trustees are aware that the investment vehicle may present a compromise (or a perception of one by its supporters) to the charity's commitment to human rights, and thus result in reputational risk.

At 31 December 2025 the only form of investment held by the Trust was cash held in a pooled fund of interest-bearing deposits, included in the accounts within cash balances.

This report, incorporating the Strategic Report, is now approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



Sandy Ruthven, Chair
4 June 2026

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST

Audit Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charitable Company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006, as amended.

We have audited the financial statements of Amnesty International UK Section Charitable Trust ("the Charitable Company") for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remain independent of the Charitable Company in accordance with the ethical requirements relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions related to going concern

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

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

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Audit Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

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

Other information

The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Trustee's Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Report, which includes the Directors' Report and the Strategic report prepared for the purposes of Company Law, for the financial for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' Report, which are included in the Trustees' Report, have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Charitable Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatement in the Strategic report or the Trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities, the Trustees (who are

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Audit Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustees determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Non-compliance with laws and regulations

Based on:

- Our understanding of the and the sector in which it operates;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance including the Finance, Audit and Risk Sub-Committee and Internal Audit; and
- Obtaining and understanding of the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations

we considered the significant laws and regulations to be FRS102, Companies Act 2006, Corporate and VAT legislation, and Employment Taxes.

The Charitable Company is also subject to laws and regulations where the consequence of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amount or disclosures in the financial statements, for example through the imposition of fines or litigations. We identified such laws and regulations to be the Health and Safety, Data Protection regulations and the Bribery Act 2010

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST

Audit Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of correspondence with regulatory and tax authorities for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of financial statement disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation; and
- Review of legal expenditure accounts to understand the nature of expenditure incurred.

Fraud

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiry with management and those charged with governance including the Finance, Audit and Risk Sub-Committee and Internal Audit regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Charitable Company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
 - Internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud.
- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements; and
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to fraud to be management override of controls through the use of journal entries and bias in significant accounting estimates.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Testing a sample of journal entries throughout the year, including those that met a defined risk criterion, by agreeing to supporting documentation;
- Testing a sample of other journal entries throughout the year by agreeing to supporting documentation; and
- Assessing significant estimates made by management for bias, including judgment applied in the recognition and accrual of legacy income, the basis of entitlement and the assumptions used in estimating amounts receivable; recognition of multi-year grants, including assessment of entitlement, funding conditions and the reasonableness of assumptions used in determining income recognised during the year; and going concern assumptions.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST

Audit Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

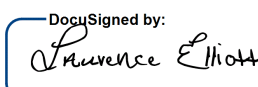
Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's ("FRC's") website at:

<https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Charitable Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006, and to the Charitable Company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Charitable Company's members and trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Charitable Company, the Charitable Company's members as a body and the Charitable Company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.


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Laurence Elliott (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London, UK

Date 19 June 2026

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 December 2025

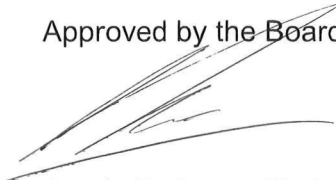
	Note	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total funds	Total funds
		2025 £000s	2025 £000s	2025 £000s	2025 £000s	2024 restated £000s
Income from:						
Donations and grants	4,5	19,987	444	-	20,431	21,949
Other trading activities	6	1,819	-	-	1,819	1,997
Investment and other income	7	267	-	-	267	496
Total income		22,073	444	-	22,517	24,442
Expenditure on:						
Raising Funds						
Raising funds	4	5,765	17	-	5,782	4,928
Other trading activities	6	1,513	-	-	1,513	1,252
Total expenditure on raising funds		7,278	17	-	7,295	6,180
Charitable activities						
Promotion of human rights	8	4,339	671	-	5,010	6,724
Research: human rights violations	8	7,899	870	-	8,769	9,915
Investment in activist recruitment	8	2,155	-	-	2,155	1,728
Total expenditure on charitable activities		14,393	1,541	-	15,934	18,367
Total expenditure		21,671	1,558	-	23,229	24,547
Net (expenditure) / income		402	(1,114)	-	(712)	(105)
Reconciliation of funds:						
Total funds brought forward		11,218	2,105	543	13,866	13,971
Total funds carried forward		11,620	991	543	13,154	13,866

All amounts relate to continuing activities. The notes on pages 46 to 60 form part of these financial statements. Analysis by fund of the 2024 income and expenditure comparatives is shown in notes 4 to 8.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Balance sheet at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 £000s	2025 £000s	2024 restated £000s	2024 restated £000s
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	12	<u>6,542</u>	6,542	<u>4,458</u>	4,458
Current assets					
Debtors	13	7,186		9,263	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>5,016</u>		<u>6,142</u>	
		12,202		15,405	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(5,590)</u>		<u>(5,997)</u>	
Net current assets			6,612		9,408
Total net assets			<u>13,154</u>		<u>13,866</u>
Funds					
Unrestricted					
Undesignated	15		5,078		6,760
Designated	15		6,542		4,458
Restricted	15		991		2,105
Endowment	15		543		543
Total funds			<u>13,154</u>		<u>13,866</u>

Approved by the Board of Trustees and authorised for issue by:


Sandy Ruthven, Chair
Date: 4 June 2026

Company number: 03139939

The notes on pages 46 to 60 form part of these financial statements.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 £000s	2024 £000s
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash provided by / (used by) operating activities	16	974	(593)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	12	(2,100)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,100)	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	16	(1,126)	(593)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16	6,142	6,735
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16	5,016	6,142

The notes on pages 46 to 60 form part of these financial statements.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Overview of our structure in relation to the worldwide Amnesty International movement

Amnesty International UK Section Charitable Trust ("the Trust") is a company limited by guarantee and a registered charity. The Trust pursues its charitable objectives by funding a range of activities aimed at promoting the rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

An overview of the place of the Trust in relation to the worldwide Amnesty International movement is provided in the Trustees Report.

2 Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The report and financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities' effective from 1 January 2019, the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011 and applicable UK accounting standards, including FRS 102. The principal accounting policies are set out below and have been applied consistently throughout the year.

The Trust constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS102.

Going Concern

The Trustees have undertaken an assessment of the strategic risks facing the Trust and the potential financial impact of these risks materialising in a range of different negative scenarios. A detailed cashflow analysis has been performed for the Trust and plans are in place to manage cash outflows in the event of such negative scenarios arising. A significant proportion of the Trust's expenditure consists of grant making which is either linked to income received or could be withheld, delayed or reduced in the event of a significant income reduction. The Trustees concluded that the Trust could adequately withstand the financial impact of key risks materialising through exercising control over grant making and by utilising its reserves which are above the target level derived from the risk based reserves policy.

Given the strength and liquidity of the balance sheet, the degree of control that the Trust has over its largest area of expenditure and the scenario planning work which has established that sufficient reserves are held to cover the remaining expenditure if income sources were to be disrupted, the Trustees are satisfied that there are no known risks that would cast doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. The Trustees therefore consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

Income and expenditure

Income is recognised in the financial year in which the Trust is legally entitled to the income, receipt of funds is probable and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Income from appeals and charitable donations is accounted for when received.

Tax recoverable on Gift Aid income is accounted for on a receivable basis.

Interest income is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Grant income is recognised when the Trust has entitlement to the funds, any performance related conditions have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Both pecuniary and residuary legacies are accounted for when there is sufficient evidence as to entitlement, measurability and probability of receipt. Legacies with a life interest are recognised at the termination of the intervening trust and when legal title passes to the charity.

For external lotteries benefiting the Trust where there is no ability to alter the ticket price, prizes or management charges, the Trust is not treated as the principal. Income is recognised when received, net of associated costs.

2 Accounting Policies - Continued

Income and expenditure (continued)

Expenditure is charged to the Statement of Financial Activities on an accruals basis.

Expenditure with the main purpose of attracting new committed supporters is allocated between the cost of raising funds (gaining financial supporters) and campaigning expenditure (gaining activists).

Where other expenditure relates to more than one classification within the Statement of Financial Activities, it is attributed on the basis of staff time spent on the relevant activity.

Grants made in furtherance of the charity's objects are recognised as expenditure when confirmation of an award has been made to the recipient.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the relevant expenditure account when it is incurred.

Estimates and Judgements

All accounting judgements and estimates included in these accounts are in line with the stated accounting policies.

Valuation of legacies in accrued income is an estimate included in these accounts that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The value of the legacy is estimated based on the best information available. Due to uncertainty associated with valuation, there is a possibility that material adjustments are required in future.

For grant income, entitlement is dependent upon the fulfilment of conditions within the Trust's control, the income is recognised when there is sufficient evidence that these conditions have been met. This judgement is made based on the income being reliably measured and probable based on contracted terms and progress made against agreed donor outcomes.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of fixed assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold buildings 2% per annum; Leasehold improvements 10-20% per annum, Computer equipment 33% per annum;

Freehold land is included at cost and is not depreciated.

A de minimis amount of £5k is used for the capitalisation of fixed assets, with items of a lower cost being charged to expenditure.

Assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their value could be impaired. If the review indicates any asset has a carrying value higher than its recoverable value then it will be written down accordingly and the difference recorded as expenditure.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due to the Trust at the end of the period.

Creditors and Provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount.

2 Accounting Policies - Continued

Financial Instruments

The Trust only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

Pensions

The Trust contributes to two defined contribution pension schemes:

- A multi-employer scheme with The Pensions Trust.
- A separate scheme with Scottish Widows.

Contributions are charged to the income and expenditure account in the year to which they relate. The pension schemes are independently administered and the assets of the schemes are held separately from the Trust.

Reserves

Reserves are distinguished between restricted, endowment and unrestricted funds. Income, expenditure, assets and liabilities for each classification of reserve are accounted for separately.

Holiday pay

All employees of the Trust and the UK Section are contractually entitled to annual leave in accordance with relevant legislation and organisational policies. The total cost of untaken staff holiday entitlement at the year end is provided for.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Taxation

The Trust is a registered charity within the meaning of paragraph 1 schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010. Accordingly the Trust is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains within categories covered by chapter 3 part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes. No tax charge arose in the year.

4 Donations and grants

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Endowment	Total	Total
	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	restated
					£000s
Donations from supporters (see note 5)	8,062	321	-	8,383	8,065
Legacies	7,019	20	-	7,039	9,007
Gift Aid	1,826	-	-	1,826	1,710
Grants received (see note 5)	3,080	103	-	3,183	3,167
	19,987	444	-	20,431	21,949
Expenditure on raising funds					
Supporter recruitment	2,749	-	-	2,749	2,165
Supporter care	631	-	-	631	608
General fundraising	1,668	17	-	1,685	1,533
Legacies	717	-	-	717	622
	5,765	17	-	5,782	4,928
Net fundraised income generated	14,222	427	-	14,649	17,021

Included within Donations from supporters are unrestricted amounts received from Trustees and senior management totalling £885 (2024: £406)

Included in unrestricted grants received is £3,000k (2024: £3,000k) of funding from the Postcode Lottery - Postcode Justice Trust.

Included in the Expenditure on raising funds is £1,350k (2024: £1,036k) of apportioned support costs. (See note 9 for further information).

Donations from supporters in 2024 was restated (see note 20)

Donations from supporters in 2024 included £335k restricted income. £80k of grants received in 2024 were restricted.

All other 2024 comparative income and expenditure in this note was unrestricted.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

5 Analysis of restricted funds received

The Trustees express their gratitude to the funders for their generous grants: **£000s**

Donations:

From individuals in support of:	Be There - International Crisis Reponse	100
	Goal 3 - Winning Human Rights Victories	150
	End Israel Apartheid	11
	Protect the Protest	60
		321

Legacies

Human Rights Education	20
	20

Grants:

Economic Social Cultural Rights	130
Human Rights Education	(38)
Hong Kong	11
	103

Total restricted funds received **444**

Grant income is recognised when the conditions for receipt have been complied with, therefore multi-year grants are recognised in the year the grant commitment is made where there are no conditions which would prevent receipt of funds in future years if not met.

6 Other trading activities

	Income	Expenditure	Net funds	Income	Expenditure	Net funds
	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Corporate relationships	25	153	(128)	88	135	(47)
Community fundraising	654	792	(138)	518	584	(66)
Appeals	618	255	363	713	225	488
Lotteries	451	210	241	461	196	265
Raffles	71	103	(32)	217	112	105
	1,819	1,513	306	1,997	1,252	745

Lottery income in 2025 of £451k (2024: £461k) is from the Trust's weekly lottery draws.

Included in expenditure on other trading activities is £251k (2024: £236k) of apportioned support costs. (See note 9 for further information).

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

7 Investment and other income	2025	2024
	£000s	£000s
Interest income	124	251
Rental income	143	245
Total investment and other income	267	496

The rental income arises under a lease granted to a related entity, the UK Section, to occupy the Human Rights Action Centre. See note 18 for income under operating leases.

8 Expenditure on charitable activities	2025	2024
	£000s	£000s
Promotion of human rights		
Grants from unrestricted funds to the UK Section:	3,362	5,744
Grants from restricted funds to the UK Section:		
Human rights education	286	99
Crisis planning and delivery	72	58
Freedom of expression	100	51
Racial justice	50	48
ESCR	130	
Total grants from restricted funds to the UK Section	638	256
Production and distribution of human rights publications	690	532
Support costs apportioned (see note 9)	320	192
Total expenditure on promotion of human rights	5,010	6,724

Restricted grants to the UK Section represent the passing on of restricted funds received for human rights activities to be carried out by the UK Section.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

8 Expenditure on charitable activities - Continued	2025	2024
	£000s	£000s
Research into and relief of human rights violations		
Grant to Amnesty International Limited	7,899	9,380
Direct international funding	870	535
Total research into and relief of human rights violations	8,769	9,915
Investment in activist recruitment		
Investment in activist recruitment	1,574	1,229
Support costs apportioned (see note 9)	581	499
Total investment in activist recruitment	2,155	1,728
Total expenditure on charitable activities	15,934	18,367
Total restricted grants included in the above		
For the promotion of human rights	638	256
Research into and relief of human rights violations	870	523
	1,508	779
9 Support Costs		
	2025	2024
	£000s	£000s
Staff costs	1,999	1,569
Depreciation	16	32
Audit fees	48	48
Other support costs	439	314
Total support costs	2,502	1,963
	2025	2024
	£000s	£000s
Raising funds	1,302	1,036
Other trading activities	299	236
Promotion of human rights	320	192
Investment in activist recruitment	581	499
Total support costs apportioned	2,502	1,963

Staff costs include employees in the Finance, Information Technology, Human Resources and Facilities departments.

These support costs are apportioned across the organisation's activities based on the amount of staff time spent on each activity.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

10 Staff costs

All staff are employed on joint contracts of employment with both the UK Section and the Trust. A total of 274 staff were employed during 2025 (2024: 263).

This number includes part-time and job-share posts and those who joined and left during the year. The average headcount was 242 in 2025 (2024: 231). The full time equivalent number of staff employed in 2025 was 218 (2024: 212).

Apportioned staff costs

Costs shown here are those apportioned to the Trust only. The amount charged for an employee to each entity is based on time spent in undertaking work for that entity.

	2025	2024
	£000s	£000s
Wages and salaries	4,502	4,112
Social security costs	605	473
Pension costs	352	315
Redundancy and termination costs	219	142
	5,678	5,042

The Trust contributes to defined contribution pension schemes.

Redundancy and termination costs in 2025 are in respect of payments made to eight staff members (2024 - four staff members).

Full time equivalent analysis

The number and cost of apportioned full-time equivalent staff engaged on the Trust's various activities was as follows:

	Average number of staff	Full-time equivalents	Cost £000s
Raising funds	69	39	2,744
Other trading activities	20	6	426
Promotion of human rights	30	7	510
Support	54	25	1,998
	173	77	5,678

Of the 274 staff employed during 2025, there were 197 staff who had a part of their time apportioned to the Trust (2024: 183). The full time equivalent number of staff apportioned to the Trust was 77 (2024: 71). The average number of employees apportioned to the Trust for 2025 was 173 (2024: 160).

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

10 Staff costs (continued)

Emoluments of employees

The number of employees who had part of their time apportioned to the Trust whose emoluments fell within the following bands were:

£ 000s	2025 Total numbers	2024 Total numbers
0 - 60	147	142
60 - 70	26	22
70 - 80	12	5
80 - 90	5	7
90 - 100	-	1
100 - 110	3	3
110 - 120	2	1
120 - 130	-	1
130 - 140	1	1
140 - 150	1	-
	197	183

The banding above is based on the full employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) of those staff working for the Trust irrespective of the apportionment of those costs between the Trust and the UK Section. The member of staff in the highest band was one of the staff members who received a termination payment in 2025.

Key management personnel remuneration

Aggregate emoluments for the key management personnel of both the UK Section and the Trust for the year ended 31 December 2025 total £875,313 (2024: £769,297). This increase is because in 2025 the key management personnel positions were filled throughout the year. Emoluments to key management personnel in this note include redundancy and termination costs, but exclude pension and National Insurance contributions. This figure represents the total costs, of which 49% in total are apportioned to the Trust (2024: 48%).

The annual equivalent gross salary (excluding employer's pension and National Insurance contributions) for the Chief Executive in 2025 was £136k (2024: £131k).

11 Directors' remuneration

The Trust is a company limited by guarantee and a charity, and so the Directors are also Trustees. No Trustee received emoluments during the year (2024: £nil). During 2025 out of pocket travel expenses totalling £1,005 were reimbursed to one Trustee (2024: £266 to three Trustees).

Directors and Officers Liability Insurance cover was in place at an annual premium of £9k (2024: £8k).

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment & infrastructure £000's	Buildings & improvements £000's	Office equipment £000's	Plant & machinery £000's	Land and buildings £000s	Total fixed assets £000s
Cost						
At 1 January 2025	41	-	-	-	5,094	5,135
Additions	-	1,963	2	135	-	2,100
At 31 December 2025	41	1,963	2	135	5,094	7,235
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2025	41	-	-	-	636	677
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	16	16
At 31 December 2025	41	-	-	-	652	693
Net book value at 31 December 2025	-	1,963	2	135	4,442	6,542
Net book value at 31 December 2024	-	-	-	-	4,458	4,458

The land and building asset is the freehold of the Human Rights Action Centre in New Inn Yard, London. The Trust had granted a 35-year lease to the UK Section, a condition of which was that the tenant has to carry out the programme of refurbishments to the building. The cost of the asset shown above includes the purchase price and associated expenses together with capitalised costs incurred in beginning the refurbishment works before the tenant took over the responsibility for the works. The original cost of the land included above was £3.5m. The capital costs of these refurbishments were purchased by the Trust in the year, as the Section exited this lease in July 2025.

13 Debtors

	2025 £000s	2024 restated £000s
Tax recoverable on Gift Aid	741	813
Amounts due from UK Section	459	-
Accrued legacy income	5,791	7,681
Other accrued income	101	677
Other debtors and prepayments	94	92
	7,186	9,263

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £000s	2024 restated £000s
Trade creditors	97	392
Amounts due to UK Section	-	934
Accrued charges and deferred income	5,493	4,671
	5,590	5,997

2024 Amounts due to UK Section has been restated following a prior year adjustment in respect of the recognition of income from the retail Gift Aid scheme. Details of the adjustment and its impact are disclosed in note 20.

Included in the above figures is £91k of deferred income (2024: £77k). £38k of this deferral relates to Amnesty Lottery receipts, where players paid in advance for draws which have not yet taken place (2024: £46k).

Also included in the above figures is £5,230k of accrued expenditure related to the grant to the International Secretariat for research into human rights violations (2024: £4,401k).

All income deferred at 31 December 2024 was recognised as income in 2025, and all deferred income included above relates to receipts in 2025.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

15 Funds

	Undesignated funds £000s	Designated funds £000s	Restricted funds £000s	Endowment fund £000s	Total £000s
At 1 January 2025	6,760	4,458	2,105	543	13,866
Total income	22,073	-	444	-	22,517
Total expenditure	(21,671)	-	(1,558)	-	(23,229)
Movement between reserves	(2,084)	2,084	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	5,078	6,542	991	543	13,154
Represented by					
Fixed assets	-	6,542	-	-	6,542
Net current assets	5,078	-	991	543	6,612
	5,078	6,542	991	543	13,154

Opening fund balances have been restated following a prior year adjustment in respect of the recognition of income from the retail Gift Aid scheme. Details of the adjustment and its impact are disclosed in note 20.

Undesignated funds

Undesignated funds represent the funds that the Trustees are free to use in accordance with the charitable objects.

Designated funds

Designated funds comprise investments in tangible fixed assets which enable the Trust to carry out its work effectively. As these funds comprise fixed assets, it is not possible to utilise them elsewhere within the Trust.

The movement between funds shown above which increases Designated Funds by £2,084k is a reflection of the increase in the net book value of fixed assets over the year.

Restricted funds

Restricted funds represent grants received for restricted purposes (analysed below). Further details of restricted income and expenditure can be found in notes 5 and 8.

Restricted fund balances at 31 December comprised:

	2025 £000s	2024 £000s
Human Rights Education - West Africa	606	1,249
Other Human Rights Education	341	679
Be There - International Crisis Reponse	-	100
Individuals at risk	-	-
Human Rights Education	-	-
Protect the Protest	-	-
Power Up Scotland	44	77
Human Rights Education - Israel	-	-
	991	2,105

Endowment fund

By a declaration of Trust dated September 1999, the Trust was made the beneficiary of a gift from David T K Wong of:

- : US\$300k US Federal Government Zero Coupon Bonds which matured in November 2011;
- : US\$50k US Federal Government Zero Coupon Bonds which matured in November 2015; and
- : US\$250k US Federal Government 7.625% Coupon Bonds which matured in January 2023

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

15 Funds - continued

In October 2014 a gift of £25k was received, and in February 2016 a further gift of £20k was received, with both to be invested in the Endowment fund. The Trustees are obliged to hold this capital in perpetuity and apply the income of the fund in furtherance of the Trust's charitable objectives.

In January 2019, all bonds were liquidated at market value, and a transfer made to the UK where the Endowment is now held in sterling.

Restated fund movements for 2024 are analysed below for comparison

	Undesignated funds £000s	Designated funds £000s	Restricted funds £000s	Endowment fund £000s	Total £000s
At 1 January 2024	6,362	4,490	2,576	543	13,971
Total income	24,107	-	335	-	24,442
Total expenditure	(23,741)	-	(806)	-	(24,547)
Movement between reserves	32	(32)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	6,760	4,458	2,105	543	13,866
Represented by					
Fixed assets	-	4,458	-	-	4,458
Net current assets	6,760	-	2,105	543	9,408
	6,760	4,458	2,105	543	13,866

16 Notes to cash flow statement

Reconciliation of net expenditure to net cash flow from operating activities

	2025 £000s	2024 restated £000s
Net (expenditure)/ income for the year as per the statement of financial activities	(712)	(105)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charge	16	32
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	2,077	(2,398)
(Decrease)/ increase in creditors	(407)	1,878
Net cash provided by/ (used in) by operating activities	974	(593)

2024 increase in creditors has been restated - see note 20.

Analysis of cash, cash equivalents and net funds

	1 Jan 2025 £000s	Cash flows £000s	31 Dec 2025 £000s
Cash at bank and in hand	6,142	(1,126)	5,016

The difference of £2,099k (2024: £nil) between the net cash provided by operating activities and the change in cash in the year represents the net cash used in investing activities as shown in the cash flow statement.

Cash in hand and at bank represents total net funds and there are no other liquid resources or debt.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

17 Related party transactions

The Trust and the UK Section are considered to be related entities due to the alignment of their objectives and close collaborative and operational working.

The Trust and the two companies which comprise the International Secretariat are considered to be related entities due to the alignment of objectives and close relationships that exist within the Amnesty movement.

Related entity balances

At 31 December the Trust had the following balances with related entities:

	2025	2024
	£000s	restated
		£000s
Due to UK Section	-	934
Due from the UK Section	459	-
Due to the International Secretariat	5,230	4,401

2024 Amounts due to UK Section has been restated following a prior year adjustment in respect of the recognition of income from the retail Gift Aid scheme. Details of the adjustment and its impact are disclosed in note 20.

Related entity transactions

During the year the following transactions took place with related entities reflecting monies flowing in/(out) of the charity:

	2025	2024
	£000s	£000s
Grant to the International Secretariat for research into human rights violations	(7,899)	(9,379)
Grants made from restricted funds to other Amnesty International Sections for furtherance of charitable objectives	(870)	(535)
Grants made from unrestricted funds to the UK Section for furtherance of charitable objectives	(3,362)	(5,744)
Grants made from restricted funds to the UK Section for furtherance of charitable objectives	(638)	(256)
Charges made to the UK Section under the terms of a lease for the occupancy of the Human Rights Action Centre	143	245
Charges made by the UK Section under the terms of a licence to use the Human Rights Action Centre	(26)	(45)
Lease surrender made to the UK Section to compensate exit from Human Rights Action Centre lease	(2,099)	-
Payments made to the UK Section for Amnesty magazine	(161)	(164)

During the year, the Trust paid £2,099,000 To the UK Section. This amount represents compensation paid to the Section in relation to the early termination of the lease of the Human Rights Action Centre ("HRAC"), which the Section exited in July 2025. The payment was made to ensure that the Section was not financially disadvantaged by vacating the premises, which are owned by the Trust. At the year-end, no balances were outstanding between the Section and the Trust in relation to this transaction.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

18 Income under operating leases

In 2024 the following income had been committed to the Trust in the future in respect of the Human Rights Action Centre operating lease. This commitment ended in 2025.

	2025	2024
	£000s	£000s
Minimum lease income due		
No later than one year	-	245
Between 1 and 5 years	-	980
More than 5 years	-	2,430
	-	3,655

Operating Lease Commitments

The following expenditure has been committed to the Trust in the future in respect of the Easton Street operating lease:

	2025	2024
	£000s	£000s
Minimum lease income due		
No later than one year	193	-
Between 1 and 5 years	752	-
More than 5 years	-	-
	945	-

19 Post Balance Sheet Events

On the 2nd February 2026, the charity completed the sale of Human Rights Action Centre for proceeds of £10,100,000. As the sale occurred after the year-end, this is treated as a non-adjusting event under FRS 102. The financial impact will be recognised in the following financial year.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL UK SECTION CHARITABLE TRUST
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

20 Prior Year Adjustment

During the year, management identified an accounting error in the 2024 and 2023 financial statements. This relates to items donated by supporters under the retail Gift Aid scheme in the UK Section's network of second hand bookshops. These items were sold on behalf of the donors by the UK Section. The net proceeds should have been passed to the Trust as donations, and been recognised as donation income by the Trust. Gift Aid was claimed by the Trust on the donated net proceeds it was due to receive.

In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS102), the net proceeds should be recognised as donation income when the sale has occurred and the Gift Aid declaration criteria have been met. The error occurred in failing to properly account for the income when the criteria were met. This caused donation income to be understated in the Trust, and shop trading income to be overstated in the UK Section.

The generosity of the public continues to benefit the Amnesty movement in the UK, with no loss of monies across both UK Section and Trust taken together, and the retail Gift Aid scheme enabling donors to maximise the value of the items they donate.

A prior year adjustment has been made to increase donation income by £300k in 2024, and to increase 2024 opening unrestricted funds by £199k relating to 2023.

2024 comparative amounts have been restated accordingly throughout these financial statements. The impact of the prior year adjustment on the primary financial statements is summarised below:

	2024 (as previously stated)	Adjustment	2024 (restated)
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total funds at 1 Jan 2024 (Balance sheet)	13,772	199	13,971
Donations and grants income (Statement of financial activities)	21,649	300	21,949
Net (expenditure) / income (Statement of financial activities)	(405)	300	(105)
Total funds at 1 January 2025 (Balance sheet)	13,367	499	13,866

There is no impact on the Cash flow statement, although comparative values within the reconciliation of net expenditure to net cash flow from operating cashflows, in note 16 has been adjusted as a result of this restatement.

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BDO LLP
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Famela.Bestudio@bdo.co.uk
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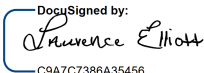
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