

Organisation with Special Advisory Status (Category II) at the
Economic and Social Committee of the United Nations

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

No Peace Without Justice - Non C'è Pace Senza Giustizia ETS
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OPENING STATEMENT

The world in which NPWJ operated in 2025 was one in which the international legal and political order was under sustained attack. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine entered its fourth year with mounting evidence of systematic war crimes. The crisis in Gaza deepened, and the International Criminal Court's issuance of arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu and former Defence Minister Gallant prompted an unprecedented and unlawful campaign of US sanctions against ICC officials, judges, and the Palestinian human rights organisations working with the Court.

Authoritarian consolidation accelerated across regions. In Hungary, the government introduced constitutional amendments targeting LGBTQI+ people, prompting NPWJ to hold its General Assembly to coincide with Budapest Pride as an act of solidarity. 2025 was, in retrospect, a year of testing, in which bad-faith actors probed the limits of international tolerance for impunity—setting the stage for the even more open ruptures with the established order that followed.

In this context, NPWJ intensified its advocacy in defence of the ICC, mounting a sustained campaign against US sanctions and organising major events in Geneva and The Hague on accountability for crimes in Ukraine, Libya, and against migrants at sea. We advanced the debate on ecocide and environmental crimes under the Rome Statute, stood in solidarity with Palestinian human rights defenders targeted by unlawful extraterritorial sanctions, and continued our EU-funded work strengthening civil society and rule of law in Libya.

We also welcomed the historic surrender of former Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte to the ICC—a moment for which NPWJ had long and directly advocated. We launched new work on child marriage in Roma communities in Italy and Romania. In each of these areas, the aim was the same: to defend the architecture of accountability wherever it came under pressure, and to ensure that the architecture of international justice remained standing.

The ongoing impact of the judicial proceedings initiated against NPWJ and its Secretary-General by the Belgian authorities in 2022 continued to constrain the organisation's resources, reputation, and operational capacity. That we continued to work, to advocate, to convene, and to publish throughout the year is not a minor footnote: it is, in itself, a statement of principle.

NPWJ enters 2026 with clear eyes about the scale of what confronts us, and with the same founding conviction that has sustained this organisation for over thirty years: that without justice, there is no lasting peace—and that defending that principle, however difficult the circumstances, remains both possible and necessary.

Niccolò Figà-Talamanca
Secretary-General

Tara Reynor O'Grady
President

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NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE

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1. INTRODUCTORY NOTE

2025 was a year of pressure: sustained, cumulative, and in many respects deliberate. The provocations and reversals that dominated headlines in early 2026 did not emerge from nowhere; they were prefigured throughout 2025 by a series of actions in which states and other powerful actors tested how far impunity could be normalised before the international community pushed back. In many cases, the answer was: further than expected.

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine continued into its fourth year, with mounting evidence of systematic war crimes and widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure. In Gaza, the human rights crisis deepened throughout 2025, with international legal mechanisms increasingly invoked and increasingly defied. Over fifty active conflicts worldwide continued to compound violations of international law and crimes against humanity. Millions remained forcibly displaced, and the humanitarian situations in Libya, Syria, and Yemen remained desperate. Political repression intensified across multiple regions, with judicial independence, democratic institutions, and civil society space under sustained attack in countries as varied as Tunisia, Hungary, and Afghanistan. Throughout the year, powerful actors demonstrated a growing willingness to operate openly outside the international legal order—testing its limits and, in some cases, treating impunity as a deliberate strategic instrument.

In this context, **No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ)** sustained its work to strengthen international law and fight impunity for serious human rights violations. NPWJ mounted a sustained campaign in defence of the International Criminal Court against unprecedented US sanctions; organised major advocacy events on accountability for crimes committed in Ukraine; advanced international legal discourse on state complicity in crimes against migrants; continued its EU-funded programme strengthening civil society and rule of law in Libya; supported human rights defenders facing political persecution in the MENA region; and advanced the protection of women and girls from gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and child marriage in Roma communities in Italy and Romania. NPWJ also amplified the voices of victims and civil society before international bodies including the United Nations Human Rights Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

These efforts have been carried out under conditions of severe institutional strain. Since December 2022, NPWJ and its Secretary-General have been the subject of a judicial investigation by the Belgian authorities. The organisation has consistently cooperated fully with the investigation and acted with integrity. More than three years on, no conclusive elements have emerged. The proceedings have had a deeply damaging effect on NPWJ's funding, reputation, and operational capacity. The situation has come to illustrate, uncomfortably, that due process and the rule of law—even in so-called advanced democracies—are not guaranteed rights but principles that must be actively defended every day.

The broader funding environment for human rights work has also continued to deteriorate, compounding the impact of the proceedings on the organisation's

capacity. This required difficult prioritisation decisions and, in some cases, a reduction in the scope of activities that would otherwise have been undertaken. The organisation's newsletter and wider social media engagement remained suspended for much of 2025 as a result. Where NPWJ was present and active during the year, that presence was a deliberate choice—and it carries weight.

This document provides an overview of the work carried out by NPWJ in 2025, along with a summary of the financial context and our distinctive working methodology.

Methodological Note

The data and information contained in this Annual Report (Bilancio Sociale) refer to the period from **1 January to 31 December 2025**, which coincides with the timeframe of the annual financial statements.

The Annual Report is the final outcome of our organisational process, which begins with the definition of the strategic plan for the year in question and is completed through the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of activities.

We developed and published our first Annual Report in **2020**, following the guidelines for Third Sector entities (Registro del terzo settore) set out in the **Decree of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies of 4 July 2019**, even though we were only formally registered in the **Single National Register of the Third Sector (RUNTS)** on **10 October 2023**. The requirement to follow the official guidelines and specific standards provided us with an opportunity to further strengthen our commitment to transparency and accountability towards all our stakeholders.

The primary objective of this Annual Report is to illustrate our **activities**, **goals**, **achievements**, and our **distinctive working methodology**.

The drafting of this report followed a **participatory approach**, carried out by a dedicated working group that gathered data in collaboration with various sector leads, including the administration and treasury office, the Secretary General, the development and communications coordinator, and project managers. The report was reviewed by senior staff members and the supervisory body, approved by the President and the Secretary General, and subsequently submitted for approval to the Board of Directors and the General Assembly.

NPWJ gives wide visibility to the Annual Report, sharing it with collaborators and supporters and publishing it on our website: www.npwj.org. We believe that this allows for a clear and comprehensive understanding of NPWJ and the work we carry out, and that it contributes to raising awareness of our objectives and securing maximum support for the achievement of our programmatic goals.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

No Peace Without Justice ETS (NPWJ) is an international non-profit association that works to protect and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law, and international justice. The core vision that underpins our work is based on the principle that impunity for human rights violations in any form is not an option: respect for dignity and freedom must be guaranteed to all, without exception, as is required by a genuine rule of law.

- **Tax Code**: 97107730588
- **Legal Status**: International non-profit organisation

NPWJ has been recognized as a **Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)** eligible under **Article 28 of Law No. 49/87** for activities related to "on-site training of citizens in developing countries" and "information dissemination", by **Decree of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 2009/337/003769/0**.

Since **21 July 2022**, NPWJ has held **Special Consultative Status (Category II)** with the **United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**.

As of **10 October 2023**, by resolution No. G13354, NPWJ is registered in the **Single National Register of the Third Sector (RUNTS)** under the section for Third Sector Entities (ETS), pursuant to **Article 22 of Legislative Decree No. 117 of 3 July 2017** and **Article 16 of Ministerial Decree No. 106 of 15 September 2020**. With the same act, NPWJ also acquired **legal personality**.

Previously, as of **25 February 2015**, NPWJ was registered in the **Register of ONLUS (Non-Profit Organisations of Social Utility)** with the **Regional Directorate of Lazio of the Italian Revenue Agency**, pursuant to Article 32, paragraph 7, of Law No. 125 of 11 August 2014 (this registration has since been superseded by its inclusion in RUNTS). It was also listed in the **public register of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)** and other non-profit entities under **Article 26 of Law 125/2014**, by **Decree No. 2016/337/000237/3 of 04/04/2016**.

- **Registered office**: Via Costanza Baudana Vaccolini No. 5, Rome, Italy
- NPWJ does **not have additional branches** as defined under **Article 8 of Ministerial Decree 106/2020**, but it maintains **stable and continuous operations** in **Brussels (Belgium), Tunis (Tunisia), Tripoli (Libya), and New York (USA)**.

Further information and documentation are available on the official website: www.npwj.org

2.1. Context and History

No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ) is an international non-profit organisation founded by **Emma Bonino**, emerging from a 1993 campaign of the **Transnational Radical Party**. It works to protect and promote **human rights**, **democracy**, the **rule of law**, and **international justice**.

NPWJ's work is rooted in the central belief that **impunity for any form of human rights violation or abuse is unacceptable**, as respect for dignity and freedom must

be guaranteed to all without exception, as enshrined in the rule of law. When violations and abuses are committed, those responsible—at any level of power—must be held accountable in order to provide **justice and reparation** for victims and survivors. From mass atrocities committed during wartime, to repressive policies silencing dissent, to the environmental and human devastation caused by practices like deforestation, arson, and the brutal denial of women's rights under the guise of tradition—**accountability** is the only appropriate response to such violations.

2.2. Statutory Purpose

As outlined in **Article 2 of NPWJ's Statute**:

1. The Association is **non-profit**;
2. It is established to pursue **civic, solidarity-based, and socially beneficial objectives**, including:

a) Strengthening international **systems of legal safeguards and jurisdiction**;

b) Supporting the **development and reform of international organisations**, at both universal and regional levels;

c) Promoting the role of the **International Criminal Court** and **ad hoc international tribunals** in combating impunity for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide

d) Fighting all forms of **gender-based discrimination and violence**, including **female genital mutilation**;

e) Cooperating with governments, civil society, and human rights activists to promote the **rule of law** and **democracy**, including through programs implemented in third countries;

f) Monitoring the **application of the right to fair justice** within the legal systems of United Nations Member States;

g) Disseminating information—through publications, whether self-financed, free, or for sale—about the association's activities and all relevant topics;

h) Supporting **development cooperation** and promoting and protecting **all human rights**, whether related to **gender**, **inclusion**, the **environment**, or other domains.

2.3. Our Vision

Our vision is a world in which human rights and freedoms for all, democracy, and peace are guaranteed by a universal rule of law, rooted in accountability for violations and reparation for victims.

2.4. Our Mission

- Strengthen national, regional, and international systems, mechanisms, and standards that promote and protect human rights and ensure justice and reparation for victims.

- Promote international justice and accountability and support the International Criminal Court, with the aim of fighting impunity for war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and ecocide, also by holding States to their obligations to investigate and prosecute international crimes.
- Support human rights defenders, communities, and local actors who work to uphold and promote human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.
- Combat all forms of discrimination and sexual and gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and cutting, and early and forced marriage.

2.5. Our Values

- **We believe that silence in the face of human rights violations amounts to complicity:** we encourage states and institutional actors to use their power and voice, in collaboration with civil society, to denounce human rights violations and take action to end them worldwide.
- **We strive to amplify local voices without replacing them:** we support the empowerment of victims and survivors as active agents of change for themselves, their communities, and the world.
- **We challenge assumptions to help break discriminatory and harmful power dynamics** and bring about sustainable cultural, political, and social change.
- **We do not accept that war crimes and mass atrocities are an inevitable consequence of conflict or that they "just happen":** they are the result of deliberate political decisions made by individuals at the highest levels, who can and must be held personally accountable by states and the international community.
- **We do not accept that universal human rights have no place in the private sphere, such as in parent-child or spousal relationships:** FGM and marital rape are examples of violations of these universal rights, which the state has a responsibility to prevent.
- **We do not accept impunity for environmental and human devastation and believe that ecocide should be recognized nationally and internationally** to hold perpetrators accountable and ensure the preservation and restoration of ecosystems, as well as the protection of the human rights of local and Indigenous populations.
- **We do not accept that poverty, illiteracy, and underdevelopment can be separated from civil and political rights, or that social justice can be achieved without individual freedom:** political and civil liberties give voice to the poor, the oppressed, and the disadvantaged, enabling them to lead lasting change.

2.6. Our Strengths

- Shared commitment with local partners. NPWJ engages both institutional and non-institutional local actors in meaningful and strategic partnerships: we work with these actors because they are partners sharing common priorities and values.
- Practical knowledge. NPWJ has recognized internal expertise on a range of human rights issues and access to a broad network of world-renowned experts to complement internal resources where necessary.
- Listening. NPWJ learns from local actors: we work with them to adjust priorities as needed and bring local needs and constraints to the attention of relevant actors outside the country, also to help inform their policy priorities.
- Amplifying victims' voices. NPWJ empowers victims and survivors of human rights violations, supports vulnerable and underrepresented groups (such as women, children, and minorities), and enables them as agents of change, including by bringing their experience, skills, and capacities accumulated in other contexts of need.
- Independence. NPWJ sets its own agenda, based on our political priorities, specific expertise, and needs assessed on the ground. Strategic goals and operational priorities are established independently of readily available resources; in fact, our goals and priorities guide our fundraising strategy.

2.7. Our Objectives

Fighting Impunity in all its forms

NPWJ, a founding member of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC), is committed to combating impunity for mass atrocities, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, including environmental crimes. We work to ensure broad support for accountability as a systematic response to such crimes, starting with the ICC, also as a means to promote accountability at the national level. NPWJ also seeks to promote the implementation of more coherent and effective policies and operational guidelines regarding the role of children in transitional justice and the impact of transitional justice on children.

The action priorities include:

- Reducing the expectation of impunity, thereby eliminating the perception of "reward for violence" among conflicting parties, potential perpetrators, victims, and affected populations through engagement, advocacy, and information sharing.
- Increasing the impact, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of transitional justice mechanisms through policy development, advocacy, and technical support. This includes promoting cooperation and harmonisation among different mechanisms operating in the same context.

- Providing support and technical assistance to civil society groups documenting violations for accountability purposes, to strengthen their capacity to carry out this work effectively, efficiently, and safely.

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Empowerment of Women and Children

NPWJ works with governments, legislators, and other institutional actors, women's rights activists, community and religious leaders to combat violence against women, especially when it is seen as a cultural issue rather than a human rights violation. This includes female genital mutilation and cutting, forced and early marriages, marital rape, and other abuses stemming from the subordinate status of women and girls.

The action priorities include:

- Developing specific and effective legislative measures and innovative approaches to support those working to reverse social norms trends, and actual and potential victims who resist societal expectations to remain silent and accept violations.
- Supporting and engaging with institutions to promote children's rights, also focusing on their participation in decisions and mechanisms that affect their lives, and addressing issues such as recruitment, release, and reintegration of children in armed forces and groups.
- Engaging women and girls, as well as boys and men, both individually and in community settings, in situations of armed conflict, displacement, and return, to understand the variety of power dynamics leading to the discrimination and subjugation of women and girls, while identifying actionable policies to enable women and girls to act as agents both for their own protection and for change in others.

Support for Human Rights and Environmental Defenders

NPWJ is committed to supporting human rights and environmental defenders in their invaluable work to protect and promote rights worldwide. We collaborate with individual human rights and environmental defenders and foster a global environment that supports and nurtures their efforts.

The action priorities include:

- Strengthening the capacity of human rights and environmental defenders to monitor, report, and document past and ongoing violations and abuses.
- Analysing the legal and political framework for measures that can be adopted to protect human rights and environmental defenders, providing information for accountability processes, and developing an advocacy platform for their support and protection at national, regional, and international levels.

- Providing support to individual human rights and environmental defenders on tools and techniques to promote and safeguard their security both in the real world and online.

Supporting Democratic Transition, the Rule of Law, and Respect for Human Rights

NPWJ continues to address situations where democratic values, fundamental and universal human rights, and the rule of law are restricted by political and social dynamics imposed by authoritarian and closed regimes. NPWJ also intervenes when complex transition processes are underway, designed to respond to the populations' demands for change and freedom, by promoting and supporting democratic values, liberal institutions, and open governance. To this end, we develop effective and lasting consultation mechanisms that recognize non-governmental actors, NGOs, and civil society as legitimate and necessary partners in dialogue with state institutions on issues of democratic reform, human rights, rule of law, justice, reconciliation, and accountability.

The action priorities include:

- Strengthening the capacity of civil society to act as a positive and constructive force, to effectively engage with governments, and to monitor the implementation of their political commitments and legal obligations.
- Undertaking specific consultations between governmental and non-governmental actors to facilitate the establishment of durable systems, practices, and habits of consultation between state structures and non-governmental actors for all decision-making processes concerning democratic reforms and human rights.
- Promoting a human rights-based approach within legislative bodies and national authorities and supporting their efforts to fulfil international obligations arising from human rights treaties and regional and international human rights mechanisms.
- Facilitating the work of local actors within the United Nations system, ensuring that the voices of civil society and democracy supporters are heard directly by political and decision-making leaders.

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Combating Environmental Devastation and Promoting a Healthy Environment

Ongoing climate and ecological crises are the result of years of destructive human activities carried out without due regard for their impact on the natural environment. In some cases, environmental destruction has been used as a means to cause harm, both to human beings and to the environment itself. The continuation of harmful environmental practices poses various risks to multiple species, including humans, and creates challenges for the future of the planet as a whole. Adapting international law to current historic challenges—expanding its scope and creating new legal tools

to address climate and ecological emergencies—is essential to preserve the natural balance of our planet, ensure the well-being of both humans and non-humans, and save thousands of species from extinction.

The action priorities include:

- Raising awareness and promoting behavioural changes in response to deforestation, fires, and other violations of the environment and human rights occurring in the Amazon and elsewhere.
- Supporting and strengthening national, regional, and international legislation and policies aimed at environmental protection and promoting the right to a healthy environment.
- Promoting the recognition of ecocide as a universal "ecocentric" crime to extend international criminal responsibility to crimes against the environment, even when no immediate harm to humans is evident. This would create a legal obligation for competent jurisdictions to investigate and prosecute violations or to extradite those responsible to another jurisdiction willing and able to do so.

Strengthening the Organisational Structure and Capacity of NPWJ

In recent years, civil society organisations and civic political activism have faced increasing pressures aimed at limiting public debate on human rights, the rule of law, and democratic values. NPWJ has become a direct target of such attempts to silence denunciations: since December 2022, NPWJ and its Secretary-General have been subjected to a vehement and defamatory campaign that has caused significant damage to the organisation's honour and reputation, its operational and financial capacity, and the effectiveness of its fundraising efforts. In this challenging context, the staff of No Peace Without Justice have shown remarkable resilience and strength, continuing to pursue NPWJ's mandate and objectives with determination, even in the face of personal attacks and defamatory campaigns aimed at obstructing our work.

The action priorities include:

- Strengthening our organisational structure to ensure it remains dynamic, effective, efficient, and flexible, enabling rapid responses to urgent needs and improving our overall effectiveness and impact.
- Streamlining internal processes and communication to ensure adherence to the new organisational structure while further enhancing transparency and openness.
- Implementing a review system to keep our policies and procedures constantly updated and to develop and introduce new policies in response to evolving developments in nonprofit management.
- Identifying new opportunities for support and visibility for our work, such as creating a Strategic Council, engaging Patrons, or exploring similar initiatives.

- Reviewing and improving our communication tools and strategy, and developing new ways to share information on our priority issues and activities.

Diversifying and Strengthening NPWJ's Funding Base

NPWJ is funded by a variety of donors, and generally we seek to have multiple donors for each initiative. NPWJ accepts funds from individuals, private foundations, corporations, governments, and international institutions, including funds earmarked for specific objectives, provided they align with NPWJ's political priorities and pass a strict due diligence review of each funding source. Like many organisations, NPWJ has been affected by an overall reduction in available funding for human rights work. We are committed to:

- Reviewing our fundraising strategy.
- Diversifying and strengthening our funding base.
- Seeking more strategic funding opportunities to enable rapid responses to urgent needs.
- Exploring new fundraising models, including strategic partnerships with companies aiming to make a positive contribution to human rights.

2.8. Additional Information

NPWJ firmly believes that NGOs must uphold the highest ethical standards. To ensure this commitment, all our policies and procedures are available on our website in both English and Italian.

Commitment to a Safe and Inclusive Workplace

We are dedicated to providing a work environment free from sexual harassment and any form of discrimination. To date, we have not received any complaints related to these issues. NPWJ enforces a zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual harassment and discrimination.

- Any staff member or collaborator who experiences or witnesses sexual harassment must immediately report it to their supervisor or, if the direct supervisors do not intervene, to higher management.
- NPWJ staff may be dismissed, consultancy contracts terminated, and partnerships or contacts with other stakeholders discontinued if sexual harassment is discovered.
- When necessary, cases may also be reported to the police or other competent authorities, according to applicable laws.
- Any report of sexual harassment will be subject to a thorough and confidential investigation.

- In 2025, we received no reports of sexual harassment. Throughout the year, we also maintained gender balance within our staff, which remains a priority for NPWJ.

Privacy and Data Protection

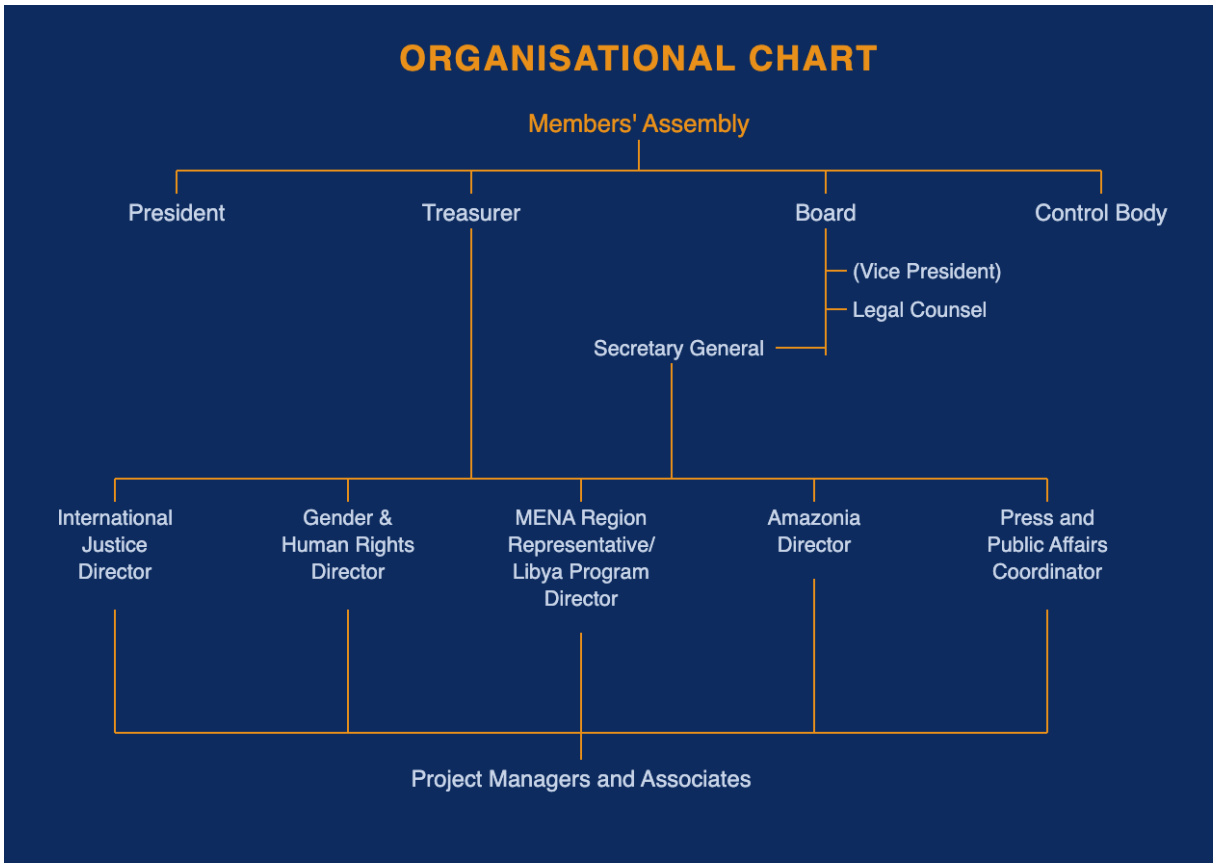
NPWJ strictly adheres to privacy policies, with particular attention to children and minors. As an organisation registered in the EU, NPWJ complies with the European Union General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 (GDPR).

In 2025, we did not receive any complaints regarding privacy violations or sanctions for non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Environmental Commitment and Security

NPWJ is deeply committed to environmental protection and therefore strives to be sustainable and reduce its impact by implementing environmentally friendly practices in compliance with current regulations. We work continuously to improve sustainability across all our locations.
Given the nature of our work, NPWJ applies specific security policies for our mission associates. The safety and well-being of our employees and partners are fundamental to us.

3. STRUCTURE, GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION



Bodies of the Association

1. The **Members' Assembly** is the sovereign body of the Association and includes all its members. The Assembly has several responsibilities including approving the budget, electing the other statutory bodies and making relevant decisions regarding the activities of the Association. It meets at least once a year.
2. The **Board of Directors** is elected by the Assembly and is the Association's administrative body responsible for the operational management of the Assembly's decisions and oversees the Association's operations. It is chaired by the President and includes the Treasurer, as well as the Secretary General, without voting rights, if appointed.
3. The **President** is elected by the Assembly and is the head of the Association and the Legal Representative, with executive powers. The President supervises all activities, convenes and chairs meetings and represents the Association to third parties.
4. A **Vice-President** may be chosen by the Board of Directors from among its members and has vicarious functions of the President; they replace the President in case of absence or impediment.

5. The **Treasurer** is elected by the Assembly and is responsible for financial management, including the collection of revenue and payment of expenses, accounting and administrative management and financial reporting. He coordinates with the President and the Secretary General in the administrative management of the Association.
6. A **Secretary General** may be appointed by the Board of Directors with executive duties and powers of representation. Under the direction of the Board of Directors, the Secretary General manages and coordinates the day-to-day work of the staff, coordinates with the Treasurer, reports to the Board of Directors directly or through the President, and participates in meetings of the Board of Directors without voting rights.
7. The **Supervisory Body** is appointed by the Members' Assembly and plays a crucial role in maintaining transparency and correct administration within the Association, supervising compliance with the law, the Articles of Association and compliance with the principles of proper administration and certifying the accuracy of the financial statements.

Internal governance and daily work are regulated not only by the Articles of Association but also by policies and procedures published on the Association's website.

In the year 2025, the President was Tara O'Grady, the Secretary-General was Niccolò Figà Talamanca, and the Treasurer was Antonella Casu. The Privacy Officer was Alison Smith, Member of the Board of Directors. The other Board Members were Albert Alejo, Camilla Taddei, Giovanni Fontana, and Marco Perduca.

These figures are flanked by project staff who vary in function, competence, number and structure according to the objectives and size of the project.

3.1. The Members' Assembly

In 2025, there were 22 members, all natural persons: 15 men and 7 women. Their participation was ensured through constant dialogue and updating on the activities undertaken and to be undertaken, both through the website and by ad hoc email.

On 28 June 2025, NPWJ held its annual Members' Assembly in Budapest, deliberately coinciding with the 30th Budapest Pride. The location and date were chosen in direct response to the Hungarian government's introduction of constitutional amendments banning public events by LGBTQI+ people and authorising surveillance technology, including facial recognition, to identify participants. The General Assembly brought together NPWJ members to conduct the organisation's statutory business, reaffirming the commitment to human rights and democratic values in the face of authoritarian repression.

3.2. The Board of Directors

As of 31/12/2025, the Board of Directors is composed of six members:

Tara O'Grady	Member of Board and President	26/06/2023

Albert Alejo	Member of Board	26/06/2023
Lacey Alison Arnot Smith	Member of Board	26/06/2023
Marco Perduca	Member of Board	26/06/2023
Giovanni Fontana	Member of Board	18/05/2024
Camilla Taddei	Member of Board	30/05/2024

To these figures are added those of:

- Secretary General, Niccolò Figà Talamanca appointed by the Board on 27/06/2023;
- Treasurer, Antonella Casu elected by the Assembly on 18/05/2024

who participate without voting rights in the meetings of the Board of Directors.

Two meetings of the Board of Directors were held during 2025, on 2 July and 19 December respectively. The minutes of all Board Meetings are published on the organisation's website.

There is no remuneration for the Supervisory body for this function. However, as for the person in charge of the statutory audit entrusted to an external professional registered in the register of auditors, the cost for the organisation is generally around to €1,500 per year. This burden is very low when compared to the organisation's budget, but it should be specified that almost every project involves an audit that is entrusted to the same professional and for which the amount is parameterised to the consistency of the project itself.

Furthermore, NPWJ:

- Does not engage in any secondary or ancillary activities.
- Maintains operational partnerships with other Third Sector organisations both in Italy and abroad.
- Is a member of AOI, the Association of Italian NGOs.

3.3. Stakeholders

- **Rights Bearers:**
  The protection of human and environmental rights is at the core of our mission. Every individual whose fundamental freedoms are violated is central to our work. We defend these rights through concrete actions: from documenting violations to providing legal assistance and empowering local communities. We do not speak on their behalf; we create opportunities for their voices to be heard.

- **People at risk or victims of human rights violations:**
  We work closely with those who have suffered rights violations, listening to their needs, supporting them in sharing their experiences, and helping them claim justice. In 2025, we gave visibility to voices from Africa, South-East

Asia, the Middle East, and within Europe, with a special focus on community self-help programs in Italy, Romania and Libya. These initiatives provide concrete and lasting tools for self-representation and self-defence of rights.

- **Civil society:**

  We collaborate with associations, social movements, and active citizens in the regions where we operate, valuing local expertise and building strong networks. In 2025, we particularly supported human rights defenders facing political persecution across the MENA region and trained activists working in high-risk environments. Local rootedness and global vision are key to our approach.

- **Activists and Human Rights Defenders:**

  We stand alongside those who, often risking their safety, fight daily for human rights. We support their struggles and amplify their voices to ensure they do not remain invisible. In 2025, we stood in unequivocal solidarity with Palestinian human rights organisations targeted by unlawful US sanctions for their work with the International Criminal Court. The fact that defenders can be sanctioned for documenting atrocities and cooperating with international justice mechanisms is a stark illustration of why this work matters. Their courage guides us.

- **National, regional, and international policy makers:**

  We provide our expertise to help develop effective, inclusive policies based on human rights and justice. We work with institutions and diplomatic representatives to ensure political decisions address global challenges related to human rights, justice, and sustainability.

- **Policy implementers and decision makers:**

  We collaborate with those who translate political decisions into concrete actions. We work to strengthen institutional capacity, share experiences, create synergies, and build operational alliances to ensure adopted measures are truly effective in protecting rights and promoting justice. Rights exist only if effectively upheld.

- **Journalists and media:**

  We cooperate with traditional and innovative media, supporting accurate, independent information capable of amplifying demands of justice. We believe independent, accurate information plays a central role in raising awareness and stimulating global public debate on human rights and accountability.

- **Associates:**

  Our members actively contribute to NPWJ's life. They are the backbone of our community: professionals, activists, and citizens who annually renew their commitment through financial support and participation in our activities. They organize events, spread campaigns, and activate networks. Their trust enables us to carry out complex, long-term programs.

- **Partners:**

  Collaboration with other organisations, networks, and institutions is essential to our effectiveness. We cultivate partnerships based on mutual trust, respect, and shared objectives. From local NGOs to international coalitions, we work together to provide timely responses and sustainable solutions. Together, we build lasting partnerships capable of generating real and sustainable change.

- **Supporters:**

  Every form of support strengthens our action: donation, attending an event, sharing a campaign. Across 2025, individuals from many different walks of life—educators, students, professionals, and activists—connected with our work and helped extend its reach. Together, we expand the space for justice.

- **Private and public donors:**

  Support from public and private donors makes our work possible. We maintain transparent and constructive dialogue with them to ensure resources are used effectively and aligned with our mission. Their contributions are essential to intervene alongside victims and promote justice.

- **NPWJ staff and collaborators:**

  Every day, our team and collaborators work with passion, expertise, and determination to fulfil NPWJ's mission. They are the engine of our campaigns and the daily face of our commitment to human rights: lawyers, researchers, experts, trainers, community organizers. They tackle complex challenges with dedication, turning the commitment to rights into tangible results. Their professionalism is the beating heart of our action.

3.4. Staff

The association, which already operated with a small permanent staff, has since 2023 been compelled to terminate long-standing contracts with collaborators and consultants whose expertise had been built and developed within NPWJ. Operational continuity has been ensured thanks to the generous commitment of the staff, who have continued to provide their support to the greatest extent possible.

During 2025, NPWJ's permanent staff was limited to 1 employee (female) and 1 consultant (male).

In addition to the core staff, project teams vary in function, expertise, number, and structure depending on the objectives and scale of each project, and are all engaged through consultancy contracts.

As in previous years, NPWJ also relied on volunteers and interns, who formally have a relationship with No Peace Without Justice AISBL (NPWJ), a Belgian non-profit association. In 2025, NPWJ hosted a total of five such collaborators.

Once again, the group was predominantly female, with four identifying as women and one as a man. Their countries of origin included Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. Except for the volunteers, all internships were related to university

studies, which were mostly funded through the European Erasmus+ program or the Global Campus of Human Rights' internship programme.

A monthly expense reimbursement of up to €200 is generally provided to these individuals upon submission of a reimbursement request accompanied by receipts. Due to the critical situation faced by the organisation, this monthly reimbursement was suspended.

3.4.1. Staff Description

The only employee in Italy is hired under the CCNL Terziario e Servizi (National Collective Labour Agreement for Tertiary and Services Sector) with classification level VII.

Given that NPWJ has only one employee and one self-employed contractor, we have decided not to disclose the average gross monthly compensation amounts this year in order to respect the privacy of our staff.

3.4.2. Staff Training

NPWJ generally involves its various collaborators in continuous professional development through participation in different types of initiatives, such as expert-led events, external conferences and thematic workshops. NPWJ recommends specific webinars offered by third-party organisations and organises internal training events both in-person and online. These training sessions include seminars with prominent speakers and experts on topics that fall within NPWJ's areas of activity. Due to the reduction in personnel, these activities were also very limited during the year.

3.4.3. Volunteers and Interns

No Peace Without Justice aims to provide practical experience in human rights and international law, focusing on the organisation's main programmatic areas. Interns working at NPWJ Brussels generally work on a number of projects based on the specific needs and priorities of the moment, as well as on various aspects of human rights work, such as advocacy activities with various international institutions, research, and fundraising.

The work consists largely of substantive tasks that include, but are not limited to: drafting and publishing press releases, participating in project writing, maintaining external contacts, researching and drafting position papers related to NPWJ's various policy initiatives, as well as planning conferences and activities outside the office, translating documents in English/French/Italian, and providing support for website and newsletter publications.

Participants are involved in all aspects of NPWJ's work and are included in meetings and core staff tasks. NPWJ provides full support and supervision in every aspect of the work by a more experienced staff member. Interns receive comprehensive training at the beginning of their internship and receive regular feedback throughout their work period.

3.4.4. Staff Selection

During 2025, there were no staff selections. In general, when positions open, whether under Italian or foreign tax regimes, aspiring candidates must complete a written test in two languages within a given time frame, with specific formats for the required position. Only those who pass this first phase are called to participate in bilateral interviews with one or more representatives of the organisation, and finally, those who have also passed this phase face an interview with the project leader, during which the necessary work is discussed in more specific detail and, above all, the level of knowledge of the required languages is verified. Interns who have worked at NPWJ have been selected through a standard procedure for all. After submitting an application, candidates who were deemed suitable underwent a written test and, if successful, an interview.

3.4.5. Welfare and Types of Benefits

Generally, no particular benefits are provided to collaborators, except in some cases the provision of computers or mobile phones and sometimes the related telephone expenses based on the type of service. Having a fluid management structure and activities in different countries, also facilitated by the fact that staff are predominantly self-employed rather than employees, flexible hours and remote work are standard practice.

3.4.6. Safety

In addition to complying with current regulations, NPWJ has a series of internal regulations that are provided to anyone who collaborates with the organisation. In particular, for missions, it adopts very precise rules to ensure the safety of its collaborators even in areas with more risky contexts. Collaborators are covered by adequate travel insurance. During 2025, NPWJ did not detect any injuries, accidents, or reports of risks of any kind, just as in the previous year.

3.4.7. Health

Given the nature of the work, NPWJ has a series of internal regulations regarding the health of staff, especially in the case of collaborators on mission. For interns who do not have insurance that protects them within the workplace, provided by their university of origin, the organisation provides it.

4. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The activities to which No Peace Without Justice has committed in 2025 align with the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. In particular, NPWJ pursues lines of action that fall mainly under **SDGs 5, 15 and 16**.

Objective 16 has historically been central to NPWJ's mission, focusing on promoting the rule of law and accountability, developing more effective and transparent institutions, and encouraging participatory decision-making. In particular, our activities align with Goals:



- **16.3**: Promote the rule of law at national and international level and to ensure equal access to justice for all.
- **16.6**: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- **16.7**: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
- **16.10**: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

Objective 5 is dedicated to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. NPWJ's work is particularly linked to **Objective 5.3**, which calls for the elimination of all harmful practices, such as child marriage, forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

NPWJ's ongoing work in the Amazon aligns with **Objective 15**, which seeks to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss. In addition, environmental advocacy activities in Amazonia and the occupied Ukrainian territories align with **Objective 3**, which focuses on the right to health and well-being, and in particular **Objective 3.9**, which seeks to reduce deaths and illnesses due to hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution. More broadly, these activities are also part of **Objective 13,** which refers to pursuing global climate action.

In addition to these primary focus areas, NPWJ's work contributes to many other SDGs across the board. Collectively, NPWJ's values and principles align with **Objective 1**, which addresses the fight against inequality and economic vulnerability. In addition, NPWJ also works under **Objective 17**, promoting collaboration between civil society, the public and private sectors, and international actors to drive sustainable development.

Through these strategic efforts, NPWJ remains committed to ensuring that human rights, environmental sustainability and democratic values are respected in line with the 2030 Agenda.

4.1. Fighting Impunity in All Its Forms and Supporting Human Rights Defenders

In 2025, No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ) sustained its commitment to combat impunity for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, whilst confronting unprecedented attacks on the international justice system itself. NPWJ intensified advocacy to defend the International Criminal Court (ICC) against United States sanctions targeting judges, prosecutors and cooperating organisations, mounting a sustained campaign of statements, events and coordination with the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC). NPWJ also advanced substantive work on environmental crimes and the codification of the crime of "ecocide."

Building on long-standing engagement with accountability for abuses in the Philippines, NPWJ broadened its focus to address the systemic nature of human rights violations committed globally in the name of drug control and punitive security policies, fostering cross-regional dialogue at the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in Geneva. NPWJ also supported accountability efforts for grave crimes committed by the Russian Federation during its ongoing war of aggression in Ukraine, and contributed to human rights monitoring and expert panels on the protection of women's and girls' rights in Afghanistan. The longstanding NPWJ project on environmental destruction and Indigenous rights in Amazonia concluded in December 2024, but activities continued through local partners in 2025, achieving landmark progress in the Tapayuna land demarcation process and strengthening Indigenous institutional capacity in the region.

These activities fulfil our statutory mandate to promote international justice and the rule of law by supporting mechanisms that hold perpetrators of grave crimes accountable.

4.1.1. Strengthening the Work of the International Criminal Court (ICC)

NPWJ dramatically intensified its advocacy efforts in response to unprecedented attacks on the International Criminal Court's independence and legitimacy, most notably United States (US) Executive Order #14203 in February 2025, which initially targeted ICC Prosecutor Karim Khan. By the end of 2025, these sanctions had been expanded to include: the two deputy prosecutors, eight judges, the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (OPT), and three Palestinian human rights organisations working with the court. These sanctions included asset and bank account freezes, visa bans for the individuals and their family members, distancing by US service providers and threats against anyone cooperating with the Court's investigations. The measures followed the issuance of arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former Defence Minister Yoav Gallant on 21 November 2024 for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Gaza.

NPWJ has consistently condemned external threats to the ICC's ability to fulfil its mandate and the very existence of the Court. Where in 2024 the organisation issued two contributions to official statements, in 2025 NPWJ mounted a sustained campaign to defend the ICC, rallying European support and denouncing attacks on the international legal order. As a Steering Committee member of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, NPWJ participated in CICC meetings throughout the year on the issue of sanctions and other issues relating to the ICC's effectiveness and

efficiency. NPWJ also published a statement on 4 April 2025 welcoming Prime Minister Viktor Orbán's announcement of Hungary's withdrawal from the Rome Statute, emphasising that states which openly refuse to comply with ICC arrest warrants should not enjoy the privileges of being a State Party.

NPWJ also continued its substantive engagement with the ICC's prosecutorial policies, submitting comments on the draft policy on environmental crimes under the Rome Statute. This work occurred precisely as NPWJ faced severe resource constraints due to the ongoing impact of the Belgian judicial proceedings, meaning that whilst the need for advocacy reached crisis levels, the organisation's capacity was simultaneously constrained.

Outputs:

- Submission to the ICC Office of the Prosecutor on the draft policy on environmental crimes under the Rome Statute, advocating for advancement of the codification of an autonomous crime of “ecocide” (21 February 2025);
- Joint statement with the Coalition for the International Criminal Court and more than 120 NGOs opposing sanctions against the ICC and calling on ICC member states to defend the Court (14 January 2025);
- Call to the ICC Prosecutor to initiate proceedings under Article 70 of the Rome Statute for offences against the administration of justice in retaliation against ICC officials, and call to the EU to enforce the Blocking Statute (6 June 2025);
- Call to the ICC to investigate Myanmar's military leaders for deliberately obstructing earthquake aid as evidence of ongoing crimes against humanity (31 March 2025);
- Side event 'Beyond Rhetoric: The EU's Role in Upholding International Justice' held in Geneva (6 March 2025);
- Event celebrating International Justice Day in Rome (17 July 2025);
- Participation in the 24th Assembly of States Parties to the ICC (December 2025), including side event ‘When Accountability Becomes a Crime: Protecting Human Rights Defenders in the Age of Lawfare’, cosponsored by 22 civil society organisations and one State Party;
- 12 additional statements condemning the first round of US sanctions against the ICC, criticising the Italian Foreign Minister's remarks on immunity, calling on the EU to defend the ICC, welcoming Hungary's withdrawal from the Rome Statute, condemning US sanctions against the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, expressing solidarity with sanctioned Palestinian human rights organisations, affirming that impunity is not an option for atrocities in the Central African Republic, and condemning subsequent rounds of US sanctions.

Results:

- NPWJ contributed significantly to mobilising civil society and state support for the ICC during its most critical period since its establishment;
- NPWJ strengthened international discourse on the inviolability of judicial independence and the dangers of politicising international criminal justice;

- NPWJ's advocacy helped maintain pressure on European institutions to enforce legal protections against extraterritorial sanctions on international justice mechanisms;
- NPWJ advanced the debate on prosecuting environmental crimes and the codification of “ecocide” within the Rome Statute framework.

Recipients and Stakeholders:

- **Direct**: ICC judges, prosecutors and staff; States Parties to the Rome Statute; European Union institutions; victims of international crimes seeking accountability;
- **Indirect**: Civil society organisations working on international justice; human rights defenders; survivors and affected communities in situations under ICC investigation (Palestine, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Central African Republic, and others);
- **General stakeholders**: International legal community; media; public opinion globally.

Partners:

- Human Rights Watch (HRW);
- Coalition for the International Criminal Court;
- Lawyers For Justice in Libya (LFJL);
- Center Law;
- Justice and Peace Netherlands;
- Parliamentarians for Global Action;
- Network against Killings in the Philippines (NAKPhil);
- Philippine Coalition for the International Criminal Court (PCICC);
- DRC.net / Stop the Drug War

4.1.2. Accountability for Human Rights Violations Committed in the Name of the War on Drugs

Building on its long-standing engagement on accountability for human rights violations committed in the Philippines, No Peace Without Justice broadened its advocacy focus in 2025 to address the systemic and global nature of abuses committed in the name of security, drug control and punitive criminal justice policies.

Across different regions, policies justified as responses to crime, drugs or public order have resulted in mass incarceration, extrajudicial killings, the use or reinstatement of the death penalty, and the erosion of fundamental rights and judicial guarantees. The Philippines' so-called "war on drugs" remains one of the most documented cases of how such approaches can lead to widespread and persistent human rights violations.

The surrender and transfer of former President Rodrigo Duterte to the International Criminal Court in 2025 marked a significant moment in the pursuit of accountability for these crimes, and one for which NPWJ had long advocated. For example, the NPWJ-initiated side event in The Hague on 21 November 2016 asserted that words, especially the words of the powerful, can actually be lethal. The theme “International Criminal Liability for Spoken Word Alone: Inducing and Soliciting Crimes against

Humanity under Article 25(3)(b) of the Rome ICC Statute. A prima facie case against President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines" would later serve as a crucial ammunition of the Prosecution's argument during the Confirmation of Charges Hearing in the ICC.

> ***"President Duterte's violent words translated into violent actions: people really spilled their blood and spread their guts in the streets. Words matter. Violent words really kill. No Peace Without Justice has provided life-saving support in stemming the further spread of Duterte's virus of violence."***
>
> ***Albert E. Alejo, SJ,* Board Member**

In 2025, NPWJ contributed to a series of public events and discussions aimed at fostering comparative analysis and cross-regional dialogue on these issues, including at the 68th Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in Vienna in March 2025. These initiatives brought together human rights defenders, experts, civil society representatives and affected communities to reflect on shared patterns, recurring failures and lessons learned from different national contexts, including the Philippines. While in Vienna, NPWJ also provided support to Filipino civil society. In addition, NPWJ contributed to a public discussion on accountability for human rights violations committed in the name of the war on drugs, held in Geneva.

Through this broader framing, NPWJ sought to highlight the urgent need for accountability mechanisms, victim-centred justice and policy alternatives grounded in human rights, rule of law and harm reduction, while warning against the replication of abusive practices across regions.

Outputs:

- Participation in the 68th Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), Vienna, March 2025, including the public event "Shared Mistakes: How Societies Address Mass Incarceration, the Death Penalty and Extrajudicial Killings" (11 March);
- Public discussion "Accountability for Human Rights Violations Committed in the Name of the War on Drugs", Geneva, addressing ongoing abuses and accountability gaps with reference to comparative national experiences including the Philippines.

Results:

- The events contributed to broadening the debate on accountability for human rights violations beyond a single-country focus, situating the Philippines' experience within a wider global context;
- Cross-regional dialogue was strengthened among civil society actors from different regions, building awareness of recurring patterns of abuse;
- NPWJ reinforced its role as a convener of critical discussions on accountability, ensuring that victims' voices and civil society perspectives

remain central to international debates on security, drug policies and human rights.

Recipients and Stakeholders:

- Civil society organisations and human rights defenders;
- Victims and affected communities;
- Policymakers, experts and the general public.

Partners:

- DRC.net / Stop the Drug War;
- Network Against Killings in the Philippines (NAKPhil);
- Philippine Coalition for the ICC;
- Associazone Luca Coscioni;
- Drug Policy Alliance;
- European Coalition for Just and Effective Drug Policies;
- Forum Droghe;
- HAYAT.

4.1.3. Supporting Human Rights Monitoring and the Rule of Law in Afghanistan

Since the Taliban takeover in August 2021, NPWJ has worked to support Afghan human rights defenders and strengthen monitoring and reporting on the deteriorating human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a particular focus on the systematic violations of women's and girls' rights.

In 2025, activities focused on monitoring the ongoing situation. NPWJ also continued its role as an expert contributor to international discussions on Afghanistan, moderating a discussion at the Round Table on Access to Justice and Protection of Women and Girls in Afghanistan, organised by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute in Lund, Sweden, on 9–10 April 2025 in cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Afghanistan.

Outputs:

- Participation as NPWJ expert and moderation of Round Table on Access to Justice and Protection of Women and Girls in Afghanistan, Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Lund, Sweden (April 2025).

Results:

- NPWJ reinforced its role as a convener of critical discussions on accountability, ensuring that victims' voices and civil society perspectives remain central to expert discussions around human rights in Afghanistan.

Recipients and Stakeholders:

- **Direct:** Afghan civil society, non-Afghan experts working on human rights in Afghanistan, academic institutions.
- **Indirect:** Policy and decision makers, public opinion.

4.1.4. Accountability for Grave Crimes Committed by the Russian Federation in Ukraine

In 2025, No Peace Without Justice expanded its work to address crimes committed during the ongoing campaign of Russian aggression against Ukraine, marking a new geographic focus for the organisation. Since Russia's full-scale invasion in February 2022, Ukrainian people and territory have been subject to systematic war crimes, crimes against humanity and devastating environmental destruction. NPWJ focused on three critical gaps in existing accountability mechanisms: wartime environmental crimes, the establishment of a Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression, and violations at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant.

Through three major events held in Geneva and The Hague, NPWJ brought together Ukrainian human rights defenders, international legal experts, European policymakers and UN representatives to advance accountability efforts. These events served not only to disseminate critical evidence and analysis but also to build coalitions of support for comprehensive justice mechanisms.

Outputs:

- Side event 'Accountability for Wartime Environmental Crimes: Legal Pathways, Community Voices, and International Responsibility,' co-sponsored by the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the UN Office in Geneva (20 June 2025), examining the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam and other environmental crimes, bringing together documentation from Truth Hounds with international legal analysis;
- Side event 'Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression: Delivering Justice and Protecting Human Rights in the Context of Russia's War Against Ukraine,' co-sponsored by the Permanent Missions of Ukraine, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands in Geneva (4 July 2025);
- Side event 'Seizing Power: Occupation, Torture, and Nuclear Safety Breaches at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant,' co-sponsored by the Permanent Missions of Ukraine, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Slovenia, and the Netherlands in Geneva (1 October 2025), presenting evidence of systematic torture, persecution of plant employees, and involvement of Russia's state nuclear corporation Rosatom in international crimes.

Results:

- NPWJ contributed to raising international awareness of environmental war crimes in Ukraine, supporting advocacy for an ICC investigation into the Kakhovka Dam destruction;
- NPWJ strengthened European and international support for the ad hoc Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression at the Council of Europe;
- NPWJ amplified Ukrainian civil society voices in international forums.

Recipients and Stakeholders:

- **Direct**: Ukrainian human rights defenders and partner organisations.
- **Indirect**: International Criminal Court prosecutors and judges; European Union policymakers; international legal community; populations affected by environmental damage from armed conflict globally;

- **General stakeholders**: Ukrainian survivors of war crimes and environmental destruction; civil society organisations working on Ukraine; media; public opinion.

Partners:

- Truth Hounds;
- International Bar Association and the International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute.

4.1.5. Amazonia Beyond the Crisis: Fighting Impunity for Deforestation and Human Rights Violations in Amazonia

Since 2019, No Peace Without Justice has worked to raise awareness on the increasing deforestation rate and its environmental consequences in Amazonia, focusing on the human rights situation of Indigenous communities severely affected by the invasion, destruction and deterioration of their territories. NPWJ's objective is to fight impunity for deforestation and support Indigenous communities, denouncing the political persecution of community leaders and environmental defenders and advocating for Indigenous involvement in decision-making processes.

In December 2024, the project formally concluded for financial reasons, with remaining funds transferred to the Brazilian non-governmental organisation Amigos da Terra–Amazônia Brasileira. Amigos da Terra continued activities through a separate agreement throughout 2025, maintaining NPWJ's established approach of keeping decision-making and visibility firmly with local and Indigenous actors. Activities centred on the Tapayuna and Kayapó peoples, advancing the land demarcation process, strengthening Indigenous institutional capacity and amplifying Indigenous voices at national and international level.

"After more than 50 years of eviction, exile and repeated attempted genocide, the process for the Tapayuna people to eventually move back to their ancestral land was successfully started and its first phase formally completed in 2025."

Roberto Smeraldi, Senior Consultant on the Amazonia Project



Recognition for Tapayuna leaders in a meeting with President Lula

A landmark development occurred on 4 April 2025, when Brazilian President Lula visited the Piaraçu village to meet Chief Raoni, a visit planned since 2023 but postponed due to a medical emergency. Chief Raoni organised a large gathering of approximately 70 to 80 Indigenous nations, during which leaders submitted requests

on climate change, food security and land rights. The Tapayuna submitted a formal request for reparations for historical violations, and President Lula bestowed the Grand Cross of the National Order of Merit upon Chief Raoni.

A major milestone was also achieved when the Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas (FUNAI, Brazil's federal agency for Indigenous people) issued Decree No. 95 on 6 February 2025, formally initiating the Tapayuna land demarcation process. Two field missions were conducted, and the first of six required phases was successfully completed on 22 December 2025, with the second phase subsequently commenced. Amigos da Terra provided critical technical and financial support throughout, including funding for external consultants to the expert committee.

Other activities included a training and institutional strengthening workshop for eleven Tapayuna representatives in May 2025; an ecology and climate adaptation workshop with Embrapa in Chirilico village; support for participation in the Terra Livre Indigenous gathering in Brasília; a public demonstration against oil drilling proposals in Rio de Janeiro that received mainstream media coverage; support for five Tapayuna women to participate in the Indigenous Women's March; the Tapayuna General Assembly in September 2025; and participation in the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP30) in Belém in November 2025.

As an important unforeseen development, Amigos da Terra successfully secured a small grant of approximately 18,000 Euros from Fundo Casa for the Tapayuna Association, providing a basis for organisational continuity beyond the conclusion of NPWJ's funding.

Outputs:

- Large Indigenous gathering at Piaraçu village on the occasion of President Lula's visit to Chief Raoni, bringing together approximately 70–80 Indigenous nations (April 2025);
- Formal initiation of the Tapayuna land demarcation process through FUNAI Decree No. 95, with the first phase successfully completed (February–December 2025);
- Training and institutional strengthening workshop for 11 Tapayuna representatives on governance, project management and communications (May 2025);
- Ecology and climate adaptation workshop with Embrapa in Chirilico village (May 2025);
- Support for Tapayuna participation in the Terra Livre gathering, the Indigenous Women's March, the Tapayuna General Assembly and COP30 (April–November 2025);
- Public demonstration against oil drilling proposals in Rio de Janeiro, with mainstream media coverage (June 2025);
- Small grant of approximately 18,000 EUR secured from Fundo Casa for the Tapayuna Association's institutional sustainability.

Results:

- President Lula's historic visit provided a high-profile platform for Indigenous demands on land rights, climate change and accountability, including a formal reparations request by the Tapayuna people;
- The Tapayuna land demarcation process was formally initiated and its first phase successfully completed, representing a landmark achievement;
- Institutional capacities of the Tapayuna Association were strengthened through training and the securing of independent funding, ensuring organisational continuity beyond NPWJ's involvement;
- Indigenous voices were amplified at national and international level through participation in COP30, the Terra Livre gathering, the Indigenous Women's March and public advocacy;
- NPWJ's model of keeping decision-making and recognition with local and Indigenous actors proved effective and was maintained throughout the extension period.

Recipients:

- **Direct**: Tapayuna people and their Association; Indigenous communities of the Amazon basin, in particular the Kayapó people; local Indigenous organisations including the Raoni Institute; Indigenous representatives and activists; local and regional civil society organisations.
- **Indirect**: civil society at local, regional and international level; Brazilian government and institutions; UN Secretariat and agencies.

Partners:

- Main partner: Amigos da Terra – Amazônia Brasileira;
- Other partners: Embrapa, Fundo Casa, Raoni Institute;
- Previous donor: The Peretti Foundation.

Stakeholders:

- Local Indigenous peoples, Indigenous leaders and human rights defenders in the Amazon;
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in the Amazon and at the regional and international level;
- Brazilian government institutions, including FUNAI;
- European institutions; international organisations and institutions; activists and civil society in general.

4.2. Empowering Civil Society in the Middle East and North Africa Region

No Peace Without Justice has been active in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region since 2003, working alongside civil society organisations, human rights defenders and institutional actors in contexts where fundamental rights are too often set aside in the name of political stability or security. Our work addresses both longstanding and emerging challenges, operating at national, regional and international levels to strengthen accountability, support democratic governance and

ensure that civil society remains a recognised and necessary actor in processes of reform and transition.

In 2025, NPWJ's engagement in the region centred on three areas: advancing accountability and human rights protection in Libya through the continued implementation of the EU-funded ADALIT project; promoting international legal accountability for crimes committed against migrants in the Mediterranean; and standing alongside civil society actors facing political persecution in Tunisia, Mauritania and Syria. This work was carried out against a backdrop of deepening authoritarianism, attacks on judicial independence and growing pressure on civil society across the region, which underscored the importance of sustained international engagement and solidarity with those working on the ground.

This work aligns with our institutional goal of empowering civil society and human rights defenders in transitional contexts to foster democratic governance.

4.2.1. ADALIT Project: Strengthening the Participation and Commitment of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Libya

No Peace Without Justice has been active in Libya since 2011, working on human rights and transitional justice in collaboration with Libyan civil society organisations, human rights defenders and institutional actors. As a registered NGO in Libya, NPWJ has supported civil society actors, legal professionals and institutions in documenting human rights violations, monitoring detention conditions, engaging with international accountability mechanisms, and strengthening national capacities in the field of justice and human rights.

In 2025, NPWJ continued the implementation of the ADALIT Libya project, an EU-funded programme aimed at strengthening the role of civil society and public institutions in promoting accountability, human rights protection and engagement with international mechanisms. Despite a complex political and security environment, as well as financial delays linked to the temporary suspension of EU funding earlier in the implementation cycle, the project achieved significant progress across its various components.

Throughout 2025, NPWJ focused on strengthening Libyan CSOs' capacities in monitoring and documenting human rights violations, preparing shadow reports, and engaging with UN human rights mechanisms. These efforts were complemented by targeted support to governmental institutions, particularly the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up (NMRF), to advance Libya's compliance with its international human rights reporting obligations, including under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and core UN treaties.

In parallel, NPWJ co-organised a workshop on Legal Aid in the Libyan context, in cooperation with UNSMIL (the United Nations Support Mission in Libya), UNDP (the United Nations Development Programme) and UN Women, to strengthen cooperation among legal practitioners and promote a human rights-based approach to access to justice. The project contributed to finalising and validating five overdue treaty body reports, officially presented by the Minister of Justice on International Human Rights

Day (9 December 2025), marking an important step in Libya's renewed engagement with the international human rights system.

In parallel, CSOs have been able, through ADALIT Libya project, to prepare and submit joint reports to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural rights, the Committee on Human Rights, and the Committee on the Rights of People with Disabilities, respectively. In the context of the fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review mechanism, and as a result of NPWJ's support, Libyan CSOs submitted three joint reports with concrete recommendations and were able to conduct an advocacy campaign in Tripoli and Geneva before the examination of Libya report.

In addition, NPWJ implemented a six-workshop programme on transitional justice, held between September and December 2025 at the Libyan Academy for Graduate Studies in Tripoli, in partnership with the Libyan Academy, the International Humanitarian Law Centre and the Libyan Peace Institute of the Presidential Council, reaching over 400 participations comprising 42% women.

By July 2025, the project had reached 498 direct beneficiaries, exceeding initial targets, including civil society representatives, legal practitioners, government officials and members of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights (NCCLHR). These activities were implemented amid renewed armed clashes in Tripoli and increasing restrictions affecting civil society organisations, which further underscored the relevance of the project's objectives.

Outputs:

- Capacity-building workshops for Libyan CSOs on preparing shadow reports under the UPR (February and April 2025);
- Training workshop on monitoring and documenting human rights violations and conducting visits to prisons and detention centres, held in Tripoli (September 2025);
- Two parallel study visits to Geneva for Libyan civil society representatives and governmental officials respectively, to strengthen engagement with UN human rights mechanisms in the context of Libya's UPR and the 60th session of the UN Human Rights Council (September–October 2025);
- Training workshops for governmental officials on interaction with UN human rights mechanisms and monitoring of detention conditions (October–November 2025);
- Validation workshop in Tunis to finalise five overdue treaty body reports, including the: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); Convention Against Torture (CAT); Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); and the Common Core Document. This was officially presented by the Minister of Justice on International Human Rights Day (November–December 2025);
- Workshop on Legal Aid in the Libyan Context, strengthening alliances among civil society legal aid providers (July 2025);
- Six-workshop programme on transitional justice, implemented in partnership with the Libyan Academy for Graduate Studies, the International Humanitarian Law Centre and the Libyan Peace Institute (September–December 2025).

Results:

- Enhanced capacities of Libyan CSOs in documenting human rights violations, preparing shadow reports and engaging with international human rights mechanisms;
- Strengthened cooperation between Libyan civil society and UN human rights bodies, including treaty bodies, Special Procedures and the Human Rights Council;
- Improved technical knowledge and reporting capacities of governmental institutions, particularly the NMRF, contributing to the finalisation of long-overdue treaty body reports;
- Reinforced coordination between civil society and institutional actors in preparation for and follow-up to Libya's UPR;
- Strengthened cooperation among legal aid providers and promotion of a human rights-based approach to access to justice;
- Increased national awareness of international human rights standards, transitional justice processes and accountability mechanisms despite a volatile political and security environment.

Recipients:

- **Direct**: Members of Libyan civil society organisations and human rights defenders; Libyan governmental institutions, including the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; members of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights; national experts and legal practitioners.
- **Indirect**: Victims of human rights violations; detainees and individuals in vulnerable situations; women and girls; and Libyan civil society at large.

Partners:

- European Commission (project funder);
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL);
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR);
- UN Women;
- International Humanitarian Law Centre (IHLC);
- Libyan Academy for Graduate Studies;
- Libyan Peace Institute of the Presidential Council;
- National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights (NCCLHR);
- Libyan partner organisations, including NHRIC and the Legal Aid Coalition.

Stakeholders:

- European Union institutions and the EU Delegation to Libya;
- Libyan governmental authorities and national institutions;
- UN agencies and international human rights mechanisms;
- Libyan CSOs active in human rights, women's rights, transitional justice, migration and protection of vulnerable groups.

4.2.2. Justice for Crimes Against Humanity Committed against Migrants

In 2025, NPWJ continued its work to advance accountability for crimes against humanity committed against migrants, focusing on European states' complicity. The Mediterranean Sea has become the world's deadliest border, with thousands of migrants and refugees dying each year whilst attempting to reach Europe. Behind these statistics lie systematic policies and practices that, according to extensive documentation by human rights organisations, may constitute crimes against humanity. NPWJ's advocacy has focused on clarifying legal standards for complicity and pushing for accountability mechanisms.

In March 2025, NPWJ organised a major event bringing together legal experts, affected communities and policymakers to examine the issue of European aiding and abetting crimes against humanity against migrants in depth. The event took place against the backdrop of intensifying European efforts to externalise migration control, including controversial agreements with North African countries to prevent departures. However, capacity to sustain this work has been severely constrained by funding limitations and the ongoing impact of the Belgian judicial proceedings. This represents a significant gap in civil society oversight of European migration policies at precisely the moment when such scrutiny is most urgently needed.

Outputs:

- Side event 'Accountability for Crimes Against Migrants: International Criminal Responsibility for Aiding and Abetting Crimes Against Humanity' held in Geneva (26 March 2025), bringing together legal experts, affected communities and policymakers;
- 2 statements emphasising that saving human lives must be the paramount priority of any migration policy, and in support of advancing international legal discourse on aiding and abetting international crimes against humanity.

Results:

- NPWJ advanced international legal discourse on state complicity in crimes against humanity through migration policies;
- NPWJ contributed to raising awareness among European policymakers of potential criminal liability arising from migration cooperation agreements.

Recipients and Stakeholders:

- **Direct**: UN Member States; international community;
- **Indirect**: Civil society organisations working on rights of migrants and refugees; international criminal justice institutions; European Union institutions and member states;
- **General stakeholders**: Migrants and refugees subjected to crimes against humanity; international legal community; media; public opinion.

Partners:

- Lawyers for Justice in Libya (LFJL);
- Refugees in Libya;
- Front-LEX;
- Ligue Tunisienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'homme;

- EuroMed Rights;
- Comité pour le Respect des Libertés et des Droits de l'Homme en Tunisie;
- Avocats Sans Frontières;
- European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR);
- Mouvement contre le Racisme et pour l'Amitié entre les Peuples.

4.2.3. Supporting Dissenting Voices in the MENA Region

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region has witnessed a concerning deterioration in respect for human rights, democratic governance and the rule of law in recent years. In 2025, NPWJ focused particular attention on Tunisia, where the judicial independence crisis has enabled political persecution through the courts. Since President Kais Saied's consolidation of power, Tunisia has witnessed the systematic dismantling of democratic institutions, with judges dismissed, journalists imprisoned and civil society activists prosecuted under politically motivated charges. NPWJ facilitated Tunisian civil society engagement with UN mechanisms and organised expert events on the weaponisation of Tunisia's criminal justice system.

No Peace Without Justice has historically supported the Mauritanian Initiative for the Resurgence of the Abolitionist Movement (IRA-Mauritanie) and its director, Biram Dah Abeid Mauritania continues to grapple with contemporary forms of slavery, particularly affecting the Haratin community, whereby victims are subjected to forced labour, hereditary servitude and systematic discrimination. Regarding Syria, NPWJ has also historically provided direct support by hosting Syrian civil society organisations in its Brussels office. Following the fall of Bashar al-Assad's regime in December 2024, Syria entered a critical transitional phase.

While NPWJ maintained its commitment to the MENA region, the scale of programmatic engagement in Mauritania and Syria represented a significant deviation from initial 2025 planning. Funding constraints and the closure of the Brussels office meant that the organisation was no longer able to host Syrian civil society organisations or provide the level of support previously afforded to anti-slavery activists in Mauritania. These activities have been scaled back or transitioned to a lighter-touch advisory role as the organisation prioritises its core legal and financial recovery. As a mitigation measure, NPWJ assisted these organisations previously hosted in our Brussels office through the process of relocating their headquarters.

Lack of capacity to support Mauritanian anti-slavery activists and Syrian civil society organisations represents a significant loss, illustrating how attacks on human rights organisations ultimately harm the most vulnerable communities these organisations exist to serve.

Outputs:

- Joint statement condemning Tunisia's withdrawal of individuals' and NGOs' access to the African Court as a serious setback for human rights accountability (27 March 2025);
- Side event 'Tunisia: The Weaponisation of the Criminal Justice System in the Context of the Judicial Independence Crisis' held in Geneva (6 March 2025), bringing together legal experts and Tunisian human rights defenders;

- Facilitation of a Tunisian civil society delegation visit to Geneva to engage with the UN Human Rights Council (March 2025);
- 1 statement on the Tunisian delegation's advocacy efforts.

Results:

- NPWJ amplified Tunisian civil society voices at the UN Human Rights Council;
- NPWJ contributed to international awareness of Tunisia's judicial independence crisis and its use as a tool of political repression;
- NPWJ joined civil society pressure on Tunisia regarding its withdrawal from the African Court;
- NPWJ maintained solidarity with Syrian civil society during the country's ongoing transition.

Recipients and Stakeholders:

- **Direct**: Tunisian human rights defenders; Syrian civil society organisations; anti-slavery activists in Mauritania;
- **Indirect**: UN Human Rights Council and special procedures; African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights; victims and survivors of contemporary slavery and other grave human rights violations; civil society organisations across the MENA region;
- **General stakeholders**: Media; public opinion; victims of judicial harassment; lawyers, journalists and activists facing political persecution.

Partners:

- Tunisian League for the Defense of Human Rights (LTDH);
- Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF);
- World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT);
- International Commission of Jurists (ICJ);
- EuroMed Rights;
- Committee for the Respect of Liberties and Human Rights in Tunisia (CRLDHT);
- Initiative for the Resurgence of the Abolitionist Movement (IRA-Mauritanie Belgique, Association des Haratine de Mauritanie en Europe, Mission IRA France).

4.3. Gender and Human Rights

Since 2000, NPWJ has worked to protect women and girls from human rights violations and discrimination. In particular, NPWJ focuses on denouncing female genital mutilation (FGM), feminicides, and other forms of violence committed against women, as well as on fighting impunity for these crimes. In 2025, NPWJ continued and strengthened its commitment in this field through advocacy, awareness-raising, and policy-oriented initiatives at both regional and international levels.

In 2025, NPWJ contributed to the publication of a Joint Position Paper on feminicides in the Maghreb, coordinated by EuroMed Rights, aimed at highlighting the persistence of gender-based killings in the region and calling for stronger legal and policy

responses. The paper emphasized the structural nature of feminicides and the urgent need for prevention, accountability, and protection mechanisms for women and girls.

NPWJ also played an active role in advancing the global movement to end FGM. In this context, NPWJ co-organised and participated in the international event “From Resolutions to Reality: Reigniting the Global Movement to End FGM”, which brought together civil society organisations, experts, and policymakers to assess progress made so far and to identify concrete strategies to translate international commitments into effective action on the ground. The event underscored the importance of sustained political will, adequate funding and survivor-centred approaches to eradicate FGM worldwide.

These initiatives advance our statutory commitment to the protection of women's and girls' rights and the eradication of gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices.

Outputs:

- Contribution to the Joint Position Paper on feminicides in the Maghreb, published within the framework of EuroMed Rights’ advocacy activities;
- Co-organisation and participation in the international event “From Resolutions to Reality: Reigniting the Global Movement to End FGM”, aimed at revitalising global efforts to eliminate FGM through concrete policy and programmatic actions.
- Remote participation and contribution of expertise (on children’s rights and armed conflict) at the expert roundtable “Participation of Children Affected by Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Reparation Processes”, hosted by the Global Survivors Fund on 15 December 2025.

Results:

The advocacy activities carried out in 2025 contributed to:

- Increased visibility of feminicides as a systemic human rights violation in the Maghreb region;
- Renewed calls on States to recognise feminicides as a distinct crime and to strengthen prevention, protection, and accountability mechanisms;
- Reinforced engagement of civil society and institutional actors around the need to move from international resolutions to concrete implementation in the fight against FGM;
- Strengthened cooperation among organisations working on women’s rights, gender equality, and the elimination of harmful practices.

Recipients and Stakeholders:

- **Direct**: European institutions, EU Member States, States of the Maghreb region, UN Member States, UN bodies and agencies, international and regional human rights mechanisms;
- **Indirect**: Women and girls affected by gender-based violence, including FGM and feminicides; civil society organisations and human rights defenders.

Partners:

- EuroMed Rights and its member organisations involved in the Joint Position Paper on feminicides;
- Global Survivors Fund;
- International Center for MultiGenerational Legacies of Trauma (ICMGLT);
- Civil society organisations, experts, and institutional representatives.

4.3.1. VOICES Project: Vocalising Opposition to Child Marriage in Roma Communities through Empowerment and Support

The VOICES project furthers NPWJ's commitment to addressing child marriage (CM) as a critical human rights concern and form of gender-based violence affecting Roma communities across Europe. Child marriage has severe implications on social, economic and health fronts, particularly for young girls within marginalised Roma populations who face intersecting discrimination, poverty, limited access to education and health services. Led by Associazione 21 luglio, in partnership with four other organisations in Italy and Romania, the project officially commenced on 1 June 2025 for a duration of 24 months. NPWJ's role within the consortium focuses on advocacy and legislative reform at the national and European level.

In 2025, NPWJ initiated its work on analysing and revising the legal and policy framework on child marriage at the national and EU level. This involved updating NPWJ's 2021 assessments of existing legislation and policies related to child marriage in Italy and at the EU level, integrating a best practices review mapping successful interventions against child marriage in other EU countries and internationally. NPWJ conducted desk research, analysis of court proceedings and interaction with key stakeholders including representatives from relevant ministries, EU policymakers, legal and judicial experts, civil society organisations and academics. This foundational work will inform the development of legislative proposals to strengthen the legal framework on child marriage in Italy, focusing on raising the minimum marriage age, ensuring informed consent, categorising child marriage as a distinct legal offence, and developing efficient prevention strategies and assistance for survivors.

This project specifically addresses our mandate to protect marginalised communities and combat forms of violence that intersect with social discrimination.

Outputs:

- Participation in project kick-off meeting in Rome (July 2025);
- Finalisation of assessment report on legislation and policies on child marriage in Italy, Romania and at the EU level;
- Best practices review mapping successful interventions against child marriage in other EU countries and internationally, integrated within the legislative assessment;
- Development of comprehensive set of participative recommendations based on awareness-raising sessions in Roma communities, conducted in close collaboration with Associazione 21 luglio and the Società Italiana di Medicina delle Migrazioni.

Results:

- NPWJ established the foundation for comprehensive legal and policy advocacy on child marriage at Italian and Romanian national levels, as well as the European level;
- Key stakeholder relationships were developed with government institutions, EU policymakers and civil society organisations working on child protection;
- Evidence base was strengthened through systematic analysis of existing legal frameworks and identification of gaps in child marriage prevention and response.

Recipients and Stakeholders:

- **Direct**: Roma girls and women at risk of or affected by child marriage in Italy and Romania; Roma community leaders and families; legal and judicial professionals; social workers and health professionals;
- **Indirect**: Italian and Romanian government institutions; EU institutions; civil society organisations working on child protection and Roma rights; educational institutions;
- **General stakeholders**: European public opinion; media; academic community.

Partners and Donors:

- Associazione 21 luglio E.T.S. (project coordinator);
- Associazione Culturale Zona;
- Società Italiana di Medicina delle Migrazioni (SIMM);
- RomaJust;
- European Commission (donor under CERV-2024-DAPHNE).

4.4. Communication Activities and New Initiatives

In line with our transparency obligations, it is noted that several planned communication objectives for 2025 were not fully achieved. Two distinct factors affected our communications during the year. First, the blocking of the organisation's Twitter/X account required an unplanned shift in social media strategy. Second, and more broadly, the ongoing impact of the Belgian judicial proceedings and associated resource constraints meant that regular activities—including the organisation's newsletter and wider social media engagement—remained suspended throughout the year. As a mitigating measure, NPWJ reached a collaborative agreement to transfer its mailing list to Eumans' domain, ensuring continued connection with supporters during this rebuilding phase.

5. FINANCIAL SITUATION

Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Balance Sheet — Management Report — Mission Report — Statutory Auditor's Report

Form A — Balance Sheet

ASSETS

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
A) MEMBERSHIP FEES OR CONTRIBUTIONS STILL DUE	€ –	€ –
B) FIXED ASSETS		
I – Intangible fixed assets		
Start-up and expansion costs	€ –	€ –
Development costs	€ –	€ –
Industrial patent rights and rights to use intellectual works	€ –	€ –
Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights	€ –	€ –
Goodwill	€ –	€ –
Assets under construction and advance payments	€ –	€ –
Other	€ –	€ –
Total intangible fixed assets	€ –	€ –
II – Tangible fixed assets		
Land and buildings	€ –	€ –
Plant and machinery	€ –	€ –
Equipment	€ –	€ –
Other assets	€ –	€ –
Assets under construction and advance payments	€ –	€ –
Total tangible fixed assets	€ –	€ –
III – Financial fixed assets		
Equity investments — Total	€ –	€ –
Receivables from others — due within next financial year	€ 767,676	€ 767,626

Receivables from others — due after next financial year	€ –	€ –
Total receivables	€ 767,676	€ 767,626
Other securities	€ –	€ –
Total financial fixed assets	€ 767,676	€ 767,626
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	€ 767,676	€ 767,626
C) CURRENT ASSETS		
I – Inventories: Advance payments	€ 10,906	€ 14,954
Total inventories	€ 10,906	€ 14,954
II – Receivables		
From public bodies — due within next FY	€ 102,656	€ –
Tax receivables — due within next FY	€ 94	€ –
Deferred tax assets — due within next FY	€ 4,256	€ 6,121
From others — due within next FY	€ –	€ 70,307
Total receivables	€ 107,006	€ 76,428
III – Short-term financial assets: Other securities	€ 1,033	€ 1,033
Total short-term financial assets	€ 1,033	€ 1,033
IV – Cash and cash equivalents		
Bank and postal deposits	€ 66,065	€ 49,079
Cheques	€ –	€ –
Cash and valuables on hand	€ 277	€ 304
Total cash and cash equivalents	€ 66,342	€ 49,383
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	€ 185,287	€ 141,798
D) ACCRUED INCOME AND PREPAYMENTS	€ 1,611	€ 8,476
TOTAL ASSETS	€ 954,574	€ 917,900

LIABILITIES

	31/12/2025	**31/12/2024**
A) NET ASSETS		
I – Endowment fund of the entity	€ –	€ –
II – Restricted reserves		
Statutory reserves	€ –	€ –

Reserves restricted by decision of the institutional bodies	€ –	€ –
Reserves restricted and earmarked by third parties	€ 517,572	€ 501,236
Total restricted reserves	€ 517,572	€ 501,236
III – Unrestricted reserves		
Operating surplus reserves	€ 127,176	€ 168,624
Other reserves	€ –	€ –
Total unrestricted reserves	€ 127,176	€ 168,624
IV – Operating surplus / (deficit) for the year	€ (51,829)	€ (41,448)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	€ 592,919	€ 628,412
B) PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES		
For taxes, including deferred taxes	€ 2,050	€ 4,100
Other	€ 5,726	€ 8,586
TOTAL PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES	€ 7,776	€ 12,686
C) EMPLOYEE TERMINATION INDEMNITY (TFR)	€ 386	€ 279
D) PAYABLES		
Payables to suppliers — due within next FY	€ 346,710	€ 246,249
Tax payables — due within next FY	€ –	€ 3,946
Payables to social security institutions — due within next FY	€ 79	€ 2,902
Payables to employees and collaborators — due within next FY	€ 3,516	€ –
Other payables — due within next FY	€ –	€ 22,895
TOTAL PAYABLES	€ 350,305	€ 275,992
E) ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INCOME	€ 3,188	€ 532
TOTAL LIABILITIES	€ 954,574	€ 917,901

Form B — Management Report

EXPENSES AND COSTS	2025	2024	INCOME AND REVENUE	2025	2024
A) Costs and expenses from			A) Income and revenue from		

activities of general interest			activities of general interest		
1) Raw materials, consumables and goods	€ 534	€ 6,731	1) Income from membership fees and founders' contributions	€ 1,800	€ 2,600
2) Services	€ 379,062	€ 680,729	4) Grants and donations	€ 3,940	€ 4,076
3) Use of third-party assets	€ 10,639	€ 29,159	5) Income from 5xmille	€ 2,738	€ 3,735
4) Personnel	€ 182,615	€ 141,258	6) Contributions from private bodies	€ 21,336	€ 733,152
5) Depreciation and amortisation	€ –	€ –	8) Contributions from public bodies	€ 584,011	€ 247,433
6) Provisions for risks and charges	€ –	€ 3,515			
7) Other management costs	€ 115	€ 570			
Total	€ 572,965	€ 861,962	Total	€ 613,825	€ 990,996
			Surplus/(deficit) from general interest activities (+/–)	€ 40,860	€ 129,034
B) Costs from other activities	€ –	€ –	B) Income from other activities	€ –	€ –
Surplus/(deficit) from other activities	€ –	€ –			
C) Costs from fundraising activities			C) Income from fundraising activities		
3) Other charges	€ 1,000	€ 989	3) Other income	€ –	€ –
Total	€ 1,000	€ 989	Total	€ –	€ –
			Surplus/(deficit) from fundraising (+/–)	€ (1,000)	€ (989)

D) Costs from financial and equity activities			D) Income from financial and equity activities		
1) On banking relationships	€ 4,483	€ 2,579	1) From banking relationships	€ 12	€ 20
6) Other charges	€ –	€ 1,008	5) Other income	€ 138	€ 2,790
Total	€ 4,483	€ 3,587	Total	€ 150	€ 2,810
			Surplus/(deficit) from financial activities (+/–)	€ (4,333)	€ (777)
E) General support costs and expenses			E) General support income		
1) Raw materials, consumables and goods	€ 523	€ 1,979	2) Other general support income	€ 3,227	€ 3,561
2) Services	€ 28,211	€ 65,592			
3) Use of third-party assets	€ 30,373	€ 18,574			
4) Personnel	€ 24,347	€ 81,806			
7) Other charges	€ 1,445	€ 57			
Total	€ 84,899	€ 168,008	Total	€ 3,227	€ 3,561
TOTAL COSTS AND EXPENSES	**€ 663,347**	**€ 1,034,546**	**TOTAL INCOME AND REVENUE**	**€ 617,202**	**€ 997,367**
			Operating surplus/(deficit) before taxes (+/–)	€ (46,145)	€ (37,179)
			Taxes	€ 5,684	€ 4,267
			Operating surplus/(deficit) for the year (+/–)	€ (51,829)	€ (41,446)

Form C — Mission Report

NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE ETS (NPSG/NPWJ)

The Association was founded on 5 May 1994. Since its establishment, drawing on the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rule of law as the highest source of institutional legitimacy, it has pursued campaigns in favour of the universality of human rights and the affirmation of legality and the rule of law, without which individual rights cannot endure.

As an **international non-profit organisation**, NPWJ finances its initiatives through funds and donations from private individuals, foundations, companies, governments or international institutions.

Recognised as a **Non-Governmental Organisation** by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2009, it is registered, as of 10 October 2023 by resolution No. G13354, in the Single National Register of the Third Sector (RUNTS) under the section for Third Sector Entities (ETS), pursuant to Article 22 of Legislative Decree No. 117 of 3 July 2017 and Article 16 of Ministerial Decree No. 106 of 15 September 2020. With the same act, it also acquired legal personality.

Since July 2022, it has held Special Consultative Status (Category II) granted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

In 2025, there were 22 members, 15 men and 7 women. There are no activities to report that have generated direct benefit to the members. Members were kept constantly informed and updated both through the website www.npwj.org and through the sending of various update messages regarding activities undertaken and to be undertaken, as well as on the occasion of the Members' Assembly held on 28 June.

The Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025:

- are drawn up in accordance with accounting principles and the provisions of Legislative Decree 117/2017 and subsequent amendments concerning the "Third Sector Code" as well as the implementing provisions adopted with the Decrees of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies;
- received a positive opinion for their approval from Dr Guglielmo Gebbia, accountant and statutory auditor, and Supervisory Body of the entity;
- are composed of the Balance Sheet, the Management Report and this Mission Report presented in comparative form, and therefore include the corresponding figures for the previous financial year;
- are expressed in units of euro, with values rounded up or down depending on whether the value is greater or less than 50 cents.

In preparing the financial statements, valuations were made in accordance with the principle of prudence and the accruals basis in the going-concern perspective and, for the cases provided for by law, with the consent of the Statutory Auditor.

Income and expenses for the year were taken into account on an accruals basis, regardless of the date of the financial transaction, including those that came to light during the period between the close of the financial year and the preparation of these financial statements.

Foreign currency items were accounted for:

- as regards expenses, on the basis of the rules agreed in the individual financing agreements; where no criterion is specified, the exchange rate applied by the bank at the time of payment was used;
- for bank transactions, at the exchange rate applied by the credit institution.

Positive or negative differences arising from the valuation of foreign currency items were credited or debited, respectively, on an accruals basis for the financial year.

In preparing the financial statements, the ministerial template was followed and no items were eliminated from the financial statements, even where not valued, in compliance with the provision that this is only permissible after two consecutive years with zero amounts. It was not decided to proceed with the consolidation of line items in the financial statements, nor to insert further subdivisions.

As usual, by virtue of the collaboration agreements that No Peace Without Justice has with No Peace Without Justice AISBL (Belgium) and No Peace Without Justice International Committee (New York), the present financial statements represent the consolidated accounts of the three distinct entities. The two foreign entities follow the cash basis of accounting and transfer their movements to the main organisation on a monthly basis; accordingly, the charges and expenses of NPWJ AISBL and NPWJIC, which are generally very low, are recorded on a cash basis upon receipt of the accounting.

The Balance Sheet

The association has no intangible or tangible fixed assets.

Since 2023, however, it has had financial fixed assets of €753,674 arising from the preventive seizure of funds in connection with the ongoing investigation known as Qatargate.

Specifically, €740,000 was seized from NPWJ's bank account and €13,674 from NPWJ AISBL's bank account.

The funds remain seized to this day, the judicial process not having been concluded, despite our appeals and requests for restitution.

It should be noted that the seizure order is a precautionary measure issued during the preliminary investigations in order to preserve a factual situation pending the resolution of the proceedings: only once all levels of judgment have been exhausted will the presiding judge be able and required to issue a definitive ruling on the precautionary measure, which was issued on the basis of summary assessments and is as such treated under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

All funds subject to the seizure order are and remain the property of the Association, but are frozen pending the final decision of the presiding judge.

The financial fixed assets also include €14,002 relating to security deposits:

Item	Amount
Comimet Brussels Office	7,925
Edilizia Rosazza Rome Office	6,077
SECURITY DEPOSITS	14,002

The change compared to 2024 is an increase of €50 relating to the ISTAT adjustment of the security deposit for the Rome office.

There are no receivables or payables with a residual maturity of more than five years, and no payable is secured by collateral on the organisation's assets or by other guarantees.

The item "advance payments" generally includes funds entrusted to collaborators and/or partners for the implementation of project activities not yet spent and reported, and the funds available on the accounts of No Peace Without Justice AISBL in Brussels and No Peace Without Justice International Committee of New York:

Item	Amount
NPWJ Brussels	1,928
NPWJ IC New York	6,928
Tara O'Grady — missions fund	2,050
TOTAL	10,906

A receivable from the European Commission for the ADALIT project in respect of expenses incurred pending the delayed disbursement of a pre-financing instalment (which arrived in January 2026) of €102,656.

There exist also tax receivables of €94 and deferred tax assets of €4,256.

All receivables are recorded at nominal value or at estimated realisable value, with the recognition, where necessary, of provisions for doubtful accounts representing the risk of non-recoverability.

The payables are:

- "Payables to suppliers" (€346,710) for invoices received (€299,071) and invoices to be received (€47,639) as at 31/12/25;
- "Payables to social security institutions" (€79);
- "Payables to employees and collaborators" of €3,517, comprising expense reimbursements of €3,313 and December salary of €204.

All payables are due within the next financial year.

It should be noted that among the payables to suppliers there are approximately €200,000 that were to be settled using a portion of the funds that have been seized.

	2025	2024	Change
Payables to suppliers for invoices received	299,071	196,592	102,479
Payables to suppliers for invoices to be received	47,639	49,657	-2,018
Payables to collaborators and employees	3,517	0	3,517
Tax payables	0	3,946	-3,946
Payables to social security institutions	79	2,902	-2,823
Other payables	0	22,895	-22,895
TOTAL	350,306	275,992	74,314

Prepayments (deferred expenses) of €1,611 relating to expenses invoiced in advance of the relevant period:

Item	Amount
Aruba PEC mailbox	49
IUBENDA privacy package	80
ZOOM subscriptions	852
WIX.COM for BEFORE project website	115
DADE2 website server	200
Microsoft licences	56
Idea s.r.l. printer rental	259
TOTAL	1,611

Accrued liabilities of €3,188, comprising: bank charges and commissions for Q4 of €216, and expense reimbursements not yet reported as at 31/12/25 of €2,972.

There are no accrued income items or deferred income.

	2025	2024	Change
Accrued income	0	20	-20
Prepayments (deferred expenses)	1,611	8,456	-6,845
Accrued liabilities	3,188	532	2,656
Deferred income	0	0	0

The item “other provisions” of €7,776 includes provisions for: income taxes for the year €2,050; bad debt risk €5,726, unchanged from the previous year.

Net Assets

The association does not have an endowment fund, nor reserves restricted by virtue of compliance with the Articles of Association or decisions of the institutional bodies.

The net assets consist solely of the funds deriving from the offsetting of the results of the financial year, including that of the current financial year, and the share of amounts received in advance from donors for projects.

The item “operating surplus” is equal, at the beginning of the year, to €127,176 and at the end of the year to €75,347, reflecting a decrease of €51,829 corresponding to the loss for the year. This overall surplus, being unrestricted, is fully available to the organisation for its activities.

The “reserves restricted and earmarked by third parties” (€517,572) are amounts received in advance from donors for projects not yet spent as at 31/12/25, broken down as follows:

- Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the ‘Afghanistan Human Rights Initiative’ project: €19,303;
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the ‘Afghanistan Human Rights Initiative’ project: €125,527;
- Open Society Foundations for the ‘Afghanistan Human Rights Initiative’ project: €356,406;
- Associazione 21 luglio for the VOICES project: €16,336.

The Management Report

The report highlights the sources of funding and the way in which resources are employed across management areas. Overall, costs incurred net of taxes amounted to €663,347, while income amounted to €617,202.

The operating balance before taxes was negative by €46,145, rising to a deficit of €51,829 after taxes estimated at €5,684.

The management areas can be defined as follows:

— ***Area of Activities of General Interest.*** This area includes the expenses and income relating to the activities carried out for the achievement of the purposes set out in the Statute. Costs are essentially represented by expenditure incurred for initiatives undertaken and the related personnel, while income principally comprises contributions received for the implementation of projects.

In 2025, it entailed total costs of €573,000 and income of €614,000. The projects financed during the year are the ADALIT project on Libya, funded directly by the European Commission, and the VOICES project on early marriage in Roma

communities, also funded by the European Commission through Associazione 21 luglio, of which NPWJ is a partner.

The few other resources available for activities derive from membership fees (€1,800), contributions from supporters (€3,940), and income from the 5xmille mechanism (€2,738).

— ***Fundraising Activities Area.*** This area includes expenses and income deriving from fundraising initiatives. It generally encompasses costs incurred primarily for staff dedicated to identifying tenders or partners for project financing and drafting project proposals; this year, however, this item has been almost entirely eliminated and total costs amount to only €1,000.

— ***Financial and Equity Activities Area.*** This area primarily includes expenses and income deriving from banking relationships, as well as any charges for deferrals and/or late-payment interest and exchange rate differences on foreign currency transactions. In 2025, only costs from banking relationships are present, amounting to €4,483, almost entirely attributable to bank charges on international wire transfers.

— ***General Support Activities Area.*** This area includes expenses and income relating to the organisational and administrative structure not directly attributable to specific initiatives. It entailed costs of €85,000 and income of €3,000. It should be noted that during 2025, albeit reduced compared to the two preceding years, the organisation incurred exceptional expenditure for legal assistance, costs arising from the so-called Qatargate investigation in which it was, against its will, involved, which alone represent approximately 20% of the total amount of general support costs.

The following is the complete list of economic resources for the 2025 financial year, which were used primarily for the implementation of the ADALIT and VOICES projects. For further detail on activities carried out, please refer to the Annual Report.

Source	Amount (€)
5xmille	2,737.53
European Commission — Libya/2022/431-968 ADALIT project	584,011.45
Associazione 21 luglio — VOICES project	21,335.73
Contributions from foundations and minor associations	3,150.00
Contributions from companies	0.00
Membership fees	1,800.00
Self-financing from individuals	3,940.00
Foreign exchange gains	0.00
Allowances and rounding	1.52
Interest income on bank and postal accounts	12.03
Interest income on security deposits	128.44

Dividends	8.44
Contingent assets	77.00
TOTAL	617,202.14

Self-financing from individuals refers to donations received from 7 supporters (6 men and 1 woman) who made one or more contributions during the year to support NPWJ's initiatives.

During 2025, NPWJ further reduced its structure, which now comprises a single employee and one consultant, supplemented by collaborators and consultants engaged within the framework of specific projects.

There is no remuneration for the executive body due to its function, and this year no costs were incurred for the Treasurer function either.

As for the person in charge of the statutory audit, entrusted to an external professional registered in the register of auditors, the cost for the organisation is generally equal to €1,500 per year. This burden is very low when compared to the organisation's budget, but it should be specified that almost every project involves an audit that is entrusted to the same professional and for which the amount is parameterised to the consistency of the project itself.

As stated above, operating surpluses are not subject to restrictions and are fully available to the organisation for its activities.

It must be emphasised that the very serious difficulties arising from actions taken by the Belgian judicial authorities in the context of the so-called Qatargate have had, and continue to have, a significant impact on the organisation's performance, and that reserves are being progressively depleted.

There are many fronts we would like to strengthen, but we are not in the best position to deploy the necessary resources.

The consequences are also visible in the 5xmille figures: the income generated through this mechanism continues to be very modest and declines each year, as no initiative to promote awareness can be activated.

The trend over the years is shown below:

Year (return)	Tax year	No. of choices	Total amount (€)
2010	2009	5	375.57
2011	2010	199	5,680.80
2012	2011	289	7,880.36
2013	2012	172	5,184.88
2014	2013	138	5,973.96
2015	2014	181	9,854.20
2016	2015	148	8,036.76

2017	2016	184	11,986.01
2018	2017	115	6,819.41
2019	2018	105	6,219.49
2020	2019	111	13,970.83
2021	2020	88	4,621.74
2022	2021	70	3,982.77
2023	2022	57	3,734.66
2024	2023	49	2,737.53

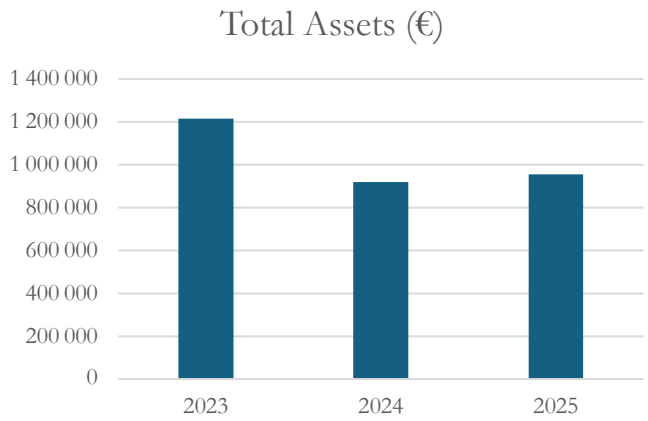
Further initiatives would need to be, or should be, undertaken to strengthen our modest individual fundraising capacity, and above all to counter the reputational damage that NPWJ has faced since the beginning of December 2022 in connection with the judicial proceedings that, regrettably, brought it into the public eye.

The economic resources of €617,202 are composed as follows:

Category	**Amount (€)**
Grants and donations	5,740
5xmille income	2,738
Contributions from private bodies	24,486
Income from contracts with public bodies	584,011
From banking relationships	149
Other income	79
TOTAL	617,202

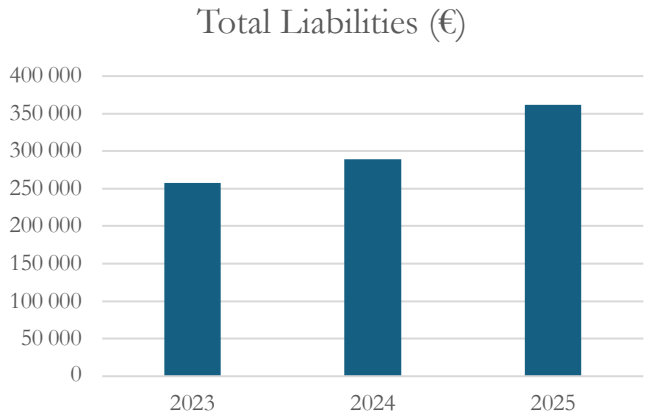
As noted in the Mission Report, there were no specific fundraising campaigns.

Asset performance over the last three years and some of its components:



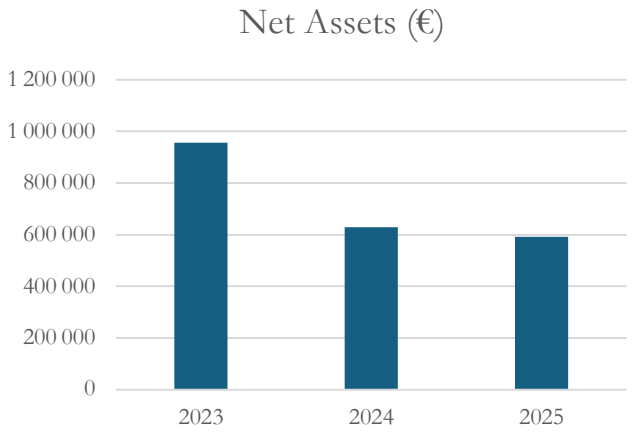
ASSETS

2023	€ 1,215,169
2024	€ 917,900
2025	€ 954,574



LIABILITIES

2023	€ 257,879
2024	€ 289,488
2025	€ 361,655

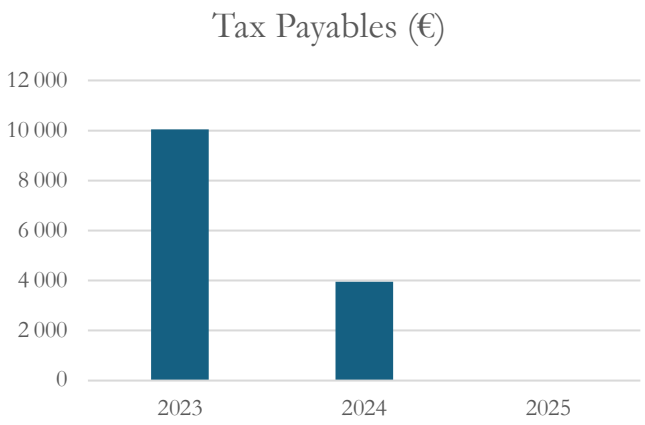


NET ASSETS

2023	€ 1,215,169
2024	€ 917,900
2025	€ 592,919

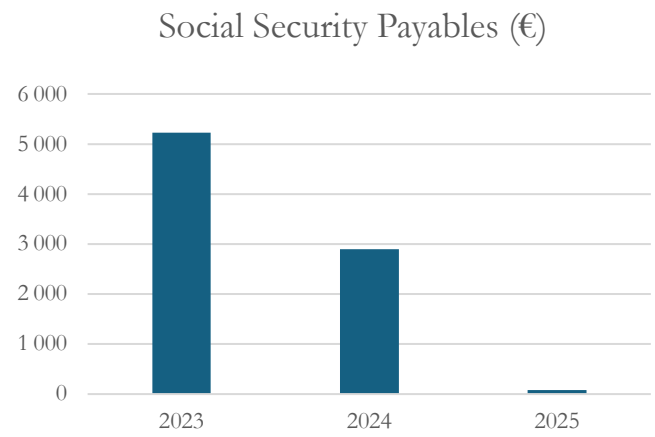
Of which advance receipts for projects

€ 517,572



TAX PAYABLES

2023	€ 10,035
2024	€ 3,946
2025	€ 0

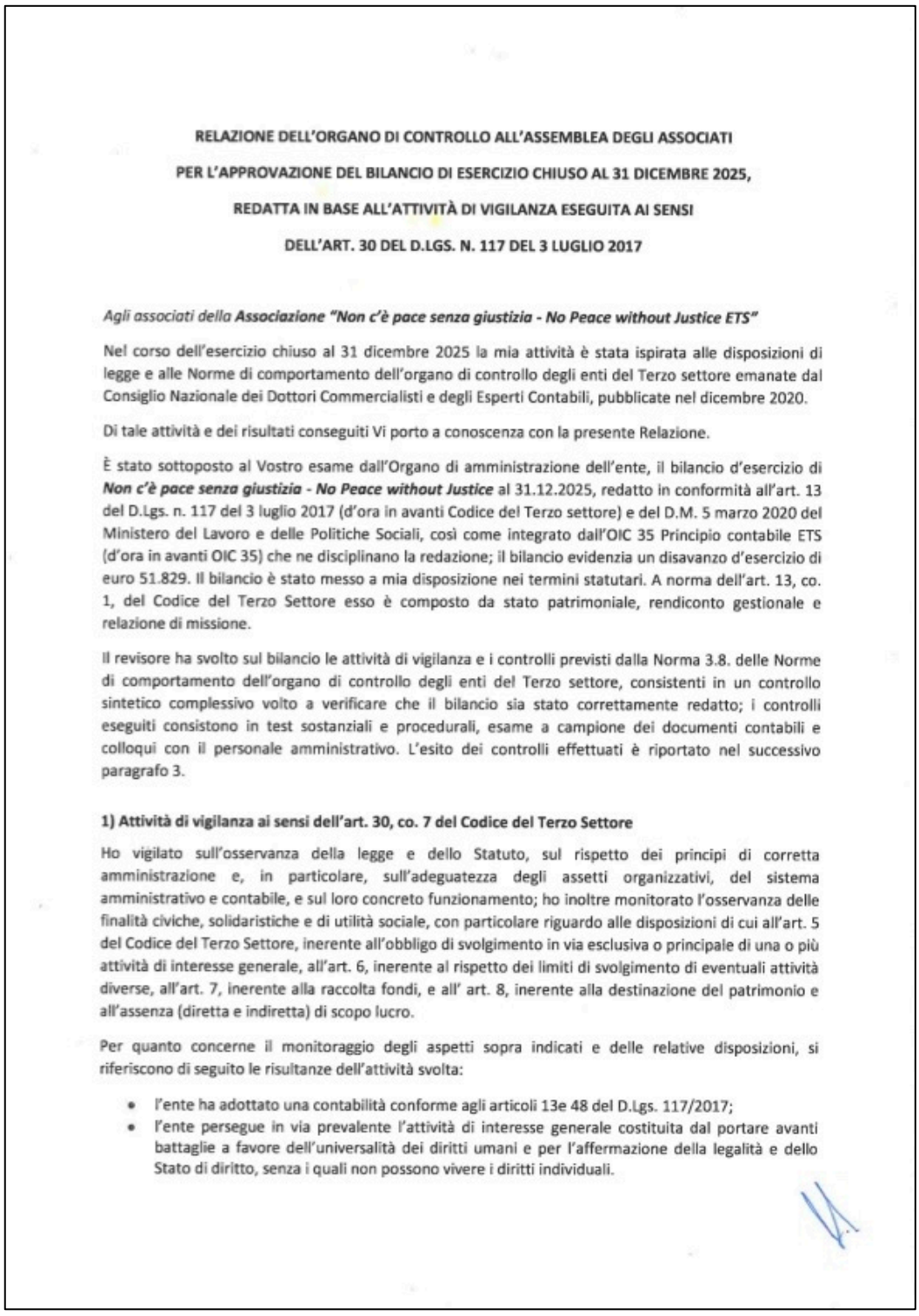


PAYABLES TO SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

2023	€ 5,225
2024	€ 2,902
2025	€ 79

Form D — Statutory Auditor's Report

The statutory auditor reviewed the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2025 and confirmed that they give a true and fair view of the organisation's financial position, in conformity with applicable Third Sector accounting standards. No observations or reservations were raised.



RELAZIONE DELL'ORGANO DI CONTROLLO ALL'ASSEMBLEA DEGLI ASSOCIATI

PER L'APPROVAZIONE DEL BILANCIO DI ESERCIZIO CHIUSO AL 31 DICEMBRE 2025,

REDATTA IN BASE ALL'ATTIVITÀ DI VIGILANZA ESEGUITA AI SENSI

DELL'ART. 30 DEL D.LGS. N. 117 DEL 3 LUGLIO 2017

Agli associati della ***Associazione "Non c'è pace senza giustizia - No Peace without Justice ETS"***

Nel corso dell'esercizio chiuso al 31 dicembre 2025 la mia attività è stata ispirata alle disposizioni di legge e alle Norme di comportamento dell'organo di controllo degli enti del Terzo settore emanate dal Consiglio Nazionale dei Dottori Commercialisti e degli Esperti Contabili, pubblicate nel dicembre 2020.

Di tale attività e dei risultati conseguiti Vi porto a conoscenza con la presente Relazione.

È stato sottoposto al Vostro esame dall'Organo di amministrazione dell'ente, il bilancio d'esercizio di ***Non c'è pace senza giustizia - No Peace without Justice*** al 31.12.2025, redatto in conformità all'art. 13 del D.Lgs. n. 117 del 3 luglio 2017 (d'ora in avanti Codice del Terzo settore) e del D.M. 5 marzo 2020 del Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali, così come integrato dall'OIC 35 Principio contabile ETS (d'ora in avanti OIC 35) che ne disciplinano la redazione; il bilancio evidenzia un disavanzo d'esercizio di euro 51.829. Il bilancio è stato messo a mia disposizione nei termini statutari. A norma dell'art. 13, co. 1, del Codice del Terzo Settore esso è composto da stato patrimoniale, rendiconto gestionale e relazione di missione.

Il revisore ha svolto sul bilancio le attività di vigilanza e i controlli previsti dalla Norma 3.8. delle Norme di comportamento dell'organo di controllo degli enti del Terzo settore, consistenti in un controllo sintetico complessivo volto a verificare che il bilancio sia stato correttamente redatto; i controlli eseguiti consistono in test sostanziali e procedurali, esame a campione dei documenti contabili e colloqui con il personale amministrativo. L'esito dei controlli effettuati è riportato nel successivo paragrafo 3.

1) Attività di vigilanza ai sensi dell'art. 30, co. 7 del Codice del Terzo Settore

Ho vigilato sull'osservanza della legge e dello Statuto, sul rispetto dei principi di corretta amministrazione e, in particolare, sull'adeguatezza degli assetti organizzativi, del sistema amministrativo e contabile, e sul loro concreto funzionamento; ho inoltre monitorato l'osservanza delle finalità civiche, solidaristiche e di utilità sociale, con particolare riguardo alle disposizioni di cui all'art. 5 del Codice del Terzo Settore, inerente all'obbligo di svolgimento in via esclusiva o principale di una o più attività di interesse generale, all'art. 6, inerente al rispetto dei limiti di svolgimento di eventuali attività diverse, all'art. 7, inerente alla raccolta fondi, e all' art. 8, inerente alla destinazione del patrimonio e all'assenza (diretta e indiretta) di scopo lucro.

Per quanto concerne il monitoraggio degli aspetti sopra indicati e delle relative disposizioni, si riferiscono di seguito le risultanze dell'attività svolta:

- l'ente ha adottato una contabilità conforme agli articoli 13e 48 del D.Lgs. 117/2017;
- l'ente persegue in via prevalente l'attività di interesse generale costituita dal portare avanti battaglie a favore dell'universalità dei diritti umani e per l'affermazione della legalità e dello Stato di diritto, senza i quali non possono vivere i diritti individuali.

- l'ente è un'Organizzazione Internazionale senza fini di lucro ed è stata riconosciuta Organizzazione non Governativa; è iscritta all'Anagrafe delle ONLUS e nell'elenco pubblico delle Organizzazioni della Società Civile (OSC); da ottobre 2023 è ufficialmente un Ente del Terzo settore avendo ottenuto l'iscrizione al R.U.N.T.S.;
- l'ente ha posto in essere attività di raccolta fondi secondo le modalità e i limiti previsti dall'art. 7 del Codice del Terzo Settore e dalle relative linee guida; ha inoltre correttamente rendicontato i proventi e i costi di tali attività nella Relazione di missione;
- l'ente ha rispettato il divieto di distribuzione diretta o indiretta di avanzi e del patrimonio; a questo proposito, ai sensi dell'art. 14 del Codice del Terzo Settore, ha pubblicato gli eventuali emolumenti, compensi o corrispettivi, retribuzioni, a qualsiasi titolo attribuiti ai componenti degli organi sociali, ai dipendenti apicali e agli associati;
- ai fini del mantenimento della personalità giuridica il patrimonio netto risultante dal bilancio di esercizio è superiore al limite minimo previsto dall'art. 22 del Codice del Terzo Settore e dallo statuto.

Ho partecipato alle assemblee degli associati e alle riunioni dell'organo di amministrazione e, sulla base delle informazioni disponibili, non ho rilievi particolari da segnalare.

Ho acquisito dall'organo di amministrazione, con adeguato anticipo, anche nel corso delle sue riunioni, informazioni sul generale andamento della gestione e sulla sua prevedibile evoluzione, nonché sulle operazioni di maggiore rilievo, per le loro dimensioni o caratteristiche, effettuate e, in base alle informazioni acquisite, non ho osservazioni particolari da riferire.

Ho acquisito conoscenza e ho vigilato sull'adeguatezza dell'assetto organizzativo, amministrativo e contabile e sul suo concreto funzionamento anche tramite la raccolta di informazioni dai responsabili delle funzioni e a tale riguardo non ho alcuna osservazione da riferire.

Ho acquisito conoscenza e vigilato, per quanto di nostra competenza, sull'adeguatezza e sul funzionamento del sistema amministrativo-contabile, nonché sull'affidabilità di quest'ultimo a rappresentare correttamente i fatti di gestione, mediante l'ottenimento di informazioni dai responsabili delle funzioni e l'esame dei documenti aziendali, e a tale riguardo, non ho osservazioni particolari da riferire.

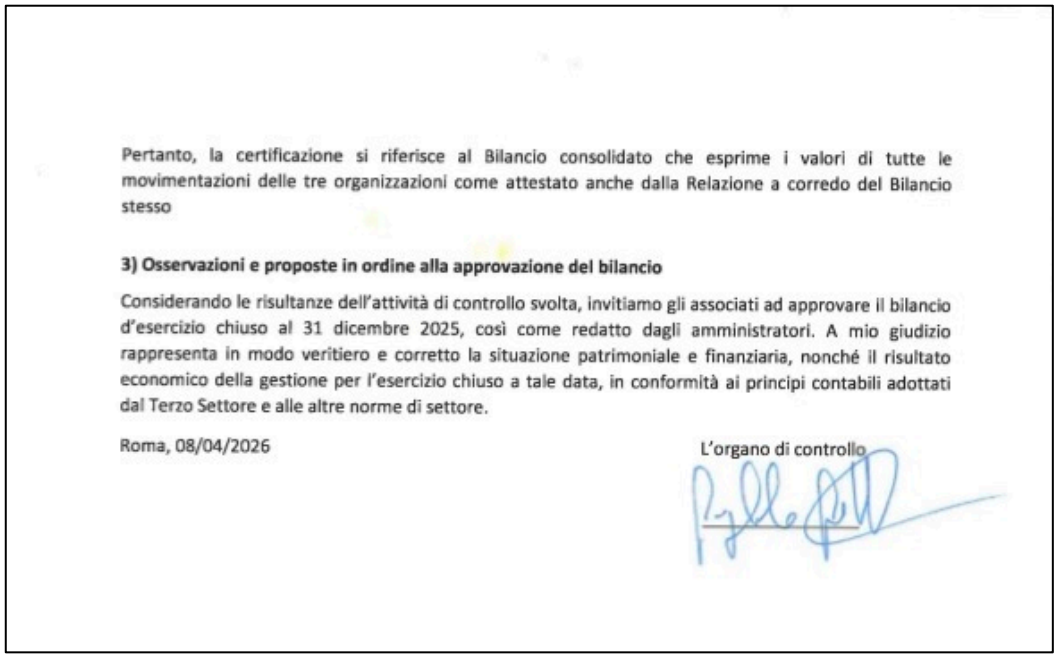
2) Osservazioni in ordine al bilancio d'esercizio

L'organo di controllo ha svolto sul bilancio le attività di vigilanza previste Norma 3.8. delle "*Norme di comportamento dell'organo di controllo degli enti del Terzo settore*" consistenti in un controllo complessivo volto a verificare che il bilancio sia stato correttamente redatto.

L'Organo di controllo ha verificato che gli schemi di bilancio fossero conformi a quanto disposto dal D.M. 5 marzo 2020 del Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali, così come integrato dall'OIC 35.

Per quanto a nostra conoscenza, gli amministratori, nella redazione del bilancio, non hanno derogato alle norme di legge ai sensi dell'art. 2423, co. 5, c.c..

Appare opportuno evidenziare che il Bilancio di NPSG rappresenta un consolidato fra la stessa organizzazione con sede in Italia e NPWJ AISBL con sede in Belgio e NPWJ IC con sede negli USA. Questo in ragione dei MoU sottoscritti fra le tre organizzazioni. Le rilevazioni contabili per NPSG sono effettuate secondo il principio della competenza, mentre quelle relative alle altre due organizzazioni sono effettuate secondo il principio di cassa in ottemperanza alla legge dei singoli Paesi.



Pertanto, la certificazione si riferisce al Bilancio consolidato che esprime i valori di tutte le movimentazioni delle tre organizzazioni come attestato anche dalla Relazione a corredo del Bilancio stesso

3) Osservazioni e proposte in ordine alla approvazione del bilancio

Considerando le risultanze dell'attività di controllo svolta, invitiamo gli associati ad approvare il bilancio d'esercizio chiuso al 31 dicembre 2025, così come redatto dagli amministratori. A mio giudizio rappresenta in modo veritiero e corretto la situazione patrimoniale e finanziaria, nonché il risultato economico della gestione per l'esercizio chiuso a tale data, in conformità ai principi contabili adottati dal Terzo Settore e alle altre norme di settore.

Roma, 08/04/2026

L'organo di controllo

6. MONITORING CARRIED OUT BY THE SUPERVISORY BODY (METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS)

The association has chosen since 2020 to adopt the Financial Statements format and to draft the Annual Report as provided for Third Sector Entities, even though it was not yet registered in the RUNTS, with registration taking place in October 2023.

The Supervisory Body (OdC) carried out on the financial statements the monitoring activities and the checks provided by the rules of conduct for the Supervisory Body of Third Sector Entities, consisting of a summary overall review aimed at verifying that the financial statements were correctly prepared.

The OdC monitored compliance with the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001, with the organisation's internal procedures and regulations, and participated in the Members' Assembly and in meetings of the administrative body. It obtained from the administrative body, including in the course of its meetings, information on the general progress of management and its foreseeable evolution, as well as on the most significant operations, by reason of their size or characteristics. It acquired knowledge of and monitored, including through the collection of information from those responsible for functions, the adequacy of the organisational, administrative and accounting structure and its actual functioning, as well as the reliability of the administrative-accounting system to correctly represent management events. Furthermore, the OdC followed, directly or indirectly, the audits requested by donors to which the association was subject within the framework of the ADALIT project.

The final findings of the review were summarised as follows:

"Considering the findings of the activity we carried out, we invite the members to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, as prepared by the

administrators. The Supervisory Body agrees with the proposal for the coverage of the deficit formulated by the administrative body."

7. OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

No Peace Without Justice is still facing both practical and reputational repercussions resulting from the attacks the organisation suffered in recent years. The fact that the majority of NPWJ's resources and energy have been directed toward safeguarding the organisation's structural, financial and moral integrity—in response to numerous audit requests, reviews, documentation demands and updates—has had a significant negative impact on the implementation of planned initiatives.

Despite these challenges, the resilience and ability of our members to respond to adversity, along with the generous support of our members and a more determined Board of Directors than ever before, have remained strong. We have continued to fight and work for what we believe in, even maintaining our internship program throughout the crisis management period.

Looking to the future and to our improvement goals, a top priority for us remains structuring and refining our work on the Annual Report, starting from the beginning of the year and progressing steadily until its completion, with the report representing the outcome of this ongoing effort.

Equally important to us is the goal of continuing to strengthen our internal structure, enhancing efficiency and improving our capacity to face any challenge.

8. SUPPORT US

Non c'è Pace Senza Giustizia ets

Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Roma, Italia

Iban: IT24E0832703221000000002472 BIC/SWIFT: ICRAITRRROM

No Peace Without Justice aisbl

Triodos, Bruxelles, Belgium

IBAN BE43 5230 8119 1301 BIC/SWIFT: TRIOBEBB

No Peace Without Justice I.C.

Chase Bank: 015500849765, ABA 021000021, SWIFT: CHASUS33

For more information, please contact us at: donations@npwj.org

If you would like to receive weekly updates on our initiatives and campaigns, you can access our website via https://www.npwj.org/

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