



association for  
the prevention  
of torture

# ANNUAL REPORT 2025



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**Photography**  
Ben Buckland

**Design & Illustration**  
Vicky Tong Design

# Message from the Secretary General

Prevention is often invisible when it works well. Yet in a world where global tensions are flaring, civic space is shrinking and human rights protections are under pressure, preventing torture and ill-treatment is more important than ever. The work of the APT is grounded in a simple but powerful idea: when deprivation of liberty is subject to independent oversight, strong safeguards and accountable institutions, torture can be prevented.

2025 marked the first year of implementation of the APT's new Strategic Plan. Across our three strategic goals, we focused on translating international standards into practical tools and reforms that make a tangible difference for people deprived of liberty. Our work combines engagement with authorities, support to independent monitoring bodies and collaboration with civil society to strengthen systems of protection over time.

This year saw important progress in strengthening preventive frameworks worldwide. Bangladesh acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT), laying the groundwork for the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism in an ongoing unstable environment. Colombia's accession of the OPCAT marked a significant milestone following years of advocacy

by national and international actors. This progress demonstrates the power of sustained collaboration between civil society, international organisations and States to advance concrete measures to prevent torture.

Across regions, we also continued to promote the Méndez Principles, supporting authorities to move away from coercive interrogation practices toward ethical, evidence-based interviewing. In parallel, we advanced reforms to better protect women, LGBTIQ+ persons and other groups at heightened risk, and renewed our attention to the links between mental health and deprivation of liberty. Working in partnership with other key stakeholders, including through the United Against Torture Consortium, once again enriched our work and multiplied its impact.

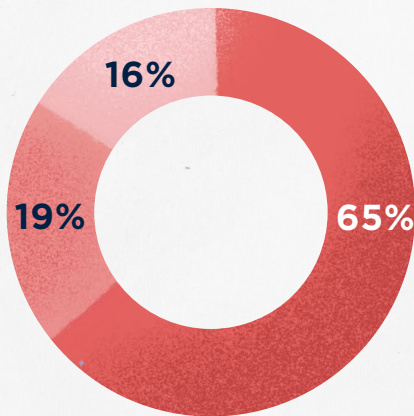
As this report goes to print, increased global polarisation and armed conflicts, and a backsliding on fundamental protections and norms in numerous contexts serve as a reminder that progress against torture is never guaranteed. Resilient preventive systems are therefore crucial to be able to withstand these pressures.



**Nicole Hogg**

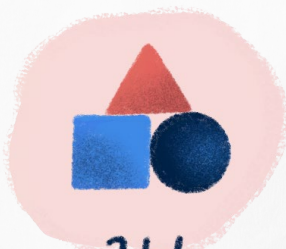
*APT Secretary General*

# 2025 in numbers



## DISTRIBUTION OF APT ACTIVITIES

- National activities — 65%
- Global activities — 19%
- Regional activities — 16%



344  
TOTAL  
ACTIVITIES



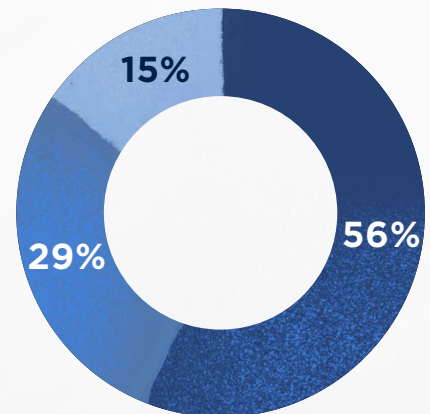
10,126  
ACTIVE  
PARTICIPANTS



3,404  
INSTITUTIONS  
ENGAGED

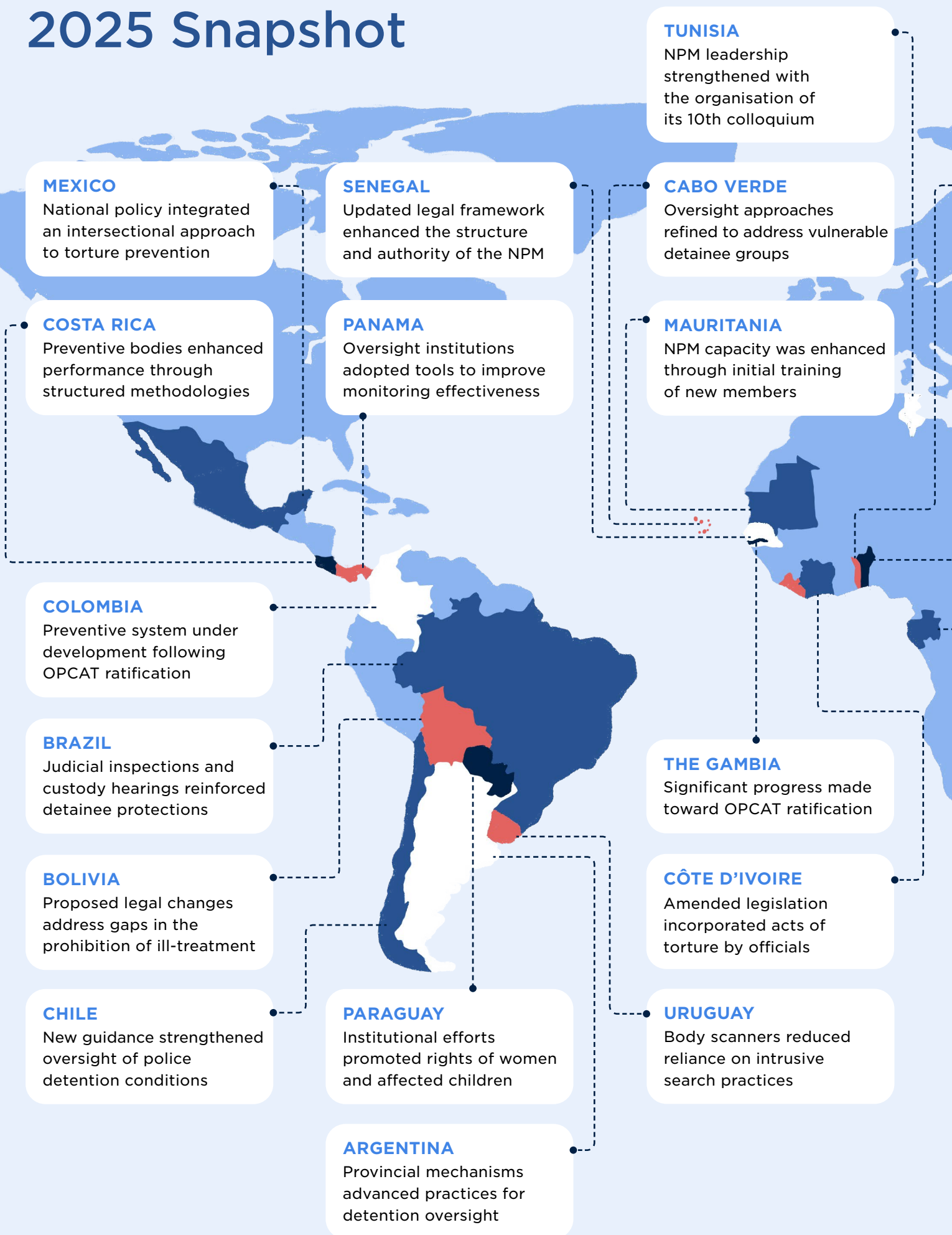


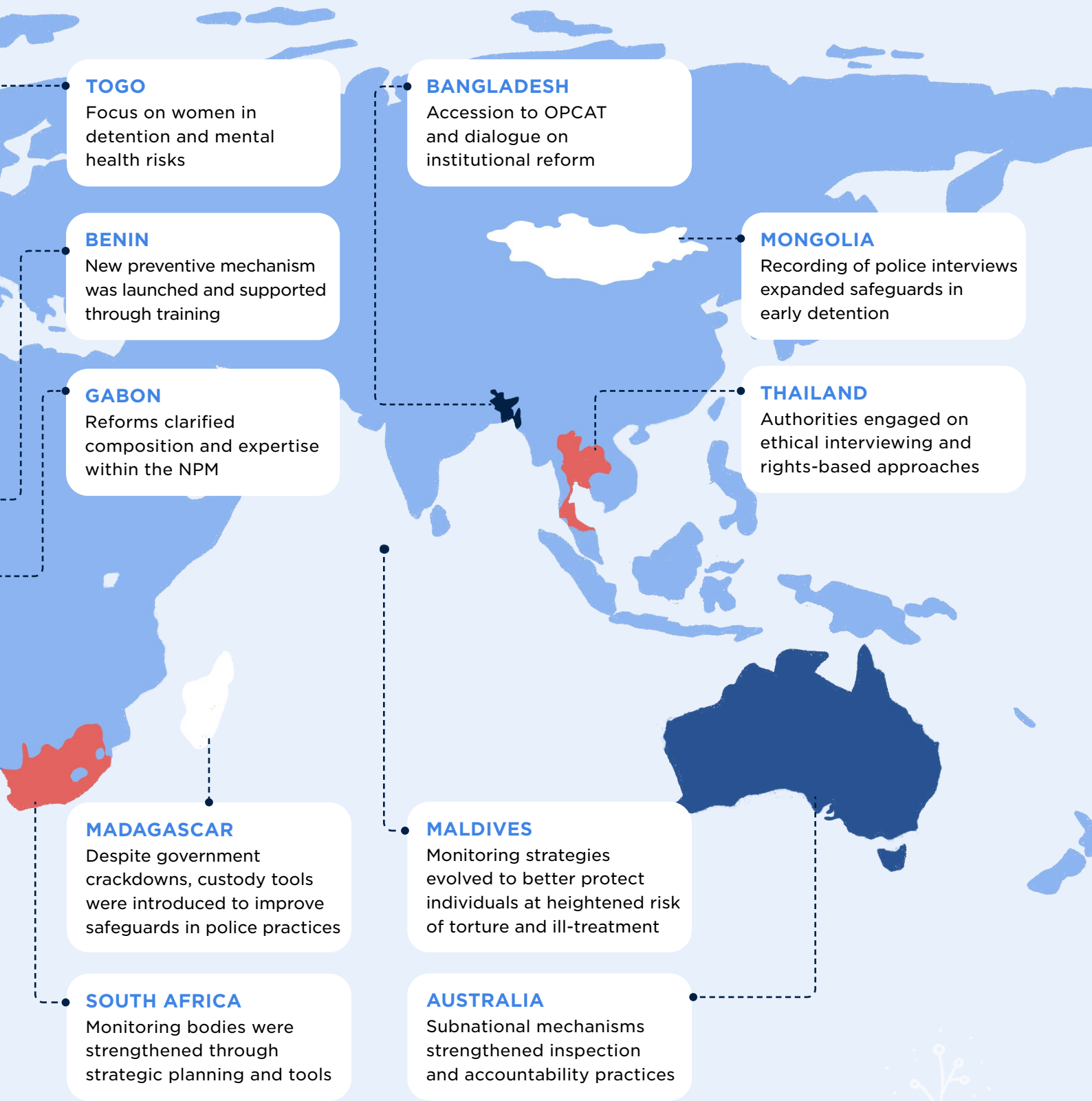
64  
COUNTRIES  
REACHED



- **STRATEGIC GOAL 1**  
Effective oversight of the deprivation of liberty
- **STRATEGIC GOAL 2**  
Dignity and Fairness in the Criminal Justice System
- **STRATEGIC GOAL 3**  
Safety and protection of people at heightened risk of torture and ill-treatment

# 2025 Snapshot





**TOGO**

Focus on women in detention and mental health risks

**BENIN**

New preventive mechanism was launched and supported through training

**GABON**

Reforms clarified composition and expertise within the NPM

**MADAGASCAR**

Despite government crackdowns, custody tools were introduced to improve safeguards in police practices

**SOUTH AFRICA**

Monitoring bodies were strengthened through strategic planning and tools

**BANGLADESH**

Accession to OPCAT and dialogue on institutional reform

**MALDIVES**

Monitoring strategies evolved to better protect individuals at heightened risk of torture and ill-treatment

**AUSTRALIA**

Subnational mechanisms strengthened inspection and accountability practices

**MONGOLIA**

Recording of police interviews expanded safeguards in early detention

**THAILAND**

Authorities engaged on ethical interviewing and rights-based approaches

## STRATEGIC GOAL 1

# Effective oversight of the deprivation of liberty

2025 was a year of significant milestones for OPCAT ratification and implementation across various countries of APT engagement.

Bangladesh acceded to OPCAT and began laying the groundwork for its National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). Colombia also ratified OPCAT, marking an important step for torture prevention after sustained advocacy by national actors and international partners, including organisations supported through the United Against Torture Consortium (UATC). In West Africa, Benin's newly appointed NPM took its first steps toward operational prevention work following a twenty-year journey from ratification to reality. In Brazil, legislation was enacted to create a new Local Preventive Mechanism (LPM) in the State of Amazonas, while the LPM in the State of Maranhão became operational, gradually helping to build a national system of preventive mechanisms in a vast federal state. Across the region, APT also advanced the development of a monitoring tool to strengthen NPM methodology across Latin America.

In Brazil, the manual on *Judicial Inspections in Places of Deprivation of Liberty*, developed by the APT in partnership with the National Council of Justice (CNJ) and the Programa Fazendo Justiça, marks an important step in strengthening independent oversight by judicial actors, complementing the work of the NPM and LPMs. To date, the CNJ has trained more than 1,517 judges and court staff on the basis of the manual.

In Latin America, APT along with partners developed and published a monitoring tool to strengthen NPM monitoring methodology in non-traditional detention settings linked to migration.

Across all of these contexts, the APT's contribution centred on operational practice, transforming international standards into tools that monitors, authorities and civil society can all use in their work.

“How can someone prevent torture if they have never seen the inside of a cell?”

This challenge, posed by a civil society member in Cotonou, captures what is at stake for Benin's new NPM: the importance of consistent, direct presence in places of deprivation of liberty, both as a preventive measure in itself and to propose effective prevention measures based on a true understanding of the risks of torture and ill-treatment.

## Key Developments

### Bangladesh: OPCAT accession and the path to an NPM

Bangladesh’s accession to OPCAT on 17 July 2025, with the treaty entering into force on 16 August, was a landmark moment for torture prevention in Asia. APT worked closely with our partners at the Asia Pacific Forum (APF) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to ensure that OPCAT compliant language, including relevant NPM powers, was included in the draft ordinance which reformed the National Human Rights Commission. This meant that, once the OPCAT was ratified, the building blocks were in place for swift designation of the NPM and implementation, following the selection of commissioners and elections in early 2026. At the time of writing this report, the Parliament has unfortunately decided not to pass the ordinance, despite active lobbying by the APT and other actors for its retention. This demonstrates the fragility of progress in volatile environments such as in Bangladesh.

### Benin: Two decades in the making – an NPM takes its first steps

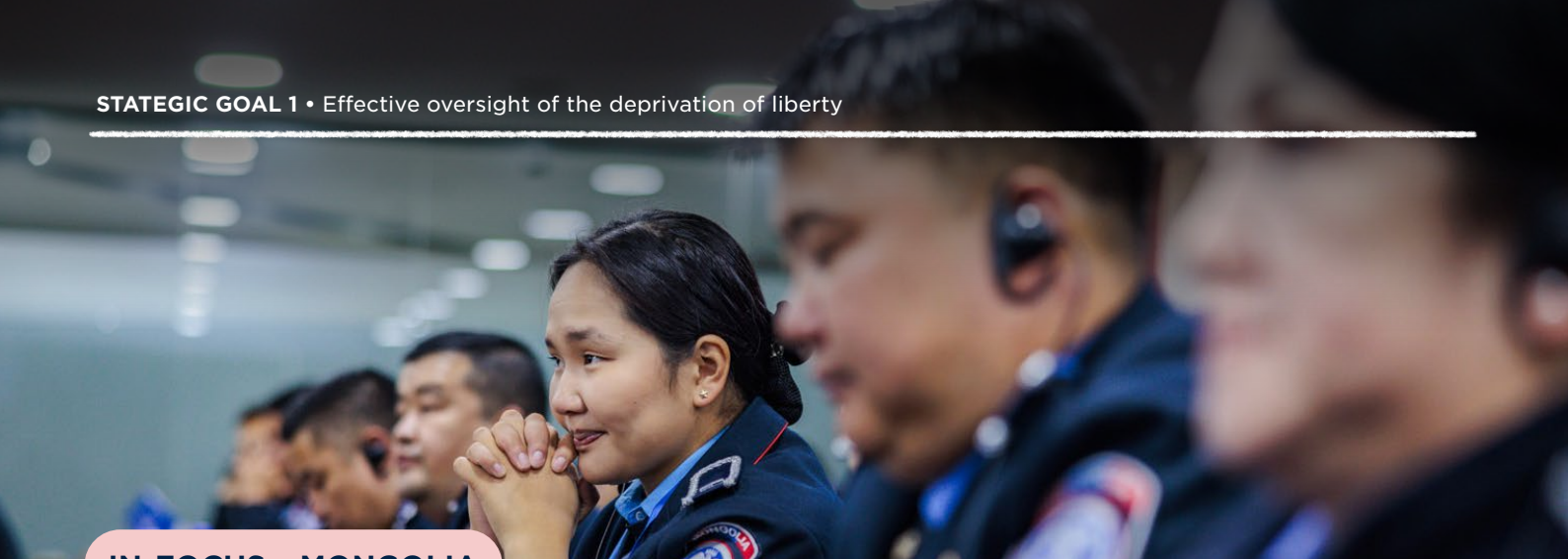
Although it took nearly two decades from OPCAT ratification to operational reality, Benin’s NPM was officially established within the Commission Béninoise des Droits de l’Homme. APT, which has supported this process since 2005 – including contributing technical expertise to the NPM law – conducted an initial capacity building mission with the newly appointed NPM members in November 2025. The mission included Benin’s first NPM monitoring visit to the Maison d’Arrêt de Ouidah, and engaged civil society organisations on the preventive mandate. Key challenges ahead include securing unannounced access, developing an independent budget, developing strategies for covering the insecure northern region and clarifying the application of confidentiality rules under the new NPM law.

### Monitoring human mobility: A regional tool to prevent torture in migration contexts

Following a regional meeting of NPMs in Costa Rica, APT partnered with the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Americas (RINDHCA) and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Central America and the Dominican Republic) to develop and publish a *Monitoring Guide on Human Mobility*. The Guide translates the interpretation of “places of deprivation of liberty” set out by the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture in its General Comment No. 1 into practical guidance for migration contexts, where deprivation of liberty often occurs in non-traditional settings such as airports, hotels, or transit facilities.

Launched regionally in January 2025 with the participation of all NPMs in Latin America, the Guide fostered a shared understanding of how torture prevention standards apply in migration-related situations and strengthened cooperation between NPMs, national human rights institutions and civil society actors.





IN-FOCUS • MONGOLIA

## *From commitment to practice: Safeguarding the first hours of detention in Mongolia*

Mongolia’s OPCAT journey began in 2022 when it ratified the Optional Protocol and established a National Preventive Mechanism within the National Human Rights Commission. By 2025, the country had entered a more demanding phase: translating political commitment into consistent safeguards, particularly during the critical first hours of deprivation of liberty by the police.

In 2025, the APT observed a justice system in transition. Across workshops, institutional exchanges and visits to places of detention, a clear trajectory emerged. Authorities, including police leadership, prosecutors and the National Human Rights Commission, expressed growing commitment to the implementation of international standards. This was reflected in tangible developments, notably the nationwide installation of audio-visual recording in police interview rooms and a gradual shift in terminology from interrogations to interviews, signalling a move towards more transparent and non-coercive practices. These changes, coupled with indications of a broader reduction in the use of detention, point to meaningful reform momentum.

APT’s programme of work in Mongolia focused on two interlocking objectives: consolidating the NPM’s monitoring methodology and follow-up practices, and strengthening understanding of the Méndez Principles among key stakeholders. Improvements in monitoring approaches were evident.

The NPM demonstrated more structured visits, increased use of individual interviews and more sensitive engagement with people in situations of particular vulnerability, enabling it to identify issues that had previously gone undocumented.

At the same time, significant challenges persist. Gaps between policy and practice remain visible, particularly in the uneven application of safeguards. Interview techniques continue to vary, often shaped by inconsistent training. Concerns were raised that coercive practices may still occur outside the scope of recording systems. Access to legal counsel is not yet guaranteed in practice, especially in rural areas, and basic safeguards such as timely notification of family members are not consistently implemented.

Structural constraints also affect oversight. The NPM’s mandate covers more than 800 places of detention across a vast and geographically dispersed country, placing considerable strain on limited resources. Despite such obstacles, Mongolia shows clear momentum towards strengthening its legal and institutional framework.

Sustaining this progress will require continued investment in professional training, institutional culture change and effective oversight. Mongolia’s experience illustrates that while formal commitments are essential, the prevention of torture and ill-treatment ultimately depends on their consistent application in practice.

## STRATEGIC GOAL 2

# Dignity and fairness in the criminal justice system



In 2025, the APT advanced its strategy to promote dignity and fairness in criminal justice systems by focusing on two key areas of impact: strengthening the implementation of safeguards in police custody and promoting more accountable, ethical and transparent law enforcement institutions.

Across regions, we supported reforms to improve the protection of people deprived of liberty from the moment of arrest (or before, in the case of public protests), promoted the use of non-coercive and evidence-based interviewing methods and worked with justice actors to strengthen professional standards in policing.



*“The Méndez Principles provided a framework for Thai prosecutors and investigators to strengthen the integrity of criminal investigations while fully respecting human rights. We want to promote ethical and effective methods. For Thailand, we will continue on an important step toward building a greater criminal justice system.”*

## Key Developments

### Brazil: advancing ethical investigations through the Méndez Principles

The APT promoted the Méndez Principles during a series of events in Brazil aimed at strengthening human rights-based criminal investigations. At the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Human Rights organised by the Federal Police in Salvador, more than 100 federal police officers from all

27 states discussed torture prevention, non-coercive interviewing methods and legal and procedural safeguards. In Brasília, a roundtable with prosecutors, experts and oversight actors explored pathways for implementing ethical investigation practices. Strategic dialogues with a Superior Court judge resulted in a landmark ruling urging the National Council of Justice to incorporate the Méndez Principles into the Brazilian legal framework.

### Asia-Pacific: regional momentum for the Méndez Principles

In Asia, the APT continued to promote the shift from coercive interrogation practices to ethical, evidence-based interviewing methods grounded in the Méndez Principles. In Thailand, a significant milestone was reached as a team of prosecutors from the Office of the Attorney General took the lead in implementing their own initiative to promote effective interviewing across more than twenty law enforcement agencies. This initiative reflects years of sustained engagement and advocacy by the APT and marks an important step towards institutional ownership of reforms. The APT continues to support this effort, which is expected to expand further in 2026.

In Malaysia, the APT collaborated with the Centre for Military and International Humanitarian Law to deliver a two-day workshop on the Méndez Principles for law enforcement officers, strengthening awareness of non-coercive and evidence-based investigative approaches. In parallel, the APT partnered with the International Bar Association Human Rights Institute to conduct a series of webinars for Malaysian lawyers on the role of defence counsel in relation to the Méndez Principles. Together, these initiatives demonstrated a complementary approach: supporting law enforcement to adopt ethical interviewing

practices while equipping defence lawyers to recognise, advocate for and enforce safeguards in police custody, thereby strengthening protection against torture and ill-treatment within the criminal justice process.

At the regional level, the APT partnered with the Asia Pacific Forum to promote the Méndez Principles during a regional conference on torture prevention in Bangkok. This marked the second consecutive year of collaboration bringing National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) from across the region together to focus on strengthening torture prevention efforts. The conference provided a platform to highlight the role NHRIs can play in promoting effective, non-coercive interviewing practices and encouraged participants to integrate the Méndez Principles into their monitoring, oversight and advocacy work.





IN-FOCUS • CHILE

## Torture prevention in Chile

Over the past decades, Chile has experienced a significant decline in the use of torture and has introduced a range of legal and institutional safeguards aimed at preventing abuse in custody. Earlier comparative research in the APT publication [Does Torture Prevention Work?](#) had identified Chile as one of the few countries demonstrating sustained progress in reducing torture through structural reforms, accountability mechanisms, and the gradual integration of human rights standards into policing and detention systems.

However, the events of 2019, marked by widespread protests and serious allegations of excessive use of force — and torture — by law enforcement, raised renewed concerns about the resilience of these safeguards.

In 2025, the APT published a case study examining the evolution of torture prevention efforts. The study explores whether the gains have endured, particularly within policing, and the gains highlighted in *Does Torture Prevention Work?* have endured assesses developments following the 2019 social uprising, which renewed calls for stronger oversight and accountability.



The analysis presents a nuanced picture. Important steps have been taken to strengthen preventive frameworks, including efforts to embed human rights considerations more systematically within policing institutions and to reinforce independent oversight. At the same time, challenges remain in ensuring that reforms translate into lasting changes in practice and institutional culture.

The case study ultimately underscores a central lesson of torture prevention. Progress is rarely linear. Sustained prevention requires continuous investment in safeguards, operational training, independent monitoring and accountability mechanisms. Chile’s experience demonstrates the ongoing effort required to ensure that protections against torture go deep and remain effective in practice over time.

## STRATEGIC GOAL 3

# Safety and protection of people at heightened risk of torture and ill-treatment

Women, LGBTIQ+ persons, racially and ethnically marginalised groups, and persons with psychosocial disabilities and mental health conditions, among others, face specific and often greater risks of torture and ill-treatment when deprived of their liberty.

Throughout the year, the APT worked at national, regional, and international levels to strengthen protection for people at heightened risk by promoting evidence-based reforms, supporting independent oversight and advancing human rights standards. Our [Global Report on Women in Prison](#) and related initiatives informed policy dialogue, judicial practice and international guidance, while sustained support to National Preventive Mechanisms contributed to gender-responsive

reforms. The APT also increased awareness of the heightened risks faced by racially marginalised groups, notably Africans and people of African descent, and persons with psychosocial disabilities and mental health conditions deprived of liberty. In parallel, we enhanced our partnership with civil society organisations and continued to participate in national, regional and global initiatives addressing the specific risks faced by LGBTIQ+ persons deprived of liberty.

*“Across Latin America, LGBTI+ persons — particularly trans and gender-diversified people — face structural discrimination, violence and an increased risk of torture and ill-treatment throughout the criminal justice process. Support from the United Against Torture Consortium (UATC), through APT, strengthened the Network’s capacity to act collectively, strategically and transnationally, and consolidated a shared conviction: protecting LGBTI+ persons deprived of liberty requires coordinated action by States, independent monitoring mechanisms, international bodies, and civil society.”*

*(Source: blog by Corpora en Libertad)*

## Key Developments

### Latin America: Driving change for women and LGBTIQ+ persons deprived of liberty

In 2025, APT strengthened the integration of gender and intersectional perspectives into torture prevention across Latin America. Guided by findings from APT's Global Report on Women In Prison, we promoted policy discussions addressing structural discrimination in detention. In Chile, APT supported debate on alternatives to pretrial detention for pregnant women and mothers, fostering consensus on gender-sensitive justice reforms. In Paraguay, presentation of the Global Report before senior authorities generated institutional commitment to alternatives to detention for women in

situations of vulnerability. In Uruguay, collaboration with the Gender Unit of the National Rehabilitation Institution helped identify promising practices for protecting LGBTIQ+ persons deprived of liberty. In Guatemala, the APT strengthened cooperation with the regional civil society network Corpora en Libertad through an international congress highlighting persistent implementation gaps, promoting relevant Inter-American standards, and strengthening collaboration between civil society, international human rights mechanisms, and the National Preventive Mechanism. Collectively, these efforts increased awareness and supported advocacy efforts to pursue concrete reforms in law, institutional practice and public policy to prevent torture and ill-treatment.

### Global and regional advocacy on Women in Prison

2025 marked the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the first global standards to address the needs and rights of women in prison and in contact with the law. Building on its Global Report on Women in Prison, available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, the APT continued to promote gender-sensitive criminal justice systems that address women's specific needs and risks of torture and ill-treatment, including through enhanced implementation of non-custodial measures. Key initiatives included panel discussions on women deprived of liberty at the UN Human Rights Council (59<sup>th</sup> session) and at the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (85<sup>th</sup> session), as well as expert contributions to other regional and international fora, including the Council of Europe Council for Penological Cooperation and the International Corrections and Prison Association.

### Addressing racial and ethnic discrimination in the criminal justice system

In 2025, the APT contributed to key international initiatives addressing racial and ethnic discrimination in the criminal justice system. We participated as experts in UN consultations on systemic racism against Africans and people of African descent, highlighting the link between discrimination and torture and raising awareness of the heightened risks faced by racially marginalised groups in contact with law enforcement. We advanced recommendations for effective police oversight in Brazil, thanks to our engagement with different actors on systemic racism, mass over-incarceration and excessive use of force. Key actors included civil society organisations, parliamentarians, public defenders, the National Preventive Mechanism and the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in the context of Law Enforcement. We also co-organised a side event at the UN Human Rights Council on confronting racism and torture and ill-treatment, bridging national and international efforts.



IN-FOCUS • MENTAL HEALTH

## Mental health and torture prevention

People with psychosocial disabilities and mental health conditions are among those at heightened risk of torture and ill-treatment when deprived of their liberty. Across prisons, police custody and psychiatric institutions, the combination of stigma, inadequate care and restrictive environments can increase vulnerability and lead to harmful practices. In 2025, the APT placed renewed attention on this issue, including through the 6<sup>th</sup> Jean-Jacques Gautier Conference, which convened practitioners, oversight bodies, civil society organisations and people with lived experience to examine the complex relationship between mental health and deprivation of liberty.

Discussions highlighted that mental health concerns are often both a cause and a consequence of deprivation of liberty. Many people enter places of deprivation of liberty with pre-existing conditions that have gone untreated in the community. At the same time, conditions such as overcrowding, violence, uncertainty, prolonged pre-trial detention and separation from family can significantly worsen psychological distress. In many contexts, mental health services in detention remain under-resourced, with limited specialised staff and insufficient continuity of care.

Participants emphasised that deprivation of liberty should not be the default response for people with psychosocial disabilities and mental health conditions. Greater investment in community-based mental health services and diversion mechanisms within the justice system are essential. Where detention does occur, safeguards must be strengthened to prevent abuse and neglect. Early screening, access to independent medical care, multidisciplinary treatment approaches and clear oversight of restrictive measures such as restraints and solitary confinement are critical elements of prevention.

At the same time, discussions underscored the importance of listening to people with lived experience and their families. Their perspectives help identify practices that support recovery and dignity, while also revealing how certain detention practices can cause long-term harm.

For the APT, addressing mental health in places of deprivation of liberty is central to effective torture prevention. By supporting independent monitoring, promoting safeguards and encouraging collaboration between justice, health and social systems, the APT works to ensure that the rights and dignity of people with psychosocial disabilities and mental health conditions are respected. This work forms part of our broader commitment to protecting people at heightened risk of abuse when deprived of liberty.

# United Against Torture Consortium (UATC)

## Collaboration and partnerships strengthen prevention.

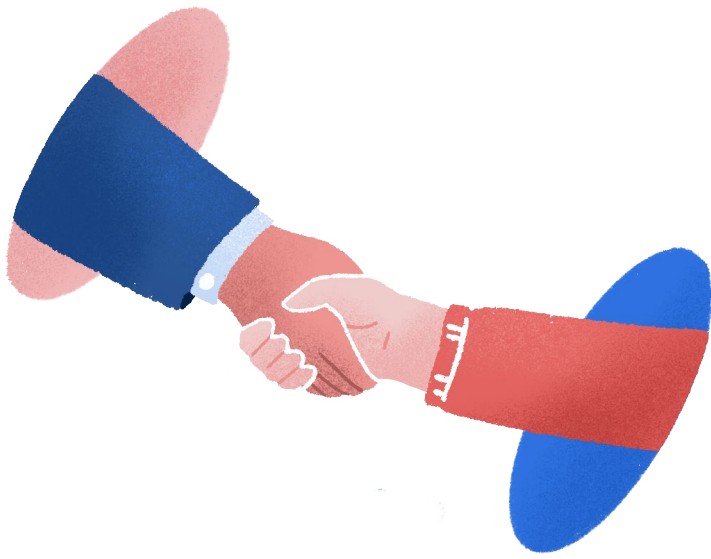
In 2025, the APT continued to actively participate in the United Against Torture Consortium (UATC), a partnership bringing together six leading anti-torture International NGOs and partners from civil society organisations around the world to strengthen and expand the global anti-torture movement. By combining complementary expertise — from prevention and legal advocacy to rehabilitation and documentation — the Consortium promotes coordinated responses to torture and

ill-treatment, support for torture survivors, and expanding the consensus globally on the absolute prohibition of torture.

Through the UATC, the APT focused on reinforcing safeguards in criminal justice systems, supporting the independent monitoring of deprivation of liberty and promoting dialogue on torture prevention between oversight bodies, justice actors, and civil society.



# Key Developments



## Strengthening partnerships within the anti-torture movement

In 2025, the UATC convened a regional partners' meeting in Banjul, The Gambia, bringing together 45 participants from 16 African countries to review progress, exchange good practices and strengthen coordination in the fight against torture and ill-treatment. Discussions focused on prevention, monitoring and documentation of torture, accountability efforts and holistic support and engagement of survivors, including in high-risk contexts such as protests.

The meeting reinforced collaboration among civil society organisations and other key anti-torture actors, such as NPMs. By fostering peer learning, solidarity and shared strategies, the gathering strengthened regional cooperation and set the stage for continued advocacy on torture prevention in the African region.

## A United Front Against Torture

The UATC United Front brings together civil society organisations and experts to address four priorities: addressing risks of torture and ill-treatment during protests; strengthening coordination among civil society organisations, NPMs and other anti-torture actors working on prevention, documentation, survivor rehabilitation and accountability; advancing international standards on the use of force and weaponry by law enforcement; and promoting human rights based policing through stronger oversight, accountability and monitoring mechanisms. In 2025, the United Front supported research and consultations, including a multilingual survey on protest monitoring and a policy paper entitled *Protesting Without Fear: A policy framework to end torture and ill-treatment in the context of protests*, aimed at improving documentation, prevention efforts and survivors-centred responses to abuses committed in the context of protests and other assemblies.





IN-FOCUS ARTICLE · BRAZIL

## *Generating evidence to strengthen custody hearings in Brazil*

Through the UATC's Financial Support to Third Parties (FSTP), the Institute for the Defense of the Right to Defense (IDDD) conducted a large-scale monitoring initiative examining custody hearings in Brazil — a critical safeguard designed to protect detainees from torture and ill-treatment following arrest.

Over the course of the project, 64 trained civil society observers monitored more than 1,200 custody hearings across six Brazilian states, producing an unprecedented body of evidence on how judges verify safeguards and respond to allegations of abuse during the first hours of detention. The initiative developed a robust methodology enabling systematic evaluation of compliance with legal safeguards and documentation of how allegations of torture are handled by the judicial system.

The findings revealed important gaps in protection. Virtual hearings — which expanded during Covid19 but have been retained in many jurisdictions in Brazil — were found to weaken safeguards, with judges significantly less likely to verify the protection of rights and allegations of torture and ill-treatment. The data also highlighted stark racial disparities, showing that allegations of violence against Black detainees were significantly less likely to be recorded for investigation than those involving white detainees.

Yet challenges remain. At the time of writing this report, a national initiative is on foot to make in-person custody hearings the exception, rather than the rule. This risks negating much of the progress made in recent years on this issue and demonstrates that ongoing vigilance is crucial to ensure the respect for human rights during criminal justice processes.

# Board and Staff



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## Our Team

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**Ben Buckland**  
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**Cécile Trochu Grasso**  
*Fundraising Manager*

**Jasmine Zik-Ikeorha**  
*Senior Adviser,  
Learning Development  
and Outreach*



# Funding and Finances

In 2025, despite a more challenging global funding environment, we were able to implement our work plan with sufficient funds to cover our activities and institutional costs.

Our spending and revenue levels were both slightly lower than in the prior year. We ended the year with a small positive financial result, for the sixth consecutive year. In part, this is due to ongoing support through multi-year contracts with key donors, including Switzerland, the European Union, Denmark, the United Kingdom,

the Canton of Geneva (SSI) and the City of Geneva. We also express sincere appreciation to Switzerland once again for its increased core support in 2025 and to the Canton of Geneva's Office for Economy and Innovation (OCEI) for its support through an extraordinary funding program for NGOs (LAFONG), in 2025.

ASSETS	CHF
<b>Current Assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,889,056
Accounts receivable	278,161
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	65,723
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>2,232,940</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>	
<b>Financial Assets</b>	
Deposit	10,326
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>10,326</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	
Jean-Jacques Gautier Centre	2,357,457
Office equipment	6,926
IT hard and software	30,561
E-learning platform	33,066
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>	<b>2,428,010</b>
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>	<b>2,438,336</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>4,671,276</b>

LIABILITIES AND WEALTH	CHF
<b>Short-term Liabilities</b>	
Accounts payable	79,855
Other current liabilities	4,000
Accrued expenses	51,149
CTI current account	289,173
<b>Total Short-term Liabilities</b>	<b>424,177</b>
<b>Restricted Funds</b>	
Restricted funds of ongoing projects	1,344,331
Restricted investment funds	61,097
Restricted funds for Jean-Jacques Gautier Centre	2,094,762
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>	<b>3,500,190</b>
<b>Wealth</b>	
Tied capital	500,000
Reserve Jean-Jacques Gautier Centre	289,967
Balance brought forward	(51,258)
Annual result	8,200
<b>Total Wealth</b>	<b>746,909</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Wealth</b>	<b>4,671,276</b>

We thank our individual donors for their valuable support and are particularly grateful to Laurent and Denise Gautier for their generous and renewed donation. Other efforts to generate our own income, especially through renting office space, provide core support for both institutional and activity costs.

## CORE

- Switzerland
- Denmark
- Canton of Geneva (OCEI)
- Luxembourg
- City of Geneva

## PROJECTS

- A private Swiss foundation
- European Union
- United Kingdom
- Canton of Geneva
- City of Geneva
- Canada
- OPCAT Special Fund
- Plan-les-Ouates
- Chêne-Bougeries
- Netherlands (Embassy in Brazil)

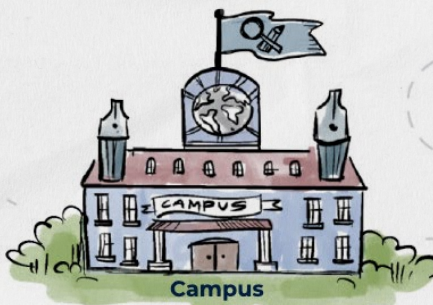
INCOME, CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS		CHF	EXPENDITURES		CHF
<b>Restricted</b>			Salaries		(1,280,102)
Foreign governments	254,630		Consultants		(225,210)
Swiss government and public institutions	312,814		Direct costs of activities		(382,786)
Private foundations	1,000,000		Administration costs		(115,263)
Intergovernmental organizations	298,835		Rent and maintenance costs		(23,285)
<b>Total Restricted Income</b>	<b>1,866,279</b>		Auditors, legal and financial services fees		(27,669)
<b>Unrestricted</b>			Meeting expenses, General Assembly, Board and Bureau		(9,533)
Foreign governments	266,301		<b>Total Expenditures</b>		<b>(2,063,848)</b>
Swiss government and public institutions	512,480		<b>Operating Result Before Depreciation</b>		<b>794,304</b>
Private foundations	21,400		Depreciation of fixed assets		(141,852)
Other subsidies	62,842		<b>Total Operating Result</b>		<b>652,452</b>
Other income	73,679		Bank fees		(1,307)
Services to CTI	55,171		Net Exchange difference		(4,480)
<b>Total Unrestricted Income</b>	<b>991,873</b>		Extraordinary, non-recurring or prior-period expenses		(10,093)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>2,858,152</b>		<b>Result Before Change in Restricted Funds</b>		<b>636,572</b>
			Allocation to restricted funds		(1,866,279)
			Use of restricted funds		1,237,907
			<b>Net Increase in Restricted Funds</b>		<b>(628,372)</b>
			<b>Total Annual Result</b>		<b>8,200</b>



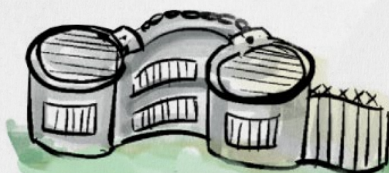
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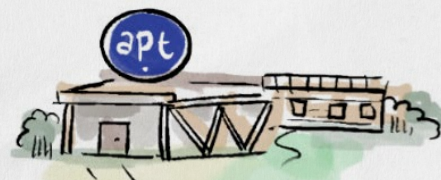
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