CETauditores

ABBREVIATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31th, 2025 AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED TRANSITIONS

03 July 2026

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR´S REPORT ON THE ABRIDGED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

To the Board of Directors of the **INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED TRANSITIONS:**

Opinion

We have audited the abridged annual accounts of the **INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED TRANSITIONS** (the Entity), which comprise the abridged balance sheet as of 31 December 2025, the abridged income statement, the abridged statement of changes in equity and the related abridged notes to the financial statements, for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying abridged annual accounts present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Entity as of 31 December 2025, and its results for the year then ended, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (identified in Note 2 of the notes to the abridged annual accounts) and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria included therein.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with legislation regulating the audit practice in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Abridged Annual Accounts* section of our report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the abridged annual accounts in Spain, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in force. In this regard, we have not provided any services other than those relating to the audit of the accounts and there have not been any situations or circumstances which, under the mentioned regulations, might have affected the required independence such that this has been compromised.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Most Relevant Audit Matters

The most relevant audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were considered as most significant risks of material misstatement in our audit of the abridged annual accounts for the current period. These risks were addressed in the context of our audit of the abridged annual accounts as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these risks.

Operating grants

As indicated in note 10 of the abridged notes to the financial statements, the Entity received grants to finance its expenses in recent years, of which 3.379.658,59 euros have been allocated to the abridged income statement for 2025. In accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, the allocation of operating grants to income must be made in the same year in which the expenses being financed are accrued. We considered the adequate recording of grants as the most relevant aspect of the audit due to the significant amounts involved and the subjectivity of the valuations to be carried out, specifically, for the allocation to the abridged income statement and for the classification of the amounts pending imputation to results at the closing date, according to whether the grants are refundable or non-refundable.

The audit procedures carried out have consisted of verifying the correct allocation in the abridged income statement, verifying the adequate allocation to equity for the amounts taken to results, reviewing the correct allocation of the tax associated with these subsidies, verifying the correct classification of the amounts pending allocation to results at the closing date based on their refundability, verifying their correct treatment in the abridged statement of changes in equity, and verifying that the information disclosed in the abridged notes to the financial statements is adequate. To this end, we have reviewed all the grants received by the Entity, the justifications for expenditure submitted to the granting bodies and the bank documentation for the collection of the grants.

Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Abridged Annual Accounts

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the accompanying abridged annual accounts, so that they fairly present the equity, financial position and results of the Entity in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable to the Entity in Spain, and for such internal control as they deem necessary to enable the preparation of abridged annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the abridged annual accounts, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Abridged Annual Accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the abridged annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with legislation governing audit practice in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these abridged annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with legislation governing audit practice in Spain, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional caution throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the abridged annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity´s internal controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, determine whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the abridged annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the abridged annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the abridged annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Entity's Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From any significant risks communicated with the Entity's Board of Directors, we determine those matters that are of most significance in the audit of the abridged annual accounts of the current period and are, therefore, considered to be the most significant risks.

We describe any such risks in our audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

CET Auditores, S.L.
(Registered in the Official Register of Auditors under number S1630)

Ignacio Jiménez Sánchez-Seco
(Registered in the Official Register of Auditors of Accounts under number 19869)

3 July 2026

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INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED TRANSITIONS

Financial Statements and Abbreviated Annual Report 2025

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INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED TRANSITIONS

Annual Accounts

Abbreviated Balance Sheet

Tax Year 2025 **INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED TRANSITIONS**

ACCOUNTS	ASSETS	REPORT NOTES	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	A) NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**69.391,69**	**40.434,31**
21, (281), (2910), (2911), (2912), (2913), (2914), (2915), (2916), (2917), (2918)	**II. Property, plant and equipment**	5	**2.711,67**	**5.154,95**
2405, 2415, 2425, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 2550, 258, (259), 26 (2495), (2935), (2945), (2955), (296), (297), (298)	**VI. Non-current investments**	7.a	**5.350,00**	**5.350,00**
474	**VII. Deferred tax asset**		**61.330,02**	**29.929,36**
	B. CURRENT ASSETS		**2.966.006,42**	**3.308.432,28**
30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, (39), 407	**I. Inventories**		**14.465,74**	
447, 448, (495)	**II. Users, sponsors and trade and other receivables**	7	**2.206.548,02**	**2.124.867,20**
430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, (437), (490), (493), 440, 441, 446, 449, 460, 464, 470, 471, 472,558, 544	**III. Trade receivables and other accounts receivable**	7	**50.991,75**	**-**
5305, 5315, 5325, 5335, 5345, 5355, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, (549) (5395), (5935), 551, 5525, 554, 5590, 565, 566, (5945), (5955), (596), (597), (598)	**IV. Current financial investments**	7	**7.335,46**	**5.872,92**
57	**VII. Cash and cash equivalents**		**737.657,20**	**1.177.692,16**
	TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)		**3.035.398,11**	**3.348.866,59**

CODING ACCOUNT NUMBER	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	REPORT NOTES	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	A) EQUITY		**210.069,50**	**220.792,05**
	A-1) Capital and reserves without valuation adjustments	9	**175.250,87**	**166.981,22**
120, 121	**III. Prior periods' profit and loss**		155.397,29	148.630,52
129	**V. Profit/(loss) for the period**		19.853,58	18.350,70
	A-2) Grants, donations and bequests received	10	**34.818,63**	**53.810,83**
132	3. Other kind of grants, donations and bequests		34.818,63	53.810,83
	B) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**724.400,65**	**1.087.348,41**
	II. Non-current payables	8	**724.400,65**	**1.087.348,41**
1615, 1625, 1635, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 180, 185, 189	2. Other financial liabilities		724.400,65	1.087.348,41
	C) CURRENT LIABILITIES		**2.100.927,96**	**2.040.726,13**
	II. Current payables	8	**1.991.744,05**	**1.930.870,45**
5105, 520, 527	1. Debt with financial institutions		50.368,80	- 3.895,12
5115, 5135, 5145, 521, 522, 523, 525, 528, 551, 554, 5525, 555, 5565, 5566, 560, 561, 569	2. Other financial liabilities		1.941.375,25	1.934.765,57
	IV. Trade and other payables		**160.175,66**	**109.855,68**
41	2. Other payables	8	48.069,76	29.447,88
465, 466	3. Personnel (salaries payable)	8	24.469,92	8.342,63
475, 476, 477	4. Public entities, other	11	87.635,98	72.065,17
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A+B+C)		**3.035.398,11**	**3.348.866,59**

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Abbreviated Statement of Results

Tax Year 2025 **INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED TRANS**

CODING ACCOUNT NUMBER		REPORT NOTES	(Debits) Credits 31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	1. Revenue from activities		**3.379.658,59**	**2.919.451,11**
724, 727, 728, (658)	d) Grants, donations and other income	10	3.379.658,59	2.919.451,11
	2. Aid and other expenses		**-120,00**	**0,00**
(650), (651), (652), 729	a) Aid		-120,00	0,00
(64)	**7. Personnel expenses**	12.a	**-1.562.240,49**	**-1.425.784,54**
	8. Other operating expenses		**-1.699.274,17**	**-1.489.823,23**
	a) External services		-1.699.274,17	-1.489.823,23
(621)	a_2) Leases and royalties	6	-75.828,77	-73.260,29
(623)	a_4) Independent professional services		-654.835,76	-593.991,87
(625)	a_6) Insurances premiums		-1.778,57	-14.074,17
(626)	a_7) Banking services		-7.186,31	-7.167,05
(629)	a_{10}) Other services		-959.644,76	-801.329,85
(68)	**9. Amortisation and depreciation**	5	**-2.443,28**	**-3.169,71**
(678), 778	**13. Other results**		**-34,97**	**1.486,99**
	I) RESULTS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12+13)		**115.545,68**	**2.160,62**
(660), (662), (665), (669)	**15. Finance expenses**		**-716,33**	
(668), 768	**17. Exchange gains/(losses)**		**-126.376,43**	**21.026,08**
	II) NET FINANCE INCOME/(EXPENSE) (14+15+16+17+18)		**-127.092,76**	**21.026,08**
	III) PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME (I+II)		**-11.547,08**	**23.186,70**
(6300)*, 6301*, (633), 638	**19. Income tax expense**	11	**31.400,66**	**-4.836,00**
	IV) PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD (III + 19)	3	**19.853,58**	**18.350,70**

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* May be a positive or negative figure

Statement of Changes in Net Equity

A) Statement of recognised income and expenses
Tax Year 2025

ACCOUNTS		REPORT NOTES	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	A) Profit/(loss) for the period	3	19.853,58	18.350,70
	Income and expense recognised directly in equity			
94	III. Grants, donations and bequests received		3.379.658,59	2.919.451,11
	B) Total income and expense recognised directly in equity (I + II + III + IV + V + VI)		3.379.658,59	2.919.451,11
	Amounts transferred to the income statement			
(84)	IX. Grants, donations and bequests received		-3.379.658,59	-2.919.451,11
	C) Total amounts transferred to the income statement (VII + VIII + IX + X + XI)		-3.379.658,59	-2.919.451,11
	TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSES (A + B + C)		19.853,58	18.350,70

* May be a positive or negative figure

B) Complete Statement of Changes in Net Equity

Tax Year 2025

	Capital		Reserves	Prior periods' profit and loss	Other equity holder contributions	Profit/(loss) for the period	Other equity instruments	Valuation adjustments	Grants, donations and bequests received	TOTAL
	Registered	Uncalled								
E. CLOSING BALANCE OF 2023	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**128.110,27**	**0,00**	**20.520,25**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**73.623,84**	**222.254,36**
I. Adjustments for canges in N-1 criteria										**0,00**
II. Adjustments for N-1 errors										**0,00**
D. ADJUSTED BALANCE AT START OF 2024	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**128.110,27**	**0,00**	**20.520,25**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**73.623,84**	**222.254,36**
I. Total recognised income and expenses						18.350,70			-19.813,01	**-1.462,31**
II. Equity transactions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	**0,00**
1. Increases of allocation funds/ social funds/ special funds										**0,00**
2. (-) Reductions of allocation funds/ social funds/ special funds										**0,00**
3. Conversion of financial liabilities into equity (pardoning of debts)										**0,00**
4. Other contributions										**0,00**
III. Other changes in equity				20.520,25		-20.520,25				**0,00**
E. CLOSING BALANCE OF 2024	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**148.630,52**	**0,00**	**18.350,70**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**53.810,83**	**220.792,05**
I. Adjustments for canges in N-1 criteria										**0,00**
II. Adjustments for N-1 errors										**0,00**
D. ADJUSTED BALANCE AT START OF 2025	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**148.630,52**	**0,00**	**18.350,70**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**53.810,83**	**220.792,05**
I. Total recognised income and expenses						19.853,58			-18.992,20	**861,38**
II. Equity transactions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	**0,00**
1. Increases of allocation funds/ social funds/ special funds										**0,00**
2. (-) Reductions of allocation funds/ social funds/ special funds										**0,00**
3. Conversion of financial liabilities into equity (pardoning of debts)										**0,00**
4. Other contributions										**0,00**
III. Other changes in equity			-12.530,72	19.297,49		-18.350,70				**-11.583,93**
E. CLOSING BALANCE OF 2025	**0,00**	**0,00**	**-12.530,72**	**167.928,01**	**0,00**	**19.853,58**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**34.818,63**	**210.069,50**

INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED TRANSITIONS

Abbreviated Annual Report

01 ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

The INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED TRANSITIONS (hereinafter, IFIT) was established on 14 June 2012 as an international non-governmental organisation dedicated to the integration of public policy on democracy, development, the rule of law and human security in national dialogue and/or transition contexts in fragile and conflict-affected states. To this end, IFIT carries out, among other activities: technical advisory, research and strategic workshops. Its work excludes any profit-making purpose, as well as any political and/or religious affiliation. Often working behind the scenes, its principal added value is to provide creative, realistic and values-based ideas that can help conflicting parties to find common ground on complex issues, expanding the range of options and solutions they perceive.

Headquartered in Barcelona, IFIT is located in the *Recinte Modernista de Sant Pau*. The organisation is supported by its Board of Directors, its International Advisory Council, and an international team of experts. The Institute currently has 32 full- and part-time staff, 27 members on its Board and International Advisory Council, as well as 400+ experts belonging to its thematic practice groups, national brain trusts, regional programmes and global initiatives. In 2021, IFIT established a branch office in Bogotá, Colombia, under the same Board of Directors.

IFIT receives financial support from a broad range of public and private donors. In 2025, it received core funding from Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Ireland (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), Ford Foundation, Humanity United, Carnegie Corporation of New York, Karl Popper Foundation and several individual donors. IFIT received project support from the European Union, Sweden (SIDA), Switzerland (Federal Department of Foreign Affairs), Canada (Global Affairs), the United Kingdom (FCDO), Germany (Federal Foreign Office), the African Judicial Independence Fund (AJIF), Robert Bosch Foundation, Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation, Avina Foundation, Kettering Foundation, Templeton World Charity Foundation, Luminate, the Pan American Foundation for Development and the United States Institute of Peace.

IFIT also benefits from a wide range of important pro-bono collaborations, including with Princeton University, Stanford Law School, Yale Law School, Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard Undergraduate Consulting Group, the Tecnológico de Monterrey, University of Los Andes, CMS Law, The Civic AI Lab of Northeastern University, the Institut d’études avancées de Paris and Google Ads.

SUMMARY OF 2025 ACTIVITIES

Country Work: Since 2016, IFIT has operated according to a unique organisational model based on the establishment and interaction of specialised expert networks. The first part of the model involves country "**brain trusts**". Comprised of social, business and political leaders from the selected country chosen for their recognised expertise in public policy, personal integrity and influential local networks, IFIT's brain trusts are dedicated to analysing and proposing innovative ideas to support a country's negotiation and transition efforts. Below are some examples from 2025.

Colombia: Since first advising the Colombian government delegation in the 2012–2016 peace talks with the FARC-EP in Havana, IFIT has continued to work at the highest levels of the peace process, including through its **Brain Trust for the Colombian Transition** (FCH) comprising 25 members. In 2025, the group contributed to shaping responses to rising violence, the fragmentation of armed groups, transitional justice dilemmas and the electoral context, promoting more multidimensional approaches to peace and security. IFIT helped strengthen public policy debates, open strategic spaces with key actors and bridge divides. The work contributed to mitigating risks, expanding space for peacebuilding and advancing more integrated responses to Colombia's current security and justice challenges.

Venezuela: In the summer of 2016, IFIT launched the **Expert Group for Venezuela** (GEV): a brain trust of 12 Venezuelan civil society and political leaders that seeks to promote high-level dialogue and a peaceful, consensual solution to the country's interrelated social, political and economic crises. In 2025, the group worked to preserve trust-based channels with key government and opposition actors to prevent further conflict escalation and maintain spaces for dialogue. This translated into concrete results: the exploration of areas of economic agreement, the return of moderate opposition sectors to electoral participation and tangible humanitarian outcomes including the release of political prisoners, all achieved in a context of greater repression and political polarisation.

México: In the autumn of 2019, IFIT launched the **Mexico Peacebuilding Support Group** (MXBT): a brain trust composed of 13 influential civil society, academic, media and public policy leaders. The group aims to strengthen the capacity of government and civil society to reduce violence in the country. In 2025, the MXBT produced influential papers and promoted local dialogues to generate grounded, grassroots perspectives on Mexico's security dynamics, engaging a variety of actors including community, civil society and religious leaders. In parallel, IFIT's Mexico project contributed to ongoing debates on judicial reform through original research and practical recommendations.

Nigeria: In the autumn of 2018, IFIT launched the **Middle Belt Brain Trust** (MBBT), composed of 15 prominent local experts specialising in areas such as interfaith dialogue, mediation, community development, justice and security. The group focuses on key structural and institutional pathways to contribute substantially to violence reduction and inclusive policies in Nigeria's Middle Belt. In 2025, the MBBT helped reduce conflict drivers in the region through the development of better grievance management systems, improved land administration, and youth engagement across multiple Middle Belt states.

Zimbabwe: In the autumn of 2017, IFIT launched the **Zimbabwe Resource Group** (ZRG): a brain trust of 15 members representing a unique national space for generating creative and realistic ideas to overcome the structural crisis affecting the society, politics and economy of the country. In 2025, the group continued its efforts to promote dialogue in Zimbabwe through the vertical and horizontal scaling of community dialogue platforms using the findings described in its own original research.

Syria: In the absence of sufficient Syrian voices articulating a framework for the country's proposed reconstruction, IFIT created the **Syria Resource Group** (SRG) in the autumn of 2019. Composed of 16 Syrian civic leaders from different sectors and disciplines, the group acts as a platform to promote a Syria-led peacebuilding and development approach, shaping rather than simply reacting to international financing frameworks for reconstruction. In 2025, the group focused its efforts on the governance gap for recovery and reconstruction financing in the Syrian transition.

Libya: Seeing the comparative success of local tribes and municipalities in reaching agreements and contributing to national governance, IFIT established the **Libyan Expertise Forum for Peace and Development** (LEFPD) in the autumn of 2019. The group comprises 15 prominent Libyan thought leaders. In 2025, the LEFPD focused its efforts on advancing practical and locally rooted pathways to stabilisation through incremental agreements. The work emphasised breaking down complex national challenges into sequenced confidence-building steps, including localised cooperation, technical coordination among security actors and gradual movement towards national-level integration.

Sudan: In the spring of 2021, IFIT established the **Support Group for Democratic Transition in Sudan** (SGDTS): a multidisciplinary brain trust composed of 13 recognised local leaders based in different parts of the country. In 2025, the group focused its efforts on addressing growing levels of polarisation and violence in the context of the ongoing armed conflict. This included conducting an AI-supported perception survey to better understand the drivers, dynamics and impacts of polarisation contributing to social fragmentation. These efforts are part of a broader process aimed at informing locally rooted dialogue initiatives.

Uzbekistan: The **Uzbekistan Expert Group (UZEG)** is a brain trust of 14 local experts in law, politics and business focused on contributing to the country's ongoing modernisation process. Throughout 2025, the group worked on developing the Green Entrepreneurship Index, which aims to improve the sustainability, competitiveness, and robustness of the country's entrepreneurial ecosystem and shared environmental responsibility.

Work in Other Countries: Beyond these countries, IFIT remained active in different dialogue and policy initiatives with partners in several other contexts in 2025, including Ecuador, Kenya and Ukraine.

Thematic Work: In conjunction with IFIT's national brain trusts, the organisation operates three **"practice groups"** on cross-cutting issues at the heart of IFIT's mission and for which the institute has become internationally recognised: identifying creative solutions to balance peace and justice, localising the organisation of transition assistance, and advancing inclusive narratives in fragile and conflict-affected societies.

The Law and Peace Practice Group (LPPG): This 18-member group was created to provide high-level advice on the challenges of balancing justice and peace in negotiated transition contexts. In 2025, the group developed the baseline for a new transitional justice paradigm that adequately responds to the new conflict and negotiation landscape. It also provided regular advice to IFIT country brain trusts, while also supporting IFIT's Peace Treaty Initiative.

The Inclusive Narratives Practice Group (INPG): This 16-member group focuses on fostering pluralistic narrative landscapes that can reduce polarisation and improve civic participation. In 2025, the group provided technical advice to IFIT's brain trusts and Kenya's Directorate of National Cohesion and Values. It also published original research underscoring the danger of a single, simplified narrative, even one that seeks to unify the population.

The Transition Assistance Practice Group (TAPG): This 14-member practice group offers practical ideas to support local leaders in transitioning countries to strengthen their capacity to proactively shape the environment and rules for the delivery of foreign aid in their country. In 2025, the group developed a framework on external resources, offering strategies to improve how countries access, manage and maximise support. It also shed light on and explored other resources available to support transitions, such as diaspora investment, public-private partnerships and entrepreneurial ecosystem building.

Global Initiatives: In addition to the work of its "brain trusts" and "practice groups", IFIT undertakes broader global initiatives when a systemic gap is identified in the global architecture for promoting inclusive negotiations and transitions. IFIT also forms high-level expert advisory groups or panels to provide strategic guidance for each initiative. In 2025, the IFIT global initiatives included:

Peace Treaty Initiative: Launched in the autumn of 2020, this initiative seeks to establish an incentive-based multilateral treaty to promote, support, facilitate, localise and accelerate negotiation and mediation as the preferred means of prevention and resolution of actual or potential non-international armed conflicts. During 2025, the initiative reached a pivotal moment through a unique diplomatic partnership with Kenya's Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, which has assumed diplomatic leadership to bring the proposed *Convention for the Support, Protection and Acceleration of the Prevention and Resolution of Conflicts* to adoption. In 2025, IFIT worked closely with Kenya toward this goal and also established a Working Group for the "Nairobi Convention".

Global Initiative on Polarisation: The Global Initiative on Polarization is an ambitious collaboration initiated by IFIT and the Ford Foundation, which has since expanded to include additional philanthropic partners such as the Andrew Carnegie Foundation, Templeton World Charity Foundation and Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation. The underlying aim of the work is to foster deeper global (and local) understandings of the diverse causes, consequences and solutions to growing polarization – in democratic and non-democratic settings alike. In 2025, key activities included: 1) strategic engagements with and by our globally unique Depolarization Community of Practice, 2) the organization of an annual in-person Global Forum on Depolarization, which aims to deepen connections within and beyond the Community of Practice and serve as a 'conveyor belt' for important depolarization insights and innovations; 3) the production of a globally informed depolarization strategy framework, broadly based on the original three-part solutions spectrum IFIT developed; and 4) the generation of practice-oriented policy papers and short videos that focus on promising innovations in the area of depolarization.

Initiative on Apex Court Appointments: In the autumn of 2025, IFIT launched its global guidelines on apex court appointments, following a high-level judicial and legal summit at Constitution Hill, South Africa. IFIT promoted the guidelines' adoption through focused efforts in key contexts (e.g., in the framework of Mexico's judicial reform, dialogues on judicial innovations in the Philippines and Zimbabwe's discussions on merit-based judicial appointments), as well as in relevant judicial spaces (e.g., panel discussions organised by the Commonwealth Magistrates and Judges Association and the African Union).

Fast-Track Negotiation Initiative: Negotiation is one of the most well-known and widely used tools for promoting peace and political transition. However, the dominant model of recent decades is built on methodological premises that, taken together, produce very slow negotiation. In 2025, the initiative announced the publication of **"Fast-Track Negotiation": A White Paper**. Designed specifically to overcome reliance on a single, outdated, and slow negotiation model, the fast-track negotiation model was the subject of a global outreach and promotion campaign, as well as local training and pilot testing.

Initiative on AI and Conflict Resolution: In 2025, IFIT launched the Initiative on AI and Conflict Resolution: a unique initiative that aims to examine, shape, test, and document strategies for making AI an effective tool in the prevention and resolution of political crises and armed conflicts. The initial steps included the publication of two pioneering studies that test and evaluate the performance of leading large-scale language models in providing advice on conflict resolution.

Regional Initiatives: During 2025, IFIT's regional programmes provided a critical "middle-ground" perspective that complemented global and country-level work by fostering knowledge exchange, strategic collaboration and targeted technical support.

The Regional Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean emerged from the lessons learned and experience accumulated by IFIT over nearly ten years of work in Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, El Salvador and Nicaragua. In 2025, the programme continued promoting ideas, dialogue and partnerships to reduce violence, strengthen democracy and the rule of law, mitigate polarisation and support peace and reconciliation efforts in El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Nicaragua.

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Regional Initiative, launched in 2025, builds on IFIT's long-standing projects in Syria, Libya and Sudan, as well as IFIT's prior work in Tunisia, Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia. The programme aims to generate new ideas on how to address some of the most persistent and interconnected democracy, rule of law, peace and security challenges facing the region. The group's MENA Regional Advisory Council held its inaugural meeting in 2025.

Internal matters: In 2025, IFIT convened its global strategy meeting in Barcelona, Spain, bringing together 65 experts from across its network to critically examine the factual and normative assumptions underpinning its global and country-level work in negotiations and transitions. These discussions informed the development of *IFIT's new three-year strategic framework (2026–2028).*

In the autumn of 2025, IFIT held the first edition of the Global Forum on Depolarization, bringing together more than 80 global experts and partners from around the world. This flagship annual event is the first of its kind and combines a knowledge exchange and problem-solving format. It deepens connections within and beyond IFIT's Depolarisation Community of Practice and serves as a 'conveyor belt' for the extensive and important scientific and academic work that is carried out but rarely reaches global practitioners.

In 2025, building on careful efforts to increase the visibility of IFIT's work, IFIT exceeded its target number of media outputs, which included:

- A wide range of publications and presentations on how to promote narrative change as part of a broader peacebuilding strategy within the context of *IFIT's Narrative Peacebuilding Hub.*
- A series of informational videos explaining: IFIT's approach to *peace and reconciliation*; IFIT's approach to *narrative peacebuilding*; the impact of our *Law and Peace Practice Group*; our conflict resolution work in *Nigeria's Middle Belt*; our work on community dialogues in *Zimbabwe;* our regional work in *Latin America and the Caribbean*; our work to promote *narrative change through the arts* in Chocó, Colombia; and our *Global Initiative on Polarization.*
- A series of short videos highlighting important events, such as the launch symposium for our publication on *Dialogue with State Security Actors in Hybrid Regimes*; a *cross-learning exchange* co-organised for Afghan and Syrian civil society; a *multi-stakeholder community dialogue* in Zimbabwe; and the inaugural edition of our *Global Forum on Depolarization.*
- The launch of 5 new episodes of the *IFITe Account podcast*, in which we analyse different perspectives on security, territorial dynamics, transitional justice, and peacebuilding in Mexico and Colombia.

More examples of presentations, podcasts, and webinars from 2025 can be found on IFIT's *LinkedIn* page and *YouTube channel.*

During 2025, IFIT produced a wide range of publications, including comparative assessments, case studies, discussion papers, policy essays, practice reports, position papers and public letters, among others. These outputs aimed to advance the state of knowledge on negotiations and transitions, identify and address policy gaps and inform future recommendations. Despite the breadth of our research agenda, a large part of IFIT's writing never reaches the general public. Instead, it takes the form of confidential or private documents that we produce and distribute in a targeted manner to key local and international actors.

In 2025, IFIT launched the following main publications:

- *"Fast-Track Negotiation": A White Paper*
- *Navigating External Resources: Access and Management Strategies for Countries in Transition*
- *Dialogue with State Security Actors in Hybrid Regimes: Recommendations for Constructive Engagement*
- *AI on the Frontline: Evaluating Large Language Models in Real-World Conflict Resolution*

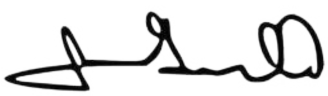
- *Polarisation: The 'Hyper-Problem' that Transitional Justice Can No Longer Ignore*
- *Diaspora Engagement in Transition Assistance: Bolstering Local Resources and Agency*
- *Improving AI Conflict Resolution Guidance Capacities: A Prompt-Based Evaluation*
- *Narratives, Ethnicity and Polarisation: The Case of the Luo and Kikuyu Communities in Kenya*
- *Letter to "Amari": The New Global Head of Political and Peace Mediation*
- *Rethink, Reset, Rebound: How Countries Can Leverage Alternative Resources for Growth Amid Aid Reductions*
- *Piecemeal Transitions in an Age of State Disintegration*
- *Fragmented Societies: Addressing Collective Trauma through Narrative Engagement*

IFIT also launched multiple country-specific publications, including:

- *Promoting Successful and Sustainable Community Dialogue Outcomes: A Practitioner's Toolkit for Zimbabwe*
- *Community Responses to Violence in the Chocó, Sur de Bolívar and Caquetá*
- *The JEP at the Crossroads: Addressing Polarisation Before the First Sentences*
- *Charting a Path to Security Sector Integration for Libya: An Incremental Approach*
- *Polarisation in Sudan: Findings from a Perception Survey*

In addition, IFIT published numerous opinion pieces on peace and reconciliation that arose organically from our work, all of which are available on our website. IFIT also developed dozens of informal working papers and shared them with key decision-makers in our countries of engagement, providing analysis and recommendations on challenges related to peace and reconciliation.

IFIT is subject to Law 1/2002 of 22 March, regulating the right of association, and Book III of the Civil Code of Catalonia relating to legal persons, approved by Law 4/2008 of 24 April. IFIT is registered in the Registry of Associations of Catalonia under number 48,755.



02 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

A. TRUE AND FAIR VIEW

The annexed abbreviated annual accounts have been prepared from the accounting records of the Association and are organised in accordance with the applicable regulatory financial reporting framework in order to present fairly the assets, financial position, and results of the Association produced during the corresponding period. These statements are subject to the approval of the Board of Directors and are expected to be approved without any modification.

As of 31 December 2025, the financial reporting regulatory framework applicable to the Association comprises:

- The Catalonian Associations and Foundations Act (2008)
- The Accounting Plan for Foundations and Associations that are subject to the legislation of the Government of Catalonia (2008)
- Other mandatory regulations issued by the Institute of Accounting and Auditing (ICAC) in developing the General Accounting Plan and its complementary norms.
- Other accounting standards that may be applicable.

The simplified Annual Accounts for the financial year 2024 were approved by the General Assembly of the Association on 30 May 2025.

B. ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The principles and criteria applied in preparing these annual accounts are outlined in Note 4 of this report. All mandatory accounting principles affecting the assets, financial situation, and results have been applied in preparing these annual accounts.

C. COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL INFORMATION

There is nothing impeding a comparison between the annual accounts for the current year with those of the preceding year.

D. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

During financial year 2025, there have been no relevant changes in the accounting criteria with respect to the criteria applied in the financial year 2024.

E. CORRECTION OF ERRORS

During the financial year 2025, the following error corrections were made:

Date	Description	Amount 2025
01/01/2025	Per diem Thomas Bimba_2024	282,00
30/09/2025	Balance adjustment 2024	-0,04
31/12/2025	Exchange rate difference adjustment 2024	12.248,76
01/08/2025	Kia Ora Lodge balance adjustment	(946,79)
Total		11.583,93

The above movements have been recorded directly against the voluntary reserves account, in accordance with the provisions of current accounting regulations for the correction of errors relating to prior financial years.

The aforementioned errors have not been accounted for retrospectively through the reformulation of the financial year 2024 annual accounts because they were detected after the preparation and approval of those accounts, and their correction is not significant for the purpose of giving a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of the Association in prior financial years. Consequently, and in accordance with the criteria of practicability and proportionality, they have been recorded in financial year 2025 charged to voluntary reserves.

03 FINANCIAL RESULTS

The distribution of the results for the tax years ending 31 December in 2025 and 2024 respectively, as prepared by the Board, is as follows:

BASIS OF DISTRIBUTION	2025	2024
Surplus for the year	19.853,58	18.350,70
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	**19.853,58**	**18.350,70**
APPLICATION TO	2025	2024
Reserves	19.853,58	18.350,70
TOTAL APPLICATION	**19.853,58**	**18.350,70**

04 RECORDING AND VALUATION OF FIXED ASSETS

A. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at their cost of acquisition, less accumulated depreciation and any recognised deterioration in value due to use.

Computer equipment is valued at its cost of acquisition and amortised equally across the first four years in which its use is foreseen.

B. LEASE COMMITMENTS

This concerns any agreement under which the lessee has the right to use an asset during a specific period in exchange for a series of payments which are recorded as an expense in the tax year in which the lease arises.

C. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

01. FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets are recognised in the balance sheet at the moment of acquisition and are measured at fair value. Assets held to collect contractual cash flows are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. At each year end, IFIT assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment; any impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

02. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are recognised at fair value minus directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Liabilities maturing within twelve months of the balance sheet date are classified as current; those with longer maturities are classified as non-current. A financial liability is derecognised when the underlying obligation is extinguished.

D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank deposits and other financial assets with a maturity not exceeding three months from the date of acquisition or establishment, as long as they are not subject to significant variations in value on account of their intrinsic characteristics.

E. INCOME TAXES

The Association is partially exempt from the corporate income tax. This exemption does not include the income obtained from the exercise of an activity classified as economic and the income obtained from the transfer or increase of equity. The tax rate applicable to non-exempt operations is 25%.

F. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Provisions are recognised when IFIT has a present obligation arising from a past event, the settlement of which is likely to require an outflow of resources and for which the amount can be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the accounts unless the possibility of an outflow is considered remote.

G. INCOME AND EXPENSES

Income and expenses are recorded on an accruals basis regardless of the date of collection or payment. Revenue is recognised when control over the committed goods or services is transferred to the third party.

H. GRANTS AND DONATIONS

Non-refundable grants, donations and bequests shall initially be accounted for as income directly in equity and allocated/released to the income statement on a systematic and rational basis of their purpose. Refundable grants, donations and bequests are recognised as liabilities of the Association until they meet the criteria for classification as non-refundable. For these purposes, a grant, donation or bequest is considered non-refundable when there is an individual agreement for the award of the grant, donation or bequest in favour of the Association, the conditions established for its award have been met and there are no reasonable doubts about the receipt of the grant, donation or bequest.

Restricted-purpose grants are allocated to income in the same year in which the accrued expenses are incurred. General-purpose grants are allocated as income in the year in which they are recognised.

J. CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ITEMS

Assets are classified as current when they are expected to be realised, sold or consumed within twelve months of the balance sheet date, or when they form part of the normal operating cycle. Cash and cash equivalents are also classified as current. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities are classified as current when they are expected to be settled within twelve months of the balance sheet date or form part of the normal operating cycle. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

05 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENTS IN TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The composition and movement of tangible and intangible assets during 2025 and 2024 was:

STATE OF MOVEMENTS OF THE TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - TAX YEARS 2025 AND 2024	2025	2024
A) FIXED ASSETS AT COST - OPENING BALANCE	**24.210,13**	**24.210,13**
(+) Acquisitions/Disposals	-	-
B) FIXED ASSETS AT COST- CLOSING BALANCE	**24.210,13**	**24.210,13**
C) ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION - OPENING BALANCE	**(19.055,18)**	**(15.885,47)**
(+) Provision for depreciation during the tax year	(2.443,28)	(3.169,71)
D) ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION - CLOSING BALANCE	**(21.498,46)**	**(19.055,18)**
E) CLOSING NET BOOK VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS	**2.711,67**	**5.154,95**

In financial year 2025, the Association has not registered anything within the category of tangible fixed assets.

Fully depreciated and in use tangible assets amounted to 14,836.64€ (10,021.65€ in 2024).

At the end of the 2025 and 2024 financial years, there are no impairment allowances.

06 LEASE COMMITMENTS AND OTHER SIMILAR OPERATIONS

LEASE EXPENSES

The heading “leases and royalties” in the accompanying financial statements covers the Association’s office rental expenses:

	2025	2024
Office rent Barcelona	47.265,82	46.572,90
Various	2.784,91	210,21
Office rent Bogotá	25.778,04	26.477,18
Workspace Bogotá	-	-
TOTAL	**75.828,77**	**73.260,29**

At the close of financial years 2025 and 2024, IFIT had contracted with lessors the following minimum lease payments, in accordance with current contracts in force, without considering the allocation of common expenses, future inflation increases or future contractually agreed rent adjustments:

	2025	2024
Less than one year		
Between one and five years	68.072,76	68.461,20
More than five years		
TOTAL	**68.072,76**	**68.461,20**

07 FINANCIAL ASSETS

A. ANALYSIS OF LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS ON THE BALANCE SHEET

	LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Classes	Equity instruments		Debt securities		Debts due after more than one year	
Categories	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	5.350,00	5.350,00
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.350,00**	**5.350,00**

This section shows the amount of the deposit for the Barcelona office rental.

B. ANALYSIS OF SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS IN THE BALANCE SHEET

	SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Classes	Equity instruments		Debt securities		Debts due in less than one year	
Categories	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	2.264.875,23	2.130.740,12
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.264.875,23**	**2.130.740,12**

Private donations pending to be received are recorded within this category of financial assets.

The breakdown of the balance of the "Other Receivables" account in the accompanying balance sheet is as follows:

	2025	2024
Private donations	2.206.548,02	2.124.867,20
Short-term financial investments	7.335,46	5.872,92
Other receivables	50.991,75	-
TOTAL	**2.264.875,23**	**2.130.740,12**

At the close of financial years 2025 and 2024, there were no valuation adjustments on financial assets.

08 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A. ANALYSIS OF NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES ON THE BALANCE SHEET

	LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Classes	Debt with financial institutions		Non-current payables for loans and other liabilities	
Categories	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-	724.400,65	1.087.348,41
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**724.400,65**	**1.087.348,41**

The amount of 724,400.65€ for the 2025 financial year corresponds to the amount of grants, donations and bequests received but not yet recognised in the income statement, which corresponds to expected expenses from 2026 onwards which have been reclassified to short term during tax year 2025 (See Note 10).

B. ANALYSIS OF SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL LIABILITIES ON THE BALANCE SHEET

	SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Classes	Debt with financial institutions		Current payables for loans and other liabilities	
Categories	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	50.368,80	(3.895,12)	2.013.914,93	1.972.556,08
TOTAL	**50.368,80**	**(3.895,12)**	**2.013.914,93**	**1.972.556,08**

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the breakdown of the amount reflected as “Other liabilities” is as follows:

	2025	2024
Current payables convertible into grants, donations and bequests (considered as deferred income)	1.942.885,53	1.936.415,31
Sundry creditors	48.069,76	29.447,88
Salaries payable	24.469,92	8.342,63
Other payables	(1.510,28)	(1.649,74)
TOTAL	**2.013.914,93**	**1.972.556,08**

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the breakdown of the "Other payables" account is as follows:

	2025	2024
Service creditors	15.072,70	31.510,64
Accruals	32.997,06	(2.062,76)
TOTAL	**48.069,76**	**29.447,88**

For the purposes of the second additional provision of Law 31/2014 of 3 December 2014, which amends the Capital Companies Act and in accordance with the Resolution of 29 February 2015 of the Institute of Accounting and Auditing, it is reported that the average payment period to suppliers in 2025 was 1 day and in 2024 was 9,85 days.

09 OWN FUNDS

The composition and movement of the items forming the “Own Funds” section consist of the surplus obtained in the current financial year and pending attribution to the Association’s aims.

10 GRANTS AND DONATIONS

The details of the movement of grants and donations received during the 2025 and 2024 financial years that are directly related to the Association’s activities:

Project	FINANCIAL YEAR 2025							
	Grants and donations to be allocated at 31/12/2024	Grants and donations to be allocated at 31/12/2024	Debts convertible into grants and donations (considered as deferred income) at 31/12/2024	New grants and donations	Released from restrictions	Grants and donations to be allocated at 31/12/2025	Long term debts at 31/12/2025	Debts convertible into grants and donations (considered as deferred income) at 31/12/2025
Project *‘FCH Colombia’*		375.000,00	480.740,11		474.313,16			400.712,17
Project *‘GEV Venezuela’*	39.481,54	95.833,33	285.000,09		381.719,24	34.818,63		23.833,42
Project ‘ZRG *Zimbabwe*’		8.358,76	14.329,32		8.608,38			
Programme *‘Latin America’*			319.890,00		365.723,32			54.166,68
Project *‘INPG’*					14.157,46			
Project *‘México’*					8.861,47			125.803,20
Project *‘Polarisation’*					117.447,58			13.563,92
Project *‘Initiative on Apex Court Appointments’*					23.062,33			
Project *‘Fast-Track Negotiation’*					6.250,00			
Project *‘Hybrid Regimes’*			31.390,00		27.069,96			
Project *‘MBBT Nigeria’*			73.631,60		360.589,84			588.634,74
Programme *‘MENA’*					150.493,51			
Project *‘Law & Peace Practice Group’*					25.000,00			
General use	14.329,32	608.156,32	731.434,19		1.416.362,34		724.400,65	736.171,43
TOTAL	**53.810,86**	**1.087.348,41**	**1.936.415,31**	**0,00**	**3.379.658,59**	**34.818,63**	**724.400,65**	**1.942.885,56**

Project	FINANCIAL YEAR 2024							
	Grants and donations to be allocated at 31/12/2023	Grants and donations to be allocated at 31/12/2023	Debts convertible into grants and donations (considered as deferred income) at 31/12/2023	New grants and donations	Released from restrictions	Grants and donations to be allocated at 31/12/2024	Grants and donations to be allocated at 31/12/2024	Debts convertible into grants and donations (considered as deferred income) at 31/12/2024
Project *'FCH Colombia'*			260.204,66	1.017.650,00	422.114,55		375.000,00	480.740,11
Project *'GEV Venezuela'*	72.802,68		12.500,00	851.667,56	516.655,28	39.481,54	95.833,33	285.000,09
Project 'ZRG *Zimbabwe'*		8.358,76	59.156,43	65.329,32	110.156,43		8.358,76	14.329,32
Programme *'Latin America'*		402.333,36	465.500,00		547.943,36			319.890,00
Project *'INPG'*				75.175,17	75.175,17			
Project *'México'*				5.200,00	5.200,00			
Project *'Polarisation'*				62.645,98	62.645,98			
Project *'Initiative on Apex Court Appointments'*	821,16		11.495,58	7.687,39	20.004,13			
Project *'Fast-Track Negotiation'*				69.312,95	69.312,95			
Project *'Hybrid Regimes'*				91.390,00	60.000,00			31.390,00
Project *'MBBT Nigeria'*			21.345,00	175.631,60	123.345,00			73.631,60
Project *'MENA'*				20.400,00	20.400,00			
Project *'Law & Peace Practice Group'*				2.337,82	2.337,82			
General use		123.343,95	350.971,50	1.763.764,82	884.160,44	14.329,32	608.156,32	731.434,19
TOTAL	**73.623,84**	**534.036,07**	**1.181.173,17**	**4.208.192,61**	**2.919.451,11**	**53.810,86**	**1.087.348,41**	**1.936.415,31**

IFIT classifies grants, donations and bequests into two categories: 1) those related to specific projects, and 2) those available for general use by the Association.

11 FISCAL SITUATION

Liabilities to public authorities for taxes and social security as of 31 December for tax years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025		2024	
Account	Debit balance	Credit balance	Debit balance	Credit balance
Personal income tax	-	55.759,16	-	48.324,72
Social Security bodies	-	31.876,82	-	23.740,45
TOTAL	**-**	**87.635,98**	**-**	**72.065,17**

The reconciliation of net income and expenditure to taxable income is as follows:

Financial Year 2025
PROFIT AND LOSS

	Increases	Decreases	Net effect
Balance of income and expenses			19.853,58
Permanent differences	3.264.207,98	3.379.753,66	-115.545,68
Temporary differences			-31.400,66
Taxable base (tax result)			-127.092,76
Compensation of negative tax base			-
Pending deductions			90.00
Withholdings and prepayments			-
Tax return to companies			-

Financial Year 2024
PROFIT AND LOSS

	Increases	Decreases	Net effect
Balance of income and expenses		-	18.350,70
Permanent differences	2.918.777,48	-2.920.938,210	(2.160,62)
Temporary differences			4.836,00
Taxable base (tax result)			21.026,08
Compensation of negative tax base			21.026,08
Pending deductions			42,00
Withholdings and prepayments			-
Tax return to companies			-

The negative tax bases pending compensation are detailed below:

	2025	2024
	Amount	Amount
Total	**244.960,08**	**117.867,32**
Negative tax bases - 2025	127.092,76	-
Negative tax bases - 2023	52.681,99	52.681,99
Negative tax bases - 2022	20.000,47	20.000,47
Negative tax bases - 2020	45.184,86	45.184,86
Negative tax bases - 2019	-	-
Negative tax bases - 2017	-	-

Fiscal credit

According to current legislation, negative tax bases can be offset with the tax benefits of the following years. The Association expects to be in a position to make such offsets. Consequently, the balance of the tax credit account for loss compensation is as follows:

	Loss compensation tax credit
Opening balance for financial year 2024	34.723,36
Final balance of fiscal year 2024/ beginning of fiscal year 2025	29.887,36
Closing balance for financial year 2025	61.240,02

Under current legislation, taxes cannot be deemed definitively liquidated until the tax authorities have inspected them or the four-year statute of limitations period has elapsed.

As of 31 December 2025, non-prescribed taxes of the Association were taxes pending inspection, but in the opinion of IFIT's Board of Directors, there are no significant contingencies that could arise from an eventual inspection.

12 INCOMES AND EXPENSES

A. STAFF COSTS

Below is the relevant section from the accompanying financial statements:

	2025	2024
a) Wages and salaries	1.262.840,92	1.165.895,55
b) Social security charges	299.399,57	259.888,99
TOTAL	**1.562.240,49**	**1.425.784,54**

13 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During 2025, the members of the Board of Directors of the Association did not require or receive any compensation for the exercise of their office; did not receive loans or advances; and are owed no obligations for pensions or life insurance.

14 OTHER INFORMATION

1. The average number of people employed at IFIT headquarters in Spain during the 2025 financial year amounts to thirteen, with the following breakdown by category and sex:

   Management: a man
   Project leader: three men and three women
   Project support: two men and five women
   Administration: a woman

2. The average number of employed persons in the Colombian branch office in the 2025 financial year amounts to fourteen, with the following breakdown by category and sex:

Management: a woman
Project leader: two men and four women
Project support: two men and four women
Administration: a woman

3. During 2025, the Association maintained a bank account in Colombia to be able to operate through its Bogotá branch office:

ENTITY	BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER (4 LAST NUMBERS)
Grupo Bancolombia	#0617

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

At the date of preparation of these abbreviated annual accounts, no significant events have come to light that occurred after the year-end that have not been detailed and reflected herein.

The Board of Directors, on 3 July 2026, and in compliance with current legislation, approved these simplified annual accounts for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, which consist of:

- Simplified Balance Sheet at 31 December 2025.
- Simplified Statement of Results for the year ending 31 December 2025.
- Statement of Changes in Net Equity for the year ending 31 December 2025.
- This Simplified Annual Report for the 2025 tax year.

Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi

President

Jon Greenwald

Secretary