



IRÍDIA ANNUAL REPORT

Irídia
Centre for the
Defence of Human Rights

2024



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Introduction

Irdia - Centre for the Defence of Human Rights is a non-profit association whose primary objective is to raise the standards of protection of human rights in relation to institutional violence, the oversight and transparency of police forces, migration and border management policy, historical memory, the defence of civic space and deprivation of liberty.

Our mission is **to advance and defend civil and political rights**. To do so, **we employ a methodology based on an intersectional feminist approach and the combination of strategic litigation, a psychosocial perspective, transformative communicative and cultural outreach and political advocacy** to push for significant changes in public policy.

[Irdia's Strategic Plan 2023-2025](#) (available in Catalan) sets out the organisation's key objectives and provides a **technical framework featuring the overarching areas of activity** upon which our work is focused, in addition to **cross-cutting operational axes** which bring these areas together through shared methodologies and working practices:

Human rights of those deprived of their liberty

Oversight and transparency of police forces

Service for Attention and Reporting in Situations of Institutional Violence (SAIDAVI)

Migration and border management policy

Defence of civic space

Right to historical memory

Strategic litigation

Psychosocial perspective

Political advocacy

Outreach

Sustainability

Human rights challenges in 2024

2024 was a particularly challenging year for human rights. The ongoing genocide in Palestine, perpetrated by the State of Israel, continued to see impunity for the most serious international crimes. With war-mongering rhetoric on the rise across the globe, international law continues to be systematically violated and its very foundations delegitimised, with even the United Nations itself being criminalised.

In the Global North, the rise of the far-right to positions of power has set the course and content of the political agenda. Trump may be its maximum exponent, yet within the European Union the pushback against civic organisations has deepened, with constant attacks ranging from efforts to discredit human rights defenders to the obstruction of our funding and work, and even, on occasion, direct attacks against individuals and groups.

In Spain and Catalonia, 2024 presented hurdles in the fight against torture and ill-treatment, particularly through a misapplication of the Amnesty Act, which enabled the impunity of police officers previously charged for inhuman or degrading treatment. Irdia has worked – and will continue to do so – to ensure that such offences are excluded from the scope of the Act, according to the letter of both national and international law.

In 2024, Irdia also faced its own organisational challenges. In a year of significant internal change, we developed a new organisational model which includes a transition from co-management to a single directorate. The challenges of reduced funding across the board for organisations such as ours has had a significant impact, placing us in a delicate financial situation. Nevertheless, thanks to the sustained

support of members of the public and increased efforts to seek out and diversify avenues of funding, we have managed to pull through. Increasing the number of Irdia's members and donors is more important than ever if we are to continue fighting for a society in which everyone is treated with dignity, in which power is not abused, and in which we can collectively confront the challenges facing human rights on an international, national and local scale.

Irídia's achievements in defending human rights in 2024

3.1. Servicio de Atención y Denuncia ante situaciones de Violencia Institucional (SAIDAVI)

Irídia's **Service for Attention and Reporting in Situations of Institutional Violence (SAIDAVI)** is a free service that offers **legal and psychosocial support to those who have suffered institutional violence** at the hands of police officers, prison officials or private security personnel responsible for public safety duties in Catalonia.

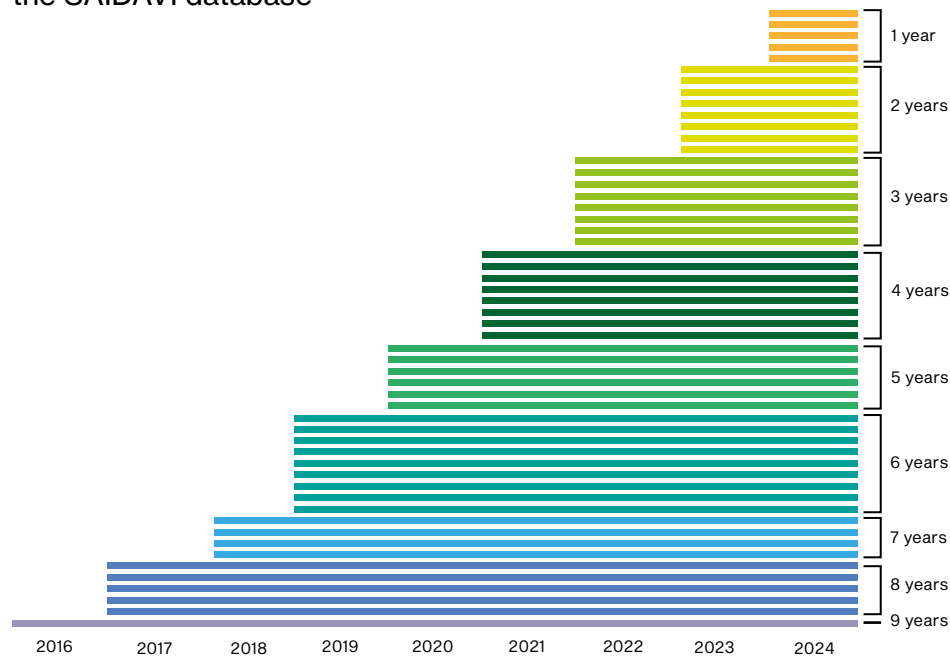
Among the highlights of our work in 2024:

Over the course of 2024, SAIDAVI continued to offer **a quality service, free at point-of-use**, to meet the needs of those who sought support or advice through it. In conjunction with our other operational areas and axes, **provision of collective care was further consolidated** through the participation of those affected in a mutual support group. Further work was carried out in the form of political advocacy to end impunity and fight for changes in the policies and protocols which enable it; outreach activities were also carried out to position institutional violence at the centre of public debate. On the occasion of the presentation of our Report on Institutional Violence 2023, **special emphasis was placed on the shortcomings in internal police oversight mechanisms**.



Duration of Irdia's litigation

Prepared by the author based on the SAIDAVI database



SAIDAVI's impact over the year:

- **201 people turned to SAIDAVI** to report alleged human rights infringements. Of this total, 49 people had suffered institutional violence and, therefore, their cases fell within the scope of the Service.
- **Three cases of police violence reported through the Service were taken on as strategic litigation**, meaning that – when added to cases from previous years – our strategic litigation now covers **a total of 49 cases of institutional violence in Catalonia**. As part of this litigation, Irdia ensures the availability of psychosocial support to those affected, and provides legal representation for private litigation, third-party litigation in the public interest, or both.
- **We achieved victory in three of the cases involving institutional violence handled by the Service.** In one case, a conviction was obtained against

4 Mossos d'Esquadra officers who mistreated, assaulted and illegally detained a young man. Damages were also awarded for the injuries caused to a protester who was struck on the head by a foam projectile, and the conviction of a Mossos d'Esquadra officer who struck the journalist Jesús Rodríguez with a police baton was upheld.

- **5 appeals were filed before the Constitutional Court** for violations of fundamental rights relating to impunity in cases of institutional violence.

2024 Reports and materials:

- [Report on Institutional Violence 2023.](#)



3.2. Oversight and transparency of police forces

This area of activity **seeks to broaden access to the regulations and protocols** which govern the use of force and of police equipment and weaponry, **champion the creation of an external and independent oversight body** covering forces both in Catalonia and across Spain, **encourage increased reporting of racist discrimination by police forces** and develop proposals for its eradication, **ensure that the regulation and application of the use of force** and police equipment and weaponry are brought up to international standards, and call for the changes needed to guarantee their traceability and the **accountability of the officers** who use them.

Among the highlights of our work in 2024:

Over the course of the year, we devised an **initial proposal for the creation of an external and independent police oversight body**. This milestone was made possible thanks to the joint work carried out with national and international experts as part of an interdisciplinary research group. In turn, advocacy work related to police racism was consolidated through **qualitative research into the impact of racial profiling**. Also worthy of note is **our campaign aimed at Barcelona City Council** for the consultation of independent research when introducing new police weaponry, on this occasion in relation to **Taser pistols**, particularly as regards the evidence of their impact seen in the cases handled by SAIDAVI. Lastly, further advocacy work was undertaken at the United Nations, with the **presentation of a shadow report on torture** with a view to the upcoming Universal Periodic Review of Spain

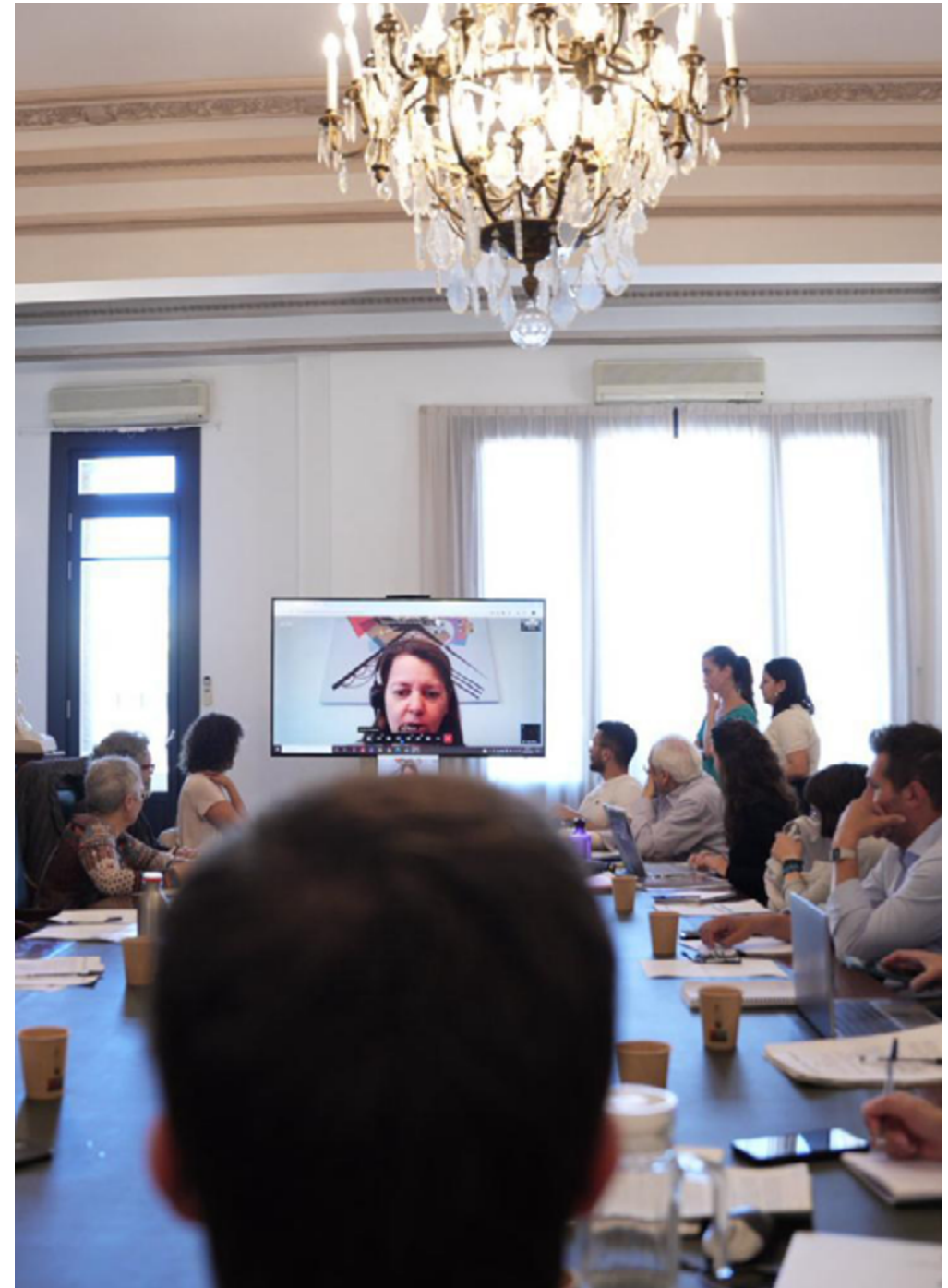
Impact in terms of oversight and transparency of police forces over the year:

- Consolidation (three meetings) of an **interdisciplinary working group** composed of **18 national and international experts and specialist organisations**, focused on further developing **proposals for increased transparency and accountability in police practice** in accordance with international standards.
- Drafting of an **Action Plan featuring 36 recommendations for ensuring investigation and redress for serious human rights infringements committed by officers of the law**. This was presented before the Congress of Deputies and the parliaments of the Basque Country, Navarre and Catalonia, as well as regional institutions and groups of advisers to members of the European Parliament.
- **A compendium of qualitative analysis concerning racial profiling in police stop-and-search practices**, with **10 specific recommendations for its eradication**.

- Launch of an **outreach and advocacy campaign** involving medical, mental health, human rights and anti-racist organisations, for the safeguarding of rights in relation to the **procurement for use of new Taser weapons by Barcelona's local police force**.

2024 Reports and materials:

- [Action Plan for the improvement and modernisation of the mechanisms of transparency and accountability of police forces in Spain](#) (Author(s): Iridia and external experts, with the support of Novact).
- [Racisme policial a l'Estat espanyol. Una anàlisi qualitativa del biaix racial a la pràctica de parada, identificació i registre policial](#) (available in Catalan. Author(s): Iridia and Rights International Spain).



3.3. Defence of civic space

This area of activity focuses on **identifying and taking action against efforts to threaten or otherwise undermine the exercise of civil rights and freedoms (including freedom of expression, information, association, assembly, demonstration or thought) and on defending the spaces which belongs to civil society**, understood as the environment which enables members of the public to participate – both individually and collectively – in political, economic, social and cultural life.

Among the highlights of our work in 2024:

Throughout 2024, we focused our efforts on monitoring, investigating and ensuring public awareness and understanding of the different ways in which draconian measures by the authorities reduce civic space. In doing so, **we continued to take action and speak out against the laws which permit this (the Citizens' Security Act and the Spanish Criminal Code), shortcomings in police conduct and the failure of officers to properly identify themselves during demonstrations, and state spying operations** (infiltration by undercover officers and Pegasus spy software). The past year was also marked an **increasing criminalisation of protest** (for example, in the cases of Tsunami Democràtic and Futuro Vegetal), forcing us to concentrate our work within this area of activity as a matter of urgency. With a desire to better understand the repressive apparatus used in the digital sphere, we backed **research into the expansion and state-of-play of spyware** and the companies responsible for their creation, development and sale to state actors, networking with national and international organisations on this issue.





Impact in terms of the defence of civic space over the year:

- Iridia co-led the [Protest Is Not Terrorism](#) campaign (in Barcelona and Madrid) together with Òmnium Cultural, Novact and Casa Nostra Casa Vostra, highlighting the terrorism charges brought against 11 people in connection with the peaceful Tsunami Democràtic demonstrations. The launch of the campaign was backed by more than 150 organisations.
- We played a key role in efforts to bring the case of the journalist Jesús Rodríguez to international attention, after he was forced into exile following terrorism charges in relation to the Tsunami Democràtic case. He was able to return home after 8 months.
- Following two years of research and preparation, we brought litigation in the case of a lawyer who was spied on using Pegasus spyware, demanding that those responsible (NSO Group, Q Cyber Technologies and OSY Technologies) be called before the courts to provide answers.
- As part of the Defender a quien Defiende campaign, a total of 1,140 human rights infringements were registered during protests, spanning 228 separate cases.
- The Som Defensores observation network was called upon on five occasions in Barcelona in order to ensure swift and transparent observation, monitoring and reporting.

2024 Reports and materials:

- [Diagnóstico del derecho a la protesta: vulneraciones de derechos en el Estado español 2024](#) (available in Spanish. Author(s): Defender a quien Defiende). [Presentation in Madrid](#).
- Parliamentary committee appearance by the groups No Somos Delito and Amnesty International Spain: [Sin Mordazas: 9 años, ni uno más](#) (video available in Spanish).
- [Declaration of Mediterranean human rights defenders](#) (available in Catalan. Author(s): Iridia, Novact and Suds), [presented](#) at the camp for Palestine at the University of Barcelona.



3.4. Migration and border management policy

Irídia continues to work to **identify, speak out against and eradicate the institutional violence suffered by those who migrate**, and to guarantee respect for human rights in the application of migration management policies, regulations and practices, as well as at the borders of Catalonia and Spain as a whole.

Among the highlights of our work in 2024:

In 2024, efforts were made to **consolidate an Early Warning and Response System (SARP)** with the aim of responding to human rights infringements on Spain's southern border. As part of this drive, training schemes were offered for grass-roots organisations and activists engaged in the defence of human

rights, and networking with organisations working on the front line was strengthened. As a result of our **research and monitoring activities, information on the state of human rights at the border was refined and brought up-to-date**, bolstering activities geared towards social and political advocacy.

Our work focused especially on the **2022 massacre on the Nador-Melilla border, the European Pact on Migration and Asylum and the rights of migrant children** in terms of both their criminalisation and the situation of those without access to adult supervision and support on arrival.

Impact in terms of migration and border management policy over the year:

- A fact-finding mission to the Canary Islands enabled the **identification of 1,405 human**

rights infringements, 7 minors held in prison and 1 adult imprisoned without recourse to legal aid.

- Throughout 2024, the Early Warning and Response System paved the way for **16 meetings with authorities, 5 official communications and 3 public presentations.**
- With regard to the European Pact on Migration and Asylum, 3 high-level meetings were held, including one with the Spanish Prime Minister.
- A **training programme for organisations, groups and university students was rolled out, reaching a total of 293 participants, with 30 training hours delivered.**
- An [investigation](#) was co-led and completed into the events in Melilla in 2022, enabling a vi-

sual and spatial reconstruction and the gathering of evidence indicative of possible crimes of torture and human and degrading treatment.

2024 Reports and materials:

- [Report Vulneración de derechos humanos de las personas migrantes en Canarias 2024: Infancia migrante y criminalización](#) (Irídia, Novact).
- [Monitoring Human Rights in Border Management: A safe practice guide](#) (Irídia, Novact).
- Webdoc [The Nador-Melilla Border Trap](#) (Border Forensics, Association Marocaine des Droits Humains, Irídia).

3.5. Right to historical memory

Irídia considers the **full realisation of the right to memory** to be a key part of our work, along with ensuring the principles of truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition are upheld and that **an end be put to the impunity** for crimes against humanity committed systematically during the Civil War, the Franco dictatorship and Spain's transition to democracy.

Among the highlights of our work in 2024:

In 2024, a **historic complaint** was filed before the Barcelona Prosecutor's Office specialising in Democratic Memory and Human Rights for **crimes against humanity committed during the Franco dictatorship and the Transition**. This legal action concerns the detention and torture of the sisters Blanca and Eva Serra at both the police station located on Via Laietana in Barcelona and the then-national police headquarters in Madrid. Efforts were also **made to forge alliances with emerging organisations dedicated to historical memory and human rights, as well as with international legal experts** in criminal law, and to strengthen ties with the organisations with whom we already work. Together, we have continued **to push for the police station on Via Laietana to be turned into a space dedicated exclusively to historical memory**.





Impact in terms of historical memory over the year:

- Legal assistance to Blanca Serra in [filing the first-ever complaint for crimes against humanity](#) before the Barcelona Prosecutor's Office specialising in Democratic Memory and Human Rights.
- Participation in **two nationwide meetings with historical memory organisations** as part of the National Forum for Memory, focused on the conversion of former detention and torture centres.
- Participation in **two exhibitions at La Model – Espai Memorial**, providing audio recordings of testimonies concerning the detention and torture suffered at Via Laietana 43: [La Mala Memòria](#), visited by 7,500 people; Cultura i Conflicte, and [Generació TOP](#), commissioned by the Catalan Association of Ex-Political Prisoners under Francoism, visited by more than 20,000 people.
- Meetings were held with two legal experts in international criminal law, focusing on action taken in cases involving crimes against humanity. We also participated with one of the experts in question, Ana Oberlín, in the round table “Law and Genocide: Memory and Current Affairs”.

2024 Reports and materials

- [Press release](#) reacting to the statements by the Minister of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory, who declared that any future memory space could co-exist with continued police use of the building (as part of the campaign Via Laietana 43: fem justícia, fem memòria).
- [Press release](#) concerning the dismissal of the case brought by Julio Pacheco, the only one in which the complainant and witnesses (organisations specialising in historical memory) were called to declare before the court.
- [Joint press release](#) with other historical memory and human rights organisations demanding that national legislation governing democratic memory be effectively implemented (available in Catalan and Spanish).
- [Manifesto](#) summarising the position of the Ateneu Memòria Popular regarding the global phenomenon of the rise of far-right movements and public policy; and a [Decalogue](#) listing the historical memory measures that should be prioritised by the Catalan Parliament (both available in Catalan. Author(s): Ateneu Memòria Popular).

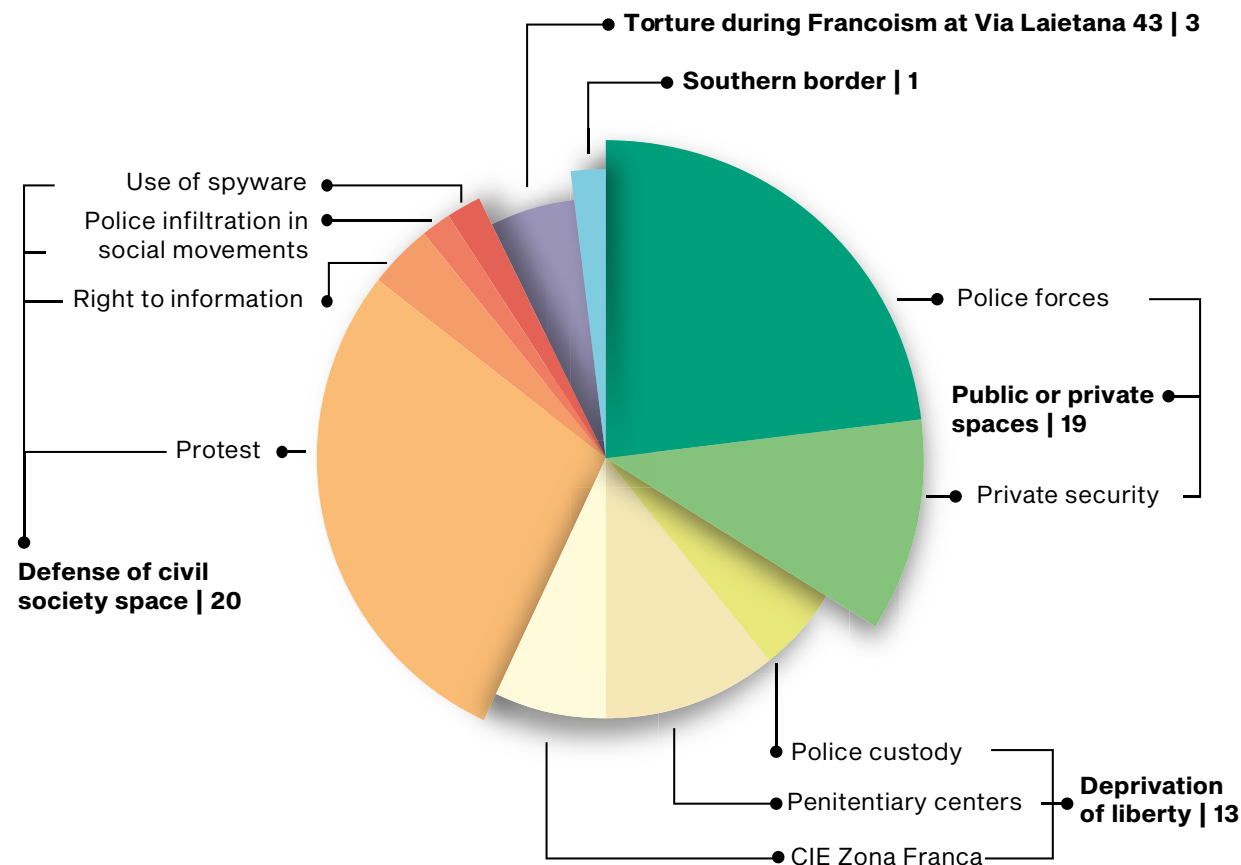
3.6. Strategic litigation

Strategic litigation is the **identification and prosecution of cases of human rights infringements as a mechanism for their defence**. With an individual case as its starting point, it seeks to bring about broader social change and **act as a tool for prevention and non-repetition, to establish mechanisms for oversight and accountability, and to ensure effective redress** and compliance on the part of the relevant public authorities.

Among the highlights of our work in 2024:

Over the course of 2024, Iridia **was involved in a total of 56 cases** of litigation, a figure which includes the 49 cases that arrived via SAIDAVI, as well as 7 cases identified through the monitoring and research carried out as part of the rest of the organisation's activities. Iridia offered legal representation to those affected, for the purposes of private prosecution, third-party litigation in the public interest, or both.

Notably, **in 24 of the 56 cases, possible discriminatory conduct on grounds of race was identified**, be it in the form of explicit comments, the manner in which police operations were carried out, or broader institutional racism. This figure represents 42.8% of cases, an increase compared to the previous year, when such conduct was identified in 40.81% of cases.



Furthermore, **in 2024, 59 police officers** who were awaiting trial or under investigation were **granted amnesty** under the Amnesty Act 1/2024 10 June. Iridia appealed this decision; however, as of the closing date of this report, a judicial review remains pending.

Impact in terms of strategic litigation over the year:

During 2024, 8 cases were brought to a close and 5 new cases were taken on:

- 2 for mistreatment in police custody.
- 1 for mistreatment in public space.
- 1 in defence of civic space.
- 1 concerning historical memory.

The remainder of our cases were first taken on in previous years, with judicial proceedings continuing into 2024 (1, from 2016; 5, from 2017; 4, from 2018; 9, from 2019; 7, from 2020; 8, from 2021; 8, from 2022, and 9, from 2023).

49 of the 56 cases were brought before the criminal courts, while in 7 cases, damages were sought against the Government of Cata-

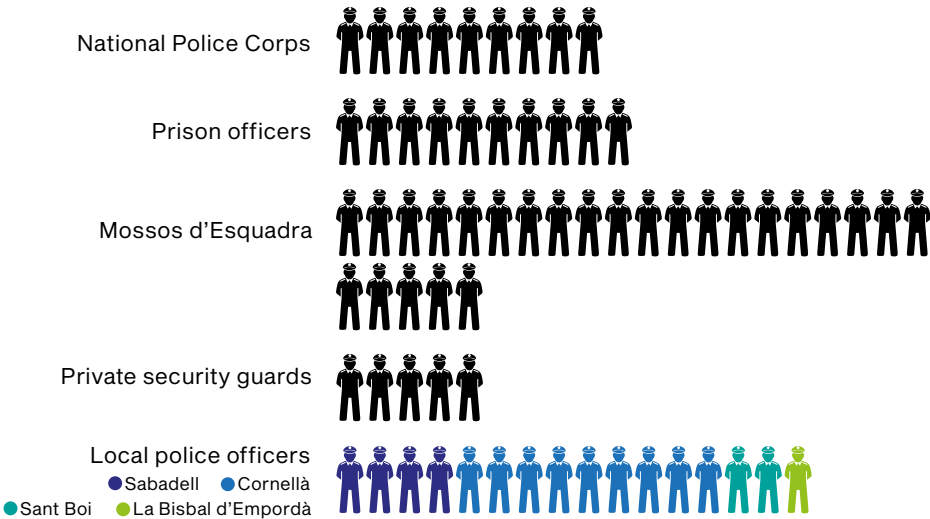
lonia or the Spanish Government before the administrative authorities or the civil courts.

In the cases brought before the criminal courts, **complaints were made** against a total of **143 police officers or public officials**. Of these:

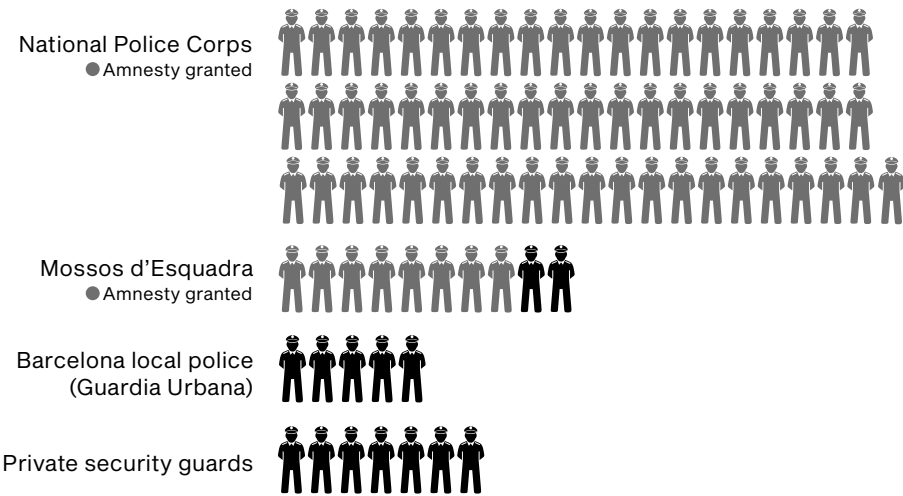
- 65 were placed under investigation.
- 14 were formally charged and awaiting trial or awaiting formal charges.
- 5 were convicted.

Total number of officers and officials subject to legal action: 143

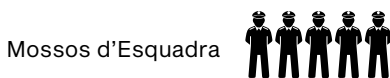
Under investigation: 65

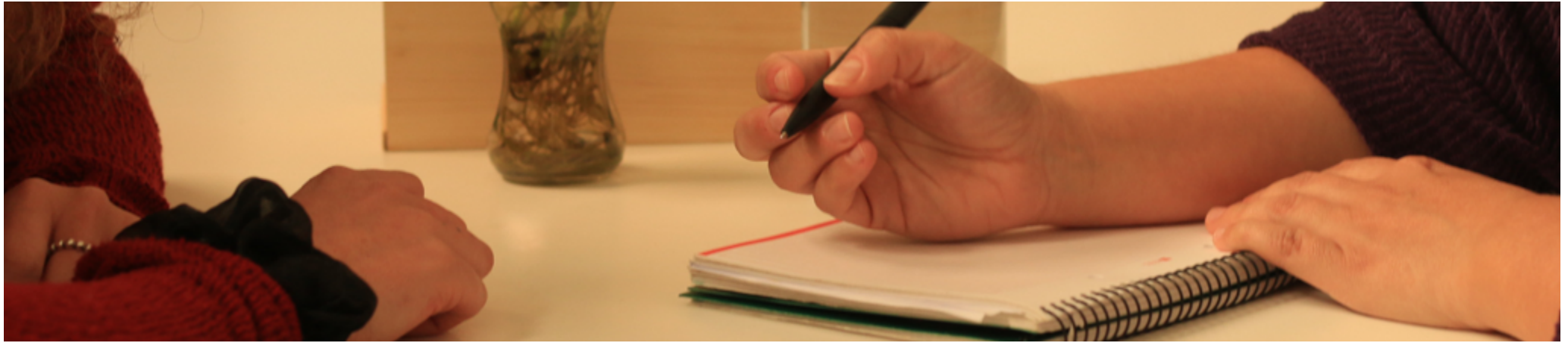


Formally charged or awaiting charges: 73



Convicted: 5





3.7. Psychosocial perspective

Irídia is firmly committed to embedding a **psychosocial perspective** throughout our entire organisation, both in the support we offer through SAIDAVI as well as in our projects, outreach activities, political advocacy work and all other areas of activity. This perspective allows us to understand how violence affects people and communities in different ways, framing these in a historical and socio-political context. From this perspective, we work to ensure the **participation of those immediately affected** – as well as those close to them – in a range of spaces and activities headed by the organisation, and to **ensure public awareness** of the effects of human rights infringements and strategies for tackling them.

Among the highlights of our work in 2024:

Over the course of 2024, we continued to work on **strengthening the support group for people affected by institutional violence**. Steps were also taken to boost their participation in other areas of the organisation, such as the presentation of the SAIDAVI Annual Report and our annual IrídiaFest celebration.

Furthermore, a **network involving several mental health organisations in Catalonia** was created for joint work in detecting and reporting on **the disproportionate use of force** by police officers against those suffering acute **mental health crises**.

The psychosocial team was also closely involved in Irídia's work on strategic litigation, supporting those affected in their recovery,

and providing a **psychosocial perspective in the approach to cases as well as in outreach and political advocacy work**. In addition, a working methodology was developed to embed the psychosocial perspective throughout the organisation's work, especially in the drafting of research reports, the coordination of group activities and the design of projects.

Impact in psychosocial terms over the year:

- **5 Support Group meetings, with the ongoing participation of 5 people affected** by human rights infringements in the broader work of Irídia. As a result, participants have been able to be present at milestone moments in other cases, such as trials or public statements.
- The organisation's team of psychologists carried out **350**

psychosocial interventions, including individual and group support sessions, as well as internal and advisory work.

2024 Reports and materials:

- Chapter 2, [Diagnóstico del derecho a la protesta: vulneraciones de derechos en el Estado español 2024](#) (available in Spanish. Author(s): Defender a quien Defiende).

3.8. Outreach

Iridia believes that **outreach drives political change, that cultural activity is an essential part of the defence of human rights** and that art allows for the configuration of socially transformative ideas. Based on this conviction, we are committed to including culture in our human rights defence work and to empowering collective alternatives to the radical right and its hate speech through the construction of spaces for coming together in community and celebration.

Among the highlights of our work in 2024:

The past year saw the **third edition of IridiaFest**, our in-house festival of culture and human rights. It was held on 16 and 17 February at **Sala Paral·lel 62**, with over **1,200 people** in attendance. Through an open call to participate, and with the help of the music production team **Say It Loud**, the festival has taken on an identity of its own and become part of the city's cultural scene.

The 2024 event began with a **performance of the play** *No soy tu gitana* by Sílvia Agüero, a humorous and critical look at the role of Roma women throughout history. The second day, dedicated to **music**, featured performances from four artists from the local and the international scene: Dowdelin, Lapili, Tarquim and La Bulla Perreo.

Another **noteworthy event was organised around our general**

assembly in May, featuring participation from Higo Mental and focusing on **critical perspectives on policing**.

Throughout the year, high-impact outreach and advocacy campaigns were designed and launched, such as [Iridia vs Pegasus](#), which focused on the use of Pegasus software to illegally spy on a lawyer. This campaign served to highlight the violation of their fundamental rights and mobilised public support for litigation. It also focused on the responsibility of the NSO Group and its subsidiaries, gaining attention from [international media outlets](#).

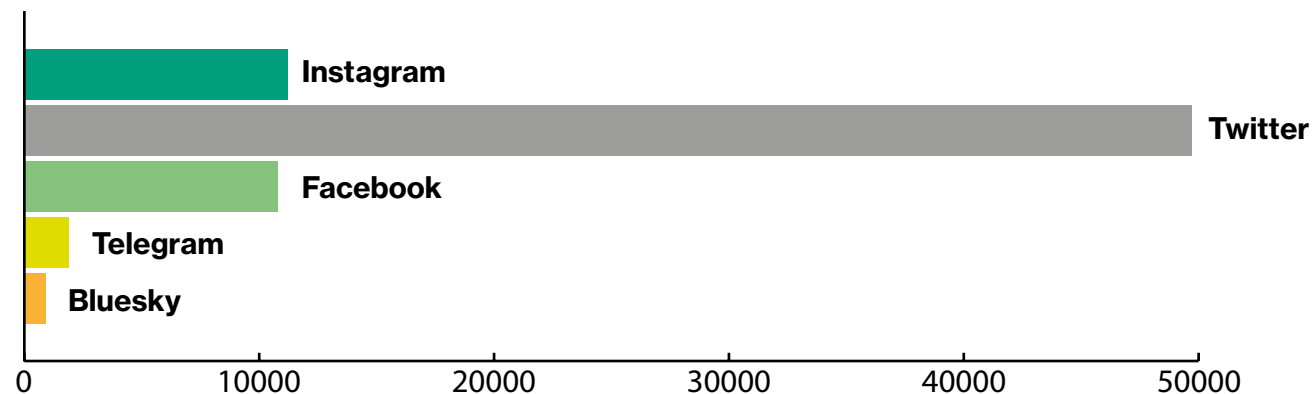
In terms of our presence on social networks in 2024, **Iridia stopped using Twitter**, following an ideological shift driven by Elon Musk which we considered incompatible with the values of our organisation. **We moved to Bluesky**, where **we continue to engage in outreach activities and community-building**.

Impact in terms of outreach over the year:

By the end of the year, our follower numbers on social networks were:

- Instagram: 11,211
- Twitter: 49,690 (discontinued)
- Facebook: 10,781
- Telegram: 1,896
- Bluesky: 921

[Instagram](#) is currently our main network in terms of communications and activity. In 2024, we enjoyed a prominent media presence, with appearances in outlets such as [TV3](#), [Catalunya Ràdio](#), [El Periódico](#), [elDiario.es](#), [Público](#), [La Vanguardia](#), [El País](#), [La Directa](#), [Betevé](#) i [Europa Press](#). Our contributions also featured in international media such as [The Guardian](#), [France 24](#), [Infobae](#) and [Swiss Info](#).





3.9. Political advocacy

Political advocacy aims to drive changes in legislation and public policy, seeking that steps be taken to ensure that political, judicial and administrative authorities adopt decisions for the safeguarding and upholding of human rights. Irídia works to **influence social discourse and practice in favour of human rights and for action to be taken against impunity and institutional violence**, as well as to encourage networking and closer collaboration with activists and civic organisations in order to position the human rights agenda at the centre of public debate.

Among the highlights of our work in 2024:

2024 was marked by **several elections, including the Basque Parliament (April), the Catalan Parliament (May) and the European Parliament elections (June).**

The difficulties in forming a government in Catalonia seen in September conditioned our organisation's most immediate advocacy work, with all governmental and parliamentary activity paralysed. Despite this, we engaged in further advocacy work at a national level and in the regions of Navarre and the Basque Country. Of particular note is that, for the very first time

in our existence, Irídia **was able to meet with the Prime Minister of Spain, Pedro Sánchez**, as part of a joint meeting with human rights organisations seeking guarantees over the implementation of the European Pact on Migration and Asylum.

It is also important to highlight **the work carried out at a local level with Barcelona City Council**, with whom formal meetings and communications resumed, as well as at the international level with the United Nations, via our **participation in four shadow reports presented with a view to the Universal Periodic Review which Spain will undergo in 2025.**



Impact in terms of political advocacy over the year:

- **64 advocacy meetings** were held: 26 relating to SAIDAVI and police oversight; 17, to the defence of civic space; 15, to migration and border management policy; 5, to historical memory, and 3, to deprivation of liberty.
- Of this total number of meetings, **30 were with institutional stakeholders, 23 with social stakeholders, 11 with political representatives and 2 with police forces.** Meetings were with the respective police directorates of the Basque Country and Navarre.
- **9 formal communications** were made with elected representatives, 7 of these relating to oversight of the police and 2 to migration and border management policy.
- **2 parliamentary appearances were made, respectively, in the Basque Country and Navarre** to present our Action Plan for the improvement and modernisation of the oversight of police forces.

Sustainability of Iridia in 2024

4.1. Internal structure and sustainability

In 2024, Iridia's team was made up of a total of 23 members of staff, 7 volunteers and 10 members of the board of directors, who work in a coordinated manner within their different areas of activity and in accordance with the aforementioned cross-cutting axes, participating in a range of different decision-making spaces.

A focus on sustainability is one of these axes, ensuring the proper organisational and technical operation of our organisation. Our sustainability team is made up of members of management, our board, and our members' affairs, technical and administrative support teams.

Among the highlights of our work in 2024:

The design and endorsement of a **new organisational structure**, the **launch of an [internal ethics channel](#)**, the approval of an **internal protocol for the prevention, handling and redress of sexist and LGBTIA-phobic violence**, and **an increase in our members base**, taking us to **1,699** associate **members**, thanks to a series of recruitment campaigns.

4.2. Economic sustainability

Iridia is a non-profit association funded through donations, membership fees, grants and procurement of our services by public bodies, and contributions and contracts from other non-profit organisations.

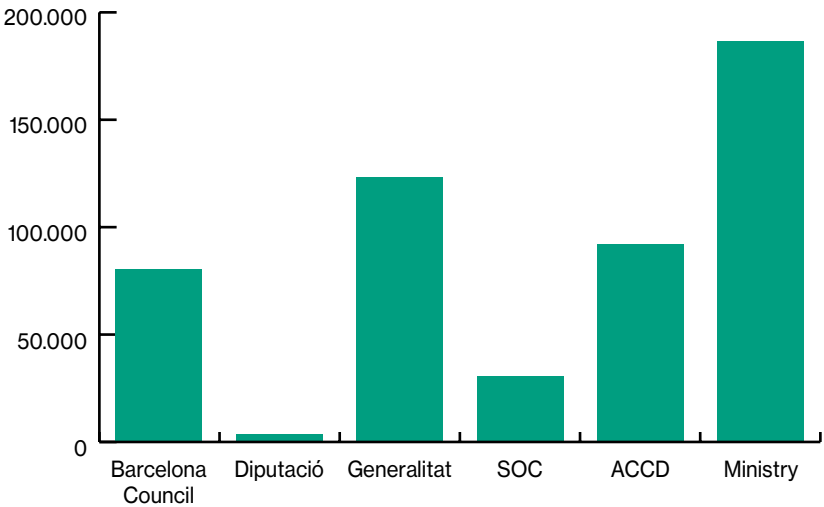
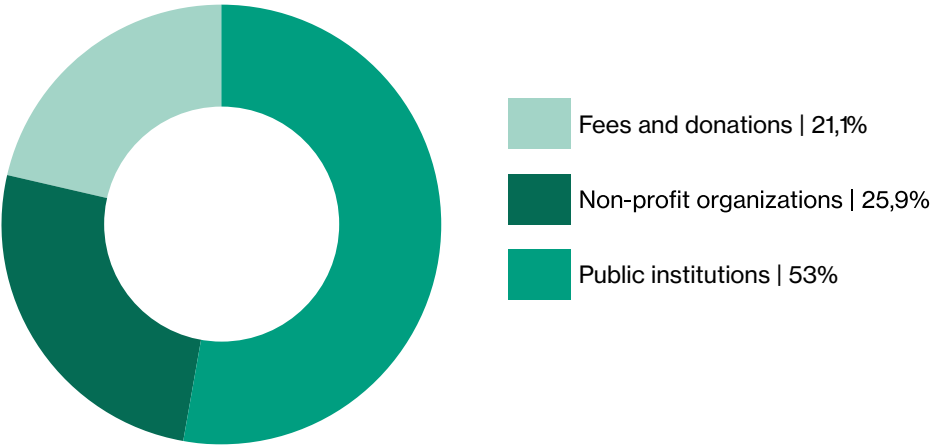
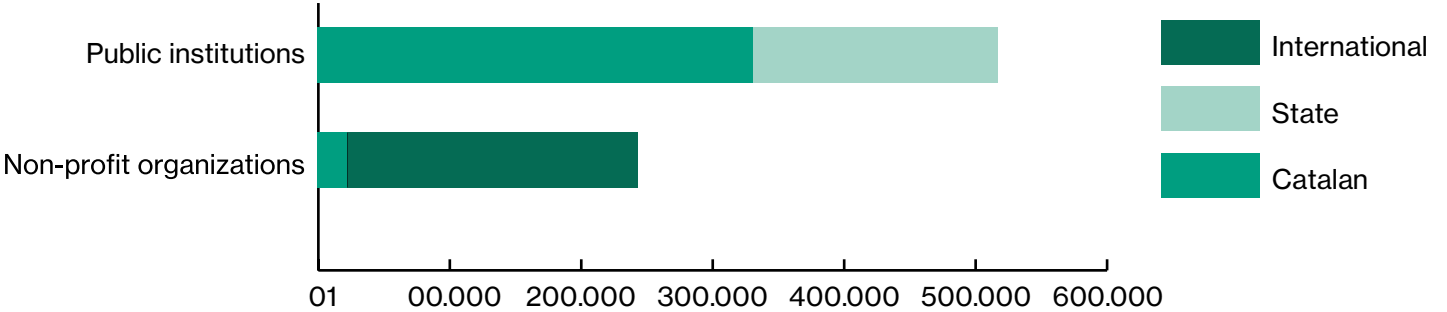
We are committed to ensuring a **balance between these diverse sources of funding**, with the aim of underpinning the funds we receive with membership fees and private donations, in order to build a collective project for the defence of human rights that is not forced to depend on any one body for finance. Details of our sources of funding and annual accounts can be found in the [transparency section of our website](#).

• Revenue

Irídia's total revenue in 2024 stood at **€975,243.77**, of which 53% came from grants from public bodies, 25% from contributions from private organisations, 9% from membership fees and 10% from donations, with remaining revenue coming from the provision of services.

As a service open to all members of the public, **Irídia does not charge, under any circumstances, for handling cases or litigation**, and offers a totally free psycho-legal service to affected people.

Public funding in the form of grants for activities carried out during 2024 came from a range of Spanish and Catalan government ministries, Catalan government agencies, the Employment Service of Catalonia, Barcelona Provincial Council and Barcelona City Council. Grants from non-profit organisations for activities carried out during 2024 came from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, Open Society Foundations, Free Press Unlimited, Digital Freedom Fund, Dutch Council for Refugees and Òmnium Cultural, among others.



• Expenditure

Total expenditure in 2024 amounted to **€991,286.74**, of which 72% was spent on staffing. As of December 2024, the organisation **employed 23 members of staff**, who together worked a total of **25,880 hours** over the course of the year.

• Financial results

The end-of-year balance showed a loss of **€16,042.97**, with accounts pending approval at the members' assembly and filing before the tax authorities. The negative result has had an impact on the organisation's self-funding capacity, though we expect to recover in 2025, with a projected positive balance of over €50,000.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to extend our appreciation to those affected by institutional violence who have shown their trust in Iridia. It is as a result of their bravery that change is possible.

We also wish to thank the organisations and activists with whom we work on a daily basis, and who participate in and contribute to the work of our organisation. Together, we are moving forward in the defence of human rights.

Lastly, we would like to thank all of our members for the support they have given to our organisation. Without it, Iridia would not be possible.