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**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE  
KING'S BENCH DIVISION  
MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS LIST  
B E T W E E N:**

**CLAIM NO. KB-2025-001120**

**The Good Law Project Ltd**

***Claimant***

**AND**

**Reform (UK) Party Limited**

***Defendant***

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**DDEB1**

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The Companies Act 2006

Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital

Articles of Association

of

Good Law Project Limited

Company Number 10556197



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# The Companies Act 2006

## Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital

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## The Companies Act 2006

### Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital

#### Articles of Association of Good Law Project Limited

Company Number 10556197

#### INTERPRETATION

##### 1. Defined terms

The interpretation of these Articles is governed by the provisions set out in the schedule at the end of the Articles.

#### OBJECTS AND POWERS

##### 2. Objects

The objects of the company are:

- 2.1 to promote the sound administration of the law and to challenge injustice and inequality;
- 2.2 to uphold democracy and promote changes to the law and public administration with the aim of improving social justice, equality and inclusion;
- 2.3 to uphold high standards in public administration in accordance with democratic principles;
- 2.4 to enable and promote access to justice and the law, particularly for those whose access is curtailed because of poverty, social or economic disadvantage or discrimination;
- 2.5 to protect and preserve the environment for the benefit of mankind now and in the future;
- 2.6 to advance education and research into good application and development of the law and of administrative practice;
- 2.7 to promote compliance with the law by public and private actors and to address imbalances of economic power in the application of the law; and
- 2.8 to further any other philanthropic or benevolent purpose ancillary to the above purposes.

##### 3. Powers

The company may do anything lawful to further its objects and, in particular but without limitation, may borrow or raise and secure the payment of money for any purpose including for the purposes of investment or of raising funds.

##### 4. Asset Lock

- 4.1 The company shall not transfer any of its assets other than for full consideration except for:
  - 4.1.1 the transfer of assets to an asset-locked body; and

4.1.2 the transfer of assets made for the benefit of the community other than by way of a transfer of assets into an asset-locked body.

4.2 If the company is wound up under the Insolvency Act 1986 and all its liabilities have been satisfied, any residual assets shall be given or transferred to an asset-locked body.

#### LIMITATION ON PRIVATE BENEFITS

##### 5. Limitation on private benefits

5.1 The income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of its objects.

##### Permitted benefits to members

5.2 No part of the income and property of the company may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member of the company. This shall not prevent any payment in good faith by the company of:

5.2.1 any payments made to any member properly in their capacity as a beneficiary of the company;

5.2.2 reasonable and proper compensation to any member for any services, goods or other property supplied to the company (including services performed by the member under a contract of employment with the company), provided that if such member is a director, Article 5.3 shall apply;

5.2.3 interest at a reasonable and proper rate on money lent by any member to the company;

5.2.4 any reasonable and proper rent for premises let by any member to the company; and

5.2.5 any payments to a member who is also a director which are permitted under Article 5.3.

##### Permitted benefits to directors

5.3 Subject to Articles 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6, no director may:

5.3.1 sell goods, services or any interest in land to the company; or

5.3.2 receive any other financial benefit from the company;

and in this Article a "financial benefit" means a benefit, direct or indirect, which is either money or has a monetary value.

5.4 A director may receive the following benefits from the company:

5.4.1 a director or person Connected to a director may receive a benefit from the company in their capacity as a beneficiary of the company;

5.4.2 a director or person Connected to a director may be paid remuneration in accordance with Article 25;

- 5.4.3 a director or person Connected to a director may be reimbursed expenses in accordance with Article 26;
- 5.4.4 a director or person Connected to a director may receive interest at a reasonable and proper rate on money lent to the company;
- 5.4.5 a director or person Connected to a director may receive reasonable and proper rent for premises let to the company;
- 5.4.6 a director may receive reasonable and proper payment for goods or other property supplied to the company;
- 5.4.7 the company may pay reasonable and proper premiums in respect of indemnity insurance effected in accordance with Article 5.6; and
- 5.4.8 a director or other officer of the company may receive payment under an indemnity from the company in accordance with the indemnity provisions set out at Article 7;  
  
provided that where benefits are conferred under Article 5.4, Article 19 (Conflicts of Interest) must be complied with by the relevant director in relation to any decisions regarding the benefit.
- 5.5 A director or person Connected to a director who is a solicitor, barrister or other professional may be engaged by or on behalf of the company or a beneficiary to provide legal or other professional services for that beneficiary and shall not be required to account to the company for any remuneration received in respect of such services.
- 5.6 The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant director or officer in respect of any relevant loss and in this Article:
  - 5.6.1 a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company;
  - 5.6.2 a "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant director in connection with that director's duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the company or associated company; and
  - 5.6.3 companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.

#### LIMITATION OF LIABILITY AND INDEMNITY

- 6. Liability of members
  - 6.1 The liability of each member is limited to £1, being the amount that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while they are a member or within one year after they cease to be a member, for:
    - 6.1.1 payment of the company's debts and liabilities contracted before they cease to be a member;

- 6.1.2 payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and
- 6.1.3 adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

7. Indemnity

Without prejudice to any indemnity to which a director may otherwise be entitled, every director of the company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the company in relation to any liability incurred by the director in that capacity but only to the extent permitted by the Companies Acts; and every other officer of the company may be indemnified out of the assets of the company in relation to any liability incurred by them in that capacity, but only to the extent permitted by the Companies Acts.

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' **POWERS** AND RESPONSIBILITIES

8. Directors' **general authority**

Subject to the Articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the company.

9. **Members' reserve power**

- 9.1 The members may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.
- 9.2 No such special resolution invalidates anything the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

10. Chair

The directors may appoint one of their number to be the Chair of the directors for such term of office as they determine and may at any time remove the person from that office.

11. Directors may delegate

- 11.1 Subject to the Articles, the directors may delegate any of their powers or functions to any committee.
- 11.2 Subject to the Articles, the directors may delegate the implementation of their decisions or day to day management of the affairs of the company to any person or committee.
- 11.3 Any delegation by the directors may be:
  - 11.3.1 by such means;
  - 11.3.2 to such an extent;
  - 11.3.3 in relation to such matters or territories; and
  - 11.3.4 on such terms and conditions;

as they think fit.

- 11.4 The directors may authorise further delegation of the relevant powers, functions, implementation of decisions or day to day management by any person or committee to whom they are delegated.
- 11.5 The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.
- 11.6 The directors may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any person to be the agent of the company for such purposes and on such conditions as they determine.

#### DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

- 12. Directors to take decisions collectively
  - 12.1 Any decision of the directors must be either:
    - 12.1.1 by decision of a majority of the directors present and voting at a quorate directors' meeting (subject to Article 17); or
    - 12.1.2 a simple majority decision taken in accordance with Article 18.
- 13. **Calling a directors' meeting**
  - 13.1 The Chair or any two directors may (and the Secretary, if any, must at the request of the Chair or any two directors) call a directors' meeting.
  - 13.2 A directors' meeting must be called by at least seven Clear Days' notice unless either:
    - 13.2.1 all the directors agree; or
    - 13.2.2 urgent circumstances require shorter notice.
  - 13.3 In deciding on the date and time of any directors' meeting, the directors calling or requesting the Secretary to call the meeting must try to ensure, subject to the urgency of any matter to be discussed at the meeting, that as many directors as practicable are likely to be available to participate.
  - 13.4 Notice of directors' meetings must be given to each director.
  - 13.5 Every notice calling a directors' meeting must specify:
    - 13.5.1 the day and time of the meeting;
    - 13.5.2 the place where all the directors may physically attend the meeting (if any);
    - 13.5.3 the general nature of the business to be considered at the meeting; and
    - 13.5.4 if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.
  - 13.6 Subject to Article 13.7, notice of directors' meetings need not be in Writing.

- 13.7 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.
- 13.8 Article 31 shall apply, and notice of directors' meetings may be sent by Electronic Means to an Address provided by the director for the purpose.
14. **Participation in directors' meetings**
- 14.1 Subject to the Articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when:
- 14.1.1 the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the Articles; and
- 14.1.2 they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting (for example via telephone or video conferencing, electronic facilities and/or electronic platforms).
- 14.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other. For the avoidance of doubt, a director participating in a meeting via telephone or other communication in accordance with Article 14.1 shall be treated as being present in person at the meeting for all purposes (including, without limitation, for the purposes of any provisions of the Articles relating to the quorum for the meeting).
- 14.3 If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.
15. **Quorum for directors' meetings**
- 15.1 At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- 15.2 The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors, but it must never be less than two, and unless otherwise fixed it is two or one-third of the total number of directors, whichever is the greater.
- 15.3 If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision:
- 15.3.1 to appoint further directors; or
- 15.3.2 to call a general meeting so as to enable the members to appoint further directors.
16. **Chairing of directors' meetings**
- 16.1 The Chair, if any, or in their absence another director nominated by the directors present shall preside as chair of each directors' meeting.
- 16.2 The directors may terminate the Chair's appointment at any time.

17. Casting vote
- 17.1 If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal at a directors' meeting are equal, the chair of the meeting has a casting vote in addition to any other vote they may have.
18. Decisions without a meeting
- 18.1 A decision is taken in accordance with this Article 18 when a majority of the directors eligible to vote on a matter (in accordance with Article 19) indicate to each other by any means (including without limitation by Electronic Means, such as by email or by telephone) that they share a common view on a matter.
- 18.2 Such a decision may, but need not, take the form of a resolution in Writing, copies of which have been signed by each director or to which each director has otherwise indicated agreement in Writing.
19. Director interests and management of conflicts of interest
- Declaration of interests
- 19.1 Unless Article 19.2 applies, a director must declare the nature and extent of:
- 19.1.1 any direct or indirect interest which they have in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the company; and
- 19.1.2 any duty or any direct or indirect interest which they have which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the company or their duties to the company.
- 19.2 There is no need to declare any interest or duty of which the other directors are, or ought reasonably to be, already aware.
- Participation in decision-making
- 19.3 If a director's interest or duty cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest or a conflict of duties with or in respect of the company, they are entitled to participate in the decision-making process, to be counted in the quorum and to vote in relation to the matter. Any uncertainty about whether a director's interest or duty is likely to give rise to a conflict shall be determined by a majority decision of the other directors taking part in the decision-making process.
- 19.4 If a director's interest or duty gives rise (or could reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise) to a conflict of interest or a conflict of duties with or in respect of the company, they may participate in the decision-making process and may be counted in the quorum and vote unless:
- 19.4.1 the decision could result in the director or any person who is Connected with them receiving a benefit other than:
- (a) any benefit received in their capacity as a beneficiary of the company (as permitted under Article 5.4.1) and which is available generally to the beneficiaries of the company;

- (b) the payment of premiums in respect of indemnity insurance effected in accordance with Article 5.5;
  - (c) payment under the indemnity set out at Article 7; and
  - (d) reimbursement of expenses in accordance with Article 26; or
- 19.4.2 a majority of the other directors participating in the decision-making process decide to the contrary,
- in which case the director must comply with Article 19.5.
- 19.5 If a director with a conflict of interest or conflict of duties is required to comply with this Article 19.5, they must:
- 19.5.1 take part in the decision-making process only to such extent as in the view of the other directors is necessary to inform the debate;
  - 19.5.2 not be counted in the quorum for that part of the process; and
  - 19.5.3 withdraw during the vote and have no vote on the matter.

#### Continuing duties to the company

- 19.6 Where a director or person Connected with them has a conflict of interest or conflict of duties and the director has complied with their obligations under these Articles in respect of that conflict:
- 19.6.1 the director shall not be in breach of their duties to the company by withholding confidential information from the company if to disclose it would result in a breach of any other duty or obligation of confidence owed by the director; and
  - 19.6.2 the director shall not be accountable to the company for any benefit expressly permitted under these Articles which they or any person Connected with them derives from any matter or from any office, employment or position.

#### 20. Register of directors' interests

The directors must ensure a register of directors' interests is kept.

#### 21. Validity of director actions

All acts done by a person acting as a director shall, even if afterwards discovered that there was a defect in their appointment or that they were disqualified from holding office or had vacated office, be as valid as if such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director.

### APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

#### 22. Number of directors

There shall be at least three directors.

23. Appointment of directors

23.1 Any person who is willing to act as a director, and who would not be disqualified from acting under the provisions of Article 24, may be appointed to be a director by ordinary resolution of the members.

Maximum term

23.2 A director shall hold office for a term of three years from the date of their appointment. A director who has served for two consecutive terms of office must take a break from office and may not be reappointed until the anniversary of the commencement of their break from office.

Minimum age

23.3 No person may be appointed as a director unless they have reached the age of 18 years.

General

23.4 A director may not appoint an alternate director or anyone to act on their behalf.

24. Disqualification and removal of directors

24.1 A director shall cease to hold office if:

24.1.1 they cease to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006, or are prohibited from being a director by law;

24.1.2 a bankruptcy order is made against that director;

24.1.3 a composition is made with that director's creditors generally in satisfaction of that director's debts;

24.1.4 the directors reasonably believe the director has become physically or mentally incapable of managing their own affairs and they resolve that the director be removed from office;

24.1.5 notification is received by the company from the director that they are resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms (but only if at least three directors will remain in office when such resignation has taken effect);

24.1.6 the director fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the directors and the other directors resolve that the director be removed for this reason;

24.1.7 at a general meeting of the company, a resolution is passed that the director be removed from office, provided the meeting has invited the director's views and considered the matter in the light of such views; or

24.1.8 at a meeting of the directors at which at least half of the directors are present, a resolution is passed that the director be removed from office. Such a resolution shall not be passed unless the director has been given at least 14 Clear Days' notice that the resolution is to be proposed, specifying the circumstances alleged to justify removal from office, and has been

afforded a reasonable opportunity of either (at the director's option) being heard by or of making written representations to the directors.

25. **Directors' remuneration**

25.1 Subject to the Articles, directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide.

25.2 Subject to the Articles, and particularly Article 25.4, directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine:

25.2.1 for their services to the company as directors; and

25.2.2 for any other service which they undertake for the company.

25.3 Subject to the Articles, a director's remuneration may:

25.3.1 take any form;

25.3.2 include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director.

25.4 Where a director is remunerated by the company, the total annual monetary value of that remuneration must not exceed the annual salary of a Member of Parliament for the United Kingdom.

25.5 Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.

26. **Directors' expenses**

26.1 The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors and the Secretary (if any) properly incur in connection with their attendance at:

26.1.1 meetings of directors or committees of directors; or

26.1.2 general meetings.

**MEMBERS**

**BECOMING AND CEASING TO BE A MEMBER**

27. **Becoming a member**

27.1 The members of the company shall be the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of the company and such other persons as are admitted to membership by ordinary resolution of the members in accordance with the Articles.

27.2 The directors may admit members if there are no members or if the only member is incapable of managing their own affairs, other than on a temporary basis.

**Register of members**

27.3 The names of the members of the company must be entered in the register of members.

- 28. Termination of membership
  - 28.1 Membership is not transferable.
  - 28.2 A member shall cease to be a member:
    - 28.2.1 if the member, being an individual, dies; or
    - 28.2.2 on the expiry of at least seven Clear Days' notice given by the member to the company of their intention to withdraw.
- 29. General meetings
  - 29.1 The directors may call a general meeting at any time.
  - 29.2 The directors must call a general meeting if required to do so by the members under the Companies Acts.
  - 29.3 General meetings must be called and held in accordance with the relevant provisions in the Companies Acts.
- 30. Written resolutions

The members may pass written resolutions in accordance with the Companies Acts.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS

- 31. Communications by the company
  - Methods of communication
    - 31.1 Subject to the Articles and the Companies Acts, any Document or information (including any notice, report or accounts) sent or supplied by the company under the Articles or the Companies Acts may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for Documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by the company, including without limitation:
      - 31.1.1 in Hard Copy Form;
      - 31.1.2 in Electronic Form; or
      - 31.1.3 by making it available on a website.
    - 31.2 Where a Document or information which is required or authorised to be sent or supplied by the company under the Companies Acts is sent or supplied in Electronic Form or by making it available on a website, the recipient must have agreed that it may be sent or supplied in that form or manner or be deemed to have so agreed under the Companies Acts (and not revoked that agreement). Where any other Document or information is sent or supplied in Electronic Form or made available on a website the directors may decide what agreement (if any) is required from the recipient.
    - 31.3 Subject to the Articles, any notice or Document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the

means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or Documents for the time being.

#### Deemed delivery

- 31.4 A member present in person or by proxy at a meeting of the company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and the purposes for which it was called.
- 31.5 Where any Document or information is sent or supplied by the company to the members:
- 31.5.1 where it is sent by post it is deemed to have been received 48 hours (including Saturdays, Sundays, and Public Holidays) after it was posted;
- 31.5.2 where it is sent or supplied by Electronic Means, it is deemed to have been received on the same day that it was sent;
- 31.5.3 where it is sent or supplied by means of a website, it is deemed to have been received:
- (a) when the material was first made available on the website; or
  - (b) if later, when the recipient received (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material was available on the website.
- 31.6 Subject to the Companies Acts, a director or any other person (other than in their capacity as a member) may agree with the company that notices or Documents sent to that person in a particular way are deemed to have been received within a specified time, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

#### Failed delivery

- 31.7 Where any Document or information has been sent or supplied by the company by Electronic Means and the company receives notice that the message is undeliverable:
- 31.7.1 if the Document or information has been sent to a member or director and is notice of a general meeting of the company, the company is under no obligation to send a Hard Copy of the Document or information to the member's or director's postal address as shown in the company's register of members or directors, but may in its discretion choose to do so;
- 31.7.2 in all other cases, the company shall send a Hard Copy of the Document or information to the member's postal address as shown in the company's register of members (if any), or in the case of a recipient who is not a member, to the last known postal address for that person (if any); and
- 31.7.3 the date of service or delivery of the Documents or information shall be the date on which the original electronic communication was sent, notwithstanding the subsequent sending of Hard Copies.

#### Exceptions

- 31.8 Copies of the company's annual accounts and reports need not be sent to a person for whom the company does not have a current Address.

31.9 Notices of general meetings need not be sent to a member who does not register an Address with the company, or to a member for whom the company does not have a current Address.

## 32. Communications to the company

The provisions of the Companies Acts shall apply to communications to the company.

## 33. Secretary

33.1 A Secretary may be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit, and may be removed by them, provided that where a Secretary is remunerated by the company:

33.1.1 the total annual monetary value of that remuneration must not exceed the annual salary of a Member of Parliament for the United Kingdom; and

33.1.2 the remuneration must not be less than the London Living Wage.

33.2 If there is no Secretary:

33.2.1 anything authorised or required to be given or sent to, or served on, the company by being sent to its Secretary may be given or sent to, or served on, the company itself, and if addressed to the Secretary shall be treated as addressed to the company; and

33.2.2 anything else required or authorised to be done by or to the Secretary of the company may be done by or to a director, or a person authorised generally or specifically in that behalf by the directors.

## 34. Irregularities

The proceedings at any meeting or on the taking of any poll or the passing of a written resolution or the making of any decision shall not be invalidated by reason of any accidental informality or irregularity (including any accidental omission to give or any non-receipt of notice) or any want of qualification in any of the persons present or voting or by reason of any business being considered which is not specified in the notice.

## 35. Minutes

35.1 The directors must ensure minutes are made:

35.1.1 of all appointments of officers made by the directors;

35.1.2 of all resolutions of the company and of the directors (including, without limitation, decisions of the directors made without a meeting); and

36. of all proceedings at meetings of the company and of the directors, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting;

and any such minute, if purported to be signed (or in the case of minutes of directors' meetings signed or authenticated) by the chair of the meeting at which the proceedings

were had, or by the chair of the next succeeding meeting, shall, as against any member or director of the company, be sufficient evidence of the proceedings.

37. Records and accounts

37.1 The directors shall comply with the requirements of the Companies Acts as to maintaining a members' register, keeping financial records, the audit or examination of accounts and the preparation and transmission to the Registrar of Companies of:

37.1.1 annual reports;

37.1.2 annual statements of account; and

37.1.3 annual returns or confirmation statements.

38. Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the company's accounting or other records or Documents merely by virtue of being a member.

39. Exclusion of model articles

The relevant model articles for a company limited by guarantee are hereby expressly excluded.

## SCHEDULE

### INTERPRETATION – DEFINED TERMS

1. In the Articles, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

	Term	Meaning
1.1	<b>“Address”</b>	includes a postal or physical address and a number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving Documents or information by Electronic Means;
1.2	<b>“Articles”</b>	the company’s articles of association;
1.3	<b>“Asset-locked body”</b>	(i) a community interest company or a charity; or (ii) a body established outside the United Kingdom that is equivalent to any of those;
1.4	<b>“Chair”</b>	has the meaning given in Article 10;
1.5	<b>“Clear Days”</b>	in relation to the period of a notice, that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;
1.6	<b>“Companies Acts”</b>	the Companies Acts (as defined in Section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the company;
1.7	<b>“Connected”</b>	any person falling within one of the following categories:  (a) any spouse, civil partner, parent, child, brother, sister, grandparent or grandchild of a director; or  (b) the spouse or civil partner of any person in (a); or  (c) any other person in a relationship with a director which may reasonably be regarded as equivalent to such a relationship as is mentioned at (a) or (b); or  (d) any company, partnership or firm of which a director is a paid director, member, partner or employee, or shareholder holding more than 1% of the capital;
1.8	<b>“Document”</b>	includes summons, notice, order or other legal process and registers and includes, unless otherwise

- specified, any document sent or supplied in Electronic Form;
- 1.9 **“Electronic Form” and “Electronic Means”** have the meanings respectively given to them in Section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
- 1.10 **“Hard Copy” and “Hard Copy Form”** have the meanings respectively given to them in the Companies Act 2006;
- 1.11 **“Public Holiday”** means Christmas Day, Good Friday and any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom where the company is registered;
- 1.12 **“Secretary”** the secretary of the company (if any);
- 1.13 **“Writing”** the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in Electronic Form or otherwise.
2. Subject to paragraph 3 of this Schedule, any reference in the Articles to an enactment includes a reference to that enactment as re-enacted or amended from time to time and to any subordinate legislation made under it.
3. Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in the Articles which are not defined in paragraph 1 above bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when the Articles became binding on the company.

# PRIVACY POLICY / TRANSPARENCY INFORMATION

V2.4 Jan 2022

**Reform Party UK** process and control Personal Data and therefore are required by Articles 13 and 14 of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) to publish this information using clear and plain language.

**Contact Details** – Reform Party UK may be contacted here <https://www.reformparty.uk/contact> or **Postal Address:** Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London, SW1P 4QP United Kingdom.

**Transparent Information** – The reasons, purposes and retention periods for which we process personal data, including any specified lawful basis or legitimate interest are detailed in separate tables for ease. These are split into data we may obtain from you directly and indirectly.

**Profiling** – Reform Party UK aims to create and maintain a profile for each registered voter in the UK. We will do this by merging the Electoral Register(s) with other data that may be lawfully available to us. For more detailed information about this type of processing, you may wish to read the ICO [Draft framework code of practice for the use of personal data in political campaigning](#). If you wish, you can ask us not to maintain a profile in your name using the contact details above and we will take steps to remove you from our systems.

Reform UK will respect the wishes of the people and aim to fully comply with the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO), in particular the specified requirements for Political Parties set out by the ICO in the report, titled [Democracy Disrupted](#), dated 11 July 18.

**Your Rights** – Under data protection law, you have rights including:

- **access** – You have the right to ask us for copies of your personal information.
- **rectification** – You have the right to ask us to rectify information you think is inaccurate. You also have the right to ask us to complete information you think is incomplete.
- **erasure** – You have the right to ask us to erase your personal information in certain circumstances.
- **restriction** – You have the right to ask us to restrict the processing of your information in certain circumstances.
- **object** – You have the right to object to the processing of your personal data in certain circumstances.
- **data portability** – You have the right to ask that we transfer the information you gave us to another organisation, or to you, in certain circumstances.
- **free of charge** – You are not required to pay any charge for exercising your rights. If you make a request, we have one month to respond to you.

Please contact us here <https://www.reformparty.uk/contact> or **Postal Address:** Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London, SW1P 4QP, United Kingdom.

**Data Processing and Storage** – We use service providers to host and or process your information on our behalf. We only use processors who provide guarantees of appropriate technical and organisational measures that meet the requirements of the GDPR. Each service agreement is clear that we remain the

data controller and they will only process the data in accordance with our written instructions.

**Data Sharing** – We will never sell your information or share it with another organisation.

**Your Right to complain** – If you are unhappy with how we use your data, you can let us know directly or complain to the Information Commissioner’s Office (ICO). The ICO’s contact details are:

Information Commissioner’s Office

Wycliffe House

Water Lane

Wilmslow

Cheshire

SK9 5AF

Helpline number: [0303 123 1113](tel:03031231113)

Information obtained from you directly

When and how is this data obtained	Purpose (why we ask for or use your data)	Type of data used or requested	Legal Basis for the use	If the legal basis is our legitimate interests, an indication of that interest	How long will we hold this data	Info rm atio n abo ut you tha t we ma y obt ain ed fro m ano the r sou rce
In all cases	Electoral Purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Profiling</li> <li>· Use anonymised data about you to identify further potential supporters with similar characteristics.</li> </ul>	Identity Contact details  Opinions if you include them	Public interest An activity that supports or promotes democratic engagement  Section 8(e), Data Protection Act 18		For the life of our relationship, or Until you ask us not to profile you	
When you register	As a supporter or subscriber: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· To manage our relationship with you</li> <li>· Notify changes to our Website, services, terms or</li> </ul>	Identity Contact details	Legitimate interest	Know, understand and communicate with our subscribers	For the life of our relationship	

	<p>privacy policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ask your views</li> </ul>				
When you register	<p>As a volunteer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· To manage our relationship with you</li> <li>· Notify changes to our Website, services, terms or privacy policy</li> <li>· Due Diligence</li> </ul>	<p>Identity Contact details</p>	<p>Legitimate interest</p>	<p>Know, understand and communicate with our volunteers</p>	<p>For the life of our relationship +2 years</p>
When you register	<p>Register you as a supporter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· (process and receive your £25 donation)</li> </ul>	<p>Identity Contact details Payment method Value of donation(s)</p>	<p>Contractual Obligation &amp; Legitimate interest</p>	<p>To a level that is appropriate, demonstrate that our funding comes mostly from the ordinary people of Great Britain</p>	<p>At least 7 years This is required by law</p>
When you submit an application	<p>Review and select candidate applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· (process and receive your £100 administration fee)</li> </ul>	<p>Identity Contact details Payment method Proof of identity CV Social Media profiles Confirmation statements</p>	<p>Legitimate interest</p>	<p>Ensure candidates fall within the requirements of the Electoral Commission</p>	<p>At least 7 years This is required by law</p>
When you make	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Conduct permissibility checks on donations over £500</li> <li>· Calculation multiple donations over £500 in a calendar year</li> </ul>	<p>Identity Contact details</p>	<p>Lawful requirement Political Parties, Elections</p>		<p>At least 7 years</p>

a donation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report donations greater than £7500 in a calendar year</li> </ul>	Payment method	and Referendums Act 2000		This is required by law
When you send us a communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a general query</li> <li>Respond to queries</li> </ul>	<p>Identity Contact details</p> <p>Opinions if you include them</p>	Lawful requirement Data Protection Act 2018		At least 7 years This is to support any queries from regulatory authorities in relation to our activities
When you send us a communication	<p>To exercise any of the Data Subject Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain evidence of compliance with our obligations</li> <li>To maintain a suppression list should you opt-out of profiling or receiving communications</li> </ul>	<p>Identity Contact details</p> <p>Request Response</p>	<p>Lawful requirement Data Protection Act 2018</p> <p>&amp; Legitimate interest</p>	<p>Ensuring as much as reasonably possible that we do not contact people that have asked us not to do so</p> <p>Note, this does not affect our right in law to use registered voter information for electoral purposes</p>	Indefinitely
When you register to attend an event	<p>Provide a safe environment for our staff and supporters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring we know who attends our events</li> </ul>	Identity	Legitimate interest	Ensuring we know who attends our events to assist with the prevention and detection of crime or the verification of claims.	At least 2 years
When you register to attend an event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To manage our relationship with you</li> <li>Notify changes to event timings etc</li> </ul>	<p>Identity Contact details</p>	Legitimate interest	Know, understand and communicate with our event goers	At least 2 years

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to invite you to our supporter platform</li> </ul>				
When you make a purchase from our online shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivery of the product</li> <li>provide a receipt</li> <li>to confirm the initial order, shipping confirmation and maintain a customer relationship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identity</li> <li>Delivery Address</li> <li>Billing address – to cross reference against payment method</li> <li>Email address</li> <li>Telephone number (optional)</li> </ul>	Fulfilment of a contract		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 7 years</li> <li>This is to support any queries from regulatory authorities in relation to our income</li> </ul>
When you visit our website; reformparty.uk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver website content</li> <li>Cookies</li> </ul>	Please see separate cookie policy	Please see separate cookie policy	Please see separate cookie policy	Please see separate cookie policy
When and how is this data obtained	Purpose (why we ask for or use your data)	Type of data used or requested	Legal Basis for the use	If the legal basis is our legitimate interests, an indication of that interest	How long will we hold this data
Electoral registers provided by each Electoral Registration Officer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This may include the public, anonymous and marked registers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivery of Freepost Electoral Addresses to registered voters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identity</li> <li>Address</li> <li>Voting method</li> <li>Confirmed voter (not vote selection)</li> </ul>	Public Interest Section 91 of the Representation of the People Act 1983		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As long as the data is required to produce the mailings plus 90 days</li> </ul>
Electoral registers provided by each Electoral Registration Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Profiling of the electorate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identity</li> <li>Address</li> <li>Voting method</li> </ul>	Public Interest Regulation 106 – The Representation of the		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As long as the data remains relevant, or</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This may include the public, anonymous and marked registers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electoral Purposes</li> </ul>	Confirmed voter (not vote selection)	People (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2002		Until you ask us not to profile you
<p>Electoral registers provided by each Electoral Registration Officer</p> <p>This may include the public, anonymous and marked registers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirming the identity of candidate applicants</li> <li>Confirming the permissibility of personal donations over £500</li> </ul>	Identity Address	Lawful Requirement Part iv – Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000		At least 7 years This is required by law
<p>Public records (Companies House etc)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirming the permissibility of organisational donations over £500</li> </ul>	Organisational Identity Organisational Address Organisational Status Identity of interested persons	Lawful Requirement Part iv – Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000		At least 7 years This is required by law
<p>Publicly available information; local, national and international media, open social media and forums</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due diligence</li> </ul>	Any such information that has been made publicly available Comments, likes and interests	Legitimate interest	Ensuring we know what relevant publicly available information exists concerning those who we engage with.	As long as the data remains relevant
<p>Data vendors – anonymised data</p> <p>We will only deal with vendors that can</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know and understand voters</li> <li>Deliver promoted advertisements</li> </ul>	Location Demographics	Public Interest An activity that supports or promotes democratic engagement.		As long as the data remains relevant

demonstrate compliance with the GDPR			Section 8(e), Data Protection Act 18		
Data vendors – personal data We will only deal with vendors that can demonstrate you personally have given specific consent to share your information with us	· Know, understand and communicate with voters.	Identity Contact details  Political opinions  Political concerns  Demographics	Public Interest An activity that supports or promotes democratic engagement.  Section 8(e), Data Protection Act 18		As long as the data remains relevant
Credit Reference agencies	· Confirming the identity and status of candidate applicants	Identity Address  Bankruptcy status	Legitimate interest	Ensure candidates fall within the requirements of the Electoral Commission	For the life of our relationship plus 2 years



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## Reform UK

📍 Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London SW1P 4QP, United Kingdom



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Company registration number 10556197 (England and Wales)

**GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024**

FRIDAY



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28/06/2024

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COMPANIES HOUSE

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	R Evans S Wood M Lodge S Morgan J Walters A Thorat I Odogwu	(Appointed 1 July 2023) (Appointed 1 July 2023)
<b>Company number</b>	10556197	
<b>Registered office</b>	3 East Point High Street Seal Sevenoaks Kent TN15 0EG	
<b>Accountants</b>	Lee, Dicketts & Co 3 East Point High Street Seal Sevenoaks Kent TN15 0EG	

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

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# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024**

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2024.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company, which is a not for profit organisation, continued to be that of using the law to address significant issues of disadvantage, discrimination, unfairness and wrongdoing.

### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

R Evans

S Wood

M Lodge

S Morgan

J Walters

A Thorat

I Odogwu

(Appointed 1 July 2023)

(Appointed 1 July 2023)

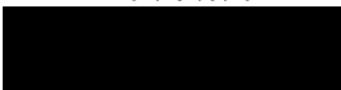
### Limited assurance review

For the financial year-ended 31 January 2024, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies. However the directors chose to commission a review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised) 'Engagements to review historical financial statements'. ISRE 2400 (Revised) requires our Chartered Certified Accountants to conclude whether anything has come to their attention that causes them to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

### Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



R Evans

Director

Date: 7 May 2024

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

---

We have reviewed the financial statements of Good Law Project Limited for the year ended 31 January 2024 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

### Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

### Accountants' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised) 'Engagements to review historical financial statements'. ISRE 2400 (Revised) requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. ISRE 2400 (Revised) also requires us to comply with the ethical and other professional requirements of our accounting body.

### Scope of the assurance review

A review of financial statements in accordance with the ISRE 2400 (Revised) is a limited assurance engagement. We have performed procedures, primarily consisting of making enquiries of management and others within the company, as appropriate, applying analytical procedures and evaluating the evidence obtained. The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements have not been prepared:

- so as to give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2024, and of its deficit for the year then ended;
- in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 17 February 2017. Our review work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we have agreed to state to them in a reviewer's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's directors as a body, for our review work, for this report, or for the conclusions we have formed.

Lee, Dicketts & Co

Chartered Certified Accountants



12/06/2023

3 East Point  
High Street  
Seal  
Sevenoaks  
Kent  
TN15 0EG

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

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	2024 £	2023 £
<b>Income</b>	4,648,410	5,017,550
Direct costs	(3,589,241)	(3,809,468)
<b>Gross surplus</b>	<u>1,059,169</u>	<u>1,208,082</u>
Administrative expenses	(1,188,949)	(889,407)
Other operating income	79	138
<b>Operating (deficit)/surplus</b>	<u>(129,701)</u>	<u>318,813</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	50,208	-
<b>(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year</b>	<u><u>(79,493)</u></u>	<u><u>318,813</u></u>

The income and expenditure account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	4		15,433		12,917
Tangible assets	5		74,641		53,810
Investments	6		-		51
			<u>90,074</u>		<u>66,778</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	7	111,349		267,523	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,939,246		5,152,029	
		<u>5,050,595</u>		<u>5,419,552</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	<u>(815,162)</u>		<u>(1,081,330)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>4,235,433</u>		<u>4,338,222</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>4,325,507</u>		<u>4,405,000</u>
<b>Reserves</b>					
Income and expenditure account	10		<u>4,325,507</u>		<u>4,405,000</u>
<b>Members' funds</b>			<u>4,325,507</u>		<u>4,405,000</u>

For the financial year ended 31 January 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ..7.May.2024.... and are signed on its behalf by:

  
R Evans  
Director

Company registration number 10556197 (England and Wales)

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Good Law Project Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 East Point, High Street, Seal, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN15 0EG.

##### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

##### 1.2 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due. Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

General donations are recognised by the entity when received.

Administrative expenses consist of expenditure on premises, utilities, technology and electronic business applications, travel, subsistence, professional services, consultancy, training, recruitment and depreciation, along with the wages and salaries costs of staff delivering the support functions of the organisation, such as finance and human resources staff. These costs are necessary for the delivery of the organisation's legal campaigns and its fundraising.

Case-specific revenues are recognised when they meet the relevant income recognition criteria. Crowdfunded income is recognised on receipt, as are other case-specific donations, unless there are conditions affecting the entity's entitlement to the funds, in which case they are deferred until the conditions are met. Case-specific funds received in advance of expenditure on a case are therefore included in current assets on the entity's balance sheet.

At the balance sheet date, costs in relation to cases are recognised in accordance with the relevant expenditure recognition criteria, whether they constitute legal or constructive obligations. Costs which have actually been paid are recognised as expenditure when paid. Once the entity has started fundraising for a case it has at least a constructive obligation up to the amount of funds raised, on the basis that it has appointed a legal team and raised an expectation that it will take the case forward using the funds raised. At the balance sheet date, it therefore accrues costs over and above any expenditure actually incurred, up to the amount of the income raised with respect to each case. If at the balance sheet date the entity assesses, in accordance with FRS 102, that the liabilities in relation to a case will in fact be lower or higher than the funds raised to date, the accrual is adjusted accordingly, to reflect this assessment.

Such anticipated costs are included under "Creditors falling due within one year" on the balance sheet.

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

---

**1 Accounting policies** (Continued)

Surpluses generated will be spent on future cases, on developing the company and building its financial sustainability, on supporting other initiatives and organisations which are aligned with our purpose and aims, and on meeting future potential liabilities as they arise, including the contingent liabilities listed at note 11 to the accounts.

**1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets other than goodwill represents the trademark licence costs.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Licence	over 10 years straight line basis
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**1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	over 3 years straight line basis
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	over 5 years straight line basis
Computers	over 3 years straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to surplus or deficit.

**1.5 Fixed asset investments**

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

**1.6 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.8 Basic financial instruments

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any loss arising from impairment is recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

#### 1.9 Taxation

The company is not subject to corporation tax as it is not carrying on a trade or a venture in the nature of a trade.

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

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#### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	34	27

The salary of the highest paid member of staff was 2.74 times that of the lowest paid member of staff, on a full-time equivalent basis.

Good Law Project's directors work in a non-executive capacity. They are offered a fee of £3,500 per annum. Good Law Project offers fees in relation to non-executive board roles in order to broaden the pool of individuals able and willing to apply for board positions, and to attract applicants from diverse backgrounds and lived experiences.

#### 4 Intangible fixed assets

	Licence £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 February 2023	12,917
Additions	3,835
At 31 January 2024	16,752
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 February 2023	-
Amortisation charged for the year	1,319
At 31 January 2024	1,319
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 January 2024	15,433
At 31 January 2023	12,917

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

5 Tangible fixed assets	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 February 2023	-	84,558	84,558
Additions	15,098	43,220	58,318
Disposals	-	(3,764)	(3,764)
At 31 January 2024	<u>15,098</u>	<u>124,014</u>	<u>139,112</u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 February 2023	-	30,748	30,748
Depreciation charged in the year	2,097	33,585	35,682
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(1,959)	(1,959)
At 31 January 2024	<u>2,097</u>	<u>62,374</u>	<u>64,471</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 January 2024	<u>13,001</u>	<u>61,640</u>	<u>74,641</u>
At 31 January 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>53,810</u>	<u>53,810</u>
<b>6 Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
		£	£
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests		<u>-</u>	<u>51</u>

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

#### 6 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

##### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 February 2023	51
Additions	439,049
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2024	439,100
	<hr/>
<b>Impairment</b>	
At 1 February 2023	-
Impairment losses	439,100
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2024	439,100
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 January 2024	-
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 January 2023	51
	<hr/> <hr/>

During the year, the company converted the borrowings of its subsidiary, Good Law Practice Limited, amounting to £439,000, into share capital (see note 13). The company's holding in Good Law Practice Limited represents an investment which enables the provision of legal services to those whose objectives Good Law Project supports, who would not otherwise be able to access them. It supports the continuing development of its subsidiary on that basis. The directors assess that these shares have zero market value at the present time, and as such, at 31 January 2024 the company recognised an impairment for the full amount of the equity investment held.

#### 7 Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	134,618
Other debtors	111,349	132,905
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	111,349	267,523
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

#### 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	36,243	136,217
Amounts owed to group undertakings	30,018	-
Taxation and social security	25,761	-
Other creditors	33,048	9,640
Accruals and deferred income	690,092	935,473
	<u>815,162</u>	<u>1,081,330</u>

#### 9 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

As set out in its Articles of Association, the income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of its objects. No part of the income and property of the company may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member of the company. The company's Articles also contain an "asset lock" so that should the company cease to exist, residual assets must be given or transferred to an asset-locked body such as a charity or a community interest company.

#### 10 Income and expenditure account

	2024	2023
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	4,405,000	4,086,187
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(79,493)	318,813
	<u>4,325,507</u>	<u>4,405,000</u>

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

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#### 11 Contingent liabilities

The company achieves its aims through strategic litigation, and is claimant or litigation funder in a number of ongoing legal cases. When it, or a claimant it is indemnifying, loses a case, it bears costs incurred by the defendant. When appropriate – typically where this adverse cost risk is substantial – it seeks to mitigate the risk by seeking a court order "capping" the amount to be paid to the defendant in the event that it loses, or supporting the claimant to seek such an order (in instances where the company is the funder of the litigation). It has also built up and set aside a legal defence fund of £0.75m in case a contingent liability of this nature should crystallise.

At the date of signing these accounts, the company had estimated the potential liability for adverse costs arising on 6 cases in its strategic litigation portfolio to be £0.38m, over and above any liabilities already incurred or provisions made for such costs. These have been treated as contingent liabilities as the outcomes of the cases are uncertain. In one of these cases, the company has successfully applied for a cost capping order, and a further application has been made in another case. Cost capping applications can only be made in certain circumstances and at certain points in the life of the litigation. The company also mitigates potential liabilities in cases where it is the litigation funder by capping the indemnity offered to the 3rd party claimant.

The company has also estimated the legal costs it will itself incur in future for the cases in its strategic litigation portfolio, net of the funds it has raised to 31 January for each case. This estimated future liability amounts to £0.15m. Against this the company is holding surpluses on cases which have been completed of £0.08m, which under commitments made to its donors it will apply to future litigation costs. It expects to be able to fundraise for any balance remaining that is required.

In total, the company has potential net liabilities of £0.45m across its litigation portfolio against its legal defence fund of £0.75m. However, it does not expect to fight and lose all these cases in its portfolio, and it expects to be able to fundraise further as the litigation in certain of the cases progresses.

The directors and officers of the company have the benefit of the indemnity provisions contained in the company's Articles of Association and the company has entered into deeds of indemnity with its directors and officers at 30 November 2021 until further notice. The indemnities are intended to be compliant with section 234 of the CA 2006 and represent qualifying third-party indemnity provisions thereunder.

#### 12 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2024	2023
£	£
394,570	-
<u>394,570</u>	<u>-</u>

#### 13 Related party transactions

The company's interest in its subsidiary, Good Law Practice Limited, a regulated legal practice, increased from 51% to 100% during the year.

During the year, the company supported its subsidiary financially through grants amounting to £131,300. It also made an interest-free working capital loan to its subsidiary, of £300,000. The company and its subsidiary subsequently agreed to convert total borrowings of £439,000 into share capital. Consequently, Good Law Practice Limited issued share capital to Good Law Project in the same amount. The company considers this to be an investment which enables the provision of legal services to those whose objectives Good Law Project supports, who would not otherwise be able to access them.

No borrowings were outstanding between the company and its subsidiary at the balance sheet date.

**GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED  
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024**

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

	2024	2023
	£	£
<b>Income</b>		
Regular and one-off general donations	3,603,985	3,974,621
Crowdfunded income	626,941	601,025
Grants and high value donations	417,017	309,478
Legal costs awarded	467	132,426
	<u>4,648,410</u>	<u>5,017,550</u>
<b>Direct costs</b>		
<b>Litigation and mission-related costs</b>		
Legal advice and litigation costs (including on behalf of partners)	942,790	1,784,711
Other support to other organisations	153,375	257,008
Research and consultancy	12,977	37,822
Wages and salaries (including social security and pension costs)	527,305	536,676
Impairment losses on investment in the development of Good Law Practice	439,100	-
<b>Campaigns, communications and fundraising costs</b>		
Income processing fees charged by payment providers	201,379	224,125
Website maintenance and development and other supporter engagement systems	183,107	101,266
Other communications and fundraising costs	219,949	249,768
Wages and salaries (including social security and pension costs)	899,033	603,487
Temporary staff costs	10,226	14,605
	<u>(3,589,241)</u>	<u>(3,809,468)</u>
<b>Gross surplus</b>	1,059,169	1,208,082
<b>Other operating income</b>		
Sundry income	79	138
<b>Administrative expenses</b>	(1,188,949)	(889,407)
<b>Operating (deficit)/surplus</b>	(129,701)	318,813
<b>Interest receivable and similar income</b>		
Bank interest received	50,208	-
	<u>50,208</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net surplus for the year</b>	<u>(79,493)</u>	<u>318,813</u>

# GOOD LAW PROJECT LIMITED

## SCHEDULES TO THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2024

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	2024	2023
	£	£
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries (including social security and pension costs)	619,816	328,600
Premises, administration and utilities	223,499	151,874
Business applications and technology costs	77,562	81,886
Travelling and subsistence	22,934	13,075
Professional services and consultancy	136,911	140,166
Training and recruitment	65,292	149,390
Other costs	4,222	1,130
Amortisation	1,319	-
Depreciation	35,682	24,023
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets	1,712	(737)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>1,188,949</b>	<b>889,407</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Wed, 5 Jun 2024 17:53:56 +0100  
**To:** Data Protection Officer  
**Subject:** FAO: DPO - Cease and desist and subject access request

For the attention of the Reform UK data protection officer, Cease and desist notice under the Data Protection Act 2018 and the United Kingdom's General Data Protection Regulation

I am writing to you as regards my rights under the Data Protection Act 2018 (the "DPA 2018") and the United Kingdom's General Protection Regulation (the "UK GDPR").

I believe that you are, or may be, processing my personal data (including special category data). I write to object to you processing my personal data (including special category data) and request that you cease processing the same and delete, to the full extent possible, all of my personal data held by you, pursuant to my rights under Articles 18 and 21 of the UK GDPR.

This letter also constitutes written notice under sch. 1, para. 22(3) of the DPA 2018 requiring you not to process personal data in respect of which I am the data subject.

Data subject access request

This is a data subject access request made pursuant to Article 15 of the UK GDPR. Please provide a copy of all my personal data processed by you.

My details for the purposes of identifying me and handling my data subject access request are:

Full Name: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Email address: [REDACTED]

Please respond to the above requests as soon as possible and in any event within one month of receipt. All of my other rights are reserved.

Yours sincerely,  
[REDACTED]



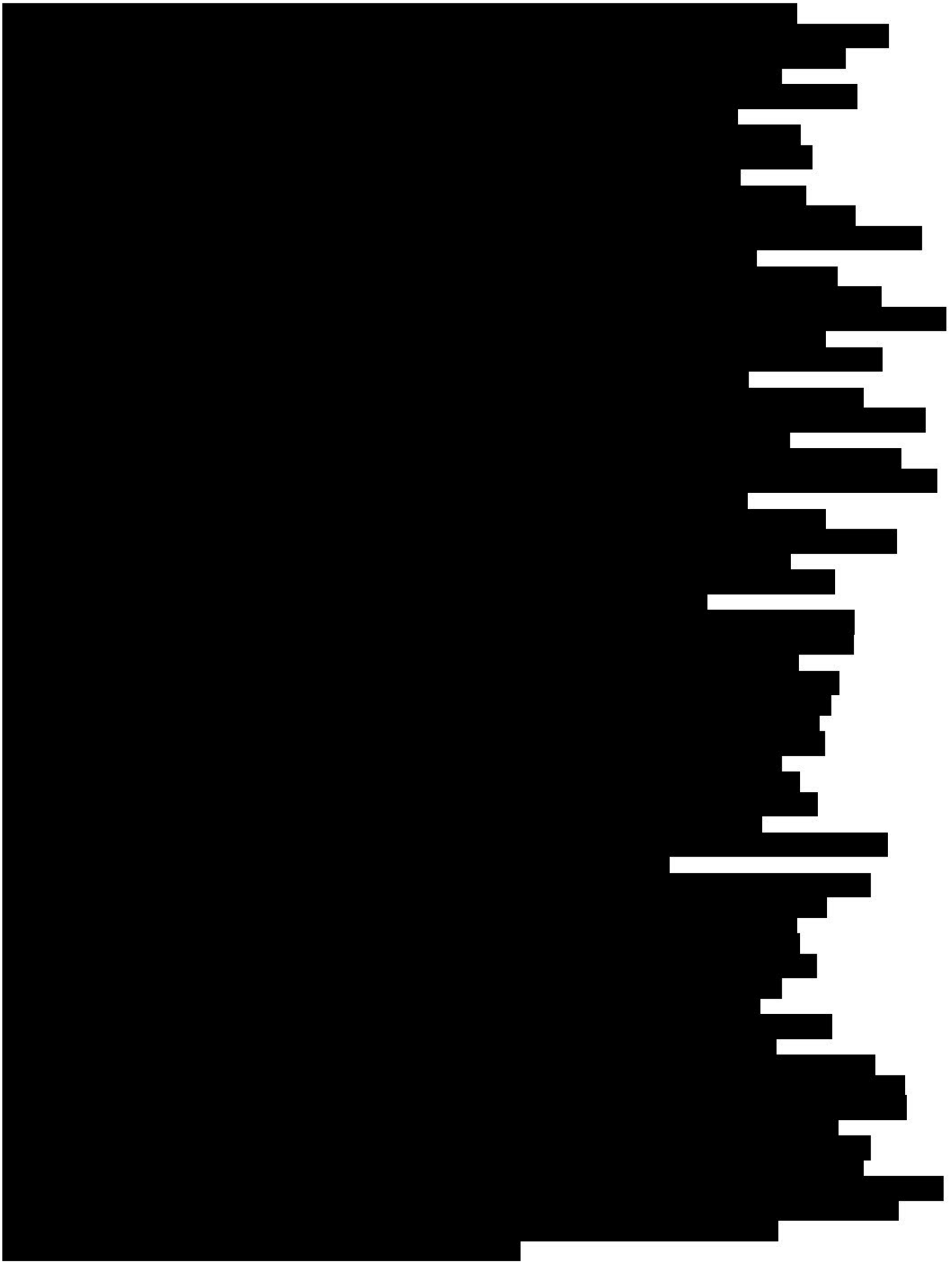
Robert Bates <[REDACTED]>

## Your DSAR

Robert Bates <[REDACTED]>  
To: Robert Bates <[REDACTED]>

12 October 2024 at 11:11

[REDACTED]



**Private and Confidential**

We have received and investigated your Data Subject Access Request.

We have found no record of you in our systems, other than the original DSAR/cease and desist notice that you sent to us.

During the general election you may have received a mailing from Reform UK by the Royal Mail, based on electoral roll data, which we are entitled to have by virtue of a statute and which is exempt from subject access.

We hope this answers your questions.

The Reform UK team

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This email and any attachments to it may be confidential and are intended solely for the use of the individual to whom it is addressed. Any views or opinions expressed are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of Reform UK. If you are not the intended recipient of this email, you must neither take any action based upon its contents nor copy or show it to anyone.

Please contact the sender if you believe you have received this email in error.

Reform UK Party Limited  
124 City Road, London, EC1V 2NX  
Company number 11694875 | Registered in England and Wales

Promoted by Reform UK Party Limited



Robert Bates <[REDACTED]>

## Your DSAR

Robert Bates <[REDACTED]>  
To: Robert Bates <[REDACTED]>

13 October 2024 at 12:03

[REDACTED]



**Private and Confidential**

We have received and investigated your Data Subject Access Request.

We have found no record of you in our systems, other than the original DSAR/cease and desist notice that you sent to us.

During the general election you may have received a mailing from Reform UK by the Royal Mail, based on electoral roll data, which we are entitled to have by virtue of a statute and which is exempt from subject access.

We hope this answers your questions.

The Reform UK team

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Please contact the sender if you believe you have received this email in error.

Reform UK Party Limited  
124 City Road, London, EC1V 2NX  
Company number 11694875 | Registered in England and Wales

Promoted by Reform UK Party Limited

# GOOD LAW Project

**Good Law Project**

3 East Point Street  
Seal, Sevenoaks  
Kent, TN15 0EG  
United Kingdom

**Reform UK**

124 City Road  
London, EC1V 2NX  
United Kingdom

3 December 2024

By Email: info@reformparty.uk; [REDACTED]

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Re: Letter Before Action: Unlawful processing of special category data and failure to comply with subject access requests under the Data Protection Act 2018 (the “DPA”) and the retained General Data Protection Regulation ((EU) 2016/679) (the “UK GDPR”)**

1. We refer to our Letter Before Action dated 8 October 2024 (the “LBA”) and our letter dated 24 October 2024, which sought a response to the LBA. You have failed to acknowledge the LBA or our subsequent letter, let alone provide a substantive response to the LBA.<sup>1</sup>
2. Your failure to respond to the LBA or specify a date by which you intend to respond is contrary to the Pre-Action Protocol, and we reserve the right to draw the Court’s attention to this failure, including in relation to the matter of costs.
3. In addition, we also write to express our concern with the emails you sent to certain Data Subjects (for whom we act in accordance with Article 80(1) of the UK GDPR)<sup>2</sup> between 10 and 13 October 2024 in purported response to their SARs (the “SAR Responses”). As set out beneath, we consider that the SAR Responses reveal further and continued breaches of the DPA and UK GDPR by you, as is clear from their patent deficiencies, including as to their timing and wording, and the manner in which they were sent *en masse*.
4. This letter details those deficiencies and requires information from you to allow the Data Subjects represented by GLP to understand the steps necessary to protect their interests in

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<sup>1</sup> Capitalised terms used herein have the meaning given to them in our prior correspondence.

<sup>2</sup> As detailed further at paragraphs 31-33 of the LBA.

circumstances where Reform UK has exhibited a total disregard for their rights under the DPA and UK GDPR.

#### The Data Subjects' Requests

5. As detailed in the LBA, between 5 June and 4 July 2024, the Data Subjects submitted the Data Subjects' Requests, which included in each case a SAR pursuant to Article 15 of the UK GDPR. By the SARs, the Data Subjects requested that Reform UK provide them with a copy of their personal data processed by Reform UK. Pursuant to Article 12(3) of the UK GDPR, you were required to provide a substantive response to the SARs within one calendar month from the dates on which they were received.
6. Reform UK failed to respond within the statutory time period in almost all cases. Indeed, at the time of the LBA, Reform UK had not even acknowledged the vast majority of the Data Subjects' SARs, four months after they were sent. At no time did Reform UK even seek additional time to comply with the SARs.
7. This blatant disregard for the rights of the Data Subjects represented by GLP necessitated the sending of the LBA, which, *inter alia*, sought Reform UK's urgent response to their SARs. Only on receipt of the LBA did Reform UK, clearly more fearful of legal action than vigilant to carry out its legal obligations, respond to the bulk of the Data Subjects – and in a deficient manner.

#### SAR Responses

8. Shortly after receiving the LBA on 8 October 2024, Reform UK wrote to a substantial number of Data Subjects by email, informing each Data Subject, in identical language, that Reform UK had "*found no record of you in our systems other than the original DSAR/cease and desist notice that you sent us*". The emails further noted: "*During the general election you may have received a mailing from Reform UK by Royal Mail, based on electoral roll data, which we are entitled to have by virtue of a statute and which is exempt from subject access.*"<sup>3</sup>
9. We have reviewed between 50 and 100 of these SAR Responses and have determined that they are identical or substantively identical to one another. That is, rather than investigate and respond to each SAR individually, as it is required to do under the UK GDPR, Reform UK simply wrote a one-size-fits-all response and sent it to multiple Data Subjects.<sup>4</sup> Specifically, Reform UK sent the SAR Responses by way of mass emails from Robert Bates of Reform UK to himself with the intended recipients (i.e., the Data Subjects) in blind copy; it did not even have the courtesy to address the Data Subjects by name.
10. In other words, the SAR Responses are not in fact responses to individual SARs but are rather a series of identically worded generic catch-all emails sent to hundreds of Data Subjects within a few days of one another (including on a weekend). This glaringly deficient approach

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<sup>3</sup> A copy of one of the SAR Responses, which is substantively identical to others we have been provided, is included at the Appendix to this letter.

<sup>4</sup> What's more, Reform UK sent the SAR Responses by way of mass emails from Robert Bates of Reform UK to himself with the intended recipients (i.e., the Data Subjects) in blind copy; it did not even have the courtesy to address the Data Subjects by name.

to responding to the SARs leads to the inevitable inference that Reform UK did not take reasonable steps to identify and retrieve the Data Subjects' personal data, as it was required to do.

11. Our belief that you have not complied with the SARs is further strengthened by two further considerations.
12. First, we consider that it would have been practically impossible to comply with the SARs in the period in which it appears that you have purported to do so. We understand that you received approximately 1,800 SARs in June and July 2024, and we infer from the SAR Responses we have seen that you responded to all or substantively all of the SARs in a four-day period following receipt of the LBA: Thursday 10 October to Sunday 13 October. Based on our experience, we would expect it would take at least an hour for an organisation to comply with a non-complex subject access request. Even if it took Reform UK just half an hour to investigate and respond to each of the SARs, that would be 900 hours, approximately 120 working days. It therefore appears impossible that Reform UK can have carried out the steps necessary to comply with the SARs within the four-day period in which you purported to do so.
13. Second, as noted above, the SAR Requests we have reviewed each state that Reform UK does not hold any "record" of the Data Subjects in "our systems". By this we understand you to be informing the recipient Data Subject that Reform UK does not process any of their personal data.<sup>5</sup> We consider that to be wholly implausible. As detailed in the LBA, Reform UK's privacy and transparency policy states that Reform UK "aims to maintain a profile for each registered voter in the UK" by "merging" the Electoral Register with other data from third-party sources. Moreover, we note that certain Data Subjects are voters registered in constituencies that Reform UK successfully contested in the 2024 general election, namely Ashfield, and Boston and Skegness.

#### Next steps

14. In view of the deficiencies in your approach to responding to the SARs detailed above, the Data Subjects represented by GLP believe that you have failed to comply with the SARs and are considering appropriate next steps in order to protect their rights under the DPA and the UK GDPR.
15. We seek your urgent response to the matters raised in this letter, including but not limited to a detailed explanation of the steps you undertook to comply with the SARs. This information should be readily available to Reform UK and therefore you should be able to provide it by no later than **5.30 p.m. on 10 December 2024**. Any failure to provide the information sought will be treated as an attempt to improperly withhold information from the Data Subjects, and will be considered confirmation that Reform UK has not complied with the legislation.
16. In the meantime, the rights of the Data Subjects represented by GLP are fully reserved, including the right to issue proceedings without further notice to you. Nothing contained in this letter should be construed as any waiver of any right or remedy.

---

<sup>5</sup> "Personal data" and "processing" having the meaning given to them in the DPA and the UK GDPR.

Yours faithfully,

Good Law Project

**Good Law Project**

## Appendix – Example of a SAR Response

Email from Robert Bates (Reform UK) to Robert Bates (Reform UK) dated 12 October 2024:

----- Forwarded message -----  
From: Robert Bates <[REDACTED]>  
Date: Sat, 12 Oct 2024 at 14:14  
Subject: Your DSAR  
To: Robert Bates <[REDACTED]>

**Private and Confidential**

We have received and investigated your Data Subject Access Request.

We have found no record of you in our systems, other than the original DSAR/cease and desist notice that you sent to us.

During the general election you may have received a mailing from Reform UK by the Royal Mail, based on electoral roll data, which we are entitled to have by virtue of a statute and which is exempt from subject access.

We hope this answers your questions.

The Reform UK team

Sean Aidan Calderbank / Shutterstock

Case update • 26 March 2025

# We've filed a landmark case against Nigel Farage's Reform UK

**Group action at the High Court challenges Reform over breaches of data rights on behalf of 51 Good Law Project supporters.**

---

We've done it. Alongside 51 Good Law Project supporters, today we **filed a trailblazing new group action** against Nigel Farage's Reform UK at the High Court.

This case is obviously about Reform's breach of people's data rights. When people got in touch with the party to ask what data it held, at first it ignored them. It only got back to them – with what looked like a hurriedly sent out batch email – after receiving a legal letter from Good Law Project.

But scratch below the surface and this is a case about far deeper issues than data rights and wrongs. It's a case about how Farage and his party are not above the law. It's a case about how political parties gather data to target you with divisive messages based on what they think you want to hear. And it's a case about your right to tell any political party that if they hold any data on you they must delete it now – no ifs, no buts.

## Help force Reform to respect our data rights

Chip in

We're pioneering the use of a mechanism enshrined in GDPR that allows a non-profit like Good Law Project to represent people in court when their data rights have been violated.

It's already poetic – the first group claim of this kind brings people together against a far-right party that claims to be the voice of the people. All we need now is the High Court to give Reform the poetic justice they deserve.

---

Part of legal case

### [Challenging Reform's failure on data rights](#)

[View legal case](#)

# Good Law Project exists to hold power to account

We bring together legal action,  
investigations and campaigning to  
fight for a fairer, greener future.  
We're powered by people across  
the UK.

[Donate now](#)

## Stay up to date and be the first to hear about how to take action

**First Name \***

Enter your first name

**Surname \***

Enter your surname

**Your Email Address \***

Enter your email address

[Sign up](#)

By completing this form, I agree to receive occasional emails per the terms of the Good Law Project's [privacy notice](#).



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Good Law Project Ltd. 3 East Point, High Street, Seal, Sevenoaks, Kent, United Kingdom, TN15 0EG.

(This is our registered address and for correspondence only)

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CAMPAIGN

# Stop targeting me!

Defending democracy against data dark arts

**Good Law Project is powered  
by people across the UK**

**Donate now**

## Campaign overview

This campaign has now ended. In the run-up to the general election on 4 July 2024, we shone a light on political parties using personal data to compete for votes. Personal data you probably didn't know they had – and almost certainly didn't agree they could use. We enabled more than

62

13,000 people to exercise their legal right to stop political parties from using their data.

## Related campaigns

### Political parties and personal data

Protecting democracy by defending our data rights

## Good Law Project exists to hold power to account

We bring together legal action, investigations and campaigning to fight for a fairer, greener future.

We're powered by people across the UK.

[Donate now](#)

## Stay up to date and be the first to hear about how to take action

First Name \*

Enter your first name

**Surname \***

Enter your surname

**Your Email Address \***

Enter your email address

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