

Annual Report 2014

# Rebuilding Justice Systems



International Legal  
Assistance Consortium



## INDEX

Introduction '2014 – a busy year for ILAC'	5
1. A consortium of leaders	6
2. Knowing the needs	8
3. Verifying results	9
4. A force for change	11
5. Members, Council, Offices	11
– Member Organisations	16
– Individual members	17
– ILAC Council	19
5. Annual Accounts	21



Annual Report 2014

# Rebuilding Justice Systems



ANCIENT ROMAN TIME TOWN IN PALMYRA, SYRIA.  
PHOTO: WAI / SHUTTERSTOCK

” **VISION** Justice for all.  
**MISSION** Rebuilding Justice Systems,  
based on the rule of law and the protection  
of human rights.





# 2014 – a busy and exciting year for ILAC

**Christian Åhlund**

ILAC Executive Director 2002-2014

**The launching of the 3-year MENA Programme in January, funded by Swedish Sida and implemented by five of our member organisations, is a milestone in ILAC's work and strengthens the role of ILAC as a coordinating and monitoring consortium.**

The MENA Programme is also a continuation of previous work. ILAC was invited to Tunisia only weeks after president Ben Ali was forced into exile in January 2011, and the training of Tunisian judges started in early 2012. Now, after a three year period of intense work and the development of close relations with the Tunisian Ministry of Justice, Tunisia is the center of this regional programme, which was manifested at our first MENA Stakeholder Seminar during the ILAC Annual General Meeting in Tunis in April.

The joint work within this multi-dimensional programme is also creating synergies and ideas. There are several examples where our different programme components have developed into new projects. As a spin-off from the judicial training of judges and prosecutors we now keep getting requests for projects to improve the court administration. So in January 2015, together with our member IACA, ILAC conducted an assessment trip to Tunisia, with funding from the US-based ILAC-member NCSC. Based on the findings from that assessment, we will then design a programme to improve the administration of Tunisian courts.

Another important step for ILAC this year was the July opening of our office in Washington D.C. Although we have several American member organisations, ILAC needs to become better known among US-based decision makers and donors, including the UN and other international organisations.

We are happy to have been able to recruit Quinn O'Keefe to lead our efforts in Washington. Through her work at the CEELI Institute, at Human Rights First and the American Bar Association, Quinn has a successful track record and an extensive network with the US administration and other governments and foundations.

In 2014 we were also able to launch our new two-year programme on strengthening the rule of law in Syria, with funding from Swedish Sida. At this point a life line project, but with the aims of being the first step in building a better justice system.

This year the Stockholm Human Rights Award was presented to the Israeli Human Rights organisation B'Tselem for its brave and tireless work on documenting and disclosing human rights violations against Palestinians in the Occupied Territories. The current and the former director accepted the award in front of some 600 people at a highly memorable award ceremony in Berwaldhallen, Stockholm.

I will now be resigning from my position as Executive Director of ILAC. Although it saddens me to step down, I look back with satisfaction and pride at our joint work over the last 13 years in transforming ILAC from an idea to a living, growing institution.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank all ILAC members, council, staff and partners for the tremendous results they have achieved up until now and express my confidence in their readiness for the opportunities and challenges ahead.

# A Consortium of Leaders

**For more than a decade, ILAC has brought together many of the world's pre-eminent non-governmental legal assistance providers to coordinate efforts and rebuild justice systems in post-conflict societies. Our members represent a breadth of substantive expertise and geographic diversity unparalleled in the development world.**

Current programmes reflect this diversity of expertise and experience. Five member organisations directly participated in our MENA programme in 2014. These member organisations, working with other ILAC members, provided trainers from eighteen countries to work with Tunisian, Libyan and Moroccan colleagues during the past year.

Such diversity and cooperation is enshrined in ILAC's core mission, and forms the basis for our work in 2014 and beyond. Through new Results Change Management (RCM) methodology, implementing members actively take part in monitoring and managing each programme. The RCM system also allows members to coordinate and contribute to defining synergies between the different programme components. For example, through a bi-weekly MENA newsletter, implementing members continuously contribute reports, evaluations and new findings within their respective components.

The RCM methodology has also strengthened ILACs' capacity for engaging member organisations in the design and inception phases in future programming. In early 2014, eleven member organisations participated in ILAC's initial review of needs in Myanmar, and six member organisations later contributed to the first ILAC programme proposal for that country. Later in the year, six member organisations met with ILAC and our implementing Syrian partners in Istanbul to explore future rule of law work in Syria. Such meetings generate ideas and priorities for future programming, while fostering networking between ILAC members and local partners.

Equally exciting, the online aspect of our RCM methodology allows collaboration between representatives from various levels within the different member organisations. With the new web platform, utilizing an ILAC intranet, access to information, communication and work tools has been greatly improved. These tools promote cost-efficiency, and information exchanges between all levels of the ILAC secretariat, member organisations and partners. Executives, regional and field representatives, specialised technical experts within the organisations' international networks: all participate in programme design and implementation.

On a programme management level, the joint calendar on the ILAC intranet has improved and strengthened the common programme perspective among the different implementing

organisations. Moreover, it has become a useful tool in planning activities and identifying synergies between the different programme components. At the same time, online reporting templates establish more coherent and accessible programme reporting, allowing for improved monitoring and management of our programmes.

Members have also benefited from the recently developed ILAC Work Handbook, which provides access to ILAC general management, administrative, programme management, and financial procedures. Similarly, the ILAC Project Cycle clearly describes the chain of project phases, from idea and design to fund raising and implementation.

As ILAC's programs expand, our network of members and partners continues to grow. New members such as the German Bar Association bring additional expertise and energy to the consortium. At the same time, ILAC is reaching out to other players to facilitate cooperation and reduce the likelihood of overloading the limited capacity of post-conflict systems. With the Hague Institute on Global Justice as partner, we have opened discussions with key Dutch rule of law actors on how to improve cooperation between local stakeholders and international experts. Such new initiatives, together with ILAC's experience in working in fragile post-conflict situations, lay the groundwork for our future work in upcoming years.



International Legal  
Assistance Consortium

## Rebuilding Justice Systems



*INTENSE WORKSHOP DISCUSSIONS  
ON FUTURE RULE OF LAW WORK.*

# Knowing the Needs

**Among the critical components of working in post-conflict environments is properly ascertaining and prioritizing the needs in a given country. Historically, ILAC and its members often have been in the vanguard of organisations providing technical legal assistance in the aftermath of conflicts. In such situations, ILAC will continue to use its unique multi-organizational, multi-cultural capabilities to provide comprehensive assessments where needed.**

At the same time, where international programmes have repeatedly “assessed” a country emerging from conflict, local partners often develop “assessment fatigue.” Such disillusionment is particularly evident when international actors endlessly “assess” while providing little meaningful assistance.

In 2014 ILAC continued its focus on these issues, with forward-looking methodologies designed to ensure the effectiveness of ILAC programmes, while at the same time reducing the burdens on local stakeholders. Where a particular system has been thoroughly assessed by other actors, ILAC reviews and utilizes those assessments, rather than saddle in-country partners with a repetitive exercise. This analysis then targets key rule of law elements, and works with partners identified by the ILAC family to develop specific programmes to meet these needs.

For example, the legal needs of the occupied Palestinian territories have been repeatedly and thoroughly assessed by numerous actors. In the inception phase of ILAC’s new rule of law project in Palestine, ILAC worked through our contacts with longstanding partners and members to develop a new programme to develop bridging opportunities between the Gaza and West Bank judiciary.

Similarly, several organisations have assessed the needs of the legal system in Myanmar, typically focusing on institutional issues. Working with the local Myanmar Lawyers’ Network (MLN), the Burma Center Prague and ILAC member CEELI Institute, ILAC went beyond these institutional analyses to survey more than ordinary 100 Burmese lawyers concerning the conditions they face. Using this data,

ILAC and the CEELI Institute published the analysis report *Emerging Faces: Lawyers in Myanmar* in October 2014. This analysis is now part of on-going discussions with the MLN, other national stakeholders, ILAC members and other international actors on further targeted assistance to the Burmese legal community.

In other situations, highly volatile conditions on the ground preclude direct work by international assessment teams. Thus, ILAC partnered in Syria with an organisation within our Syrian network – RMTeam – to undertake the needs assessment and baseline study needed for effective programming. Such flexibility reflects our commitment to ascertaining and prioritizing the needs expressed by in-country stakeholders, even in the most difficult situations.





## Verifying Results

Another hallmark of ILAC's focus on providing value to our in-country colleagues is our emphasis on monitoring the efficacy of our programmes. This monitoring often begins during the programme itself. Thus, in our training programme for Tunisian judges, the two implementing ILAC members (IBAHRI and the CEELI Institute) conducted a joint mid-term assessment utilizing interviews and focus groups meetings with prior participants. In this manner, ILAC can insure that the remaining training components continue to meet the evolving needs in that new democracy.

At the same time, ILAC uses the platform of its existing programmes to define – with our local stakeholders – additional needs in their systems. Feedback from judges in our MENA

training programme indicated that court administration and efficiency are significant issues in the Tunisian judiciary. Accordingly, a targeted assessment mission with expertise from ILAC members IACA and NCSC recently visited that country, to work with Tunisian counterparts and develop a targeted court administration programme.

Finally, ILAC has adopted “focal node” methodology on selected projects, to measure the results of programming in terms of change in both individuals and institutions. This methodology follows up with individual participants to determine if the training has resulted in positive changes their personal professional practices. This focal methodology also explores strategies for scaling up these changes from the individual to the institutional level.

In the case of institutions, ILAC maintains regular contact with “focus” institutions to systematically seek evidence of change triggered by our programming. At the same time, our experts discuss and actively promote the adoption and implementation of reforms discussed in the training programme at an institutional level.

By investing in such monitoring and follow-up capacity, ILAC seeks to guarantee the effectiveness of rule of law programming both indirectly and directly in order to substantially enhance the programming effectiveness. As demonstrated in Tunisia, this methodology is not only a tool for ILAC, members and donors, but also assists indigenous stakeholders such as the Ministry of Justice and other key judicial institutions to measure change in their own systems.



CAIRO (EGYPT)  
PHOTO: ALBERTO LOYO / SHUTTERSTOCK



# A Force for Change

Throughout 2014, ILAC has continued and expanded existing projects, and worked to develop new projects in post-conflict arenas:

## **MENA Programme**

ILAC and its member organisations have been working throughout the past year to implement and expand our ongoing MENA programme.

## **Regional Programmes**

In the past year, our MENA programme has developed a variety of regional initiatives designed to implement the rule of law in societies across the region:

### *Increasing the application of human rights standards by courts.*

The application of international human rights standards is crucial in all areas of society. Implemented by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI), this project has focused on strengthening capacities of key institutions and actors to increase the application of human rights standards by courts in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, the Palestinian territories and Tunisia.

### *Strengthening women judges' capacity to provide judicial leadership on gender and access to justice.*

Implemented by ILAC member International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ), the focus of this regional programme is to strengthen women judges' capacity to provide judicial leadership on gender and access to justice. Participants work to identify obstacles facing women in being selected as judicial professionals, working as judicial professionals, and being promoted within the judiciary. The programme also identifies barriers that confront female litigants who seek access to justice through the courts, and makes recommendations for removing these barriers.

## Tunisia

Since our initial contacts shortly after the birth of the Arab Spring, ILAC has deepened our commitment to the development of the rule of law in Tunisia:

### *Training of Tunisian judges.*

During 2014, this ILAC ongoing flagship project has reached virtually all active judges in Tunisia, creating leverage and a tangible impact on the courts. As we entered our final phase, ILAC and our implementing partners IBA's Human Rights Initiative IBAHRI and the CEELI Institute began designing thematic courses targeting selected groups of judges from those who participated in earlier training courses. The curricula and format of these programmes are based on our midterm assessment, which utilized interviews and focus group meetings with participating judges. Further, through regular monitoring visits to selected focus courts, ILAC is positioned to develop follow up programmes based on ideas and demands from alumni judges.

### *International criminal law training.*

Tunisia was the first country in North Africa to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in June 2011. By so doing, Tunisia committed to investigate and prosecute serious crimes of international concern. This commitment, in turn, required that Tunisian judges and prosecutors be equipped with the knowledge and tools necessary to ensure accountability for past violations and justice for victims in keeping with international standards. To meet these needs, ILAC and IBAHRI have begun providing international criminal law training, targeting a selected group of Tunisian judges. As part of this programme, an Arabic version of IBAHRI's International Criminal Law Toolkit was launched. Also available in English

and French, the IBAHRI Toolkit aims to familiarise legal professionals with international criminal law principles, promote understanding of how those responsible for international crimes should be tried, strengthen the application of these principles in domestic and international legal practice, and build the capacity of domestic institutions to fight impunity and ensure accountability for international crimes.



### *Strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of the Tunisian Anti-Corruption Agency.*

The aim of this project is develop the capacity of the staff of the Tunisian Anti-Corruption Agency to apply newly-learned investigative techniques to develop cases against official corruption. In addition, the project seeks to promote the agency as a leading voice in identifying and investigating official corruption. The programme training courses also have reached out to other key actors in the work against corruption.

### *Court Administration Assessment.*

Building on these programmes, ILAC and its member organisations in 2014 also began developing additional initiatives with our Tunisian counterparts to continue the momentum for change. For example, throughout the training of the Tunisian judges, the issue of court administration and efficiency has been a recurrent topic and main concern. Based on these findings, and working with member organization the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), a targeted assessment mission was scheduled for early 2015.

## Libya

Since shortly after the revolution in 2011, ILAC has worked with national authorities, international actors and civil society organisations to develop programmes for rule of law development in Libya. Based on the work of ILAC's international assessment team in 2013, a number of programmes were developed and readied for implementation. However, the highly volatile situation in Libya in 2014 greatly impacted the ability of ILAC and its member organisations to implement these programmes. While ILAC has been forced to adopt a "wait and see" strategy with regard to many of these programmes, some of our work has been continued outside of Libya in Tunis and Istanbul. For example, ILAC and its member organization American Bar Association (ABA) have continued to work on strengthening the capacity of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights in Libya to receive and process complaints, as well as to undertake and follow through on investigations.

When security considerations permit, ILAC's goal is to restart other programmes disrupted by the current violence. For example, ILAC and member organization International Association for Court Administration (IACA) have been working with the Libyan Justice Ministry on plans for reforming and modernising the management and administration of Libya's Courts. Plans were likewise underway to work with the High Judicial Council and its training arm, the High Judicial Institute, to enhance the independence and effectiveness of the Libyan Judiciary, working through ILAC member organisations the CEELI Institute, International Bar Association (IBA), and the Raul Wallenberg Institute (RWI).

## Syria

While ILAC's support for Syrian opposition goes back to the early days of the current situation, the multi-faceted violence has prevented progress on most rule of law issues. Nonetheless, as part of its efforts to prepare for the day when the violence subsides, ILAC has developed a permanent presence in Gaziantep, Turkey. Working with networks of judges and lawyers within the Syrian opposition, ILAC is one of few NGOs that has actually been able to provide concrete assistance in rebuilding the rule of law and justice system in Syria.

During 2014, ILAC and the Syrian Free Independent Judicial Council have established to establish four documentation centres to provide simple legal services to those living in areas not controlled by the Syrian regime. These centres, working in a coordinated and professional way, provide vital documentation to record such events as births, deaths, marriages, and land transfers. While this small step alone cannot rebuild the Syrian justice system, it can establish a "lifeline" of support to the rule of law in areas outside the regime's control.

ILAC also joined with six member organization in Istanbul in the Fall of 2014 to explore future rule of law work in Syria. As the situation evolves, ILAC and its member organisations plan to continue their support of the democratic elements of Syrian society, with the longterm goal of enhancing the rule of law in that shattered country.

” While this small step alone cannot rebuild the Syrian justice system, it can establish a “lifeline” of support ...





HELENA SUNDEN, IMM WITH KEY NOTE SPEAKERS  
BO ROTHSTEIN AND CHRIS LEHMANN

## Other Projects

During 2014, ILAC engaged in a number of other projects and activities to promote the rule of law.

### *Creating an innovative Web presence.*

In order to improve our outreach within the MENA-region, ILAC's web structures are built on an innovative technical platform adaptable to the mobile devices widely used in the MENA region. In addition, ILAC has also developed an Arabic web presence for a wider external outreach, an open English Facebook page, and a closed Arabic and French Facebook group exclusively for Tunisian judges. These different platforms are regularly updated with news relevant to the users.

ILAC is cooperating with the newly established Swedish North African Chamber of Commerce (SWENACC) to explore programming for sustainable business in the MENA and Maghreb region.

In cooperation with the Swedish Anti-Corruption Institute, Transparency International and a broad network of Swedish and international anti-corruption actors, ILAC is participating in various activities to highlight corruption as an obstacle for development.

With cooperation with the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ILAC was an organising partner for a seminar on gender justice for NGOs and officials from around the world. Based on ideas developed in that seminar, ILAC has designed a pilot project in cooperation with ICC Women, the Geneva-based NGO TRIAL, and local stakeholders in the Kivu region to raise the gender awareness within the judiciary in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The partnership has initiated discussions with potential donors but not succeeded.

ILAC initiated discussions with various stakeholders in the Palestinian legal community concerning potential assistance. These contacts will continue in 2015 with the goal to provide assistance in the near future.



As part of a programme launched by member the CEELI Institute, ILAC in August 2014 participated in trial advocacy workshops in Yangon and Mandalay for Burmese lawyers working with the Upper and Lower Myanmar Lawyers Network. A report published by ILAC the CEELI Institute concerning lawyers in Myanmar can be found on the ILAC website.

A close-up portrait of an older man with white hair, glasses, and a mustache, smiling. He is wearing a patterned bow tie and a suit jacket. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent purple filter.

# **Members Council Offices**

# Member Organisations

**American Bar Association**  
[www.abanet.org](http://www.abanet.org)

**American Judicature Society**  
[www.ajs.org](http://www.ajs.org)

**Arab Lawyers Union**

**Association Internationale  
des Jeunes Avocats**  
[www.aija.org](http://www.aija.org)

**Bar Association of India**

**Bar Council of England and Wales**  
[www.barcouncil.org.uk](http://www.barcouncil.org.uk)

**Bar Council of Ireland**  
[www.lawlibrary.ie](http://www.lawlibrary.ie)

**Canadian Bar Association**  
[www.cba.org](http://www.cba.org)

**CEELI Institute**  
[www.ceeliinstitute.org](http://www.ceeliinstitute.org)

**Center for Court Innovation**  
[www.courtinnovation.org](http://www.courtinnovation.org)

**Commonwealth Lawyers Association**  
[www.commonwealthlawyers.com](http://www.commonwealthlawyers.com)

**Council of Bars and Law Societies  
of the EU**  
[www.ccbe.org](http://www.ccbe.org)

**Danish Bar Association**  
[www.advokatsamfundet.dk](http://www.advokatsamfundet.dk)

**Faculty of Advocates**  
[www.advocates.org.uk](http://www.advocates.org.uk)

**FIDIAM**

**Finnish Bar Association**  
[www.asianajaliitto.fi](http://www.asianajaliitto.fi)

**Ghana Bar Association**  
[www.ghanabar.org](http://www.ghanabar.org)

**German Bar Association**  
[www.anwaltverein.de](http://www.anwaltverein.de)

**Hong Kong Bar Association**  
[www.hkba.org](http://www.hkba.org)

**Inter-American Bar Association**  
[www.iaba.org](http://www.iaba.org)

**International Association  
for Court Administration**  
[www.iaca.ws](http://www.iaca.ws)

**International Association of Prosecutors**  
[www.iap.nl.com](http://www.iap.nl.com)

**International Association  
of Women Judges**  
[www.iawj.org](http://www.iawj.org)

**International Bar Association**  
[www.ibanet.org](http://www.ibanet.org)

**International Bridges to Justice**  
[www.ibj.org](http://www.ibj.org)

**International Commission of Jurists**  
[www.icj.org](http://www.icj.org)

**International Criminal Defense  
Attorneys Association**  
[www.aiad-icdaa.org](http://www.aiad-icdaa.org)

**International Foundation for the  
Rule of Law and the Independence  
of Lawyers and Judges**

**International Human Rights Law Institute**  
[www.law.depaul.edu](http://www.law.depaul.edu)

**International Judicial Academy**  
[www.ijaworld.org](http://www.ijaworld.org)

**International Senior Lawyers Project**  
[www.islp.org](http://www.islp.org)

**Japan Federation of Bar Associations**  
[www.nichibenren.or.jp](http://www.nichibenren.or.jp)

**Law Society of Botswana**

**Law Society of England and Wales**  
[www.lawsociety.org.uk](http://www.lawsociety.org.uk)

**Law Society of Scotland**  
[www.lawscot.org.uk](http://www.lawscot.org.uk)

**Law Society of South Africa**  
[www.lssa.org.za](http://www.lssa.org.za)

**Macedonian Lawyers Association**  
[www.mla.org.mk](http://www.mla.org.mk)

**Magna Carta – Human Rights  
Network International**  
[www.magnacartainstitute.org](http://www.magnacartainstitute.org)

**National Association of Women Judges**  
[www.nawj.org](http://www.nawj.org)

**National Center for State Courts**  
[www.ncsc.org](http://www.ncsc.org)

**Nepal Bar Association**  
[www.nepalbar.org](http://www.nepalbar.org)

**Norwegian Bar Association**  
[www.jus.no](http://www.jus.no)

**Organization of Commonwealth  
Caribbean Bar Associations**

**Pan African Lawyers Union**

**Palestinian Centre for Human Rights**  
[www.pchrgaza.org](http://www.pchrgaza.org)

**Public International Law and Policy Group**  
[www.pilpg.org](http://www.pilpg.org)

**Raoul Wallenberg Institute**  
[www.rwi.lu.se](http://www.rwi.lu.se)

**RCN Justice & Democratie**  
[www.rcn-ong.be](http://www.rcn-ong.be)

**Swedish Bar Association**  
[www.advokatsamfundet.se](http://www.advokatsamfundet.se)

**Union Internationale des Avocats**  
[www.uianet.org](http://www.uianet.org)

# Individual Members

**Lord Abernethy**  
Scotland

**Ljubica Acevska**  
Macedonia

**Juan Bennazar Zegueira**  
Puerto Rico

**Giuseppe Bisconti**  
Italy

**Rodger Chongwe**  
Zambia

**Hans Corell**  
Sweden

**Param Kumaraswamy**  
Malaysia

**Francisco Diaz Rodriguez**  
El Salvador; Life Member

**Farouk Abu Eissa**  
Sudan

**Mark Ellis**  
USA

**Michael Enwall**  
USA; Life Member

**Alfred Fofie**  
Ghana

**Elisabeth Fura-Sandström**  
Sweden

**Richard Goldstone**  
South Africa

**Barry Hancock**  
UK

**Paul Hoddinott**  
UK; Life Member

**Kabineh Ja'neh**  
Liberia

**Natasa Kandic**  
Serbia

**Dianna Kempe**  
Bermudas

**Karim A.A. Khan**  
UK

**Kadhim Lami**  
Iraq; UK

**Pius Nkonzo Langa**  
South Africa

**Suzannah Linton**  
Malaysia

**Finn Lynghjem**  
Norway

**Peter Maynard**  
Bahamas

**Susan McCrory**  
Northern Ireland

**Lawrence Mchome**  
Tanzania

**Bill Meyer**  
USA; Life Member

**Zoran Pajic**  
Serbia; UK

**Shelby Quast**  
USA

**Nicholas Stewart**  
UK

**Georgina Wood**  
Ghana

MENA STAKEHOLDER SEMINAR IN TUNISIA 25 APRIL.  
AROUND 60 PEOPLE FROM BOTH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS  
AND THE TUNISIAS JUDICIARY COMMUNITY WERE FOLLOWING THE SEMINAR  
ON LOCATION. ANOTHER 80-100 VIEWERS VIA THE WEB CAST.





# ILAC Council

# Presence

## ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS

American Bar Association .....	Salli Swartz
Association Internationale des Jeunes Avocats .....	Ines Pöschel
Arab Lawyers Union .....	Lamia Mobada
Bar Association of India .....	Prashant Kumar
Finnish Bar Association .....	Kari Lautjärvi
Ghana Bar Association .....	Ebenezer Kwaitoo
Inter-American Bar Association .....	Juan Bennazar Zequeira*
International Association of Prosecutors .....	Elizabeth Howe*
International Association of Women Judges .....	Joan Winship
International Bar Association .....	Mark Ellis
International Senior Lawyers Project .....	Jean Berman
Japan Federation of Bar Associations .....	Kimitoshi Yabuki
Palestinian Center for Human Rights .....	Raji Sourani
Raoul Wallenberg Institute .....	Rolf Ring
Swedish Bar Association .....	Anne Ramberg
Union Internationale Des Avocats .....	Nick Stewart and Pedro Pais de Almeida

## REPRESENTED BY

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**Per Lagerström**

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## ILAC SYRIA

**Mazin AL-Balkhi**

Syrian Project Manager

## ILAC TUNISIA

**Leila Dachraoui**

ILAC representative

## ILAC WASHINGTON

**Quinn O'Keefe**

ILAC representative

## INDIVIDUAL COUNCIL MEMBERS

Rodger Chongwe \*

Paul Hoddinott

Kabineh Ja'neh

Susan McCrory

William D. Meyer \*

Shelby Quast

\* Members of the Executive Committee



PHOTO: SAM HUMMEL



# **Annual Accounts Audit Report**

PHOTOS: TOM KNUTSON



# Stockholm Human Rights Award

## The Stockholm Human Rights Award 2014 was awarded to the Israeli human rights organisation B'Tselem

ICreated in 1989, B'Tselem's objective is to promote respect for, and ensure protection of, universal human rights standards for residents of the Occupied Palestinian Territories, while educating the public and policymakers and creating a human rights culture in Israel. It recognizes that all Israelis and Palestinians have equal rights that must be respected by both Israeli and Palestinian authorities.

B'Tselem takes its name from the Hebrew for "in the image of", which is also used as a synonym for human dignity. The word comes from Genesis 1:27: "So God created mankind in his own image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them."

The work of human rights defenders to uphold international human rights law across the world is essential, and no more so than when working in an environment where the host government may be hostile to criticism. Promoting human rights standards from inside one's country requires an unwavering willingness to endure criticism from within, regardless of potential repercussions. Maintaining integrity and dignity is at the core of human rights defence. B'Tselem has shone international light on human rights violations in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, providing a voice to victims and calling for accountability. It is commendable that B'Tselem has so tirelessly fought to uphold human rights in an environment where its criticism has not always been welcome.

Over the years B'Tselem has gained respect and support both outside and inside Israel; in 2011, B'Tselem formed a Public Council, with members from Israeli public, intellectual and cultural life, such as Amos Oz, David Grossman, Gila Almagor, Makram Khoury, Mordechai Kremnitzer, and Ruth Dayan; and B'Tselem's essential work has gained respect from within the Knesset. In the words of the former Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, Naomi Chazan, "B'Tselem not only protects the rights of Palestinians under Israel's control, it also protects Israel's democracy".

**The Stockholm Human Rights Award was established in 2009 by the International Bar Association (IBA) ILAC and the Swedish Bar Association. Previous laureates include:**

2009

– Richard Goldstone

2010

– Navi Pillay

2011

– George Soros and Aryeh Neier

2012

– Thomas Hammarberg and European Roma Rights Centre

2013

– M. Cherif Bassioun

# Annual Accounts of International Legal Assistance Consortium 2014

All amounts in SEK unless otherwise stated.

INCOME STATEMENT <sup>1</sup>	2014-01-01 – 2014-12-31	2013-01-01 – 2013-12-31
<b>Income</b>		
Grants <sup>2</sup>	27 940 567	12 533 800
Membership fees	41 193	50 824
Other fees	–	–
<b>Total income</b>	<b>27 981 760</b>	<b>12 584 624</b>
<b>Costs</b>		
General external costs <sup>3</sup>	- 20 927 045	- 7 553 942
Staff costs <sup>4</sup>	- 6 985 735	- 4 962 531
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>- 27 912 781</b>	<b>- 12 516 473</b>
<b>Result</b>	<b>68 979</b>	<b>68 151</b>
<b>Financial income and costs</b>		
Interest income	7 816	
Interest costs	- 29 429	- 17 330
<b>Year and result</b>	<b>47 367</b>	<b>50 821</b>

<b>BALANCE SHEET FOR ASSETS<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2014-12-31</b>	<b>2013-12-31</b>
<b>Short term assets</b>		
Tax receivables	111 254	88 883
Advances to Partners	15 035 594	–
Other receivables	102 372	9 692
Pre-paid expenses	233 779	196 171
<b>Total short term assets</b>	<b>15 483 000</b>	<b>294 746</b>
<b>Cash and bank balances</b>	<b>11 413 806</b>	<b>10 772 695</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>26 896 806</b>	<b>11 067 441</b>

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES FOR</b>	<b>2014-12-31</b>	<b>2013-12-31</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Capital brought forward	532 817	481 996
Year-end result	47 367	50 821
<b>Total</b>	<b>580 184</b>	<b>532 817</b>

<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Account payable	232 816	271 223
Tax liabilities	10 354	–
Other liabilities	693 682	329 245
Accrued expenses and deferred income	25 379 770	9 934 156
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>26 316 622</b>	<b>10 534 624</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>26 896 806</b>	<b>11 067 441</b>

## FOOTNOTES

### 1. Accounting principles

Applied accounting principles are in accordance with Swedish law and approved practices.

#### Income

Income is accounted for based on the amount to be received. Grants are accounted for based on the principle of revenue recognition. Hence a grant is considered as a debt until expenses occurs to be covered by the grant.

#### Programme costs for Partner Organisation

Disbursement to Partner Organisations is considered as a claim until the required reporting has been received from the Partner. It will once reporting is received be accounted for as programme costs.

#### Receivables and Liabilities

Receivables and Liabilities are individually accounted for as the amount to be received or reimbursed.

#### Exchange rate

Receivables and Liabilities in any foreign currency are, with the exception for claims to Partner Organisations, recalculated to SEK based on the exchange rate from the last day of the fiscal year.

2. Contributions	2014-12-31	2013-12-31
Sida CORE	6 257 287	6 000 000
Sida MENA	19 605 454	587 000
Sida Syria	1 458 036	521 800
UD Morocco	361 619	1 000 000
Sida Other	258 171	4 425 000
	27 940 567	12 533 800

3. Other external costs	2014-12-31	2013-12-31
Balanced portion of contributions from Swedish UD, Sida		-1 525 488
External project costs	4 016 898	2 970 078
Travel and conference costs	4 361 358	4 596 827
Office equipment	209 414	–
Office rent and services	407 731	379 879
Administration, marketing and communications	664 259	1 132 646
Programme costs for Partner Organisations	11 267 385	–
	20 927 045	7 533 942

4. Staff	2014-12-31	2013-12-31
Number of staff, gender		
Women	2,0	2,0
Men	5,0	5,0
	7,0	7,0
Salaries	1 394 563	1 343 340
Council	3 402 503	2 164 561
Other employees	4 797 066	3 507 901
Payroll taxes	1 187 563	817 261
Pension premiums to Council	239 364	239 364
Pension premiums to other employees	480 566	256 890
Pension premium tax	172 910	119 906
<b>Total salaries and related benefits</b>	<b>6 877 622</b>	<b>4 941 322</b>



ILAC CMI SEMINAR ON PEACE AND JUSTICE AT DITTMAR LAW FIRM  
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