
Annual Report 2013

International Legal Assistance Consortium



**International Legal
Assistance Consortium**

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Consortium**

Dear Members and Friends of ILAC

2013 was again a successful year for ILAC. The Middle East remained our main area of activities, with a particular focus on Tunisia, in addition to continued involvement with Libya and the Syrian legal diaspora.

The most important development for ILAC in 2013 was the fact that we were able to sign a three-year program with Sida for activities in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region, which will provide us with a total of USD 12 million. This takes our funding to a whole new level and will enable us not only to continue, but to considerably expand our program in this region through 2016.

The first phase of ILAC's program in Tunisia ran from March 2012 and was completed by the end of October 2013. It involved the training of approximately 780 judges, nearly half of the countries judiciary. The training was implemented by IBA and the CEELI Institute, which have been widely praised both by the participating judges and by the Ministry of Justice for the content and the methodology of the training.

The new Tunisia phase, which was launched in January, will complete the training of the remaining 1,000 judges. This component has also been given a regional aspect, as a limited number of Moroccan judges have been included in the training. The new phase will also provide assistance to the recently created Tunisian Anti-Corruption Agency and include training of a select group of judges in international criminal law.

The purpose of this training is two-fold. The fact that Tunisia signed the Rome Statute in 2011 requires the country to develop a domestic capacity to deal with war crimes. Also, many of the crimes that were perpetrated in the run-up to and during the Tunisian revolution in January 2011 fall within this area of the law, and will require this particular expertise.

The regional program also includes two other components, one with the purpose of supporting national judges training institutes, and one with the specific aim of promoting the role of women judges across the region. These components will be handled by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and by the International Association of Women Judges, respectively.

It is ILAC's ambition to further develop our activities in Tunisia during the next three years and to be able to involve more donors and ILAC members.

ILAC's other involvements in the region have been more problematic. Our assessment report from Libya met with much positive attention and resulted in several project proposals within the framework of the Sida regional program. However, as security deteriorated later in the year, Sida decided to put all but one of the Libya components on

hold. We are maintaining close contacts with our Libyan friends, but for the time being, visits to Libya have proven problematic. Agneta Johansson, ILAC Deputy Director and Rhodri Williams, ILAC Mena Programme Manager visited Tripoli in February 2014 but spent most of their time hunkered down in a security compound, while rivaling militias were exchanging rocket propelled grenades over their heads. However, in the context of the MENA project, the ABA Rule of Law Initiative is doing vital work by helping to build the long term capacity of Libya's first national human rights institution to address the types of violations that remain at the heart of the current unrest.

ILAC has also further developed its contacts with the democratic Syrian opposition. We are planning to open an office in Gaziantep on the Turkish side of the border, and are working on. We are working on a low-profile support program for the justice system inside those areas of the country, which are not under government control. The main component of this program is the establishment of documentation centers, which will register essential personal, real estate and business data until such a time as a regular legal system can resume such activities.

However, we are still working on identifying funding for this program.

ILAC also visited Burma, in order to identify possible projects. By the end of the year, these efforts were still on the drawing board, but a new visit is scheduled for March 2014.

As ILAC's work-load has grown, so has our staff. We are now six persons in the head office in Stockholm and one more staff member will join us in February 2014. In addition, we are intending to engage one more person in our local office in Tunis.

To sum up, with the recent three-year cooperation agreement with Sida, the quality and the dedication of the ILAC staff and with the productive cooperation and support from our members, we do look forward with optimism and confidence at ILAC's upcoming work.

Christian Åhlund
ILAC Executive Director

Syria

During 2013, ILAC initiated discussions and cooperation with parts of the Syrian opposition. After consultation with various actors, ILAC did a pre-study called “Strengthen the Rule of Law in Syria” in July 2013 with support from Swedish Sida and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

One of the objectives of this project was to develop a platform and infrastructure for a more comprehensive support within the legal sector, especially in areas of Syria not controlled by the regime, and to do so in close consultations with local stakeholders.

Together with the Legal Affairs Office for the so called ‘Etilaf’ (National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces), based in Egypt, and the Legal Department of the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU), based in Turkey, ILAC sponsored and organized a meeting for judges, representing 15 different Judicial Councils and courts now established in areas outside the control of the Syrian regime. The purpose of the meeting was to allow the parties to discuss the legal situation in these areas, and seek agreement to continue the application of Syrian law there. Although no unified agreement was adopted, the discussion

provided a rare opportunity for initiating a crucial discussion between judges arguing for continued application of Syrian law and judges representing more newly established Sharia courts.

During this meeting several other urgent needs were identified. To find ways to address these needs, ILAC continues the dialogue with the ‘Etilaf’, ACU and the newly appointed Minister of Justice in opposition, as well as numerous civil society organisations, including judges and lawyers associations. As a result, a two-year program has been developed together with the Syrian stakeholders and is now under discussion with various donors. The program includes the establishment of an ILAC office in Gaziantep in Turkey, where ILAC has hired a local program manager to run the office and a Syrian legal expert as an advisor. Together they sustain a continuous dialogue between ILAC and our Syrian partners.

Myanmar

With funding from the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Transition Promotion Program and in partnership with the Burma Center Prague, ILAC member the CEELI Institute led a series of workshops in Myanmar over six days in August – September 2013 for the members of the Myanmar Lawyers' Network.

Established in 2012, the Network is a non-registered not-for-profit with over three hundred members throughout the country and the goals of upholding the rule of law, revitalizing an independent judiciary, developing a democratic constitution and safeguarding human rights.

The workshops – held in Yangon and Mandalay – attracted roughly 120 participants from throughout the country. To lead the workshops, the CEELI Institute enlisted the volunteer services of William D. Meyer, ILAC Chair, and Tomáš Vachuda of the Anglo American University in Prague. Sabe Soe of the Burma Center Prague and Quinn O'Keefe of the CEELI Institute rounded out the team.

The goals of the workshops were twofold: (a) to assess the capacity of the Lawyers Network to organize its members and provide coordinated trainings, and (b) to provide a forum to assess challenges facing the Network as it pursues its overarching goal to “uphold the rule of law” in Myanmar.

Discussion centered on experiences and lessons learned from other countries that recently have undergone a transition to a rule of law.

The workshops also provided advocacy skills trainings to increase the Network's capacity to educate their communities on existing rights and important changes to the constitution and laws.

As a result of this visit, the Burma Center Prague and the CEELI Institute received additional funding for 2014 from the Czech MFA to provide additional targeted legal training to members of the Network in order to increase individual and organizational capacities to promote rule of law reforms. ILAC will continue to support these training missions. ILAC is also in discussions with the Network, other national stakeholders, the United Nations and other ILAC members to determine if further targeted assistance to the Burmese legal community can assist during this transitional period.

Libya Assessment Mission

Based on planning and recruitment carried out in late 2012, an ILAC team carried out an assessment of the rule of law in Libya from 16-27 January 2013. The team consisted of the following group, representing ILAC and six of its member organizations:

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- Mr. Pim Albers (Netherlands), (ABA-ROLI)
 - Ms. Haidi Ali (Egypt), Senior Researcher, (AOHR)
 - Dr. Mark Ellis (UK/USA), Executive Director, (IBA)
 - Ms. Elizabeth Howe (UK), General Counsel, (IAP)
 - Mr. William Meyer (USA), ILAC Chair
 - Ms. Rita Reddy (Malaysia), International Law Specialist, (ISLP)
 - Ms. Marianne de Rooij (Netherlands), Secretary, (IAWJ)
 - Mr. Rhodri C. Williams (USA): ILAC Program Manager for Libya

During their nine days in country, the team spent met with over 60 political officials, parliamentarians, civil servants, members of the judiciary, representatives of the private bar, and civil society activists, as well as key international organisations, donors and NGOs. In undertaking this work, the assessment team faced obstacles including a general lack of statistical data and accessible legal documents and a security situation that limited travel outside of Tripoli to other cities in western Libya.

In parallel with the assessment mission, human rights training courses for Libyan judges, prosecutors, police officers, lawyers, and civil society activists were held in Tripoli and Benghazi by a training team composed of:

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- Mr. Bassam Aqra, Training Director, (PCHR)
 - Mr. Moataz Osman, Assistant to the Secretary-General, AOHR
 - Eslam Abo Elenien, Researcher, AOHR

The assessment report on rule of law in Libya was released at the beginning of May 2013. In the report, the ILAC team found that the justice sector in Libya currently faces a variety of simultaneous challenges, including most notably absence of security for justice sector personnel, and the resulting delay in processing thousands of cases of arbitrary detention of accused Gaddafi supporters. Based on these findings, the ILAC team developed a set of recommendations for use by Libyan authorities and international partners. The assessment mission and report were funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

MENA Programme Design and Launch

During the course of 2013, ILAC and its member organizations developed a comprehensive set of proposed rule of law assistance projects that were submitted to Sida as integrated components of a unified ILAC Programme for the Middle East and North Africa region (the “MENA Programme”).

Sida and ILAC has signed a three year Programme involving seven components that comprises the largest and most ambitious project undertaken by ILAC and its member organizations to date. The funded components include the following:

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- Training of Sitting Judges - Tunisia, (IBA) and CEELI Institute
 - Training of Judges in International Criminal Law – Tunisia, IBA
 - Assistance to Judicial Training Institutes - Regional, (RWI)
 - Strengthening Capacity of Women Judges – Regional, (IAWJ)
 - Support to the Libyan National Human Rights Institution – Libya, (ABA-ROLI)
 - Support to the Anti-Corruption Agency – Tunisia, the CEELI Institute

The 7th component is managed by the ILAC Secretariat and is intended to facilitate the coordination and continuous monitoring and evaluation of the Programme, as well as mainstreaming of both gender and stakeholder perspectives throughout the implementation of the Programme. In accordance with these goals, the ILAC Secretariat has convened a “Results Change Management” including representatives of each of the implementing member organizations, which met for the first time in December of 2013.

Member Organisations

Organization

American Bar Association	www.abanet.org
Arab Lawyers Union	–
Arab Organization for Human Rights	–
Association Internationale des Jeunes Avocats	www.aija.org
Bar Association of India	–
Bar Council of England and Wales	www.barcouncil.org.uk
Bar Council of Ireland	www.lawlibrary.ie
Canadian Bar Association	www.cba.org
CEELI Institute	www.ceeliinstitute.org
Center for Court Innovation	www.courtinnovation.org
Commonwealth Lawyers Association	www.commonwealthlawyers.com
Council of Bars and Law Societies of the EU	www.ccbe.org
Cyrus Vance Center for International Justice	www2.nycbar.org/vancecenter
Danish Bar Association	www.advokatsamfundet.dk
Faculty of Advocates	www.advocates.org.uk
Finnish Bar Association	www.asianajaliitto.fi
Ghana Bar Association	www.ghanabar.org
Hong Kong Bar Association	www.hkba.org
ILAC-USA	www.ilac.se
Inter-American Bar Association	www.iaba.org
International Association for Court Administration ..	www.iaca.ws
International Association of Prosecutors	www.iap-association.org
International Association of Women Judges	www.iawj.org
International Bar Association	www.ibanet.org
International Bridges to Justice	www.ibj.org
International Commission of Jurists	www.icj.org

International Criminal Defense Attorneys Association 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
International Judicial Academy www.ijaworld.org
International Senior Lawyers Project www.islp.org
Japan Federation of Bar Associations www.nichibenren.or.jp
Law Society of Botswana –
Law Society of England and Wales www.lawsociety.org.uk
Law Society of Scotland www.lawscot.org.uk
Law Society of South Africa www.lssa.org.za
Macedonian Lawyers Association www.mla.org.mk
Magna Carta – Human Rights Network International www.magnacartainstitute.org
Malaysian Bar Association www.malaysianbar.org.my
National Association of Women Judges www.nawj.org
National Center for State Courts www.ncsc.org
Nepal Bar Association www.nepalbar.org
Norwegian Bar Association www.jus.no
Organization of Commonwealth Caribbean Bar Associations –
Palestinian Centre for Human Rights www.pchrgaza.org
Pan African Lawyers Union –
Public International Law and Policy Group www.pilpg.org
Raoul Wallenberg Institute www.rwi.lu.se
RCN Justice & Democratie www.rcn-ong.be
Swedish Bar Association www.advokatsamfundet.se
Union Internationale des Avocats www.uianet.org

Individual Members

Member	Country:
Lord Abernethy	Scotland
Ljubica Acevska	Macedonia
Samir Annabi	Tunisia
Juan Bennazar-Zequeira	Puerto Rico
Giuseppe Bisconti	Italy; Life Member
Rodger Chongwe	Zambia
Hans Corell	Sweden
Param Cumaraswamy	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
Sten Hecksher	Sweden
Paul Hoddinott	UK; Life Member
Kabineh Ja'neh	Liberia
Natasa Kandic	Serbia
Dianna Kempe	Bermudas
Karim A.A. Khan	UK
Nina Lahoud	USA
Kadhim Lami	Iraq; UK
Pius Nkonzo Langa	South Africa
Suzannah Linton	Malaysia
Finn Lynghjem	Norway
Joel Martin	USA
Peter Maynard	Bahamas
Susan McCrory	Northern Ireland
Lawrence Mchome	Tanzania
William D. Meyer	USA; Life Member
Zoran Pajic	Serbia; UK
J.Ebow Quashie	Ghana
Shelby Quast	USA
Nicholas Stewart	UK
Georgina Wood	Ghana

ILAC Council

Organizational Members

Represented by:

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, Pedro Pais de Almeida

Individual Members

Rodger Chongwe *
Paul Hoddinott
Kabineh Ja`neh
Susan McCrory
William D. Meyer *
Shelby Quast

* Members of the Executive Committee

Audit Report

Report on the annual report. I have audited the annual report for International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC) for the financial year 01/01/2013 – 31/12/2013.

To the Annual General Meeting of International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC), Swedish corporate ID number 802411-1869

Responsibility of the Board of Directors for the annual report

It is the Board of Directors that is responsible for preparing an annual report that provides a fair and true view in accordance with the Swedish Annual Reports Act. The Board of Directors is also responsible for carrying out any and all internal controls that the Board deems necessary for the preparation of an annual report that is free from any material misstatements, regardless of whether such misstatements depend on improprieties or errors.

Responsibility of the auditor

It is my responsibility to express an opinion on the annual report based on my audit. I have carried out the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. These standards require that I follow professional ethical requirements and that I plan and perform the audit in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the annual report does not contain any material misstatements.

An audit includes examining, through various measures, evidence supporting the amounts and other information in the annual report.

The auditor determines which measures are to be taken, among other things by assessing the risks for material misstatements in the annual report, regardless of whether such misstatements depend on improprieties or errors. As part of this risk assessment, the auditor takes into consideration those parts of the internal controls that are relevant to how the association prepares the annual report in order to provide a fair and true view, for the purpose of designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of providing an opinion on the effectiveness of the association's internal controls. An audit also includes an assessment of the appropriateness of the accounting principles that have been used and of the reasonableness of any estimates made by the Board of Directors when preparing the annual report, as well as an evaluation of the overall presentation of information in the annual report.

I believe that the evidence examined during my audit provides sufficient and appropriate grounds for my opinion as set out below.

Opinion

It is my opinion that the annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Reports Act and that it provides, in all material respects, a true and fair view of the association's financial position as of 31 December 2013 and of its financial results for the year in accordance with the Swedish Annual Reports Act.

The Director's Report is consistent with other parts of the annual report.

Report on other requirements according to laws and other regulations and statutes

In addition to my audit of the annual report I have also examined the administration by the Board of Directors of International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC) for the financial year 01/01/2013 – 31/12/2013.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors

It is the Board of Directors that is responsible for the administration.

Responsibility of the auditor

It is my responsibility to express, with reasonable certainty, an opinion on the administration based on my audit. I have carried out the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden.

As the basis for my opinion regarding the discharge from liability, and in addition to my audit of the annual report, I have examined significant decisions, actions taken and circumstances in the association in order to be able to assess whether any member of the Board has carried out any action or been guilty of any malpractice that could give rise to liability.

I believe that the evidence examined during my audit provides sufficient and appropriate grounds for my opinion as set out below.

Opinion

I recommend to the Annual General Meeting that the members of the Board of Directors be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Stockholm, April 2014

Christer Fröjd

Authorised Public Accountant

Annual Accounts

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2013
ILAC (802411-1869)

ILAC was formally registered as a non-profit association under Swedish law on 29 December 2001. ILAC began its operations, with office and staff, on 1 September 2002. ILAC's work in 2013 has consisted of legal development assistance to post-conflict countries and related activities.

ILAC's activities during the past year have continued to focus on the so called Arab Spring. Together with ILAC members Union Internationale des Avocats and American Bar Association, we were invited to Tunisia in February 2011, only shortly after the revolution. During several visits, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, we put together a major programme to train Tunisian judges. This project, which is being implemented by International Bar Association and CEELI Institute, was formally launched in March 2012. By the end of 2013, some 900 judges had gone through this training.

In February 2013, ILAC carried out an assessment mission to Libya. The subsequent report has been given wide-spread attention, and provides the basis for several potential projects.

During 2013, ILAC and the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) has agreed on a major cooperation program, which covers the North Africa and Middle East region. The programme, which will run for three years and amounts to approximately 80 MSEK, was launched on 1 January 2014. The programme covers a continuation of the Tunisian judges training programme and certain components in support of the legal system in Libya.

The Stockholm Human Rights Award, which was launched in 2009 as a joint initiative between ILAC, the International Bar Association and the Swedish Bar Association, was in 2013 given to the Egyptian-American human rights lawyer Cherif Bassiouni.

At the end of 2013, ILAC had offices in Stockholm and Tunis. The ILAC consortium now consist of 50 member organizations, which represent more than 3 million individual members worldwide.

During the past year, ILAC has received financial support from the Swedish Sida and the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The ILAC Council proposes that the economic surplus for 2013, SEK 50 821, is carried over into a new balance sheet. Regarding the financial status and result, please refer to the following accounts:

INCOME STATEMENT FOR	(Footnote 1)	2013-01-01	2012-01-01
		2013-12-31	2012-12-31
Income			
Contributions		12 533 800	18 721 847
Membership fees		50 824	48 918
Other fees		–	–
Total income		12 584 624	18 770 765
Costs			
General external costs	(Footnote 2)	- 7 553 942	- 14 753 120
Staff costs	(Footnote 3)	- 4 962 531	- 4 008 749
Total costs		- 12 516 473	- 18 761 869
Result		68 151	8 896
Financial income and costs			
Interest income			93 273
Interest costs		- 17 330	- 40 405
Year and result		50 821	61 764

BALANCE SHEET FOR	(Footnote 1)	2013-12-31	2012-12-31
ASSETS			
Short term assets			
Client receivables		–	–
Tax receivables		88 883	66 250
Other receivables		9 692	3 011
Pre-paid expenses		196 171	186 203
Total short term assets		294 746	255 464
CASH AND BANK BALANCES		10 772 695	12 717 456
TOTAL ASSETS		11 067 441	12 972 920
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES FOR			
Equity			
Capital brought forward		481 996	420 232
Year and result		50 821	61 764
Total		532 817	481 996
Current liabilities			
Account payable		271 223	184 912
Tax liabilities		–	–
Other liabilities		329 245	1 028 649
Accrued expenses and deferred income		9 934 156	11 277 363
Total current liabilities		10 534 624	12 490 924
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		11 067 441	12 972 920

FOOTNOTES**1 Accounting principles**

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

2 Other external costs	2013-12-31	2012-12-31
Balanced portion of contributions from Swedish UD, Sida	- 1 525 488	5 153 328
External project costs	2 970 078	7 133 885
Travel and conference costs	4 596 827	1 353 629
Office equipment	–	–
Office rent and services	379 879	352 500
Administration, marketing and communications	1 132 646	759 778
Total	7 553 942	14 753 120

3 Staff	2013-12-31	2012-12-31
Number of staff, gender		
Women	2,0	1,5
Men	3,0	2,5
Total	5,0	4,0

Salaries

Council	1 343 340	1 343 340
Other employees	2 164 561	1 478 425
Total	3 507 901	2 821 765

Taxes

Payroll taxes	817 261	601 668
Pension premiums to Council	239 364	239 364
Pension premiums to other employees	256 890	215 476
Pension premium tax	119 906	110 344
Total	1 433 421	1 166 852

Total salaries and related benefits	4 941 322	3 988 617
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Tunis April 2014

Christian Åhlund
Elizabeth Howe

Juan Bennazar-Zequeira
William D. Meyer

Rodger Chongwe

My audit report has been issued in April 2014

Christer Fröjd

Authorized Public Auditor

ILAC is a worldwide consortium of NGOs providing technical legal assistance to post-conflict countries.

ILAC's 50 member organizations represent judges, prosecutors, lawyers and academics worldwide.

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