Hegyeshalom, Hungary - October 6, 2015: Group of refugees leaving Hungary. They came to Hegyeshalom by train and then they leaving Hungary and go to Austria and then to Germany. Many of them escapes from home because of civil war.

Photo: ©RadekProcyk / iStockPhoto
“FIVE YEARS of intense armed conflict has seen the destruction of justice institutions in large parts of Syria. This has created a legal vacuum and left the population without anywhere to turn for justice.”
Dear ILAC friends and colleagues.
It is with mixed emotions we look back at 2015. It was a difficult year during which ILAC saw some significant changes.

The sudden and tragic death of our colleague Håkan Henning at the beginning of the year shocked and saddened us all. We still miss him very much and his wife and son are frequently in our thoughts.

After 13 years as ILAC’s Executive Director, Christian Åhlund retired in March last year. It is impossible to express in just a few lines the enormous contribution Christian brought to the establishment and development of ILAC which relied heavily upon his commitment and passion and not least his extensive network of contacts.

Thank you very much, Christian for all you have done for ILAC, we are now looking forward to welcoming you back in another role.

In Helsinki, the Annual General Meeting elected Elizabeth Howe, a former Chief Crown Prosecutor in England and former General Counsel of the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP), as the new Chair of ILAC, comprising; Juan Bennazar from Puerto Rico representing the Inter-American Bar Association (IABA), Kimitoshi Yabuki representing the Japan Federation of Bar Association (JFBA), Raji Sourani from Palestine representing the Arab Organisation for Human Rights (AOHR) and the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR), Rolf Ring from Sweden, Deputy Director at the Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI) and Agneta Johansson (new Executive Director).

It has been a real pleasure to work with a committee representing different parts of the world. Under the guidance of the new Executive Committee, ILAC has also expanded activities to Asia, Latin America and Palestine during the course of the year.

Elsewhere in this Annual Report you will find detailed commentaries upon our activities, successes and challenges, but here are a few highlights.

In Latin America we have commenced an exciting new project together with the Brazilian Bar Association, the International Bar Association (IBA) and IABA.

After several visits to Palestine and meetings with local stakeholders and international partners, we have submitted an application for a 3-year programme to Sida to “Support to the Rule of Law in Palestine”. Further in October we invited our Asian members to a meeting in Hong Kong to explore the potential for ILAC and its members to become more involved in the Asia region and we are currently following up on some leads.

The MENA program is now half way through its term. Funded by Swedish Sida and implemented by five of our member organisations, it is a milestone in ILAC’s work and builds on the role of ILAC as a coordinating and monitoring organisation. The collaboration and synergies within this multi-dimensional programme are also generating other ideas and potential and there are several examples where our different programme components have developed new projects.

For example as a spin-off from the judicial training of judges and prosecutors in Tunisia, we received requests for assistance in improving court administration in Tunis. Accordingly in January this year, ILAC conducted an assessment visit to Tunisia together with our member the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) and with support from the International Association of Court Administrators (IACA). Based on the
assessment’s findings a programme to improve the administration of Tunisian courts has been designed and we have secured financial support from the US State Department. The programme will start in early 2016.

ILAC’s programme “Strengthen the Rule of Law in Syria” is progressing. During 2015 we opened 11 document centres within Syria. These centres have been able to assist people with the documentation of births, marriages, divorces etc. and so far this year they have issued around 20,000 documents. Three of the Syrian judges were invited by the Human Rights Committee of our member the International Association of Young Lawyers (AIJA) to participate in their half year conference in Istanbul. The judges shared their experiences most compellingly and movingly during a panel discussing “How to preserve Rule of Law in a conflict”.

This year the Stockholm Human Rights Award was presented by the Swedish King Carl XVI Gustav to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Prince Zeid Ra’ad al-Hussein. He was given the award in recognition of his work in the pursuit of advancing international justice and for strengthening respect for human rights.

Other laureates we would like to congratulate are the members of the Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet on their receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize for 2015. The role played in the Quartet by the Tunisian Bar Association (ONAT, Ordre National des Avocats de Tunisie) was particularly notable and we had an opportunity to meet and congratulate the President of the Bar, Mr. Mohamed Fadhel Mahfoudh, in person, just a couple of weeks ago. We are currently discussing more concrete support for the Tunisian Bar Association.

As mentioned above, ILAC has undergone major changes during 2015. The appointment of a new Executive Director was followed by several new ILAC staff members. We have a new Senior Legal Advisor in Tunis, Mr. Selim Ben Abdesselem. ILAC’s Syria program manager, Mazin Al-Balkhi, has been located in Sweden since June 2015 and we have been able to contract Mr. Orwa Awad, a lawyer from Damascus to handle the Syria project from Gaziantep in Turkey.

In the Head Office in Stockholm, two new colleagues: Mr. Mikael Ekman, Legal Specialist and Ms. Hanna Johnsson, ILAC Programme Director have joined us. Mikael will work with several of our programmes and has a current focus on Syria and Palestine. One of Hanna’s main focus will be to oversee the MENA program but she is also helping out with designing and reporting other programmes. With Hanna taking over the MENA programme, Rhodri Williams’ role has been changed and he is now ILAC’s Senior Legal Expert. Per Lagerstrom’s role was expanded and changed to Head of Operations. We have also contracted Susan McCrory as ILAC’s representative in Geneva, and although it is not a full time position, we believe it is important for us to have a presence there.

Looking ahead, 2016 promises to herald many inspiring events and activities, one being the ILAC Annual General Meeting in Stockholm 19–21 May in our new offices - please note our new address. We hope many of our members will be able to attend and participate.

We are very much looking forward to working with you during 2016 and the forthcoming years and we encourage all our members to consider how they can contribute more constructively and productively to the important work that ILAC does in rebuilding justice systems in fragile countries.
Building ILAC capacity

The Sida Efficiency Audit

At the request of Swedish Sida, between September and November of 2015, Consultants PwC conducted an Efficiency Audit on how ILAC operated as a consortium. The main focus was to assess the reliability and relevance of the systems which applied to the organisational structure and operational and financial management and control of ILAC and implicitly whether donor funds had been handled in accordance with applicable agreements.

The auditors paid visits to both the ILAC Head Office as well as field visits to the CEELI office in Prague, the RWI Regional Office in Amman and the ILAC Office in Tunisia, and had virtual or face to face interviews with over 30 people from ILAC implementing members and in-country partners.

The final audit report from PwC comments favourably upon how ILAC as an international consortium is organised. During the review the auditors noted that when interviewed, local counterparts were generally positive regarding the programmes implemented by virtue of the ILAC MENA grant, and that ILAC’s function as coordinator of the grant is highly appreciated by the implementing members.

However, the report also includes a set of observations and recommendations on how ILAC operations could be improved and this will be followed up in accordance with a Management Response Action Plan in the forthcoming years.

ILAC core funding process

Due to the sudden death of ILAC Head of Administration Håkan Henning in March 2015, the ILAC core funder Swedish Sida, agreed to extend the current core funding arrangements for the remainder of 2015 through a simplified application process. The extension agreement was in place by the time of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in Helsinki in 2015 and allowed the ILAC Secretariat to review the application process for future core funding during the course of the year.

A new ILAC Strategy 2016-2020 – and a new core funding period in sight

During 2014 and the beginning of 2015, a strategy committee consisting of Rolf Ring, from the Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Philip Taijmindis, from the International Bar Associations Human Rights Institute and Susan McCrory, Individual member, worked together with Håkan Henning as the ILAC Secretariat representative to prepare for a new ILAC Strategy for 2015-2019.

The product of that initial process was then passed on to the ILAC Secretariat who worked in close cooperation with the Executive Committee to create the new ILAC 2016-2020 Strategy – Building justice together - which was approved by the ILAC Council on the 27 October 2015.

Based on that new strategy, the ILAC Secretariat submitted a full core support funding proposal to Swedish Sida in December 2015. The application process was however not completed by the end of 2015, but is expected to be finalised by April 2016.

Moving to a new office

With the expansion of the ILAC secretariat achieving a total number of eight people in an office originally intended for three, it was time for ILAC to find a new Head Office.

The new office, now co-located with SIPRI, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, allows the secretariat to work in a much more efficient and up-to-date environment. By sharing office and conference facilities with SIPRI, we also have the opportunity of a higher visibility in the legal community of Stockholm as well as making use of potential collaboration on ILAC-related issues together with SIPRI and their international network.
The Governance committee

In order to improve the governance structure of ILAC as a consortium, the Annual General Meeting in Helsinki 2015 decided to appoint a Governance Committee with the mandate to propose a set of recommendations on how to strengthen an efficient and effective governance structure for the present and the future.

The Governance Committee (GC) had the following Terms of Reference from the ILAC Executive Committee.

To consider the form and functions of the current governance arrangements of ILAC, taking into account the manner in which the Consortium, its membership and other stakeholders have evolved since ILAC was founded, and to make recommendations that may assist in ensuring ILAC benefits from an efficient and effective governance structure for the present and the future.

In doing so, it will be important to take into account the following considerations, along with any others that may seem reasonable and relevant:

1. The composition, role and functioning of the Executive Committee as a whole.
2. The composition, role and functioning of the ILAC Council.
3. The role and responsibilities of the general membership of ILAC in relation to ILAC as a Consortium.
4. Nomination, selection, election processes and tenure of Council and Executive Committee members.
5. The scope of the role of the Chairperson and its relationship with the ILAC Secretariat.
6. The scope of the role and functioning of the Secretary and Treasurer of ILAC and their relationship to the Secretariat and governance structures.
7. Transparency and accountability of ILAC, in particular of its governance structures, and including communication practices both internally and externally.

Members of the Governance Committee have been: Kari Lautjarvi, Finish Bar Association, Chris Lehman, CEELI Institute, Salli Swartz, ABA, and Agneta Johansson, ILAC Secretariat.
ILAC coordinated programmes and proposal work

**MENA Programme**

This year, ILAC and five of our member organizations successfully carried out the second year of our MENA programme. This comprehensive programme increases access to justice throughout the region through a variety of regional and country-specific projects in Tunisia and Libya that, among other things, strengthens the role of women in the judiciary, protects human rights, and promotes anti-corruption measures throughout the justice sector.

**Regional Projects**

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

This project implemented by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI), worked with judicial training institutes from seven countries (Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia) to develop new teaching material and methodologies, including a joint publication with jurisprudence of the use of international standards in domestic courts. Also in 2015, the 3rd regional human rights moot court in Arabic for law students was held.

**Strengthening women judges’ capacity to provide judicial leadership on gender and access to justice**

This project implemented by the International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ), gathered a crucial number of female judges from six Arab countries (Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia) to identify obstacles facing women as professionals within the judiciary and for female litigants and to take concrete actions to overcome those obstacles both in a regional context and at a country level in Jordan and Tunisia.

**Tunisia**

While the projects in Tunisia were affected by security threats with several terrorist attacks causing the death of over 50 persons, we were able to carry out the following before suspending activities.

**Training of Tunisian judges**

Our implementing partners IBAHRI and the CEELI Institute finalised the training courses, attended by in total 1,800 Tunisian judges, and developed together with a select group of judges a series of focused thematic training courses to be implemented in the last year of the project.

**International criminal law training**

IBAHRI continued to address the identified limited knowledge of international criminal law among the Tunisian judiciary and prepared for the second phase of the project that will among other things include a series of moot court exercises.

“Our initial trainings of 1800 Tunisian Judges, are now finalised.”
**Strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of the Tunisian Anti-Corruption Agency**

Due to the limited capacities of the Tunisian Anti-Corruption Agency both in terms of budget and human resources, this project changed its focus to reach more key justice sector actors in Tunisia. The project is designed to create a common understanding of the importance of fighting corruption and to pave the way for a successful establishment of the new constitutionally-based anti-corruption agency expected to be in place in 2016. The implementing partner is the CEELI Institute.

**Libya**

The ILAC coordinated project in Libya, implemented by the member organisation the American Bar Association Rule of Law initiative, due to the deteriorating security environment in the country had to adjust to supporting activities that are critical for the advancement of human rights in Libya. In addition to continue strengthening the capacity of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights (the Libyan national human rights institution), the project now also aims to increase the knowledge and awareness of human rights among legal professions and civil society organisations in Libya.

**Morocco**

In 2015, 31 Moroccan judges participated in eight different training sessions together with Tunisian judges in Tunis. ILAC also met with the Moroccan judicial training institute to discuss the possibilities of developing similar or other projects for the Moroccan judiciary.
Syria

During 2015, the ILAC Syria Programme continued its efforts to support law professionals and their efforts to maintain basic institutional services in Syria in spite of the continuing conflict.

The Programme’s flagship component is the successful establishment of 15 documentation centres to provide civil documentation to the Syrian population in areas outside regime control. These centres fulfil the role previously played by Syrian civil registries where such services are no longer available to the Syrian public.

ILAC works with local authorities and in cooperation with organisations of Syrian law professionals to ensure that the documents issued are secure and adhere to the same rules and procedures as those issued in other parts of Syria. ILAC now supports centres in Aleppo, Idlib, Homs, Darya, Saqba and Daraa.

The programme also includes a component aimed at strengthening the capacity of Syrian law professionals and justice sector institutions. In December 2015, ILAC helped arrange a conference in Gaziantep in Turkey for Syrian civil society organisations working on rule of law. The conference, which was inspired by the example of ILAC, came about at the initiative of Syrian judges and its purpose was to explore the possibilities of creating a consortium for Syrian ROL organisations to coordinate efforts in the justice sector in Syria. ILAC chair Elizabeth Howe and ILAC head of operations Per Lagerström gave presentations illustrating the ILAC experience of creating and managing a consortium for the benefit of all member organisations.

Further, ILAC with the cooperation of the Association Internationale des Jeunes Advovats (AIJA – an ILAC Member) created a one year English course for 20 lawyers and judges in the Gaziantep office.

Latin America

ILAC has taken further steps toward the development of a Latin America programme during the course of 2015. Most notably ILAC has continued to work with the International Bar Association (IBA) and the Inter-American Bar Association (IABA) as well as the Brazilian Order of Lawyers (Ordem dos Advogados de Brasil, or OAB) in order to build and expand the partnership established in 2014 with Cuban justice sector actors.

In June 2015, representatives of IABA, IBA and ILAC travelled to Cuba together with the former Present of the OAB in order to continue with scoping activities initiated the previous year. The delegation had several meetings with the Cuban National Union of Jurists (Union Nacional de Juristas, or UNJ), a key partner with which the
OAB signed a memorandum of understanding on human rights and effective lawyering in 2013. Discussions were held with the UNJ Secretariat, as well as the President, on how best to put the MoU into practice. In addition, the delegation attended a summer school and international seminar on international law held by the UNJ from 09-13 June (VII Escuela de Verano de Derecho Internacional Público y el IX Seminario Internacional de Derecho Internaciona Humanitario).

During the course of the trip, the delegation also established contact with the Dean of the Law Faculty at the University of Havana. Based on these contacts, the IBA went on to plan seminars for the Law Faculty on selected international commercial law topics that would complement a set of courses it agreed to hold for the National Organization of Law Firms (Organización Nacional de Bufetes Colectivos, or ONBC) during the course of 2016.

An initial step was also taken toward a more regional approach with the participation of ILAC Senior Legal Expert, Rhodri Williams, by invitation of the Swedish Embassy in Colombia, in the Ibero-American Constitutional Law Congress (Congreso Ibero-americano de Derecho Constitucional) at the Externado University, Bogota on 17 September 2015. In addition to discussing transitional justice (TJ) issues at the conference, Mr. Williams met with experts at the Swedish Embassy, as well as national rule of law and TJ actors (the Transitional Justice Department of the Ministry of Justice, the Truth Agreements Department at the National Center for Historical Memory, the Unit for Attention and Reparation for Victims, and the human rights NGO De Justicia), as well as international organizations (ICTJ, UNDP, OHCHR).

In the wake of the historic 24 September breakthrough on justice in the negotiations to end the long-running civil conflict with the leftist FARC insurgency in Colombia, Mr. Williams also spoke with member organizations NCSC, IBA and IABA about their activities and experiences in Colombia. While the field of rule of law in Colombia is both crowded and complex, many of the interlocutors ILAC has been in contact with were positive toward the ILAC approach and felt it could be effective in facilitating positive change in support of institutional reform and access to justice.

**Palestine**

After several visits to Palestine in 2015 and numerous meetings with local stakeholders and international partners, we have submitted an application for a 3-year programme to Sida for “Support to the Rule of Law in Palestine” in collaboration with the Palestinian High Judicial Council and Judicial Institute.

Other Palestinian partners that support and have agreed to be part of this programme are Bir Zeit University and ILAC member organisation Palestinian Centre for Human Rights as well as Al-Haq - the major Human Rights organisation in the West Bank.

The aim is to strengthen access to justice in Palestine through improved judicial capacity by increasing the professionalism and substantive capacity of Palestine’s entire judiciary. This programme would be combined with other ILAC efforts to provide immediate expert guidance to the Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on how to apply new treaty obligations within a national legal framework. A first workshop to discuss and agree how this support can be provided was held in Stockholm in December. We have had a positive dialogue with Sida throughout this process and expect an answer in the early part of 2016.
Other projects

ILAC, NCSC and IACA conduct assessment of court administration in Tunisia

ILAC worked together with its member organizations the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) and the International Association of Court Administrators (IACA) to conduct a joint Baseline Assessment of Management and Administration in the Tunisian Court System in Tunisia from 19 January to 1 February 2015. Leïla Dachraoui and Ismaël Benkhalifa of the ILAC Tunisia office provided crucial logistical support and expertise.

The initial motivation for the assessment consisted of feedback from the judges participating in the Tunisian judicial training component of the MENA Programme that the efficacy of reforms they themselves undertook remained dependent on the dissemination of better practices throughout the judicial system, including the court administrators. The Ministry of Justice also identified training of court administrators as a key priority, in accordance with the Tunisian National Strategy and Action Plan on Judicial Reform.

Jointly financed and supported by NCSC and ILAC, the assessment presents a precedent for quick, flexible and innovative responses to urgent new justice sector needs that are revealed in the course of ongoing programming. While ILAC undertook key preparatory work and dealt with the planning and logistical preparations from its Tunis office, NCSC and IACA quickly deployed Mr Markus Zimmer, a world class expert on court administration to lead the assessment and write the report and conclusions.

Having negotiated access to pilot courts for the purposes of monitoring the results of the Judicial Training Component of the MENA Programme, ILAC was able to arrange visits to six courts in four Tunisian cities and other key national justice actors such as the Ministry of Justice and the interim Supreme Judicial Council, as well as international actors such as the UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC and the EU. The assessment resulted in a detailed report written by Mr. Zimmer setting out an exhaustive analysis as well as targeted recommendations. This report also served as a baseline for the proposal on court administration successfully submitted to the US Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL).

Transitional Justice

Together with the Swedish Foundation for Human Rights, ILAC has taken the initiative to launch a Swedish platform for NGOs and academics actively engaged in the field of peace, security, development and human rights – the Swedish Network for Transitional Justice (SNÖ).

The purpose of the network is to offer a platform where the members can share experiences and knowledge in the field of Transitional Justice. During the first year, three thematic round table seminars with international keynote speakers were organised.

- 27 March, with Francisco Quintana, Programme Director at Center for Justice and International Law.
- 16 October, with Pablo de Greiff, UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence
- 24 January, with Prof. Sabine Michalowski’s, chair of the Essex Transitional Justice Network (ETJN)
ILAC in Almedalen 2015

Following the anti-corruption seminar in 2014, ILAC participated in an anti-corruption platform during the Swedish Almedalen week, a Swedish political melting pot gathering over 10,000 participants attending some 3000 seminars and other events.

Together with Swedish Sida, ILAC co-hosted a seminar entitled “How can Swedish aid prevent corruption?” Samir Annabi, ILAC member and head of the newly formed Tunisian Anti-Corruption Agency was our keynote speaker who spoke about the CEELI Institute training programme which is part of the ILAC coordinated MENA programme and how that is contributing to enabling the Judicial Authorities in Tunisia to face enormous challenges in combatting corruption.

The Seminar drew representatives from civil society organisations as well as from Swedish Sida who were able to engage with our speaker with comments and questions.

Round table meeting on the Rule of Law and Human Rights in Asia

On 15-17 October, ILAC together with the Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) organised a round table meeting to explore the application of rule of law and the position regarding human rights in Asia.

The idea was to bring ILAC Asian members to the table in order to have their regional perspective as the entry point for further ILAC presence and activities in Asia.

The meeting gathered participants from the Malaysian Bar Association, the Hong Kong Bar, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations and the Bar Association of India, who together with representatives from the AHRC network joined in roundtable and brainstorming discussions on the current situation and future potential cooperation.
On 24 November 2015, the seventh Stockholm Human Rights Award was presented by King Carl Gustaf to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra’ad al-Hussein, at a solemn ceremony in Berwaldhallen concert hall in Stockholm. Close to a thousand people assembled for the ceremony and the audience included representatives from the diplomatic corps, the judiciary, the legal profession and academia.

The Swedish Bar Association’s Secretary-General, Anne Ramberg, gave the welcome address. When introducing this year’s laureate, she notably referred to Zeid Ra’ad al-Hussein’s key role in building up the International Criminal Court (ICC) as a functioning institution, his commitment to gender justice, and his landmark 2005 report on sexual exploitation and abuse in UN peacekeeping operations.

In his acceptance speech, Zeid Ra’ad al-Hussein said that he was deeply honoured to be awarded the prize, and that he accepted it with pride on behalf of all the staff of his office. He particularly referred to Sweden’s “bedrock respect for human dignity” as a matter of personal pride, and pointed out that the contribution of Swedish nationals to the UN has been essential.

Zeid Ra’ad al-Hussein based much of his discourse on today’s state of world affairs, in particular the refugee situation in different regions. “Our responses to migration today will take the measure of our will to uphold human rights.” “The bigot, the xenophobe, the racist doesn’t discriminate between whether the person has fled because of torture or the person has fled because of hunger”, he said.

Zeid Ra’ad al-Hussein was elected UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2014. He has a robust track record on accountability for grave crimes, fighting against sexual and gender-based violence, condemning and leading investigations into abuses allegedly committed by UN peacekeeping personnel including rape, the trafficking of human beings and illicit narcotics, and insisting on a zero-tolerance policy for such offences.

He is an avid advocate in the fight against impunity, and was a key figure in the establishment of the International Criminal Court. His career also includes work for the UN in the former Yugoslavia, following which he helped ensure the creation of a report documenting the causes of the genocide in Srebrenica. He has a reputation of working to unveil widespread human rights violations and steering countries away from victor’s justice.
Håkan Henning
in memoriam

Håkan Henning joined ILAC in 2010 and quickly became an indispensible asset to the entire consortium.

Known and esteemed by his colleagues for his incisive strategic vision, his wry sense of humour and his keen intellectual curiosity, Håkan was very much the 'mastermind' behind the strategical development of the organisation and the design of the ILAC MENA Programme.

Tragically, Håkan passed away on March 6, 2015 after suffering a severe cardiac arrest. He will be deeply missed by family, friends and colleagues.
Members
Council
Offices
Member Organisations

American Bar Association
www.abanet.org

American Judicature Society
www.ajs.org

Arab Lawyers Union

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.ceeli institute.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

Danish Bar Association
www.advokatsamfundet.dk

Faculty of Advocates
www.advocates.org.uk

FIDIAM

Finnish Bar Association
www.asianajajalitto.fi

Ghana Bar Association
www.ghanabar.org

German Bar Association
www.anwaltverein.de

Hong Kong Bar Association
www.hkba.org

Inter-American Bar Association
www.iaba.org

International Association for Court Administration
www.faca.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-icd aa.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

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

Pan African Lawyers Union

Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
www.pchrgaza.org

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

Lord Abernethy
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Nasser Amin Abd Allah
Egypt

Sareta Ashraph
UK

Juan Bennazar Zegueira
Puerto Rico

Giuseppe Bisconti
Italy

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Sweden

Param Cumaraswamy
Malaysia

Francisco Diaz Rodriguez
El Salvador; Life Member

Farouk Abu Eissa
Sudan

Mark Ellis
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Michael Enwall
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Tjeck Republic

Kabineh Ja´neh
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UK

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Suzannah Linton
Malaysia

Finn Lynghjem
Norway

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Bahamas

Susan McCrory
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Lawrence Mchome
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Amiin Mekki Madani
Sudan

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Nicholas Stewart
UK

Georgina Wood
Ghana

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Association Internationale des Jeunes Avocats ........ Ines Pöschel
Arab Lawyers Union .................................................... Lamia Mobada
Bar Association of India ............................................... Prashant Kumar
Finnish Bar Association ............................................... Karl Lautjärvi
Ghana Bar Association ................................................... Ebenezer Kwaitoo
Inter-American Bar Association ............................... Juan Bennazar Zequeira
International Association of Prosecutors ............... Rasmus Wandall
International Association of Women Judges ............. Joan Winship/Lisa Davis
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

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Annual Accounts Audit Report
Annual Accounts of International Legal Assistance Consortium 2015

All amounts in SEK unless otherwise stated.

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<tr>
<td>Grants&lt;br&gt;²</td>
<td>31 578 427</td>
<td>27 940 566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating income</td>
<td>31 723 915</td>
<td>27 981 760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purpose costs</td>
<td>– 28 931 792</td>
<td>– 25 615 541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>– 2 615 323</td>
<td>– 2 297 240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total operating costs</td>
<td>– 31 547 115</td>
<td>– 27 912 781</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPERATING RESULT</td>
<td>176 799</td>
<td>68 979</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial income&lt;br&gt;⁶</td>
<td>8 977</td>
<td>8 959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial costs&lt;br&gt;⁶</td>
<td>– 618</td>
<td>– 12 683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking costs</td>
<td>– 72 601</td>
<td>– 17 888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total result from financial income &amp; costs</td>
<td>– 64 242</td>
<td>– 21 612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESULT</td>
<td>112 557</td>
<td>47 367</td>
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# BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015-12-31</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term securities⁷</td>
<td>580 184</td>
<td>562 443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short term assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax receivables</td>
<td>120 901</td>
<td>111 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances to Partners⁸</td>
<td>12 120 066</td>
<td>15 035 594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>2 243</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-paid expenses⁹</td>
<td>52 901</td>
<td>233 779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total short term assets</strong></td>
<td>12 296 112</td>
<td>15 381 358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and bank balances</strong></td>
<td>17 513 064</td>
<td>10 953 005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>30 389 360</td>
<td>26 896 806</td>
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</table>

# EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015-12-31</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity</strong>²⁰</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked capital Syria</td>
<td>44 425</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital brought forward</td>
<td>580 184</td>
<td>532 817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year-end result</td>
<td>68 132</td>
<td>47 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>692 741</td>
<td>580 184</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015-12-31</th>
<th>2014-12-31</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account payables</td>
<td>360 251</td>
<td>232 816</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tax liabilities</td>
<td>52 160</td>
<td>10 354</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liabilities not used grants¹¹</td>
<td>28 250 460</td>
<td>25 043 606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>215 688</td>
<td>421 433</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses and deferred income¹²</td>
<td>818 059</td>
<td>608 411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>29 696 619</td>
<td>26 316 622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>30 389 360</td>
<td>26 896 806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Contributions and Grants</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contributions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>5 500</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other NGO:s</td>
<td>77 356</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contributions</strong></td>
<td>82 856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida CORE</td>
<td>6 981 624</td>
<td>6 257 287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida MENA</td>
<td>21 031 580</td>
<td>19 605 454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Syria</td>
<td>2 823 983</td>
<td>1 458 036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Ministry Morocco</td>
<td>514 129</td>
<td>361 619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Other</td>
<td>185 829</td>
<td>258 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other NGO:s</td>
<td>41 281</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants</strong></td>
<td>31 578 915</td>
<td>27 940 567</td>
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</table>
### 3. Staff Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Staff, Gender</th>
<th>2015-12-31</th>
<th>2014-12-31</th>
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<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender Excomm and board members</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excomm</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary General and Head of Office</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salaries, Fees and payroll taxes</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salaries and fees:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board members and Secretary General</td>
<td>1 186 010</td>
<td>1 394 563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other employees</td>
<td>3 122 842</td>
<td>3 402 503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total salaries and fees</strong></td>
<td>4 308 852</td>
<td>4 797 066</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payroll taxes</td>
<td>1 257 042</td>
<td>1 187 563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension premiums to board members and SG</td>
<td>134 984</td>
<td>239 364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension premiums to other employees</td>
<td>352 126</td>
<td>480 566</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pension premium tax</td>
<td>118 282</td>
<td>172 910</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 862 884</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 080 556</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total salaries, fees and related benefits</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 171 736</td>
<td>6 877 622</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Operational leasing

The current operational leasing at ILAC is mostly for Office rents and rental cars. The total expenditure for operational leasing 2015 was 519 554 (382 923) SEK.

**Future operational leasing commitments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 year</td>
<td>892 211</td>
<td>423 265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5 years</td>
<td>1 406 016</td>
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### 5. Financial Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realisation of financial investments</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7 816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate gains on short term assets</td>
<td>8 966</td>
<td>1 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 977</td>
<td>8 959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. Financial costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate losses on short term assets</td>
<td>12 506</td>
<td>12 683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>618</td>
<td>12 683</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7. Long-term securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening acquisition value</td>
<td>562 443</td>
<td>920 679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition</td>
<td>17 742</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Realisations</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>358 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing acquisition value</td>
<td>580 184</td>
<td>562 443</td>
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</table>

### 8. Advances to Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advances to Partners per program:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>12 120 066</td>
<td>15 035 594</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9. Pre-paid expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-paid rents</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>84 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>52 901</td>
<td>149 404</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52 901</td>
<td>233 779</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 10. Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose defined capital, Syria</th>
<th>Equity</th>
<th>Total Equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>580 184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked by Donor</td>
<td>77 356</td>
<td>77 356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage</td>
<td>– 32 931</td>
<td>– 32 931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year-end result</td>
<td>44 425</td>
<td>68 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance</td>
<td>44 425</td>
<td>648 316</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 11. Liabilities not used Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIDA CORE</td>
<td>164 167</td>
<td>2 845 790</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Ministry</td>
<td>1 952 322</td>
<td>1 952 322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDA MENA</td>
<td>23 631 966</td>
<td>18 069 546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDA Syria</td>
<td>1 913 583</td>
<td>1 537 566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Ministry Morocco</td>
<td>124 252</td>
<td>638 381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDA Other</td>
<td>464 171</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                                | 28 250 460 | 25 043 606 |

### 12. Accrued expenses and deferred income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary for vacation</td>
<td>103 107</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll taxes</td>
<td>273 577</td>
<td>272 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other accrued expenses</td>
<td>441 375</td>
<td>336 163</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                                | 818 059  | 608 411    |
Annual Report 2015
International Legal Assistance Consortium

Our vision is Justice for all. Our mission is Rebuilding Justice Systems, based on the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

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