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Annual Report 2010

Rebuilding Justice Systems



Annual Report 2010



International Legal
Assistance Consortium

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

ILAC's 45 member organizations represent over 3 million judges, prosecutors, lawyers and academics.

Annual Report 2010

Rebuilding Justice Systems

”...judges and lawyers in Tunisia and Egypt are out in the streets and in the forefront of change. To assist our colleagues in Tunisia and Egypt - and in other countries in the region, which may be influenced by events in Tunis and Cairo - in their difficult transition process will be an important challenge for ILAC in 2011.”



Dear Members and Friends of ILAC

Christian Åhlund
ILAC Executive Director

For ILAC, 2010 was primarily a year of consolidation. There were no major new countries emerging from conflict, and ILAC did not dispatch any new assessment missions during the year. But we have had our hands full dealing with growing challenges in countries where ILAC is already active. By far the biggest challenge was presented by Haiti and the consequences of the devastating earthquake that struck the capital Port-au-Prince in January. The difficult situation in Haiti has consumed much of ILAC's resources and staff time during the year. ILAC's member organisations are also becoming increasingly involved.

A major breakthrough in the ILAC Haiti programme came in December when "Union de Naciones Suramericanas" (UNASUR) – the political and economic cooperation project, which brings together 12 South American countries) – agreed to fund and further expand the ILAC programme in Haiti. The cooperation between UNASUR and ILAC constitutes an important break-through as it is the first time that ILAC will receive funding from a donor in Latin America.

In Liberia, after a presence of more than seven years, ILAC is now phasing out. For the first time, ILAC has engaged an independent consultant to evaluate ILAC's work and make a compilation of "lessons learned". The result is very much a source of encouragement and pride for ILAC and for those of our staff, who have been engaged in the Liberia programme. But the evaluation and the "lessons learned" also point out areas of weakness. These findings will be very useful in our upcoming strategy discussions, as ILAC approaches its ten year anniversary.

You can read more about ILAC's programmes in Haiti and Liberia further into this report, where you will also be able to read about ILAC's activities during 2010 in Afghanistan and the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). You will also be able to read about the 2010 Stockholm Human Rights Award, which was given to the UN Human Rights Commissioner Navi Pillay, for her outstanding career in the service of human rights and the rule of law and for her groundbreaking role in establishing rape as a war crime.

ILAC's 2010 Annual General Meeting was held in Ghana's capital Accra. It was generously hosted by the ILAC member J. Ebow Quashie and the Supreme Court of Ghana and its Chief Justice Georgina Wood, who also joined ILAC as an individual member. It was the first time an ILAC AGM was held in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the theme for the very successful and well-attended AGM Seminar was "Cooperation and Mutual Consolidation of African Judicial Systems" .

As this column is being written, I am being reached by news of how judges and lawyers in Tunisia and Egypt are out in the streets and in the forefront of change. To assist our colleagues in Tunisia and Egypt - and in other countries in the region, which may be influenced by events in Tunis and Cairo - in their difficult transition process will be an important challenge for ILAC in 2011. ILAC and several of its members are already mobilizing.

ILAC's growing resource base will help us to be prepared for these new challenges. In 2002, when ILAC was formed, the number of member organisations was 26. Already the world's largest consortium of legal organizations, ILAC is still growing. At the end of 2010, the consortium consisted of 45 member organizations. After almost ten years in existence, this serves to prove that the ILAC concept is working!

Programmes

Afghanistan



ILAC

The project to establish an independent Afghan bar has continued in 2010. This project was initiated by ILAC in 2003 and has since been implemented by the International Bar Association (IBA).

IBA has over the years maintained a series of legal specialists on the ground in Kabul, in order to facilitate the complex procedure of building an independent bar, starting from scratch.

The result is the Afghan Independent Bar Association (AIBA), with today approximately 900 members throughout Afghanistan. The statutes of the AIBA stipulate a minimum quota for women on the board of directors and on all committees.

The statutes also require each member to do at least four pro bono cases per year. The Bar currently finds itself in a legal dispute with the Ministry of Justice, which wants to regulate regulate which cases are assigned to the members of the AIBA under this program.

The Bar sees this intervention as a violation of its independence, and has taken the issue to court.

Security issues have been an increasing problem in 2010. The IBA specialist was pulled out temporarily after suicide bombings targeting the NGO community. However, in December 2010, the IBA specialist returned to Kabul.

With fresh funding from the British Foreign Office, the project will continue in 2011 with general capacity building with emphases on:

- improvement of the bar exam
- sorting out the dispute with the Ministry of Justice concerning assignment of pro bono cases
- development of a program for continued legal education for the members of the bar
- facilitate input of the bar into legal aid programs
- develop a communications and media strategy, including hiring a media coordinator

- implement a training course for recently qualified attorneys, including hiring a training coordinator
- implement specific training directed to female attorneys, concentrating on criminal and civil cases that disproportionately affect female clients
- assist the bar with regional and international links
- provide monitoring of rule of law developments

The AIBA statutes also require a general meeting to be held each year. However, due to a lack of funding, there has been only one such meeting, in 2008, when AIBA was formally launched. The inability of AIBA to follow up with regular annual meetings is seen as a growing threat to the continued cohesion and stability of this young but vital organization.

The Occupied Palestinian Territories



Petra Lindgren

The programme in support of the Palestinian Bar Association that IBA, the Swedish Bar Association and ILAC started in the West Bank 2007 has not yet been expanded to the Gaza Strip. The Israeli blockade against Gaza is still making it impossible to organize a seminar or training with presence from abroad. For the same reason it is also impossible to organize anything with participants from the West Bank and Gaza together.

Nevertheless, ILAC has continued its dialogue and close discussions with different actors in the justice sector in both the West Bank and Gaza, in order to be prepared to restart our programme as soon as it is possible. The programme will be implemented together with our member organization in Gaza, the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights. During the last two years ILAC has also been in dialogue with UNDP's office in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). UNDP has received substantial funding for a programme supporting the rule of law and access to justice in the OPT and ILAC has been involved in different ways during the preparation process of this programme.

In addition to informal consultations, ILAC's Deputy Director was invited and participated in the launching of the multi-year comprehensive rule of law and access to justice programme titled "Supporting the Rule of Law and Access to Justice for the Palestinian People". The programme was launched in March 2010 during a conference for all actors, international as well as national, involved in the Palestinian justice sector. The conference was organized by UNDP and the Palestinian Ministry of Justice and ILAC's Deputy Director delivered one of the key note speeches. It is anticipated that ILAC's role in this programme will be defined during the first half of 2011.

Haiti

ILAC's biggest challenge in 2010 was to keep up its programme in Haiti, despite the devastating earthquake that struck the capital Port-au-Prince in January and destroyed whole sections of the city and caused the death of more than a quarter-million people. To assist in the legal aftermath of this disaster has consumed much of ILAC's resources and staff time during the year.

One of ILAC's Haitian lawyers was killed by a collapsing court-building and ILAC's office in Port-au-Prince was totally destroyed. We lost all of our archives and office equipment, but luckily no staff were in the office at the time of the earthquake. Two months later, ILAC was able to resume its activities from a new office. In the meantime, the ILAC staff had managed to keep operations running by working from their homes.

The centerpiece of ILAC's activities in Haiti has for a couple of years been a nation-wide legal aid programme, the SYNAL (Système Nationale d'Assistance Legale), which is financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and administered by ILAC, with logistical support by MINUSTAH (the UN mission in Haiti), which also seconds key staff to the ILAC Haiti office.

Today, SYNAL employs some 200 Haitian lawyers in 12 offices around the country. Most of the work consists of legal aid in criminal cases. During the two years that the SYNAL has been operative, we have handled some 8 000 cases, and managed to get almost 4 000 individuals out of jail, some through court acquittals, but most by showing wrongful detention.

An important contribution to the SYNAL programme is being made by

the New York-based ILAC member ISLP (International Senior Lawyers Project), which provides pro-bono mentor attorneys on a continuing basis to the SYNAL offices.

Thus far, the entire ILAC programme in Haiti has been funded by Sida. But the Sida money for SYNAL will run out at the end of March 2011. The continued funding for SYNAL has been a growing concern, so it was a great relief when UNASUR (Unión de Naciones Suramericanas – the political and economic cooperation project which brings together 12 South American countries) in December 2010 stepped in to ensure the continued funding of SYNAL, beginning 1 April 2011. The new money from UNASUR will enable SYNAL not only to continue the operation of the existing 12 offices, but also to expand the number

to 20, to cover all of Haiti's jurisdictions, with 3 offices in the capital Port-au-Prince.

The cooperation between UNASUR and ILAC constitutes an important breakthrough as it is the first time that ILAC will receive funding from a donor in Latin America. This development is the result of the outstanding work of ILAC's Haiti Programme Manager Francisco Diaz and his team in Haiti, and of Francisco's reputation and network in the Latin American region.

In line with ILAC's support to the Haitian Justice system, ILAC and Union Internationale des Avocats (UIA) also arranged a conference in Paris in June 2010, which brought together 12 of ILAC's member organisations, as well as high level representatives from the Haitian Ministry of Justice and the United Nations.

The purpose of the conference was to identify areas and projects, within the Haitian justice system, where the participating organisations can be of assistance. As a result of the conference, a growing number of ILAC members are now joining forces with the Haitian government and MINUSTAH in the efforts to rebuild a functioning justice system.

In 2010, in cooperation with the US Institute of Peace and the Chilean think-tank CEJA (Centro de Estudios de Justicia de las Americas), ILAC has also assisted the President's Special Legal Advisor, Mr. René Magloire, in his wide-ranging project of reforming the Haitian Penal Code and the Criminal Code of Procedure.



Liberia

Training for court reporters

In the beginning of 2010 Liberian Judicial Training Institute (the JAAP Institute) and ILAC initiated a pilot course for a group of four Liberian court reporters who were selected through a process of interviews and tests. A specially designed course, including textbooks and other training material, was developed together with a US consultant firm, Oracle Reporting Service. During their six weeks stay in the US, the court reporters were provided with advanced technical equipment and trained how to use it.

The background to this project is that trial courts in Liberia are courts of record, which requires a verbatim transcription of everything that is said in court. The current system involves a person sitting at a desk in the court room typing on a regular typewriter as people speak.

Consequently people have to speak in short blocks of words, with pauses in between sufficient for the typist to take it down.

As a result proceedings take between five to ten times longer than if the statements could be given at a normal pace and recorded by modern means. Another result is the inaccuracy of the transcripts which forces the Supreme Court to decide cases on the basis of incomplete records. The inaccurate and incomplete records also create grave problems of transparency.

There are different forms of stenographic court reporting but the method chosen for the pilot case in Liberia is a form of reporting called "voice writing". In this method the reporter sits in the court room and speaks into a specially designed mask. The reporter is simply repeating every word that is being spoken by participants in the court proceedings.



With advanced voice recognition technology it is now possible to produce an immediate "real time" transcript in much the same manner as can be done by stenographic machines. But the difference in training and equipment for the two systems is dramatic. To become a certified court reporter using stenographic machines requires two to four years of training while the "voice writing" courses only take around six months. The specially designed course for the Liberians was compressed to six very intense weeks which was very demanding for the participants.

These specially trained court reporters are now working in Liberian courts and the response has been overwhelmingly positive. According to those who have had a chance to witness and experience the difference in the court room, the difference is hard to believe and some even refer to it as "a miracle". One of the Circuit court judges says that he is now able to handle 5-6 full trials during the same time he managed one trial before.

Training of magistrates and prosecutors

The first course for magistrates judges started during 2010. The course is organised by the JAAP Institute and 63 trained magistrates will graduate from this first one-year training programme in March 2011.

The training for prosecutors continues on a quarterly base and since 2009 continuing legal education has also been organised for public defenders in cooperation with the Liberian Bar Association. ILAC has, with funding from the Swedish government, arranged this training since 2007 in partnership with American Bar Association (ABA) and the Carter Centre. During the last years course management and lecturing have gradually been transferred to Liberians and today most presentations and lectures are given by local professionals.

ILAC Liberia Programme 2003-2010

After seven years in Liberia ILAC started to phase out its Liberia programme during 2010. This programme has been entirely funded by the Swedish government.

As part of the phasing-out process, a Swedish consultancy firm, Stockholm Policy Group (SPG), was commissioned to document ILAC's work in Liberia since 2003 and assist in evaluating the programme, methods and strategies. The full report documenting ILAC's programme in Liberia is published on the ILAC website: www.ilac.se

ILAC's involvement in Liberia started almost immediately after the end of hostilities in 2003, when the organization was invited by the then UN Special Representative of the Secretary General, Jacques Paul Klein, to conduct a post-conflict assessment of the Liberian justice sector.

One of the conclusions in the consultants report is that the needs identified in

ILAC Assessment Report in 2003, and the analysis made of the Liberian judiciary and justice system, have proved to be still highly relevant. Many of the problematic areas pointed out in the report are still being dealt with today, seven years later.

The ILAC assessment set an ambitious agenda to kick-start needed reforms in order to re-establish rule of law in the country and to build confidence in the legal system. ILAC has played an advisory role throughout our involvement in Liberia. The first years the focus was on gender justice issues and the local partners were mainly the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Gender and Development and NGOs working with gender issues. The last 3-4 years the focus has been on the judiciary, the prosecution and the Bar Association. In addition to work on different projects, ILAC staff has continuously provided mentoring and advice to judges, lawyers and other judicial officials.



Fotos

The SPG study finds that ILACs Liberia program has contributed greatly to some of the most important change processes within the Liberian justice sector during the last seven years. Appreciation of this support was also expressed through a letter addressed to the Swedish Minister of Development from the President of Liberia, Mrs. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, when she was notified that ILAC is phasing out its activities due to lack of funding.

According to the SPG study, ILAC staff in Liberia has been able to identify local individuals who have proven to be agents for change in their respective institutional environments and to help them to initiate a change process even in situations where the institutional capacity for change is low.

ILAC has been seen as an independent friend not pushing its own agenda but rather as an actor who could focus on coordination, fill gaps and identify and address so called "aid orphans".

The SPG report states that one of the unique features of the ILAC approach has been its flexibility and what SPG calls a "proactive presence". SPG concludes that "ILACs Liberia program represent an approach to post-conflict rule of law support that can be highly effective and a much needed supplement to conventional actors".

Stockholm Human Rights Award

Stockholm Human Rights Award

In 2009, ILAC, the International Bar Association and the Swedish Bar Association, jointly initiated the Stockholm Human Rights Award. The prize, which consists of a glass statue and a diploma, will be awarded annually to an individual or an organization for outstanding contributions to human rights and the rule of law. The first Stockholm Human Rights Award was given to the South African judge Richard Goldstone.

In 2010, the Stockholm Human Rights Award was given to another South African jurist, the UN Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms Navanethem (Navi) Pillay. Ms Pillay was given the award for her life-long service to the rule of law and human rights and for her role in the development of groundbreaking jurisprudence on rape as a war crime.

The award was presented to Ms Pillay at a ceremony at the Swedish Bar Association on 30 November 2010, in the presence of an international audience of diplomats, legal experts and civil

society representatives. Ms Pillay delivered a lecture with the title "Human Rights at work: A view from OHCHR Shopfloor".

In his speech to Ms Pillay at the award ceremony, ILAC Executive Director Christian Åhlund explained some of the reasons behind the selection of the recipient:

"It is not by coincidence that the first two recipients of the Stockholm Human Rights Award are from South Africa.

If we were to nominate a World All Star team of international human rights jurists, that team would probably have more members from South Africa than from any other nation.

As a matter of fact, the system of apartheid, as a presumably unintended side-effect, produced an elite corps of exceptionally qualified human rights lawyers.

South Africa under apartheid was – as far as authoritarian, undemocratic and repressive regimes go – unusual in the

sense that at the same time as it was a highly unjust and brutal society, it was also, by and large, a legalistic society. Good lawyers could – and did – make a difference. This was certainly not the case in other, contemporary repressive regimes, like Chile or Argentina, or China or the Soviet Union.

In Nelson Mandela's autobiography "Long walk to Freedom" from 1994 he describes how he and his co-defendants in the so called Treason Trial in the early sixties were unexpectedly acquitted and released after a trial that had lasted for almost five years. Mandela writes that the acquittal was "largely as a result of a superior defense team and the fair-mindedness of these particular judges". Mandela goes on to say: "The court system was perhaps the only place in South Africa, where an African could possibly receive a fair hearing and where the rule of law might still apply.

So, there was a narrow space for the use of the law as a tool in the South Africa

liberation struggle – and there was a group of brave lawyers who honed their legal skills in using this narrow space in an amazingly effective way. Navi Pillay is very much a product of this extraordinary development and part of this group of eminent lawyers."

As the Secretary General of the Swedish Bar Association, Anne Ramberg, formally presented Ms Pillay with the award, she stated:

"You are not only powerful but more importantly you have earned that power through your deeply impressive work from the very young girl in Durban through school and universities, by acting as a lawyer representing those in dire need of an attorney to various high positions as judge.

We are all very proud that the UN appointed you High Commissioner for Human Rights. In considering suitable candidates for the award that was last year bestowed upon another great South

African judge, Richard Goldstone, we could find none more worthy a recipient than you.

By selecting Justice Goldstone as the first recipient of this award we did set a very high standard for future laureates. By presenting this years award to you – Richard Goldstone is no longer alone serving as a role model for the selection of future candidates for the prize. And I know he is very proud of his company."

Both the award ceremony and the selection of Ms Pillay as the 2010 recipient recieved impressive coverage both in Swedish and international media. After only two years, the Stockholm Human Rights Award has already established itself as a highly prestigious international legal award.



**Members
Council
Offices**

Member Organizations

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

Canadian Bar Association
www.cba.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

Finnish Bar Association
www.asianajaliitto.fi

Ghana Bar Association
www.ghanabar.org

Hong Kong Bar Association
www.hkba.org

ILAC-USA

Inter-American Bar Association
www.iaba.org

International Association for Court Administration
www.iaca.ws

International Association of Prosecutors
www.iap.nl.com

International Association of Women Judges
www.iawj.org

International Bar Association
www.ibanet.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

National Association of Women Judges
www.nawj.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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Rodger Chongwe
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Bahamas

Bill 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

American Bar Association	Karen Mathis
Association Internationale des Jeunes Avocats	Ines Pöschel
Arab Lawyers Union	Hala El Asmar
Bar Association of India	Lalit Bhasin
Council of Bars and Law Societies of the EU	Anne Ramberg
International Foundation for the Rule of Law and the Independence of Lawyers and Judges	Giuseppe Bisconti
Inter-American Bar Association	Juan Bennazar Zegueira *
International Association of Prosecutors	Elizabeth Howe
International Bar Association	Mark Ellis
International Commission of Jurists	–
Japan Federation of Bar Associations	Kimitoshi Yabuki
ILAC-USA	Shelby Quast *
Norwegian Bar Association	Kjell Brygfjeld
Raoul Wallenberg Institute	Rolf Ring
Swedish Bar Association	Anne Ramberg
Union Internationale des Avocats	Nick Stewart, Pedro Pais de Almeida

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Annual Accounts Audit Report

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2010
ILAC (802411-1869)

Annual Accounts

International Legal Assistance Consortium

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 during 2010 has consisted of legal development assistance to post-conflict countries and related activities.

In Haiti ILAC's activities have primarily focused on the continued development of a national program of legal aid to the rural poor. The earthquake in January 2010 further increased the demand for such services and by the end of 2010, this programme had been expanded to employ 200 local lawyers in 12 offices around the country. The programme has thus far been funded by Swedish Sida, but the South American organisation UNASUR (Union de Naciones Suramericanas) has decided to take over the funding from 1 April 2011.

In Liberia, ILAC continued its existing programme of providing expert advice to the Supreme Court, support for a judicial training institute as well as participation in and financing of a continuous training programme for prosecutors, in cooperation with the Carter Center. In addition, ILAC has in 2010 initiated a very promising court reporting project.

The support for an independent bar association in Afghanistan has continued. This support was initiated by ILAC, and is since 2003 being implemented by the International Bar Association, which is a member of ILAC. Today, the recently established Afghan Independent Bar Association has approximately 900 members all over the country.

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 2010 given to the UN Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms Navi Pillay, who is a judge from South Africa.

At the end of 2010, ILAC had offices in Stockholm, London and Lusaka, as well as field offices in Haiti and Liberia. By the end of 2010, the ILAC consortium consisted of 45 member organizations, which represent all five continents and more than 3 million individual members.

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 2010, SEK 54 830, 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)	2010-01-01 2010-12-31	2009-01-01 2009-12-31
Income			
Contributions		19 500 000	10 232 150
Membership fees		50 081	68 118
Other fees		–	–
Total income		19 550 081	10 300 268
Costs			
General external costs	(Footnote 2)	- 15 892 376	- 7 027 420
Staff costs	(Footnote 3)	- 3 663 019	- 3 556 985
Total costs		- 19 555 395	- 10 584 405
Result		- 5 314	- 284 137
Financial income and costs			
Interest income		83 994	376 652
Interest costs		- 23 850	- 29 149
Year end result		54 830	63 366

All figures in SEK

BALANCE SHEET FOR	(Footnote 1)	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
ASSETS			
Short term assets			
Client receivables		–	–
Tax receivables		14 532	48 052
Other receivables		–	20 645
Pre-paid expenses		188 490	283 123
Total short term assets		203 022	351 820
Cash and bank balances		8 964 851	6 134 158
TOTAL ASSETS		9 167 873	6 485 978
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES FOR			
Equity			
Capital brought forward		230 097	166 731
Year end result		54 830	63 366
Total		284 927	230 097
Current liabilities			
Account payable		207 477	220 004
Tax liabilities		–	–
Other liabilities		94 215	163 031
Accrued expenses and deferred income		8 581 254	5 872 846
Total current liabilities		8 882 946	6 255 881
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		9 167 873	6 485 978

FOOTNOTES		
1 Accounting principles		
Applied accounting principles are in accordance with Swedish law and approved best practices		
2 Other external costs	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Balanced portion of contributions from Swedish MFA, SIDA	2 490 456	- 7 907 725
External project costs	9 813 560	9 448 913
Travel and conference costs	2 156 598	3 890 295
Office equipment	–	–
Office rent and services	558 276	589 696
Administration, marketing and communications	873 486	1 006 241
Total	15 892 376	7 027 420
3 Staff costs	2010-12-31	2009-12-31
Number of staff, gender		
Women	2,0	2,0
Men	1,0	1,0
Salaries		
Council	1 343 340	1 377 260
Other employees	1 075 599	1 044 276
Total	2 418 939	2 421 536
Payroll taxes	759 972	760 846
Pension premiums to Council	211 500	168 138
Pension premiums to other employees	161 022	114 521
Pension premium tax	89 827	68 573
Total	1 222 321	1 112 078
Total salaries and related benefits	3 641 260	3 533 614

All figures in SEK

Stockholm April 2011		
Christian Åhlund	Juan Bennazar Zegueira	Rodger Chongwe
Shelby Quast	Paul Hoddinott	
My auditing report has been issued April 2011		
Christer Fröjd		
Authorized Public Auditor		

Audit Report

To the Annual General Meeting of International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC), Corporate Identity Number 802411-1869

I have audited the annual accounts, the accounting records and the administration of the ILAC Council for the year 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2010. These accounts and the administration of ILAC are the responsibility of the Council. My responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual accounts and the administration, based on my audit.

I have conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the annual accounts are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and their application by the Council, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of information in the annual accounts.

As a basis for my opinion concerning discharge from liability, I have examined significant decisions, actions taken and circumstances in ILAC in order to detect any contraventions of the ILAC By-Laws. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion set out below.

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and thereby give a true and fair view of ILAC’s financial position and results of operations in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Sweden. The management report is compatible with other parts of the annual report.

In my opinion, the members of the Council have not acted in contravention of the ILAC By-Laws. I recommend to the Annual General Meeting that the members of the Council be discharged from financial liability for the year 2010.

Stockholm, April 2011

Christer Fröjd
Authorized Public Auditor

ILAC Head Office

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