

Annual Review 2005



The International Centre
for the Legal Protection
of Human Rights

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Enforcing rights through law

INTERIGHTS works to defend human rights and freedoms worldwide through the use of international and comparative law. We achieve this through a range of activities designed to strengthen human rights jurisprudence and obtain redress for people whose rights have been violated.

We provide expertise and advice on human rights litigation regarding issues of particular international or regional significance. In cases where important principles are at stake we may act as co-representative, a 'friend of the court' (*amicus curiae*) or adviser to counsel.

We work with local lawyers, judges and NGOs, strengthening their capacity to defend human rights effectively at both national and international fora. We do so through tailored training programmes including practical case-focused 'litigation surgeries', internship programmes and the development of litigation partnerships.

Access to relevant, accurate legal information is a vital complement to this work and consequently we produce and disseminate a range of publications, keeping lawyers, judges and NGOs abreast of developments in human rights law which affect their work.

We support efforts to develop international and regional human rights standards, often through support for developing human rights institutions, such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the soon-to-be-established African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.

As individuals seek solutions to human rights violations, they are able to draw on an increasingly interconnected global set of legal standards. Through our mutually supportive regional and thematic programmes we are uniquely placed to bring an international and comparative law perspective to our work. Our regional programmes focus on Africa, Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the Commonwealth and South Asia. Our thematic areas of work – Equality, Economic and Social Rights and Security and the Rule of Law – are priority issues across all of the regional programmes, and where appropriate, beyond.



Right: Initial hearing of a genocide case in a Rwandan court.
Paul Lowe/Panos Pictures

Right: Chechen civilians fleeing their village in Bamut following its attack by Russian forces.
Heidi Bradner/Panos Pictures

From the Board

INTERIGHTS was founded in 1982 to promote the effective protection of human rights through law. In practice this means bringing or helping others to bring claims of violation of human rights before courts and other tribunals. Over the past quarter century INTERIGHTS has developed unique expertise in international and comparative human rights litigation. It has used this expertise to advance the protection of human rights over many issues and in many different jurisdictions, national, regional and international. It is this knowledge and experience that INTERIGHTS' team of more than twenty staff members and interns, together with its Board of sixteen Directors, work to share among lawyers, judges and NGOs through the various activities described in this report.

Why do we focus on litigation? We recognise that the process of litigation can be long and laborious, and that positive results are by no means guaranteed. But it is easy to underestimate the potential for litigation in bringing about desirable change. Individual cases are first and foremost about remedying human rights violations for the victims themselves. The wider reforms involving legal and administrative change have the potential to transform the lives of far greater numbers of men and women. That is why we make the best use of our resources by focusing on cases where we believe there is a real chance of achieving lasting change at the domestic, regional and international level.

Litigation is only one way of helping to promote human rights standards. INTERIGHTS also implements many complementary activities designed to strengthen the legal systems in which we work and the capacity of our partners to develop human rights litigation themselves. Thanks to an extensive network of civil society and professional organisations, we are able to draw on the experience of others to help shape our work while at the same time increasing its wider impact.

This report describes INTERIGHTS' work in 2005 and highlights some of our successes. We wish to thank our many supporters and their continuing commitment to our work. The year was marked by the arrival of a new management team at INTERIGHTS. We believe that under new leadership, and thanks to the dedication of our staff and the generosity of the support that we receive, INTERIGHTS will continue to have an increasing and beneficial impact on the effective protection of human rights through law in 2006 and beyond.



Jeremy McBride
Chair
INTERIGHTS



Lord Lester of Herne Hill QC
Honorary President
INTERIGHTS





Africa: promoting regional standards and local partnerships

It is 25 years since the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights was adopted, yet the principles and standards contained in the Charter are not only poorly understood but also violated in many countries across the continent.

Working together with local partners, INTERIGHTS' Africa Programme has sought to strengthen the protection mechanisms of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, particularly in the areas of economic and social rights, liberty and security, and violence against women. At the same time INTERIGHTS has provided advice at the local and regional level as well as bringing cases to the African Commission or United Nations Human Rights Committee concerning violations of the rights of individuals.

Left: Celebrations following the declaration of independence for the Republic of Somaliland in 1991.
Hamish Wilson/Panos Pictures

Below: Nigerian lawyers in the Katsina State Judiciary Sharia Court of Appeal. Jacob Silberberg/Panos Pictures

Freedom of expression – Marques v Angola

In March 2005, the United Nations Human Rights Committee found Angola in breach of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in respect of the arrest, detention and prosecution on defamation charges of Mr Marques, an Angolan journalist, for criticising the Angolan President dos Santos. Mr Marques was detained

for forty days and prosecuted without being permitted to defend his statements, and was also prevented from leaving the country. The Committee found violations of his rights to liberty and security, free expression and freedom of movement, and drew attention to Angola's obligation to prevent similar violations in the future. The Committee's decision is particularly important given that the practice of using the criminal law to prosecute

journalists and others for defamation, while denying them the opportunity to defend the 'truth' of their statements, is still current in many countries. INTERIGHTS represented Mr Marques in partnership with the Open Society Justice Initiative.

Academic freedom – Good v Botswana

Professor Good, an Australian academic, was expelled by Presidential decree from Botswana after he co-authored an article criticising the process of presidential succession in Botswana. At the national level he was unable to challenge this decision as the courts concluded that they had no power to question the basis for his expulsion. Professor Good's claim before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, which was lodged in November 2005, concerns academic freedom and violations of due process guarantees. The case provides the African Commission with an opportunity to underscore the importance of respect for both rights, in a region where such violations are widespread. INTERIGHTS is representing Mr Good in partnership with South African lawyers.

Towards an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights

In July 2004, the African Union agreed to the establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. This is a very significant opportunity to secure greater protection of human rights for all people in Africa. The success of the Court will depend on the nature of its powers, the independence and standing of the judges serving on it, and the number of countries ready to submit to its jurisdiction. As a leading member of the Coalition for an Effective African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights INTERIGHTS has made extensive comments on the establishment Protocol, has organised regional conferences promoting the ratification of the Protocol

among African states, and is closely following the nominations of judges to the Court and its establishment.

It is critical that the first cases to be dealt with by the Court set precedents both as regards the Court's general approach to human rights and the quality of the legal reasoning employed in the judgments. With this in mind, INTERIGHTS will be working together with Coalition partners and local NGOs to ensure that the first cases brought before the Court help to establish it as a progressive and authoritative mechanism for the protection of human rights.



Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union: litigating for change

The 46 member states of the Council of Europe enjoy the protection of the European Court of Human Rights. Although this is one of the most effective regional mechanisms for the protection of human rights, in many areas the jurisprudence of the Court is relatively undeveloped, notably as regards equality issues. At the same time, new state practices, particularly in the area of counter-terrorism, are posing serious challenges to existing human rights standards.

In 2005, INTERIGHTS was involved in a number of successful cases before the Court.

Extra legal rendition: Shamayev and Others v Georgia and Russia

In April 2005 the European Court of Human Rights delivered a judgment concerning the secret extradition from Georgia of a group of Russian nationals of Chechen origin. It found Georgia and Russia in breach of the right to freedom from torture and other ill-treatment and the right to liberty and security. It also found them to have violated the right to an effective remedy, guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights, in that the individuals concerned were not informed of their pending extradition, and were not given the opportunity to challenge its lawfulness. The judgment is of relevance far beyond these two countries, particularly as practices of extra-legal rendition have multiplied worldwide with devastating effect in the course of the global 'war on terror'. INTERIGHTS were advisers to counsel from Union Article 42 of the Constitution, Georgia.

The absence of specialist skills and experience on the European Convention on Human Rights in some of the Council of Europe's new member states can significantly limit the effectiveness of the protection provided by the European Court of Human Rights. For this reason, INTERIGHTS has for many years provided specialist and highly practical training for lawyers focusing on Convention rights, enabling them to approach the Court effectively. In 2005, INTERIGHTS completed a three-year programme in partnership with the Netherlands Helsinki Committee which trained lawyers from Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan and launched a new training programme for lawyers from Serbia and Montenegro.

In the course of 2005, together with the Polish Helsinki Foundation, we implemented the first part of a European Commission-funded programme of training for 19 lawyers on equality issues in Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. A second phase, building on a successful 'training for trainers' approach developed in 2005, is being rolled out to 80 lawyers from across the region in the course of 2006.



Above: Participants at the first 'training for trainers' workshop in Warsaw (left); moot court session of the workshop (right).



Right: Chechen refugees in Georgia showing relatives killed in fighting. Beso Uznadze



Torture in police custody: Mikheyev v Russia

In January 2006, the European Court of Human Rights unanimously held that the Russian Federation had violated the European Convention on Human Rights in respect of the torture of Aleksey Mikheyev while in police custody. Mr Mikheyev alleged that police officers in Nizhny Novgorod subjected him to beatings, threats and the application of electric shocks in order to force a confession. He eventually confessed to having committed a crime which, it transpired, had never taken place. Under severe stress, he then attempted suicide by jumping out of the police station window. He sustained grave injuries and is paralysed for life. The Court ordered that Mr Mikheyev receive substantial damages for the violations of his right to freedom from torture and ill-treatment. The judgment is an important precedent concerning the state's positive obligations to protect those in its custody from harm, and in the struggle to overcome what the United Nations Committee against Torture has described as a 'persistent pattern of impunity for torture and other ill-treatment' in Russia. INTERIGHTS advised Mr Mikheyev's representatives from the Nizhny Novgorod Committee Against Torture.

'I have worked with INTERIGHTS for a number of years through their Georgian training workshops, and most recently on the Shamayev case. Their expertise and advice proved invaluable to our success before the European Court of Human Rights... I can't express my gratitude.'

**Lia Mukhashavria,
Lawyer, Union
Article 42 of the
Constitution, Georgia**



'Those of us in the developing world find INTERIGHTS' Digest absolutely necessary for the practice of law.'
Peter Sakaone,
Lawyer, Lesotho

The Commonwealth brings together 53 countries across the world, many sharing similar legal traditions. INTERIGHTS' Commonwealth Programme promotes international human rights standards as well as positive developments in domestic human rights law across the region.

INTERIGHTS produces a number of legal resources to fulfil this aim. The *Commonwealth Human Rights Law Digest*, published together with the Commonwealth Secretariat three times a year, contains summaries of significant human rights decisions from across the region. With an approximate readership of 8,000, the *Digest* contains cases from virtually every Commonwealth jurisdiction, covering issues as wide as the legality of the death penalty (Jamaica), the rights of prisoners to dignified treatment (New Zealand), social rights of illegal occupiers (South Africa) and the extent of reasonable corrective force on children (Canada). It is complemented by the *CommonwealthNet*, a regular monthly electronic case bulletin covering significant recent decisions from across the common law world, and the *Commonwealth Human Rights Case Law Database*, which provides free online access to over 1,200 case summaries.

The Programme is also involved in casework on a wide range of issues. In 2005 it worked across 15 jurisdictions, particularly in South Asia where INTERIGHTS assisted in bringing communications before the United Nations Human Rights Committee, and in Fiji in partnership with the Fiji Human Rights Commission.

The Commonwealth: developing global cooperation

Above: One of over 400 Masai applicants wishing to bring a claim against the British government for the alleged behaviour of its soldiers in Kenya.
Sven Torfinn/Panos Pictures

‘One of my most rewarding experiences was conducting research for a Zambian defence lawyer on the right to seek disclosure of the prosecution’s evidence pre-trial. I was impressed by the impact that my work could have on the recognition and protection of peoples’ human rights.’

**Kelly Faehrmann,
Australian law graduate, intern at
INTERIGHTS early 2005**

Medical examination without consent: Proceedings Commissioner v Commissioner of Police

In November 2005, the High Court of Fiji held that a woman who was subjected to a forced medical examination by police without her consent as part of a criminal investigation had suffered a breach of her constitutional right to be treated with dignity. This landmark judgment draws heavily on international and comparative law materials supplied by INTERIGHTS exploring the rights engaged by the decision of a person to decline medical examination. The Court also found a breach of the woman’s right not to be medically examined without consent, and she was accordingly awarded compensation for damages and costs. INTERIGHTS provided advice to the Fiji Human Rights Commission.



Left: Kelly Faehrmann,
intern on the
Commonwealth
Programme





South Asia: tackling 'honour' crimes

'["Honour"] must find its way to the shelves of every concerned lawyer, activist and citizen.'

**Nandini Sundar,
Professor of Sociology,
Delhi University**

INTERIGHTS collaborates with various partners across South Asia providing advice on individual cases and building the capacity of judges and lawyers to apply and interpret international and comparative human right standards. A major activity in 2005 was the preparation of a book *'Honour': Crimes, Paradigms and Violence against Women*. So-called 'crimes of honour' cover various forms of violence, primarily against women, including forced marriage and 'honour' killings. Developed under the Project on 'Initiatives to Address "Crimes of Honour"' in collaboration with the Centre of Islamic and Middle Eastern Laws at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, the book brings together practical insights and experiences of individuals and organisations working in diverse regions and contexts to combat 'crimes of honour'. It will serve as a resource for lawyers, policy-makers and activists working to tackle violence against women.



Left: Rally on banks of the Narmada river in protest at the building of 3,200 dams.
Karen Robinson/Panos Pictures

Right: Editors Lynn Welchman (left) and Sara Hossain at the launch of 'Honour' in London.
Beso Uznadze

INTERIGHTS was also involved in casework in the region during 2005. In Sri Lanka, for example we have advised on a number of cases concerning the liberty and security of the person in the context of counter-terrorism practices adopted by the state.

Unlawful arrest and ill treatment in custody: Singarasa v Sri Lanka

The United Nations Human Rights Committee ordered the immediate release and compensation of Mr Singarasa, a victim of unlawful arrest and detention and ill-treatment in custody in Sri Lanka, in a decision handed down in July 2004. The case focused on methods of obtaining 'confessions' and the right to a fair trial and protection from torture and inhuman treatment. In 2005, following a refusal by the Sri Lankan government to implement the Committee's decision, an appeal was lodged at the Supreme Court on the extent to which the state of Sri Lanka is legally obliged to comply with the Committee's decision. INTERIGHTS advised on the appeal for the case which will be determined in the course of 2006.

'Its specific focus and professional excellence has contributed immensely to work for human rights in Sri Lanka. INTERIGHTS is unique and indispensable.'
**Suriya Wickremasinghe,
Civil Rights Movement
and the Nadesan Centre,
Sri Lanka**

Right: Student at the Al-Nour wal Amal Association in Cairo, a centre for blind women and girls. Fernando Molerres/Panos Pictures

Equality: emerging standards

'Disability rights will be enhanced if they are supported both by general human rights organisations such as INTERIGHTS as well as specialist disability rights organisations.'

Fiona Given, Australian lawyer, intern at INTERIGHTS late 2005



In recent years there has been an increasing recognition of the importance of equality as a fundamental principle in human rights. It is based on the belief that individuals should be able to enjoy rights without discrimination on grounds of race, gender, marital status, religion, disability, sexual orientation or other status. In 2005, a number of mechanisms were developed to protect and promote equality, including Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights, as well as the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women.

The main focus of INTERIGHTS' Equality Programme was litigation. Expert advice was provided in a variety of cases across the globe covering issues such as the protection of privacy for survivors of rape in South Africa, voting rights for people with disabilities in Fiji, religious discrimination in Egypt, the forced sterilisation of Roma women in Slovakia and hate speech against lesbians and gay men in several jurisdictions.

Challenging prohibitions on sexual contact between men: *Nadan and McCoskar v The State of Fiji*

In early 2005, two men were convicted under the Fijian Penal Code's prohibition on private consensual sexual contact between men and sentenced to two years in jail. After a challenge based on advice from INTERIGHTS, in August 2005 the High Court of Fiji declared the two relevant provisions of the Penal Code unconstitutional. The judgment, which draws heavily on international and comparative standards, is the first to address the constitutional protection against sexual orientation discrimination in Fiji.

'[The decision in *Nadan*] is a milestone in the work of the gay and lesbian community here and the continuation of a long process to achieve respect for our human rights.'
Carlos Perera, Coordinator, Equal Ground Pasifik, Fiji

INTERIGHTS' Equality Programme provided expert training for lawyers, judges and representatives from civil society across a range of jurisdictions and issues in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Ireland, the Netherlands, Russia and the USA. In Russia training focused on ways of litigating against discrimination against Chechens.

INTERIGHTS hosted an intern, Fiona Given, an Australian lawyer with considerable expertise in the field of disability discrimination, to lay the ground work for future work on disability issues by researching areas ripe for litigation. The internship was part of a joint project with Canada-based Disability Rights Promotion International.



Left: Fiona Given, intern on the Equality Programme

Killing of Roma boys: *Nachova v Bulgaria*

In July 2005 the Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights confirmed its first ever finding of racial discrimination in breach of the non-discrimination provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights. The case concerned the allegedly racist killing of two Roma youth by state officials in Bulgaria. In February 2004, a chamber of the Court found a violation of the applicants' right to life and, in a landmark finding, their right to non-discrimination. The judgment broke new ground in European human rights law, and makes clear that European states have an obligation to investigate possible racist motives behind acts of violence. INTERIGHTS intervened in this case as 'friend of the court'.

'My internship has greatly widened my experience of international human rights law and developed my litigation capacity. I look forward to a continuing partnership with INTERIGHTS.'

Ndidi Bowei, Lawyer, International Centre for Environmental Health and Development, Nigeria, intern at INTERIGHTS late 2005



Left: Ndidi Bowei, intern on the ESCR Programme

For many years economic and social rights (ESR) were considered to be the 'poor relation' of civil and political rights, even though the Universal Declaration of Human Rights treats the two sets of rights as equal. Today, following the elaboration of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals, and the implementation of economic and social rights by courts in countries such as India and South Africa, the importance of economic and social rights is better understood. However, there is still a need for this acceptance to be translated into enforceable rights.

INTERIGHTS' work on ESR was launched in 2004 and stepped up in the course of 2005, following the decision that the areas in which we could have the greatest impact are the right to health and the right to education. In October, INTERIGHTS published a special issue of the *Bulletin* which examined HIV and AIDS from a range of international human rights perspectives.

One of the leading regional instruments on ESR is the European Social Charter. Under a Protocol to the Charter, certain organisations are entitled to bring complaints on the basis of evidence of a pattern of violations of the rights protected by the Charter. During 2005, INTERIGHTS began a programme of work with local partners in those Eastern European countries that have accepted the complaints procedure with a view to submitting complaints on violations of rights protected by the Charter in 2006.

'Congratulations on the issue of the Bulletin [on HIV/AIDS].

This is outstanding.'
Justice Michael Kirby,
High Court of Australia

Economic and Social Rights: **promoting enforceable rights**



Guidelines on the Implementation of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Africa

Following a conference on economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR) held in Pretoria in September 2004 organised by INTERIGHTS in partnership with two local NGOs on behalf of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, a Working Group of the Commission was established. The Working Group is drawing up Guidelines for the Commission, African Union member states, civil society organisations and other stakeholders on how they can best protect ESCR in line with their obligations under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. The Group, whose members represent all the African sub-regions and include three Commissioners and INTERIGHTS Lawyers, met twice in 2005 and reported back on their work to the African Commission in November. The Guidelines will be published in French and English in 2006.

Left: Student at community school for disadvantaged children in North Cameroon.
Giacomo Pirozzi/
Panos Pictures

Security and the Rule of Law: defending fundamental principles

The attacks on New York and Washington on 11 September 2001, and the launch of counter-terrorism measures by many states in the wake of these events, pose an unprecedented challenge to international law and the international system for the protection of human rights. In some cases even the most fundamental principles such as the prohibition on torture and inhuman and degrading treatment and the right to a fair trial have been brought into question.

INTERIGHTS has intervened in a number of cases where these fundamental principles have been at stake. The aim of our involvement in these cases has been to ensure that the best legal arguments based on international and comparative law are put before the Court.

'The use of torture is dishonourable. It corrupts and degrades the state which uses it and the legal system which accepts it.'
Lord Hoffman, cited from the judgment in the case of A and Others

Evidence obtained through torture: A and Others v Secretary of State for the Home Department

INTERIGHTS intervened as a 'friend of the court', together with 13 other international NGOs, in a case before the House of Lords concerning the admissibility of evidence obtained through torture in courts in the United Kingdom. Reproducing in a large part INTERIGHTS' submission on international and comparative law, the Court emphatically rejected the government's proposal that British courts could admit evidence of this type. This judgment is a landmark decision on the issue of torture in Europe and beyond.

'We are concerned about the creeping push to undermine the prohibition on torture. This decision will serve as a vital touchstone in our work in this area.'

Robin Banks, Chief Executive Officer, Public Interest Advocacy Centre, Sydney

Below: Detainee in Mbiba prison in Burundi. Chris Sattlberger/Panos Pictures

The case of *Ramzy v the Netherlands* concerns the absolute prohibition under the European Convention on Human Rights against deporting individuals to countries where there is a risk of torture or ill treatment. INTERIGHTS coordinated the intervention of seven international NGOs before the European Court of Human Rights. The case is likely to prove critical to the protection of asylum seekers and non-nationals in European countries faced with the possibility of deportation.

Many of these issues are explored in detail in a recent book by INTERIGHTS' Legal Director Helen Duffy. Published in September by Cambridge University Press, *The 'War on Terror' and the Framework of International Law* provides an analysis of both the framework of international law and the challenges posed to the international legal order by the counter-terrorism measures adopted by states.

'...a magnificent overview of international law as it addresses terrorism.'
David Schultz, Hamline University, from Law and Politics Book Review 16(1), 2006



Summarised Financial Report 2004/2005

Directors' Statement

- a) these accounts are not the statutory accounts but a summary of information relating to both the Statement of Financial Activities and the Balance Sheet;
- b) the full accounts from which the summarised financial statements are derived have been the subject of an independent audit;
- c) the independent Auditors' report was the standard report without any qualification or comment;
- d) the full annual accounts of the Charity which include the independent Auditors' report and the Directors' annual report can be obtained from the Charity's Secretary.
- e) the annual accounts were approved on 8 December 2005;
- f) the Directors' annual report and accounts have been submitted to the Charity Commission.

The Auditors' Statement on Summarised Financial Statements

Independent Auditors' statement to the Directors of INTERIGHTS, the International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights

We have examined the summarised financial statements of INTERIGHTS, the International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

The Directors are responsible for preparing the summarised financial statements in accordance with the Charity Commission's Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP).

Our responsibility is to report to you our opinion on the consistency of the summarised financial statements with the full financial statements and Directors' annual report. We also read the other information contained in the summarised annual report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the summarised financial statements.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 1999/6 'The Auditors' statement on the summary financial statement' issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the United Kingdom.

Opinion

In our opinion the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements and the Directors' annual report of INTERIGHTS, the International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights for the year ended 31 March 2005.

8 December 2005

FW Berringer & Co
Registered Auditors and
Chartered Accountants
Lygon House
50 London Road
Bromley BR1 3RA

Statement of Financial Activities Incorporating Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 March 2005

| | Unrestricted Funds | Restricted Funds | Total 2005 | Total 2004 |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Incoming Resources | | | | |
| Grants and donations | 420,411 | 597,084 | 1,017,495 | 915,744 |
| Subscriptions and sales | 0 | 2,894 | 2,894 | 2,353 |
| Other income | 11,896 | 0 | 11,896 | 10,885 |
| Total Incoming Resources | 432,307 | 599,978 | 1,032,285 | 928,982 |
| Resources Expended | | | | |
| Costs of generating funds | 48,667 | 0 | 48,667 | 55,018 |
| Charitable Expenditure | | | | |
| Regional advisory and development programme | 229,084 | 407,237 | 636,321 | 532,923 |
| Strengthening human rights jurisprudence and enforcement mechanisms | 10,666 | 181,791 | 192,457 | 120,483 |
| Information services | 63,741 | 57,455 | 121,196 | 106,003 |
| Development and support services | 4,013 | 592 | 4,605 | 51,960 |
| Management and administration | 81,084 | 0 | 81,084 | 133,730 |
| Total Resources Expended | 437,255 | 647,075 | 1,084,330 | 1,000,117 |
| Net Outgoing Resources | -4,948 | -47,097 | -52,045 | -71,135 |
| Fund Balances at 1 April 2004 | 138,353 | 226,592 | 364,945 | 436,080 |
| Fund Balances at 31 March 2005 | 133,405 | 179,495 | 312,900 | 364,945 |

Balance sheet

| | End 2005 | End 2004 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Tangible Fixed Assets | 14,426 | 14,370 |
| Current Assets | | |
| Debtors | 52,958 | 30,463 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 460,418 | 578,305 |
| | 513,376 | 608,768 |
| Creditors | | |
| Amounts falling due within one year | 64,902 | 27,124 |
| Net Current Assets | 448,474 | 581,644 |
| Total Assets Less Current Liabilities | 462,900 | 596,014 |
| Deferred Income | 150,000 | 231,069 |
| Net Assets | 312,900 | 364,945 |
| Funds | | |
| Restricted funds | 179,495 | 226,592 |
| Unrestricted funds | | |
| General | 133,405 | 134,353 |
| Designated | 0 | 4,000 |
| Total Funds | 312,900 | 364,945 |

Questions and answers

What are your main sources of income?

The majority of our income is grants and donations from trusts and foundations in the United Kingdom, Europe and the United States of America. We also receive funding from a number of statutory sources in the United Kingdom and overseas. Our total income for the year from all sources was £1,032,000.

How do you decide what to spend your income on?

We produce annual plans which set out our goals for each year. These plans are carefully linked with the budgeting process to ensure that the organisation spends within its means. The Directors and staff are currently in the process of developing a new three-year strategic plan for the whole organisation.

How much of your income goes directly to your charitable activities?

During the year £954,000 (88%) of expenditure went on our direct charitable work. This was spent on our programme work in Africa, CEE/FSU, the Commonwealth, South Asia and our thematic programmes. This expenditure also includes our training and publications work.

How much do you spend on management and administration?

During the year £81,000 (7.5%) of our total expenditure was spent on management and administration. This covers the costs of running our premises, IT, personnel and finance sections, ensuring that these work efficiently and effectively and comply with charity law.

How much of your resources do you allocate to fundraising?

During the year we spent a little under £50,000 on generating income for the organisation. The Directors and staff of the charity recognised that increased investment in generating funds would benefit INTERIGHTS. This has now been addressed via the recruitment of a full time Fundraising and Development Officer.

How much of your income do you hold in reserves?

At the end of 2004/5 financial year our overall reserves stood at £313,000 of which approximately £180,000 is held for specific donor funded activities. We need to build up our own free reserves in the years ahead to a level which provides the organisation with a greater level of financial stability as well as a stronger platform for future growth.

Supporters, Directors and Staff

We would like to thank our many partners, collaboration with whom is a vital component of our work. Our work with both international and local partners enables us to make use of local knowledge in shaping our priorities, as well as building local capacity through sharing our expertise of international and comparative law.

The Directors and staff of INTERIGHTS would like to extend their gratitude to all those who supported us throughout the year, without whom our work would not be possible. In particular, we wish to thank:

The Commonwealth Secretariat
The Cranfield Trust
European Commission
The Foreign and Commonwealth Office
The Ford Foundation
The Guardian Foundation
The International Bar Association
The John D and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Netherlands Helsinki Committee
Network for Social Change
The Oak Foundation
The Open Society Institute
Open Society Initiative for West Africa
The Robert Gavron Charitable Trust
The Sigrid Rausing Trust
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
Swedish NGO Foundation for Human Rights

And those supporters wishing to remain anonymous

International Advisory Council

Justice Sabihuddin Ahmed
Pakistan
 Florence Butegwa
Uganda
 Roberta Clarke
Trinidad and Tobago
 Shirin Aumeeruddy Cziffra
Mauritius
 Dr Ewa Elias
United Kingdom
 Roger Errera
France
 Professor Yash P Ghai
Kenya
 Asma Khader
Jordan
 Harold Koh
USA
 Monica Macovei
Romania
 Marek A Novicki
Poland
 Sonia Picado
Costa Rica
 Daniel Ravindran
India
 Mary Robinson
Ireland
 Suriya Wickremasinghe
Sri Lanka

Board of Directors

Lord Lester of Herne Hill QC
Honorary President
 Professor Jeremy McBride
Chair of the Board and Acting Executive Director July 2004 – Aug 2005
 Alan Goodman
Treasurer
 Dr Chaloka Beyani
 Professor Christine Chinkin
 Helena Cook
 Justice Laura Cox
 DBE**
 Tim Eicke
 Michael Griffin
 Professor Sir Bob Hepple QC, FBA
 Anne Lapping
 Geoffrey Lewis*
 Dr Neville Linton
 Alexandra Marks*
 Caroline Moorehead OBE
 Dr Rachel Murray*
 Wilder Taylor
 William Norris**

** resigned 2005
 *appointed 2006

Members of Staff

David Geer
Executive Director
 Helen Duffy
Legal Director (maternity leave)
 Joe Curran
Resources Director
 Iain Byrne
Senior Lawyer, Commonwealth Programme
 Andrea Coomber
Acting Legal Director
 Ibrahima Kane
Senior Lawyer, Africa Programme
 Kevin Kitching
Lawyer, CEE/FSU Programme
 Judith Oder
Lawyer, Africa Programme
 Vesselina Vandova
Senior Lawyer, CEE/FSU Programme
 Beth Fernandez
Programme Co-ordinator, CEE/FSU

Erica Ffrench
Programme Co-ordinator, Commonwealth/ Executive Director
 Bernise Fullerton
Facilities & IT Manager
 Sarah Harrington
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 Jolanta Samuolyte
Training Co-ordinator, CEE/FSU
 Moni Shrestha
Programme Co-ordinator, South Asia/Equality/Legal Director

Our 2005 publications:

Our regular *Commonwealth Human Rights Law Digest* is the only publication reporting exclusively on Commonwealth human rights law, complemented by the Commonwealth and International Human Rights Case Law Databases, a searchable free collection of over 2,200 human rights decisions available through our website.

The monthly ebulletin *CommonwealthNet* provides a selection of the most significant common law human rights decisions.

The regular INTERIGHTS *Bulletin* provides updates on and rigorous analysis of developments in human rights law and features contributions from lawyers, judges and academics. We distribute it to over 1,800 contacts worldwide.

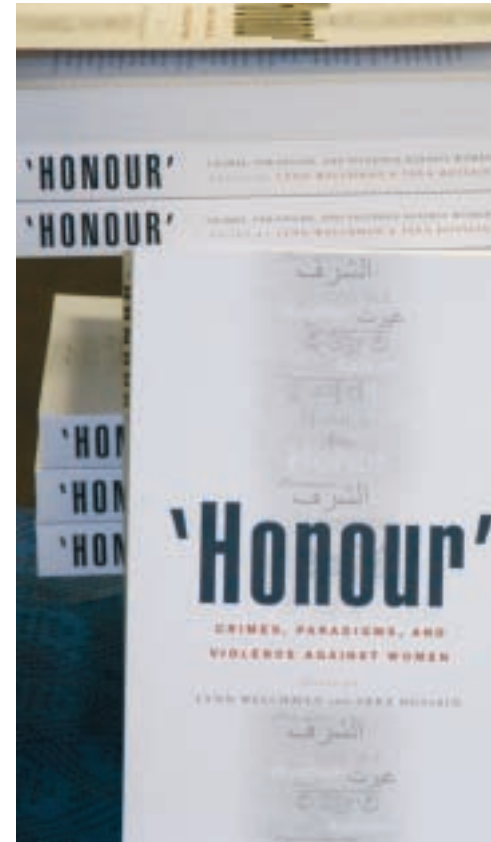
Our online *Non-Discrimination in International Law Handbook for Practitioners* is already being translated into Turkish and Slovak.

The 'War on Terror' and the Framework of International Law examines international practice in terrorism and counter-terrorism since 11 September 2001.

'Honour': Crimes, Paradigms and Violence Against Women offers strategies to combat honour crimes internationally.

'Congratulations on a great website. I often go to INTERIGHTS for good information and recent jurisprudence.'
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INTERIGHTS published a variety of human rights resources throughout the year, providing judges, lawyers and human rights advocates with the necessary tools to promote human rights arguments more effectively in their work. We also undertook a redesign of INTERIGHTS' website – www.interights.org – allowing information to be presented with more clarity and depth.



For more information on these and other publications, please visit our website – www.interights.org – and follow the link for Publications.

Left: London launch of 'Honour'.
Beso Uznadze

Information and Publications: providing legal tools



We hold consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the Council of Europe, and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. We are also accredited to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

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For further information about any aspect of our work or how you can become involved please get in touch:

INTERIGHTS
Lancaster House
33 Islington High Street
London
N1 9LH
UK

Tel:
+44 (0)20 7278 3230
Fax:
+44 (0)20 7278 4334
Email:
ir@interights.org
Website:
www.interights.org

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Cover: Sharia court in Sudan.
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