

International
Commission
of Jurists

Annual Report
2022



Advocates for Justice & Human Rights

Contents

4	INTRODUCTION
5	OVERVIEW OF ICJ'S 2022 RESULTS
5	REACH OF ICJ INTERVENTIONS
6	A YEAR IN REVIEW
8	2022 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS
8	GLOBAL TARGETS ACHIEVEMENTS
8	KEY RESULTS BY WORKING METHODS
10	THE ICJ - EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS
12	THE COMMISSIONERS
13	STRATEGIC GOAL 1
18	STRATEGIC GOAL 2
22	STRATEGIC GOAL 3
23	STRATEGIC GOAL 4
30	MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS
32	FINANCIAL REPORT
35	COMMISSION MEMBERS
36	PARTNERS
38	DONOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Introduction

In 2022, the ICJ has continued to achieve progress on its strategic goals, engaging proactively in critical work on accountability for human rights crimes, public health emergencies, human rights in the digital age, and defending rule of law and justice systems in countries in all parts of the world. We led on significant normative developments: our Accountability team was invited by the G7 Human Rights Committee to present our proposal for a standing investigative mechanism; we finalized groundbreaking guidelines for the decriminalization of conduct associated with sex, reproduction, drug use, HIV, homelessness and poverty; and we advanced significantly on clarifying the Siracusa Principles and the limits of restrictive measures that can be imposed by States in response to public health emergencies.

By the end of 2022, the ICJ had carried out activities in 36 countries. More than 4,380 participants took part in training and capacity building activities, with our work reaching thousands more secondary beneficiaries. Overall, 88% of planned activities were either completed or in progress, while 12% were delayed, largely as a result of changing operating environments.

Following the Taliban's takeover in Afghanistan in 2021, which resulted in women and girls being forced out of higher education and most work outside the home, as well as the targeting of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers of both gender, the ICJ managed to assist 100 judges and lawyers who faced persecution inside the country to leave to countries of safety. It also undertook a significant review of the status of women's rights under the Taliban, in collaboration with Amnesty International.

The major humanitarian and human rights crisis of the past year has been the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The initial reaction to the conflict precipitated a remarkable global reaction, displaying unprecedented support for international law and demands for accountability. Despite Russia's status as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, it has faced unparalleled censure in both the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council. Our Europe and Central Asia (ECA) program has explored avenues for accountability at both the international and national levels, while addressing the deepening rule of law crises across the region. The ICJ work on the rule of law has focused on Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Turkey, Poland, Hungary, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, supported as always with European advocacy at EU and Council of Europe levels. The ECA programme carried out groundbreaking work on protecting the environment as a human right and on access to justice for migrants and for persons with disabilities.

The ICJ achievements documented in this report are testament to staff's resilience in the face of external risks, logistical problems in all regions, and the organization's financial restructuring. The ICJ staff now numbers 75 people, covering more geographic areas, is more diverse in terms of gender and nationality, and has fewer physical offices to provide greater flexibility.

OVERVIEW OF ICJ'S 2022 RESULTS

IN IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS STRATEGIC PLAN

REACH OF ICJ'S INTERVENTIONS

602

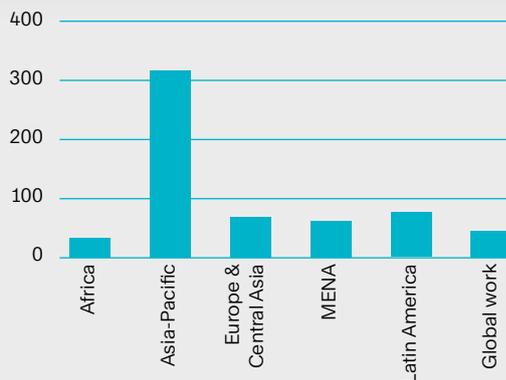
ACTIVITIES WERE UNDERTAKEN BY THE ICJ GLOBALLY AND REGIONALLY IN OVER **35 COUNTRIES**

4,380

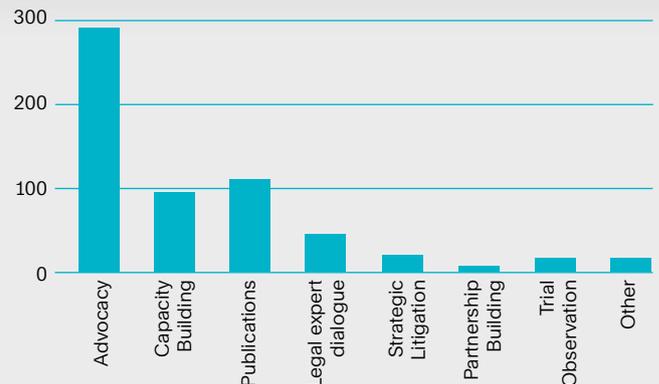
JUDEGES, PROSECUTORS, LAWYERS, HRDS, CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS, PUBLIC OFFICALS AND OTHERS TOOK PART IN ICJ'S WORKSHOPS AND EVENTS



OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAMME



DIVERSITY OF WORKING METHODS USED TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS



A YEAR IN REVIEW

The ICJ-EI co-funder the CURE Network - a **new NGO initiative** to support and strengthen the Council of Europe (CoE) in the protection of Human Rights and the rule of law

JANUARY

The ICJ convened a **closed briefing** at the UN HRC 48 in March 2022, on the need to establish a monitoring mechanism in Egypt

MARCH

South Asia Regional Judicial Dialogue organized on the Bangkok General Guidance

MAY

FEBRUARY

Meetings with judges on how to incorporate the control of conventionality in judgments, through a **Working Group** formed by Guatemala lawyers and judges

APRIL

The ICJ held a **two-day symposium** of Chief Justices from East and Southern African jurisdictions in Nairobi

JUNE

Publication on Avoiding Overreach: Shaping State Responses to Anti-LGBTI Online Hate Speech in Southeast Asia

In collaboration with Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, the ICJ co-hosted an **online summer school** on the ESCR of Migrant Children on the EU

JULY

Negotiations on resolutions on Venezuela for the renewal of the Fact-Finding Mission

SEPTEMBER

Briefing paper on the Ukrainian Judicial System in a time of armed conflict published based on first-hand information collected by the ICJ

NOVEMBER

AUGUST

The ICJ published its **report** on International accountability mechanisms' prospects and challenges in relation to the situation in Libya

OCTOBER

In partnership with OutRight Action International, the ICJ held a **workshop** to engage the Lesotho judiciary on the human rights of LGBT individuals in the country

DECEMBER

The ICJ co-hosted a **panel in the Hague**: Filling an Accountability GAP? How a Standing UN Investigative Mechanism would further International Criminal Justice

2022 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

ANALYSIS FROM RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

GLOBAL TARGETS ACHIEVEMENTS

12

INDICATORS TRACKED
AT REGIONAL LEVEL

100%

OF THE TARGETS
ACHIEVED OR
EXCEEDED

KEY RESULTS BY WORKING METHODS

77

ICJ PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN USED AS
ADVOCACY TOOLS TO SUPPORT, DEFEND
AND STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONS,
INSTRUMENTS AND STANDARDS ON
RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

21

ADOPTIONS OF ICJ
RECOMMENDATIONS TO STRENGTHEN
AND DEFEND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
INSTRUMENTS, STANDARDS

90%

OF TARGET GROUP REPORTED
AND ENHANCED UNDERSTANDING
OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN
RIGHTS LAW AND INTERNATIONAL
AND REGIONAL MECHANISMS

89%

OF LEGAL EXPERT TARGETED
REPORTED AN ENHANCED
ENVIRONMENT TO CONDUCT THEIR
OWN LEGAL WORK AFTER THE ICJ-
MODERATED EXPERT DIALOGUE

10

INDIVIDUALS WHOSE RIGHTS TO A FAIR
TRIAL HAVE BEEN BETTER PROTECTED
THROUGH ICJ TRIAL MONITORING

15

LITIGATION ARGUMENTS SUBMITTED BY
THE ICJ WITH INTERNATIONAL,
REGIONAL AND NATIONAL COURTS AND
BODIES THAT HAVE BEEN ADOPTED



The ICJ - European Institutions

The ICJ-European Institutions (ICJ-EI) is a non-profit organization established in Belgium in 2012 and operating in the European Union and in Africa. As ICJ's sister organisation, the ICJ-EI shares its mission and vision to promote human rights through the rule of law. The ICJ-EI works to bring concerns of noncompliance with European and international human rights laws to the attention of institutions and bodies of the European Union and Council of Europe, and to advocate for the strengthening of standards and mechanisms for the protection of human rights at European level.

In 2022 the ICJ-EI continued to press for strengthened European Union (EU) enforcement of rule of law standards in respect of Hungary and Poland, in particular in the enforcement process under Article 7 of the treaty of the EU. Alongside other NGOs, the ICJ-EI met with the Swedish and Czech presidencies of the EU, liaised with the European Parliament to advocate for the Article 7 process to be expedited, and co-organised a briefing session for Member State delegations on the situation in Hungary. These efforts have influenced the progress that has now been made with a strengthened Commission RoL report in 2022, and Article 7 hearings held on Hungary and Poland in November.

The ICJ-EI has also pushed ahead with its longstanding work on access to justice for migrants and refugees in the EU, with the support of its partner organizations the Immigration Council of Ireland (ICI), Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna (SSSA), the Greek Council for Refugees (GCR) and Forum for Human Rights (FORUM). Over the course of 2022,

they brought together more than 80 senior judges from international and national courts, EU policy makers and civil societies, with present and former judges of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) presenting analysis of the principle of non-refoulement, while academics and judges have addressed the practical application of the safe country concept. Judges and experts of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) further discussed the process of bringing preliminary questions before CJEU and how to most efficiently convey preliminary questions to the Court. The compliance of the EU Pact proposals with international human rights standards was questioned by some of the speakers and national judges and lawyers. It was said that safeguards must be put in place in the new legislation, if it is to be in line with the EU Charter and international human rights law.

The ICJ-EI published a number of legal briefings throughout 2022, including on detention in the EU Pact proposals, on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on asylum procedures and on the criminalisation of humanitarian and other support assistance to migrants and the defence of their human rights in the EU.

The ICJ-EI is developing a model bench book on procedural rights for persons with disabilities who are suspects or accused of crimes. This model bench book will serve as a basis for project partners to create national bench books, which will help improve domestic implementation of international standards and enhance access to justice for vulnerable populations.



The Commissioners

The ICJ Commissioners have continued to substantially contribute to the work of the organization through formal and informal advice, peer review, and direct engagement in activities including fact-finding missions, capacity-building, legal analysis and advocacy and visibility campaigns, contributing a significant amount of time on a pro bono basis.

At a global level, the ICJ conducted multiple consultations with stakeholders on developing and finalizing the 8 March Principles for a Human Rights-Based Approach to Criminal Law Proscribing Conduct Associated with Sex, Reproduction, Drug Use, HIV, Homelessness and Poverty. In this process, commissioners Justice Kalyan Shrestha and Dame Silvia Cartwright provided inputs on multiple drafts and endorsed the final version of the principles that were launched on 8th March 2022 at an HRC side event in Geneva. Justice Shrestha also travelled to Geneva in June 2022 for the expert consultation on the draft principles. Former Commissioner Roberta Clarke also provided helpful comments on the draft. Commissioners Catalina Botero, Sanji Monageng and Jarna Petman also endorsed the Principles.

Commissioner Nahla Haidar El-Addal (Vice-Chair of the CEDAW Committee) has advised and supported the ICJ to implement its programme on Women's Access to Justice. She presented at and facilitated several sessions at a South Asia [Judicial Dialogue](#) on the implementation of the Bangkok General Guidance for Judges in Applying a Gender Perspective (BGG), with thirty South Asian judges from Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. This dialogue was a major step towards the institutional adoption of the BGG by the Judiciaries of South Asia. In addition, she presented on women's human rights, equality and non-discrimination and facilitated sessions at two judicial dialogues conducted in the [Philippines](#) in November 2022.

Commissioner Justice Kalyan Shrestha has been actively involved in major events organized by the ICJ in Nepal. On September 2022, he took part as a keynote speaker in an interaction program organized with editors and journalists on transitional justice in Nepal. He also participated in the judicial dialogue series, presenting on the judiciary's role in preventing deaths in custody.

Commissioner Alejandro Salinas has significantly supported the work in Guatemala to consolidate international standards and the control of conventionality. He participated in the June Regional Conference that addressed attacks on judges and protection mechanisms, and advised on the independence of lawyers and prosecutors in the defence of human rights. In Venezuela, Commissioner Carlos Ayala has provided constant legal advice.

The ICJ has also worked closely with Mazen Darwish, ICJ's Commissioner for Syria. Mr Darwish continued to provide his expertise on the use of universal jurisdiction as an avenue accountability for serious human rights violations. He attended a training in Albania to provide expertise on this, then participated in online strategy meetings throughout the year, helping lawyers to apply their learning to select and build a case. Offering comparative experience from Syria to Egyptian lawyers has proved invaluable and with sustained engagement, a trusted relationship has been built with the lawyers.

The ICJ also worked closely with Libya Commissioner Marwan Tashani in convening a roundtable in Tunis for judges, lawyers and prosecutors on fair trial rights, including a session to assess complementarity between the Libyan judiciary and the International Criminal Court (ICC). Commissioner Martine Comte supported two trainings and a launch event on judicial independence in Lebanon for judges and lawyers.

Chinara Aidarbekova, ICJ Commissioner in Kyrgyzstan, chaired an event for lawyers on the proposed amendments to the Law on Advokatura which may threaten the independence of the legal profession. This event took place in cooperation with the Office of the High Commission for Human Rights (OHCHR) Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA) and the OSCE Office in Bishkek. Lawyers stated that these consultations were essential and that they lacked a platform for discussions of these significant changes to the law. The adoption of the law planned to December was eventually postponed and it has not been adopted to date. The ICJ will continue seeking ways to advocate for amending the bill in line with international law and standards on the independence of lawyers.

ICJ has worked closely with Commissioner Qinisile Mabuza from Eswatini on several issues, including presenting a [webinar](#) dealing with Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.

STRATEGIC GOAL 1 AT A GLANCE

DEFEND AND STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
INSTRUMENTS AND STANDARDS ON RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

518

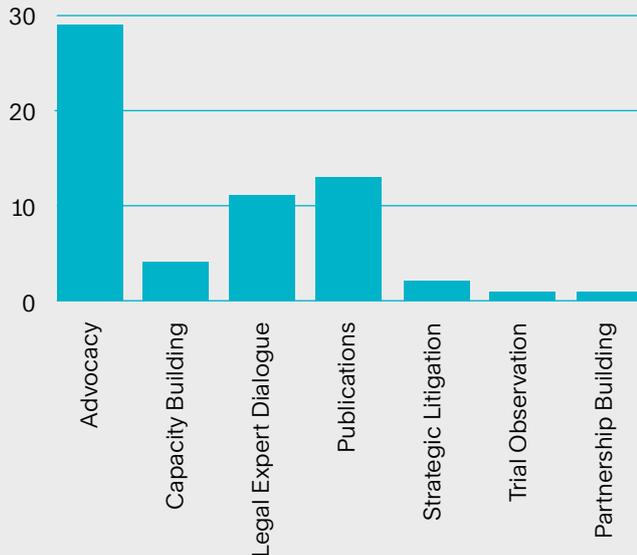
JUDGES, PROSEUCTORS, LAWYERS
AND OTHER ACTORS PARTICIPATED
IN ACTIVITIES ON THIS TOPIC

14

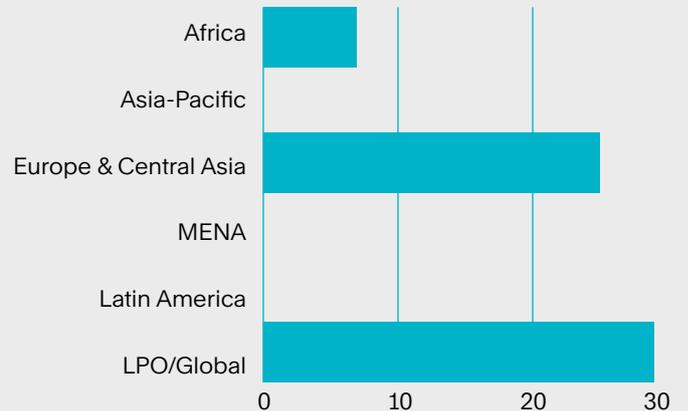
UPTAKE OF ICJ POLICY POSITIONS
TO PROJECT INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS AND INSTRUMENTS

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO DEFEND AND STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL,
INSTRUMENTS AND STANDARDS



ACTIVITIES BY REGIONAL PROGRAMME



7

PROJECTS FEEDING INTO
THIS STRATEGIC GOAL

Defend and strengthen international institutions, instruments and standards on rule of law and human rights

As in previous years, the ICJ has worked jointly with international and local CSOs and HRDs, to advocate for States to become parties to universal and regional human rights international instruments and to adhere to, and cooperate with, as well as to implement recommendations made by human rights treaty bodies and the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). During 2022, there were 13 uptakes of ICJ policy positions in treaties, relevant court or tribunal judgements, human rights body resolutions, recommendations, guidelines, reports or publications have protected or made more effective the international institutions, human rights mechanisms and instruments.

Some key examples of our work include:

Calling for a United Nations Special Rapporteur on Russia

Throughout the past year, the ICJ has expressed grave concerns regarding the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation and the significantly decreased access to effective international remedies following its departure from the Council of Europe and termination of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights. The ICJ has also consistently advocated for the appointment of an UN Special Rapporteur on Russia. It has made statements before the UN Human Rights Council¹ and worked to ensure a strong mandate for the UN Commission of Inquiry into Ukraine, commenting on and influencing the text of its founding resolution. We held an online discussion on the first report of the OSCE Moscow Mechanism on the situation in Ukraine, and have also advocated for the accountability gap created by the Russian Federation's departure from the Council of Europe to be mitigated by the Court continuing to hear cases against Russia submitted within the jurisdiction of the Court, including as regards violations committed in Ukraine.

“

“Russia's judiciary is not independent of the executive, as the ICJ has clearly documented. The Russian judicial system cannot be relied on to provide effective protection for human rights or remedies for their violation.”

said Róisín Pillay, , Former ICJ Director Europe and Central Asia Programme.

“Given the systemic human rights violations by the Russian authorities and the loss of crucial Council of Europe monitoring and enforcement, the UN treaty bodies, special procedures and Russian civil society must be supported and resourced to ensure the effective use of UN complaint procedures and monitoring in respect of Russia. In particular, a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Russia should be established as a matter of urgency.” she added.

”

As such, the ICJ welcomed the draft resolution proposed in September 2022 by 26 European countries, to establish a UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation of the Russian Federation to provide a needed bridge with civil society and victims of human rights violations in Russia. In October, the UN Human Rights Council (UN HRC) passed a historic resolution to appoint a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation: this is the first time the UN HRC will examine the rights records of Permanent Members of the Security Council. The Special Rapporteur will be selected at UN HRC session in March 2023.



Call for the renewal of the mandate of the International Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela by the United Nations Human Rights Council

There has been no improvement in the human rights situation in Venezuela despite the existence of several international monitoring efforts. The structural causes of the crisis, described by civil society organizations as a “complex humanitarian emergency”, remain, with the persistence of impunity. This has led to an ongoing increase in the number of migrants and refugees leaving Venezuela, which according to the United Nations now stands at 6.8 million.

In 2019, the HRC adopted a resolution which established an Independent International Fact-Finding Mission (IIFFM) on Venezuela, to investigate “extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment” to ensure accountability for human rights violations and justice for its victims. In 2020 the mandate was extended for two years, with the third IIFFM report presented in September 2022. Given the collapse of the rule of law in the country, the possibility of renewing the IIFFM’s mandate after the term ends in September 2022 offered the opportunity to maintain international monitoring mechanisms to document the very serious human rights violations that continue.

In this context, the ICJ worked throughout 2022 with global and local (Venezuelan) civil society organizations (CSOs), to advocate for the extension of the IIFFM mandate, which was ultimately renewed in September 2022. The work done by CSOs centred on increasing awareness of accountability for gross human rights violations in the country. The creation of joint spaces for CSOs and representatives to work together, document human rights violations and assist victims in Venezuela was crucial in achieving the renewal. The renewal of its mandate will allow the IIFFM to continue gathering evidence of ongoing human rights violations, and represents a step towards establishing accountability.

With the presidential elections to come in 2024 and legislative and regional elections in 2025, Venezuela faces a very difficult future. Monitoring and documenting government repression, as well as reporting and investigating will remain crucial to address human rights violations. Early reports developed by the IIFFM and joint spaces that the ICJ and CSOs are developing are a critical part of this.



Developing a proposal for the creation of a Standing Independent Investigative Mechanism (SIIM)

Around the world, combatting impunity for serious human rights violations and abuses which amount to crimes under international law remains a significant challenge. Victims of armed conflict are particularly vulnerable and are frequently left without access to justice or other redress. There have been increasingly successful calls for the UN HRC or the UN General Assembly to create innovative mechanisms whose functions go beyond traditional human rights monitoring and documentation to include criminal accountability, such as the identification of perpetrators and the collection of evidence for use in future legal proceedings. Examples include the International Independent Investigative Mechanism for Syria (IIIM) (2016) and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM) (2018).

While these developments are a welcome advance, the ICJ has questioned whether numerous *ad hoc* mechanisms are the most effective means of addressing the enforcement gap. We have proposed the creation of a Standing Independent Investigative Mechanism (SIIM) to better-serve victims of serious human rights violations and abuses. A SIIM would also serve to counter the prevalence of “double standards” in international justice, whereby the response to atrocity situations is often asymmetrical, with some situations (and victim groups) receiving a greater attention and more resources than others, irrespective of magnitude of the situation.

To advance this issue, the ICJ and the Kingdom of the Netherlands held two conferences over two years aimed at consulting a broad range of stakeholders on the role of accountability and developing recommendations to guide



stakeholders in effectively using the accountability mechanism framework. The outcome was a [report containing 20 recommendations](#). In 2022, we implemented a project to “Explore the feasibility of creating a Standing Independent Investigative Mechanism in the context of the 2022 G7 Leaders’ Summit”, with funding support from the Federal Republic of Germany. This led to a paper outlining the options for a SIIM which we presented to the G7 States, [entitled Options for the establishment of a Standing Independent Investigative Mechanism \(SIIM\)](#).

A public version of the report was launched at a joint side event at the 51st session of the UN HRC with the University of Oxford in Geneva and the ICJ is continuing to work with a range of partners to develop the SIIM working with the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, the Global Justice Centre, and the International Service for Human Rights.

Strengthening and supporting the Council of Europe in the protection of Human Rights and Rule of Law

In January 2022 the ICJ-EI co-founded the [CURE Network](#) – a new NGO initiative to support and strengthen the Council of Europe (CoE) in the protection of Human Rights and the rule of law. In June, the CURE Network organised a side-event at the CoE Ministerial meeting in Turin, the first of its kind, with the ICJ-EI Director participating as a panellist. The ICJ-EI made submissions to the High-Level Reflection Group on the future of the CoE established in advance of the summit; in meetings with CoE institutions in Strasbourg in June and September, the ICJ-EI pressed for renewed focus on national implementation and execution of judgments, and for the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) to continue to decide cases against Russia, for as long as it retains jurisdiction.

The ICJ-EI also played an active role in several promising standard setting exercises. In April, the ICJ-EI participated in the first meeting of the Committee of Experts on the Protection of Lawyers (CJ-AV) and contributed with written proposals to a draft treaty on the profession of lawyers under preparation by the CJ-AV. In June and in September, the ICJ-EI, working closely with environmental and human rights NGOs, participated in the sessions of the Committee on Human Rights and the Environment (CDDH-ENV): the ICJ-EI contributed to drafts of a Committee of Ministers regulation; and to a draft of a possible new legal instrument on human rights and the environment. In September, ICJ-EI took part in the first session of the Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAI) and made written proposals on a draft treaty.

The ICJ-EI has also been involved in the EU accession process to the CoE since the start – some twelve years ago. The process had been pending since the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) rejected the accession agreement: it has however been re-kindled and the ICJ-EI, along with the AIRE Centre and Amnesty International, has been pressing for the new accession agreement to respect the rights of applicants. In May, the ICJ-EI was one of a small group of NGOs invited to present its views and inputs at a hearing on EU accession to the European Convention on Human Rights, by the CoE Committee negotiating the text. The final agreement should be finalised in 2023 – and the ICJ-EI will keep monitoring the process closely, including the implementation of the accession agreement.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2 AT A GLANCE

IMPROVE DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE

662

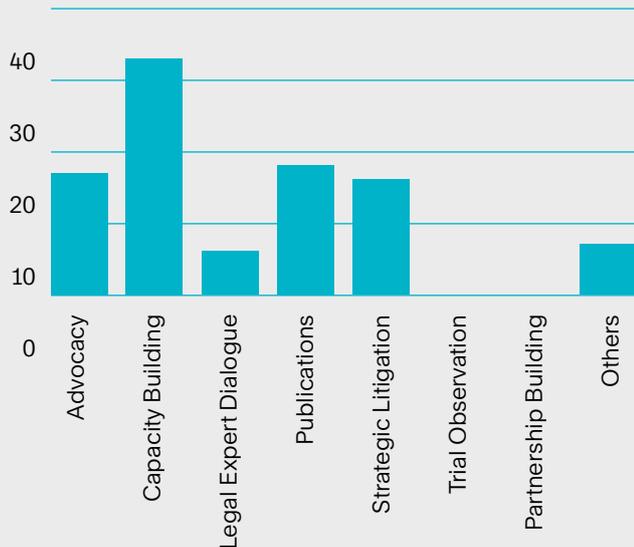
JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, LAWYERS
AND OTHER ACTORS PARTICIPATED
IN ACTIVITIES ON THIS TOPIC

62%

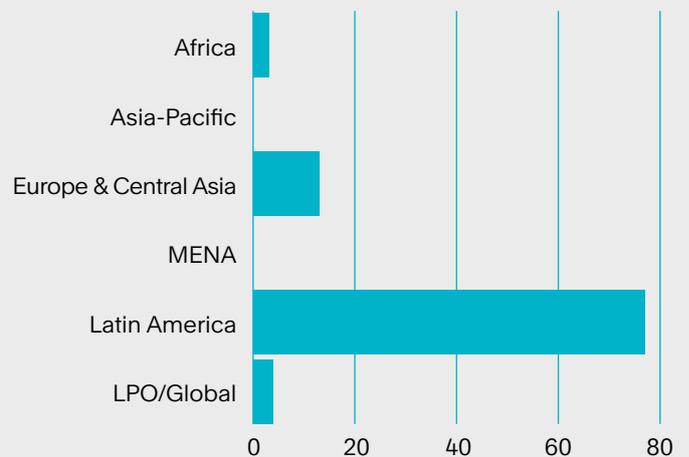
OF ICJ'S TARGET GROUP REPORTS
QUALITATIVELY VERIFIED
IMPROVEMENTS IN OR LACK OF
REGRESS IN DOMESTICS
IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION
AND COMPLIANCE



ACTIVITIES BY REGIONAL PROGRAMME



11 PROJECTS FEEDING INTO
THIS STRATEGIC GOAL

Improve Domestic Implementation of, and compliance with, International Law and Standards

The ICJ has worked to ensure that international human rights law and standards are adopted and applied at national level in respect of a number of countries in all regions of the world, with an emphasis on equal protection of human rights law, including for the most marginalized and disadvantaged. Some of these country situations are summarized below. In 2022, the ICJ saw positive outcomes for its advocacy for the reform of domestic laws, policies, and practices, counting 21 adoptions or endorsements of its recommendations or positions to strengthen and defend national institutions, instruments, standards or resolutions on rule of law and human rights, in support of law and constitutional reform.

Bringing forward the question of procedural rights of children

In 2017, ICJ-EI and the Czech Forum for Human Rights (FORUM) brought a collective complaint to the European Committee on Social Rights (ECSR) for the lack of access to procedural rights and to diversions by children below the age of criminal responsibility in the Czech Republic (*ICJ v. Czech Republic, Complaint No. 148/2017*). The decision of the ECSR was made public in March 2021 and ruled in favour of ICJ EI – who argued that the Czech Republic failed to ensure legal protection and participation of children below the age of criminal responsibility in the pre-trial state of juvenile procedures. Since then, ICJ-EI and FORUM have been able to spotlight this decision and push for its implementation.

Southeast Asia: mainstreaming International Human Rights Law to protect rights in the digital space

A majority of people in Southeast Asia have access to the internet and it is a significant means of exercising the rights to freedom of expression and access to information, and for participating in public life. However, at the same time, hate speech, disinformation and risks of cyber-attacks pose

threats not only to the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, opinion and information, but also to privacy, religious freedom and belief, and public participation. These challenges demand law and policy responses. However, legislation and regulatory action introduced by to date, ostensibly to address these challenges, has instead been used to suppress speech and target critics in violation of human rights law obligations and in a manner that undermines the rule of law. Governments in Southeast Asia introduced and enforced severe measures to control information online on the Covid-19 pandemic, highlighting state over-reach in an area where governments have historically curtailed rights and censor content online in violation of international law.

Since 2019, the ICJ has been working with tech specialists, digital rights advocates, representatives from the private technological sector, CSOs, academics and human rights advocates focusing on technology and human rights in Southeast Asia, to identify key violations of the rights to expression and information committed in the online sphere, and strategizing legal and policy recommendations in response. In 2022, the ICJ saw positive outcomes for its advocacy for the reform of laws, policies, and practices that do not comply with international human rights law pertaining to digital rights, including:

Following the ICJ report on Cambodia, which informed a submission to the UN HRC in January 2022, the Cambodian authorities postponed a plan to implement a National Internet Gateway.

The ICJ led the drafting of a joint statement on the SIM Card Registration Act with ten other human rights organizations. In April 2022, the Philippine President vetoed the Act. Although the law was later passed by the new President, Ferdinand Marcos Jr, the problematic provisions concerning the mandatory registration of social media accounts had been removed, which represented a partial victory for the ICJ's advocacy efforts.

In August 2022, the Singapore government announced the repeal of Section 377A of the Penal Code. The ICJ has previously underscored how Section 377A fuels stigma and marginalization of LGBTQ+ people that has contributed to the impermissible barriers faced by LGBTQ+ activists in expressing themselves both in offline and online spaces, through discriminatory content guidelines and codes of practice.

The ICJ released a legal briefing² calling for the Philippine authorities to halt the dangerous practice of red-tagging and to amend the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020 to conform with international human rights law and standards. The ICJ organized its inaugural regional judicial workshop on digital rights³ for 28 justice sector actors (judges, public prosecutors, government legal advisers, and representatives from national human rights institutions and bar associations) from eight countries across Asia in November 2022 (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand). All respondents indicating that their legal work will be positively impacted by the workshop.

This initiative provides HRDs, litigators, digital rights activists, tech sector actors and tech companies with a sourcebook on the laws, policies and practices that curtail freedom of expression and information online and other human rights in the digital space, as well as relevant case law in Southeast Asia. The country-focused studies and legal analysis serve as a resource to inform advocacy, litigation, policy formulation as well as law reform efforts in specific countries in the region.

“

“We have to engage in more constructive dialogues between different systems and between different actors representing legislators, lawyers, judges, technology companies and digital managers to share our experiences in relation to the impacts of digital technologies on human rights in Asia. This will benefit the human rights community and legal systems through the progressive development of jurisprudence in the region,” stressed Justice Kalyan Shrestha, ICJ Commissioner and Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nepal, in his keynote address at the regional judicial workshop on digital rights.

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STRATEGIC GOAL 3 AT A GLANCE

**BOLSTER THE EFFECTIVENESS AND INDEPENDENCE OF
JUDGES AND LAWYERS**

62

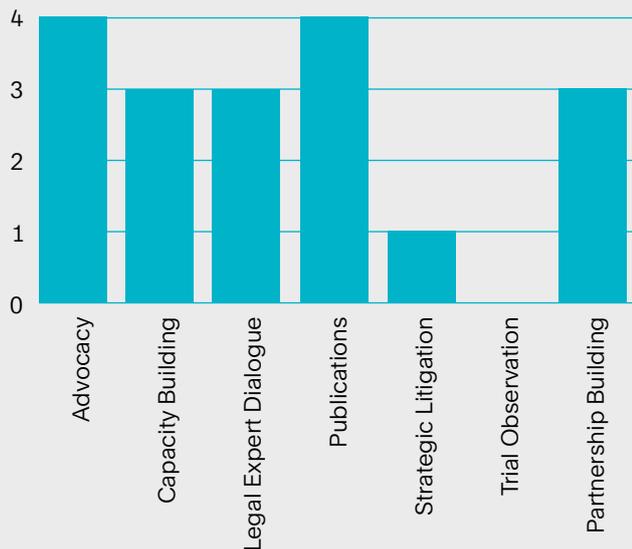
JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, LAWYERS
AND OTHER ACTORS PARTICIPATED
IN ACTIVITIES ON THIS TOPIC

60%

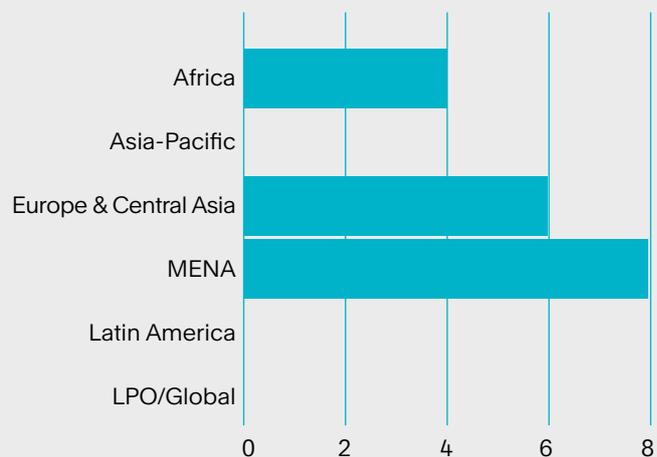
OF JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, LAWYERS
AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS WHO
CONFIRM A LACK OF REGRESS OR AN
INCREASE IN THEIR INDEPENDENCE
AND ACCOUNTABILITY

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO ENHANCE THE INDEPENDENCE OF JUDGES
AND LAWYERS



ACTIVITIES BY REGIONAL PROGRAMME



**4 PROJECTS FEEDING INTO
THIS STRATEGIC GOAL**

Bolster the effectiveness and independence of judges and lawyers

The ICJ has continuously protected individual judges and lawyers from persecution and undue influence and contributed to fostering an environment more conducive to the protection and independence of lawyers.

One strategic initiative is the **Center for Independence of Judges and Lawyers (CIJL)**. The CIJL leads global policy development and legal analysis, for and on behalf of the ICJ, on all aspects of the independence and accountability of judges, lawyers and prosecutors, as well as their essential role in securing the rule of law and legal protection for human rights. In 2022, the CIJL was engaged in advocacy and action in support of judges and lawyers in Afghanistan, Colombia, Guatemala, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda Uzbekistan, Venezuela, among others.

Eswatini: submission of a complaint to the African Commission on Human and People's Rights in respect of Swazi judge, Justice Thomas Masuku

In 2022, 11 years after the start of an enquiry again Eswatini judge Justice Thomas Masuku on 12 charges including insulting the King, the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) found that Eswatini had violated Articles 7 (right to a fair trial), and 26 (independence of the judiciary) of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. Masuku had been represented by Lawyers for Human Rights, Swaziland, a longstanding partner organization of the ICJ, and supported by, ICJ Commissioner Professor Michelo Hansungule. The African Commission recommended the authorities provide compensation to Justice Masuku and ensure that the Judicial Services Committee review the charges against him.

Despite the long period of time taken by the African Commission to issue a response to this complaint, the final outcome is a vindication for Justice Masuku. The Commission found that the Swazi authorities violated several articles of the African Charter in their removal of Justice Masuku and sought to hold them accountable for

that. The Eswatini authorities in turn have stated that they have taken progressive steps to ensure the independence of the judiciary and have set out precisely what these entailed. The case illustrates that regardless of how long some interventions take to finalize, it is worth pursuing accountability. The ICJ continues to follow up with the

Minister of Justice of Eswatini on the steps being taken to implement the decision of the ACHPR.

“

“It is not every day that one finds Communications from the African Commission dealing with critical aspects of the judicial office. I note with satisfaction the clear and unequivocal message conveyed by the Commission in Communication 444/13 regarding the independence and impartiality of individual judges and courts in the execution of their constitutional mandate ... The submission of the Complaint to the African Commission was thus not in vain. It has provided tangible deliverables, namely the clear guidance on the proper approach to impeachment of judges in terms of personnel, process, and procedure, having proper regard for the independence and impartiality of the judicial office in a constitutional State.”

Commented Justice Masuku the following comment of the ICJ

”

Guatemala: Progress in strengthening judicial independence and the protection of judges at risk.

Judicial independence in Guatemala has also problematic for decades, with the election and assignment of judges highly politicized, and judges commonly subject to threats, bribery attempts or involved in corruption cases, undermining their independence and fueling impunity.

Since 2013, the ICJ has been working to improve national compliance and implementation of international norms on judicial independence, training of judges, raising awareness on this issue, as well as providing support to judges at risk. In 2015, thanks to the efforts and accompaniment of the ICJ with the Judges of the Human Rights Committee of Norway, the Guatemalan Association of Judges for Integrity (AGJI) was established, bringing together 22 Justices of the Peace and of First Instance, generating a space for independent judges. The Association of Mayan Lawyers and Notaries of Guatemala was also established as a Reference Group made up of four prominent Guatemalan judges, all of whom have played a central role in promoting justice, and three members representing the Mayan population, the former head of indigenous affairs in the Supreme Court Santos Sajbolchol, the former mayor Dominga Velasquez and chief Diego Cotiy.

Now in 2022, the AGJI is part of the Latin American Federation of Magistrates, which has been achieved through joint efforts and the strengthening of the members of AGJI itself. The ICJ continues to accompany and support the AGJI in the face of the deteriorating rule of law context in the country.

Sustained engagement with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers in the context of the dismantlement of the independence of the judiciary in Tunisia

Since 25 July 2021, the rule of law and the protection of human rights in Tunisia have been steadily undermined by the concentration of powers in the executive. Criminal proceedings are being used to stifle freedom of expression. Violations of the right to fair trial are ongoing. The ICJ

Tunisia team has been documenting these attacks on the rule of law and working with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers mandate throughout 2022. We have organized regular meetings, sharing updates from the ground, collecting first-hand information on judges under attack and encouraging the Special Rapporteur to make communications, public statements and to request a country visit. We published a [legal analysis](#) of the dismantling of judicial independence in Tunisia, analyzing the Decree 11 on the Temporary HJC. In July 2022, we facilitated an online meeting with judges from the AMT and the Special Rapporteur, raising the continued harassment and intimidation of judges.

Following information received by the ICJ, the Special Rapporteur made two communications in 2022, [one](#) in June on the dissolution of the HJC and the mass dismissal of judges, and [one](#) in August on the harassment of the President of the AMT. Critically, he requested a country visit to Tunisia, which went unanswered by the Tunisian authorities in the course of 2022 (although it was answered and then postponed in early 2023).

The ICJ will also continue to pursue advocacy with other UN Human Rights Bodies and States to urge Tunisian authorities to return to the rule of law and reinstate the constitutional order. Whilst the judiciary remains under threat, the ICJ feels the engagement of the Special Rapporteur was able to stall further attacks on the judiciary. A key learning has been the importance of early, proactive, and regular engagement with the UN Special Procedures by providing them with first-hand information from the ground and by facilitating their engagement with Human Rights Defenders, in this case judges. In this particular example, the Special Rapporteur turned repeatedly to the ICJ for concrete and reliable information alongside a thorough legal analysis. This case highlighted the key role the ICJ holds when it comes to supporting judges and lawyers who face attacks and reprisals.

“

All Key Informants interviewed stated that the work in Tunisia was highly successful in equipping judges with knowledge to support the transitional justice process in Tunisia. The publications were also impactful with judges and lawyers reporting using them regularly. Extracted from the internal evaluation of the project: Tunisia's transitional justice: Strengthen from within'

”



STRATEGIC GOAL 4 AT A GLANCE

IMPROVE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND
ACCOUNTABILITY

3,138

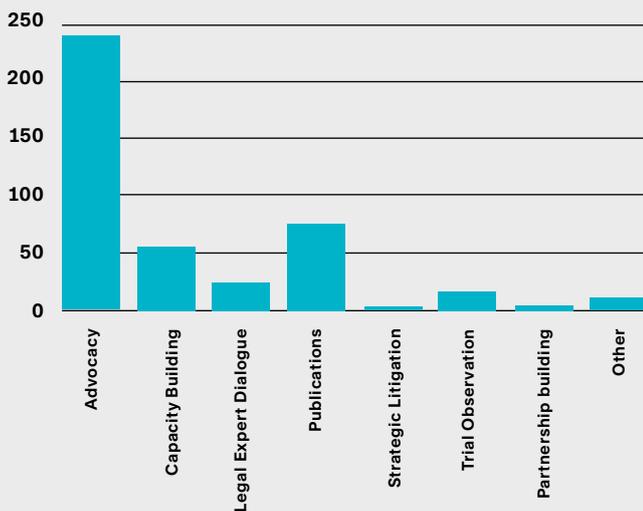
JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, LAWYERS
AND OTHER ACTORS PARTICIPATED
IN ACTIVITIES ON THIS TOPIC

60%

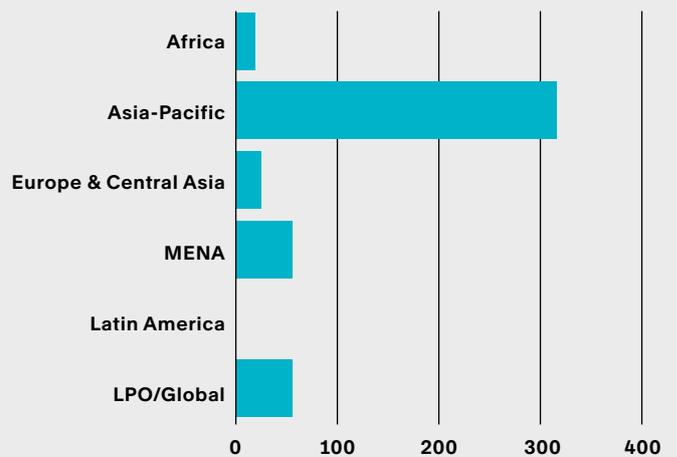
OF ICJ'S TARGET GROUPS WHO
CONSIDER THAT ACCESS TO JUSTICE
AND ACCOUNTABILITY HAVE BEEN
IMPROVED OR AT LEAST BACK-
SLIDING IN ITS PROVISION IS HALTED

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL
AND ACCOUNTABILITY



ACTIVITIES BY REGIONAL PROGRAMME



20

PROJECTS FEEDING INTO
THIS STRATEGIC GOAL

Improve access to justice for all and accountability

In all regions of the world, victims of human rights violations struggle to access justice and effective remedies and reparations. In 2022, the ICJ continued to promote accountability for human rights violations, abuses, and serious violations of humanitarian law, through advocacy, capacity building, strategic litigation and trial monitoring.

Asia and the Pacific: CEDAW and the Bangkok General Guidance incorporated into judicial training programmes

Well-informed and unbiased judicial decision-making is an essential part of ensuring that women who go to court get justice. The barriers to women's access to justice, which include deeply entrenched discriminatory and gender-biased attitudes, norms and practices held by justice practitioners, have been magnified by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

In 2015, a judicial dialogue conducted by the ICJ and UN Women identified the need for guidelines to assist judges to apply a gender perspective when deciding cases. In 2016, the ICJ and UN Women, worked with the judiciaries of the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, and Timor-Leste to develop and formally adopt the Bangkok General Guidance for Judges in Applying a Gender Perspective in Southeast Asia (BGG). The Supreme Courts of the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia are using the BGG to formulate criteria for gender audits of courts, as a Supreme Court regulation governing rules of procedure and as practice directions to judges, respectively.

An update to the BGG was reviewed and accepted at a Regional Judicial Dialogue by a group of thirty South Asia judges from Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan in May 2022. This dialogue is a major step towards the institutional adoption of the BGG by the Judiciaries of South Asia.

“

The Honorable Justice Ahmed Muthasim Adnan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Maldives in his opening address encouraged the participants to “become gender champions and use the dialogue as a platform for knowledge exchange”.

”

The immediate outcomes of the dialogue include: the Chief Justice of the Maldives committed to introducing and implementing the BGG; the Supreme Court of Nepal incorporated the BGG in their strategic plan for the courts and will look into how it can be incorporated into the training programs of the National Judicial Academy; and The Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Gauhati organized an online session through the Indian Judicial Academy for approximately 400 judges from the States of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

Seven national judicial dialogues were conducted in 2022 in Nepal (2), Indonesia (2), the Philippines (2) and Sri Lanka (1) training 185 first instance court judges' to use international legal instruments in their work.

In 2023, the ICJ will conduct an Asia Regional Consultation focusing on the adoption strategies of South and Southeast Asian judiciaries in relation to the BGG. At least another two judiciaries will formally adopt the BGG.



Thailand: legal and regulatory frameworks must ensure that corporations are accountable for violating Individual and community rights

Companies that operate across national borders and in designated special economic zones exercise power and influence over governments and the lives of people and communities within the territories they operate in. The legal and regulatory framework governing the accountability of such companies in Thailand is driven by the need to ensure economic development and encourage investment. Transnational and domestic companies have carried out land seizures, forcible relocation of communities, degradation of the environment, and a disregard for labour rights particularly in the case of migrant workers. Affected communities lack information on their rights and remedies and have little or no access to the justice system.

To address this, the ICJ researched gaps in Thailand's obligations under international law. Following two publications and rounds of consultation, in 2022, the ICJ conducted a series of interventions, including dialogues for journalists targeted by abusive lawsuits for reporting abuses, as well as workshops for human rights lawyers and civil society actors from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam and justice sectors actors from Thailand.

The ICJ also conducted a judicial dialogue with Thailand's Ministry of Justice, with public prosecutors, judges, justice officers, and members of the Office of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT),

focused on Thailand's international obligations to protect the human rights of persons within its territory and extraterritorially, and the extension of this obligation to the activities of Thai business entities abroad. We also facilitated law and policy dialogues with lawyers, members of civil society organizations, researchers and stakeholders involved in setting up Special Economic Zones then published an advocacy briefing and held a dialogue⁴ with CSOs from the Mekong region and representatives of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand and Thailand's National Action Plan Implementation Monitoring Sub-Committee.

The ICJ assisted Thailand's Ministry of Justice to evaluate the First National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2019-2022), and conducted a consultation to review Thailand's Draft Second National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2023-2027), successfully incorporating and ICJ to remove obstacles in holding Thai companies accountable for wrongdoing outside the country's borders.

Affected communities, lawyers, CSOs and academics are now aware of the lack of corporate legal accountability in SEZs and outbound investments and Thailand's lack of compliance with its international law obligations, Advocacy interventions with key policymakers are encouraging the development of laws to ensure better protection of human rights in all of these areas.

⁴ <https://www.icj.org/mekong-region-dialogue-between-lawyers-and-state-agencies-reveals-need-for-proper-investigations-into-complaints-of-corporate-human-rights-abuses/>

ICJ's facilitation of connections between Libyan lawyers and human rights defenders and the ICC

Following the 2011 uprising in Libya, the vacuum of state authority in many regions has been filled by armed groups that detain individuals with limited judicial oversight or accountability. The UN Security Council has referred the situation to the International Criminal Court (ICC) to close the accountability gap in Libya, however, the ICC needs access to credible information and evidence about violations and abuses, while Libyan stakeholders need an understanding of how the ICC operates. In 2022, the ICJ began working to increase the capacity of lawyers and human rights defenders to meaningfully engage with the ICC.

Following trainings, the ICJ organized a meeting between representatives of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and Libyan lawyers and human rights defenders to present the ICC's jurisdiction on and work in Libya and promote collaboration and information-sharing.

Through this meeting, participants were able make direct connections with the ICC, learn more about safe modes of engaging with them and provide updates on the current context for lawyers and civil society in Libya. More broadly for the ICJ, the connections developed through this work have continued to feed into the ICJ's work in Libya in 2023, helping to shape ongoing capacity building efforts around documentation.



Media & communication

STRONG WEB PRESENCE

90

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED
IN 2022

+187,700

VISITORS
ON ICJ WEBSITE

+342,000

PAGES VISITED ON
THE WEBSITE

INCREASED TRAFFIC ON LINKEDIN

9.5k

USERS (+50% FROM 2021)

86k

IMPRESSIONS OVER
6 MONTHS

877

REACTIONS AND
182 SHARES

**KEY AUDIENCE
TARGETED ON TWITTER**

58k+

FOLLOWERS

1185.1k

IMPRESSIONS

2.9%

LARGE INCREASE OF THE
ENGAGEMENT RATE IN 2022

23

PUBLICATIONS IN 2022

Covering all the regional and global
work. Each report published is
available on ICJ website





Financial report

In 2022, the ICJ income continued to be affected due to Covid-19 restrictions which impacted both the delivery of programs as well as the fundraising. While programmes quickly adapted to use a mix of both online and face to face events based on the restrictions in place, funding has continued to focus on the health sector, economic recovery and from February 2022, on the situation in Ukraine. While ICJ finalized a core support grant from the Government of Norway in late 2022, the majority of the ICJ's income continues to be from earmarked projects (about 75%).

Throughout 2022, the ICJ was awarded 15 new grants amounting to a total of over CHF 6 million, with contributions up to 2025. ICJ achieved a balanced financial result, ending the year with a positive result of CHF 707'285, reducing its deficit to CHF -104'237 while maintaining a tied capital of CHF 461,465. Out of the total operating expenditure in 2022, 87 % (similar to 2021) was earmarked for project activities and 13 % was spent on governance, quality control, project and change management and support services. The total operating expenditure has decreased by 1.5% compared to 2021.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS, GENEVA

COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
with comparative figures for 2021
in Swiss Francs

		Combined	Combined
Assets	Notes	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash & cash equivalents	5.1	2'077'979	1'860'586
Grants receivables nets	5.2	2'408'300	3'216'542
Other current assets nets	5.3	383'790	300'664
Prepaid expenses	5.4	72'690	45'882
Total current assets		4'942'759	5'423'674
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	5.5	11'627	13'112
Total non- current assets		11'627	13'112
TOTAL ASSETS		4'954'386	5'436'786
LIABILITIES & FUNDS			
SHORT-TERM LIABILITES			
Operating liabilities	6.1	209'365	266'460
Accrued liabilities	6.2	547'178	487'227
Contribution received in advance	6.3	845'775	1'523'489
Total short term liabilities		1'602'318	2'277'176
RESTRICTED FUNDS			
Fund restricted funds	6.4	3'012'101	3'517'867
Total restricted funds		3'012'101	3'517'867
CAPITAL OF THE ORGANISATON			
Tied capital		461'465	461'465
Foreign currency translation reserve		(17'261)	(8'200)
Accumulated losses		(811'522)	(1'244'372)
Surplus for the year		707'285	432'850
Total capital of the oraganisation		339'967	-358'257
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUNDS		4'954'386	5'436'786

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS, GENEVA

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

with comparative figures for 2021

in Swiss Francs

	Notes	Combined 2022	Combined 2021
INCOME			
Contributions for projects (restricted)	6.4	6'032'827	7'268'155
Contributions for the commission	7	1'898'050	2'397'888
Other income		13'555	14'104
Total Income		7'944'432	9'680'147
OPERATING EXPENDITURE			
Staff	8.1	(3'883'285)	(4'241'209)
Meeting & travel		(1'364'201)	(450'256)
Consultancy & service fees		(1'525'113)	(1'980'585)
Publication & promotion costs		(16'392)	(97'353)
Communication costs		(5'608)	(20'847)
Other premises		(322'942)	(334'549)
Other administrative expenditures		(109'860)	(214'044)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	8.2	(7'227'401)	(7'338'843)
OPERATING RESULT		717'031	2'341'304
Non-operating result, net	8.3	(107'359)	(6'449)
Financial (expenses)/Income, net	8.4	(34'349)	(219'080)
Variation of the provision of loss on receivables		-	32'832
Loss on other current assets and loss on grant	8.5	-	(58'704)
Provision for litigation	8.6	(45'722)	(82'136)
INTERMEDIATE RESULT BEFORE CHANGE IN FUNDS		529'601	2'007'767
Attribution to restricted funds	6.4	(6'032'827)	(7'268'155)
Use of restricted funds excluding overheads from project	6.4	5'819'012	5'783'932
Use of restricted funds-overheads from project	6.4	391'499	370'771
Change in restricted funds		177'684	(1'113'452)
Attribution to tied capital	7	-	(461'465)
Change in tied capital		-	(461'465)
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		707'285	432'850

Commission Members

President

Prof. Robert Goldman, United States

Vice-Presidents

Prof. Carlos Ayala, Venezuela

Justice Radmila Dragicevic-Dicic, Serbia

Executive Committee

Justice Sir Nicolas Bratza, United Kingdom

(Chair) Dame Silvia Cartwright, New Zealand

Ms Nahla Haidar El Addal, Lebanon

Mr Shawan Jabarin, Palestine

Justice Qinisile Mabuzza, Eswatini

Ms Mikiko Otani, Japan

Prof. Marco Sassòli, Italy / Switzerland

Mr Wilder Tayler, Uruguay

Executive Committee Alternates

Justice Martine Comte, France

Ms Ambiga Sreenevasan, Malaysia

Other Commission Members

Ms Hadeel Abdel Aziz, Jordan

Prof. Kyong-Wahn Ahn, Republic of Korea

Justice Chinara Aidarbekova, Kyrgyzstan

Prof. Fionnuala Ni Aolain, Ireland

Justice Adolfo Azcuna, Philippines

Dr. Elizabeth Biok, Australia

Mr Reed Brody, United States

Ms Catalina Botero, Colombia

Prof. José Luis Caballero Ochoa, Mexico

Justice Azhar Cachalia, South Africa

Justice Moses Chinhengo, Zimbabwe

Prof. Bernard Duhaime, Canada

Justice Sanji Monageng, Botswana

Prof. Sarah Cleveland, United States

Mr Mazen Darwish, Syria

Mr Gamal Eid, Egypt

Ms Leilani Farha, Canada

Prof. Michelo Hansungule, Zambia

Ms Gulnora Ishankhanova, Uzbekistan

Ms Imrana Jalal, Fiji

Ms Asne Julsrud, Norway

Prof. César Landa, Peru

Ms Jamesina Essie L. King, Sierra Leone

Justice Kalthoum Kennou, Tunisia

Justice José Antonio Martín Pallín, Spain

Prof. Juan Méndez, Argentina

Justice Charles Mkandawire, Malawi

Justice Yvonne Mokgoro, South Africa

Justice Tamara Morschakova, Russia

Justice Willy Mutunga, Kenya

Justice Egbert Myjer, Netherlands

Justice Aruna Devi Narain, Mauritius

Justice John Lawrence O'Meally, Australia

Justice Fatsah Ougergouz, Algeria

Dr Jarna Petman, Finland

Prof. Mónica Pinto, Argentina

Prof. Victor Rodriguez Rescia, Costa Rica

Mr Belisario dos Santos Junior, Brazil

Mr Alejandro Salinas Rivera, Chile

Mr Michael Sfard, Israel

Justice Ajit Prakash Shah, India

Justice Kalyan Shrestha, Nepal

Justice Marwan Tashani, Libya

Justice Philippe Texier, France

Justice Lillian Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza, Uganda

Prof. Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes, Colombia

Partners

A

- Access Now
- Accountability Counsel
- Aditus Foundation
- Advocacy Forum Nepal
- Africa Chapter of the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges
- African Judges and Jurists Forum (AJJF)
- AFRICAN Union of the Blind (AFUB)
- AmerBon Advocates
- Amnesty International (AI)
- Amnesty International
- Amnesty Southern and East Africa
- Amsterdam Bar Association
- Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network (ADPAN)
- Article 19
- Arus Pelangi
- ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (APHR)
- ASEAN SOGIE Caucus
- ASGI
- Asia Centre
- Asia Justice Coalition (AJC)
- Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law, and Development
- Asia Pacific School on Internet Governance
- Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA)
- Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL)
- Association des Magistrats Tunisiens
- Association for Monitoring Equal Rights
- Association for Progressive Communications
- Association of Indigenous Women of the Archipelago (Perempuan Aman)
- Association of Indonesian Women for Justice Legal Aid Institution (Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Asosiasi Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan)
- Association of Mayan lawyers and notaries of Guatemala
- Ateneo de Manila Human Rights Center
- Ateneo de Manila School of Law Legal Aid Clinic
- Ateneo de Naga Law School
- Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia
- Attorney General's Chambers of Malaysia

B

- Bar Association of Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
- Biladi Institute for Human Rights
- Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC)

C

- Cambodia Commission of Inquiry
- Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR)
- Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC)
- Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO)
- CDH-UNIMET
- Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL)
- Center for Social Development Studies (CSDS), Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University
- Centre for Applied Legal Studies (South Africa)
- Centre for Child Law
- Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR Centre)
- Centre for Human Rights – American Bar Association

- Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria (CHR)
- Centre for Independent Journalism
- Centro de Derechos Humanos – Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (CDH-UCAB)
- CEPAZ
- CIVICUS Civil Rights Defenders
- Civil Society Alliance for Human Rights in the Pandemic Treaty
- Civilis
- Colombian Commission of Jurists (CCJ)
- Columbia Mailman School of Public Health (USA)
- Comisión Colombiana de Juristas (CCJ)
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
- Common Room Networks Foundation
- Community Resource Centre Foundation (CRC)
- Conflict Victim Women National Network (CVWN)
- Consortium against the Commercialisation of Healthcare
- Counselling Services Unit
- CREA
- Cross Cultural Foundation (CrCF)
- Cyrus Vance Center for International Justice

D

- De Justicia
- Defence for Children International Belgium
- Defence for Children International Netherlands
- Defender Centre for Human Rights
- Diversity and Solidarity Trust, Sri Lanka
- Documenta
- Due Process Law Foundation (DPLF)
- Dutch Bar Association
- Dutch Council for Refugees

E

- EachRights
- EarthRights International
- East African Centre for Human Rights
- East-West Management Institute
- Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms
- Eleos Justice
- Embassy of Germany in Bangkok
- Emergent Justice Collective
- EngageMedia
- ENLAWTHAI Foundation (EnLaw)
- Equal Education Law Centre (EELC)
- Equitable Cambodia
- Eswatini Commission on Human Rights & Public Administration
- ETO Consortium
- Eugene Thuraisingam LLP
- European Council on Refugees and Exiles
- European Digital Rights (EDRI)
- European Implementation Network (EIN)
- European Implementation Network (EIN)

F

- Federal Court of Malaysia
- Fédération Internationale pour les Droits Humains (FIDH)
- FIAN International
- Fiji Judicial Department
- Fiji Law Society
- Fiji Women Lawyers Association
- Fiji Women's Rights Movement (FWRM)
- Focus on the Global South

- Fortify Rights
- Forum for Human Rights
- Foundation for Access to Rights
- Foundation for Socio Economic Justice (FSEJ)
- Franciscans International
- Free Legal Assistance Group Metro Manila
- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
- Frontline Defenders

G

- GCR2P
- Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights
- Global Health Law Consortium (GHLC)
- Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR)
- Global Network of Sex Work Projects
- Global Strategy Lab
- Greek Council for Refugees
- GreenNews Agency

H

- Have Only Positive Expectations (HOPE)
- Health Justice Initiative (HJI)
- Helsinki foundation for Human Rights
- HIV Justice Network
- HRAPFF
- HRW
- Human Rights Alert, India
- Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM)
- Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
- Human Rights Committee
- Human Rights House Foundation
- Human Rights Joint Platform
- Human Rights Lawyers Association (HRLA)
- Human Rights Watch
- Human Rights Watch
- Hungarian Helsinki Committee

I

- ICJ- Kenya
- IDEAL
- Ifade Özgürlüğü Derneği
- ILGA Asia
- Immigrant Council of Ireland
- IndigNation SG
- iNGO Forum
- Initiative for Social and Economic Rights (ISER)
- Inkyfada
- Institute for Ethics, Law and Armed Conflict (ELAC), Oxford University
- Integrated Bar of the Philippines
- International Association of Lawyers
- International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI)
- International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL)
- International Development Law Organization (IDLO)
- International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)
- International Labor Organization (ILO)
- International Network of People who Use Drugs
- International Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net)
- International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)
- International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
- Internet Law Reform Dialogue (iLaw)
- iProbono

- J**
- Judges for Judges
 - Judicial Institute for Africa (JIFA)
 - Justice and Rights Institute Nepal
 - Justice for Sisters
 - Justice Rapid response
 - Justicia y verdad Venezuela
- K**
- Kathmandu School of Law
 - Kenya Association of the Intellectually Handicapped (KAIH)
 - Kenya Judiciary Academy
 - Kings College London
 - Konrad Adenauer Latin America regional program
 - KRYSS Network
- L**
- Land Watch Thai
 - Law School Leiden University
 - Law Society of Eswatini
 - Lawyer Council of Thailand
 - Lawyers for Human Rights
 - Lawyers for lawyers
 - Lawyers for Lawyers
 - Lawyers Rights Watch Canada (LRWC)
 - Lebanese Centre for Human Rights
 - Legal Dignity
 - Legal Research and Development Center, Faculty of Law, Chiangmai University (LRDC)
 - Legal Resources Centre of Moldova
 - Legal Rights and Environmental Protection Association (LEPA)
 - Lesotho National Federation of Organisations of the Disabled (LNFOD)
- M**
- Malaysia Bar Council
 - Manggagawa ng Komunikasyon sa Pilipinas
 - Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the Rule of Law
 - Media Institute for Southern Africa (MISA)
 - Mining Affected Communities Unite in Action
- N**
- National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM)
 - National Commission On Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan/ Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan)
 - National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT)
 - National Judicial Academy (NJA)
 - National Transgender Network Trust
 - National Union of Peoples' Lawyers
 - Nationwide Movement Yuksalish
 - Nederlands Juristen Comite voor de Mensenrechten
 - Nepal Bar Association (NBA)
 - Nepalgunj High Court Bar Association
 - New Naratif
- O**
- Observatorio Global de comunicación y democracia and Acción Solidaria
 - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
 - Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers (UN)
- P**
- Open Net
 - Open Society European Policy Institute (OSEPI)
 - Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) – Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)
 - OSF Access to Justice Knowledge Hug
 - OutRight Action International
- P**
- Pagkakaisa ng Kababaihan para sa Kalayaan (KAISA KA)
 - PLUHO
 - Polish Helsinki Foundation
 - Privatisation in Education and Human Rights Consortium (PEHRC)
 - Pro Bono & Advisory Law Group
 - Progressive Voice
 - Project X
 - Protection International
 - PROVEA
 - Public Interest Law Center
- R**
- Remy Choo Chambers LLC
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