



Annual Report 2004-2005

Message from the Chair of the Board

Completing my six-year term of office at ICNL's Annual Meeting in July this year, this is my last contribution to the annual report as Chair of the Board. The body of the report is eloquent testimony to the range of ICNL's programme, both in the substance of the issues ICNL now addresses and in its geographical diversity. It has been a privilege to have participated in the growth of ICNL to its present position as the pre-eminent organisation specialising worldwide in the legal and regulatory framework for civil society organisations (CSOs).

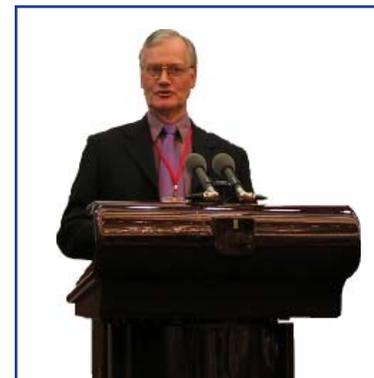
Actually my involvement goes back more than the 6 years I have been on the Board, back to the early conferences at which ICNL paved the way for the creation of an enabling legal and regulatory environment for civil society in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) as it shook off the oppression of communism. Our new friends in CEE inspired us with the enthusiasm with which they responded to the new opportunities to exercise the freedom of association. This continues to encourage ICNL in its mission all around the world. One mark of the success of ICNL has been the evolution of its CEE office into a fully fledged independent organisation, ECNL.

Given its mission it is particularly important that ICNL should be a model, as well as an advocate, of good non-profit governance and management. The respect which ICNL enjoys is a tribute to the commitment ICNL's Board members and staff have given it over this first decade. I want to thank the dozen or so colleagues – friends – from all parts of the world who have served with me on the Board for all they have done for ICNL; and I want to acknowledge the skill and dedication of the staff we have been privileged to work with, in particular Steve Klingelhofer and Doug Rutzen who succeeded the founders as its Presidents.

In ICNL's early days the basic need was to help the establishment of a principled legal and regulatory framework and an understanding climate, in government, the sector and the legal community, to use it to enable an effective civil society to flourish. The need for an enabling environment of course remains fundamental. But complicated new issues have arisen. I must not abuse the privilege of this opportunity by addressing these issues in detail; but I want to highlight the challenge, to civil society and therefore to ICNL, of the post 9/11 world. Terrorism – not of course a new phenomenon – threatens civil society as much as it threatens the rest of society. It places a particular responsibility on civil society to ensure that freedom of association is not abused. Only if civil society continues to earn respect for its integrity and ideals can it retain its freedom from oppressive and inappropriate regulation.

This is but one of the issues which face civil society today. I am delighted that ICNL is holding a global conference later this year at which representatives of civil society from all around the world will be able to share experience. It is of course with mixed emotions that I hand on the responsibilities of chairing ICNL's Board to Arthur Drache. But I know from our time on the Board together of his eminence and commitment. I know that ICNL, under his leadership and with Doug Rutzen as President, can face its challenging future in good hands with confidence.

Richard Fries,
Chair of the Board



ICNL's Board Chair, Richard Fries, giving a presentation in China's Great Hall of the People.

Message from the President

The past year was a period of significant strategic growth. In the following pages, you will read about our work with local partners to liberalize CSO legislation in countries as diverse as Afghanistan, South Africa, and Turkey. You will also read about projects to promote philanthropy in Mexico, defend rights in Central Asia, and liberalize NGO law in Vietnam. These are but a few examples; in the past year alone ICNL provided assistance on projects involving 65 countries.

This work has been made possible by our increasingly diverse donor base. During the past year, ICNL received significant support from human rights organizations, individuals, local CSOs, and development agencies. We are also pleased to welcome Microsoft as one of our institutional supporters. We are similarly proud that donors are providing us with core funding, demonstrating confidence in ICNL's management and mission. Indeed, the current year is shaping up to be a record-setter both in terms of new projects and unrestricted funding.

Our growth is a testament to the skill and dedication of ICNL's team. I am proud that we now have over 40 full and part-time members in our expert network. Two-thirds are from the countries and regions in which they work. We have also supported the development of the European Center for Not-for-Profit Law, a stand-alone entity led by Europeans that carries forward our work in the region. In action as well as ethos, we wish to underscore our commitment to empowering local expertise.

I share these successes with our Board and Advisory Council as well as with our outgoing President, Steve Klingelhofer. In January 2005, Steve proposed to the Board that I replace him as President, and he continues to provide valuable assistance as our Senior Vice President. I thank him and our Board for their confidence and support.

I may also take this occasion to recognize the remarkable contributions of Richard Fries, who reached his six year limit as ICNL Chair. During his tenure, Mr. Fries displayed extraordinary vision and leadership, and we are grateful for his contributions. I look forward to our continued work together as Mr. Fries continues his ICNL affiliation as a member of ICNL's Advisory Council.

I have the privilege of welcoming Arthur Drache, who previously served on ICNL's Board, as ICNL's new Chair. Mr. Drache is a preeminent charity lawyer in Canada, a prolific author, and a champion for the rights of indigenous peoples. I am also pleased to announce that at the July 2005 Annual Meeting, six new members were elected to ICNL's Advisory Council, namely Betsy Adler, Harvey Dale, Emeka Iheme, Howard Schoenfeld, Rainer Walz, and Aubrey Webson.

In summary, the past year was a period of significant strategic growth. I thank those of you who have contributed to ICNL's success over the past year and hope that you find this year's annual report interesting and informative.

Douglas Rutzen,
President

ICNL's Central Asia Team



Assisting Partners Worldwide

The International Center for Not-For-Profit Law is a not-for-profit organization that promotes an enabling environment for civil society, freedom of association, and civic participation around the world.

Our mission is to assist local partners in creating a world where civil society in all its forms can flourish, and where individuals can participate in decisions that affect their lives. Our methodology emphasizes local ownership, capacity building, and participation.

“The most valuable aspect of working with ICNL’s expert teams on law reform initiatives in Turkey is their comprehensive approach. They place equal importance on the goal and the process of reform, which is critical to the short and long term success of these initiatives. ICNL’s technical analysis and reports combined with supporting activities such as site visits for government officials and workshops with NGOs ensures the inclusion of multiple stakeholders, and increases overall ownership and commitment to the reform process. In Turkey, ICNL’s work and approach has won much acclaim not only from Turkish government officials but also from NGOs and academic institutions. We are very proud to be in partnership with a world class institution such as ICNL.”

Filiz Bikmen
Executive Director
TÜSEV

Over the past year, ICNL has worked on projects in Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, Asia and Oceania, the Newly Independent States of the Soviet Union, and Western Europe. ICNL’s programs have focused on numerous issues including:

- Enabling Change in Post-Conflict Environments
- Reforming Framework Laws
- Defending Rights
- Promoting NGO Sustainability
- Creating an Environment for Civic Participation
- Promoting Cooperation Between NGOs and Governments

To support these projects, ICNL Conducts Cutting-Edge Research on topics relevant to civil society and Shares Knowledge and Expertise through conferences, seminars, study tours, and NGO law courses.

ICNL manages a centralized and expanded Knowledge Center designed to leverage our programmatic and academic activities for maximum impact. The Knowledge Center houses our online law library, the International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law, and a news and information outlet.

Enabling Change in Post-Conflict Environments

Overcoming Negative Perceptions in Afghanistan

“The three great evils Afghanistan has faced in its history are communism, terrorism, and NGO-ism.” These words, attributed to President Karzai, capture the intense feelings of suspicion and distrust which surround NGOs operating in Afghanistan. Many in the government and among the general public perceive NGOs to be engaged in illegal profit-making and in siphoning foreign aid money away from Afghans, and have further accused NGO personnel of living luxurious lifestyles and throwing wild parties.

Responding to pressure to control NGOs, the newly elected Afghan Government placed priority on the enactment of a new NGO law. The Ministry of Economy issued a draft law in February 2005, which in large measure sought to control and sometimes stifle NGO activity. For example, to establish an NGO, at least one founding member was required to have a university degree and specialization in a relevant field. This requirement, combined with high registration fees of 25,000 Afghanis (approximately 500 USD), would have prevented the vast majority of Afghan citizens from realizing their right to associate. In addition, the draft Law, in vague and open-ended language, prohibited NGOs from participating in public procurements, which would have excluded NGOs from carrying out any government-funded projects. Furthermore, the Law gave the Government an inordinate degree of supervisory control over NGOs.

From February to May, under a project funded by Counterpart International, ICNL worked closely with local partners to ensure that NGOs had a full opportunity for input into the drafting process, to highlight the problems and shortcomings in the draft Law, and to recommend specific improvements. As a result of this process, President Karzai signed a new Law on NGOs on June 15, 2005. The final Law shows significant improvements, including the removal of the university degree requirement for founders, reduced registration fees, more reasonable reporting requirements, and less opportunity for government interference in NGO activities.



Reforming Framework Legislation

A New Era for Associational Activity in Turkey

For years, Turkish associations operated under severe legal restrictions. Among other issues, the Government was entitled to attend an association's annual meetings, thus chilling advocacy activities. Associations were required to obtain government approval to partner with foreign organizations and to receive foreign funding. University students were restricted in their ability to found associations. Indeed, the European Union explicitly referenced the "generally restrictive character of the Law on Associations" in its 2003 Progress Report for Turkey.

Filiz Bikmen, Director of the Third Sector Foundation of Turkey (TÜSEV) contacted ICNL, and we worked together to develop a participatory process informed by international perspectives. A cross-sectoral initiative emerged: human rights organizations, business leaders, the Department of Associations, the Deputy Prime Minister, and European Union officials were all engaged in the process. Under the new Law on Associations:

- Associations are no longer required to obtain prior authorization for foreign partnerships.
- Specific provisions and restrictions for student associations have been entirely removed.
- Associations are no longer required to inform local government officials of the day/time/location of general assembly meetings and no longer required to invite a government official/commissary to general assembly meetings.
- Government funding for NGO projects is now possible.
- Security forces are no longer allowed on premises of associations without a court order.
- NGOs are now allowed to buy and sell immovable assets.

Human rights organizations have reported that these changes have had a significant impact on associational life in Turkey. We are now working with TÜSEV to develop a system to monitor the implementation and impact of the new law.

Other Highlights

In Vietnam, ICNL worked with the Vietnamese government and local NGO leaders in the final stages of the development of a new legal framework for "associations" in Vietnam. In recognition of ICNL's work on this project, VNAH President Ca Van Tran remarked, "ICNL's cooperation and its diplomacy in providing expert technical assistance has been vitally important in achieving the progress made so far."

Pictured below, Maltese Prime Minister Gonzi, Minister Cristina, and Members of the NGO Law Working Group discuss NGO legal issues with ICNL President, Douglas Rutzen.



Defending Rights

Protecting Rights in Kazakhstan

When a joint venture was created to help mine gold, many of the local residents of Sarzhal, a small village in Eastern Kazakhstan, were excited about the possible benefits it could provide. However, after the initial start-up phase of the operation, village residents soon discovered a derogated landscape and hundreds of empty barrels marked “POISON” where cyanide was originally stored. The population of the village quickly receded from 6,000 to 2,000 due to an increase in the mortality rate and residents fleeing the area.

A small group from the village sought help from a legal consultant managed by ICNL. Upon hearing about the plight of the village, the legal consultant provided numerous consultations about environmental legislation, actively represented the interests of the village residents, and organized seminars for village residents on how to advocate, promote and protect their environmental rights.

As the result, the mining company took immediate remedial actions to vastly improve the living conditions for the citizens of the village. The Chairman of the Patriarchs Council of the Sarzhal Village expressed his gratitude to the legal advisor for her devotion in this process, “[Her] commitment to work with the people of the village to protect their interests in front of government authorities and to provide sound legal advice and remedies was a huge asset in resolving this issue. I want to thank her personally and express my gratitude for her work in the community.”

Turning up the Heat in Uzbekistan

Mr. Atadjanov was cold and frustrated. Every night when he went to turn the gas up, he only saw a very small flame, if one appeared at all. As winter became increasingly colder he, and several of his fellow citizens, became more concerned about how they were going to adequately heat their homes and cook their food. Finally, Mr. Atadjanov decided to visit a lawyer that works in the Urgench Civil Society Support Center (CSSC) funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and managed by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX). There are a total of 6 lawyers in the network managed by ICNL.

After hearing about the situation, the lawyers at the Urgench CSSC organized and conducted a round-table for individuals from NGOs, makhalla committees, the mass-media, health authorities, municipal authorities and representatives of the local gas company. During this event, the lawyers at CSSC explained the relevant laws that regulated the supply of gas to the residents and the responsibilities of the government agencies and of the organizations that supplied the gas. At the end of the meeting, the participants agreed that the gas pressure was inadequate in the communities and special emphasis was given for the schools, kindergartens and hospitals in the region.

Immediately after the round-table all of the information was published in local newspapers to increase the awareness of the situation. In response to the round-table and publicity, a series of meetings with governmental authorities were conducted to help expedite the process of alleviating this problem. Finally, the gas supply was increased to an amount adequate to heat the homes and provide a steady source of heat to prepare food.

Promoting NGO Sustainability

Supporting Grant Making in Russia

On April 22, the Duma adopted amendments to Article 251 of the tax code relating to CSOs. The new provision benefits Russian CSOs, specifically providing an extended list of areas of activities that can be funded through tax-exempt grants. Among other areas, the new list includes the protection of rights and freedoms of an individual and citizens.

Most importantly the adopted provision is dramatically different from the draft provisions originally proposed to the Duma by the Russian Government, which contained major negative changes to the tax law. These changes would have restricted the number of organizations eligible to receive tax-deductible donations and would have precluded international and foreign organizations from granting money to Russian organizations.

The USAID-funded project “Civil Society Unites for a Strategic Public Policy Campaign: CSO Tax Reform in Russia” (Tax Reform Project) played an important role in improving the text of the amendments. Under the leadership of the Institute of Urban Economics, ICNL provided technical assistance to the Duma and other key policy makers to help effectuate these changes. The Project’s success with these amendments is especially remarkable given that the amendments were proposed by the Russian government, and an overwhelming majority of the Duma deputies are supporters of the Government.

Other Highlights

ICNL is partnering with the Non-Profit Consortium and other leading CSOs to promote tax and fiscal reform of CSOs in South Africa.

As a result of CSI’s and ICNL’s extensive efforts, the Georgian Parliament adopted provisions providing incentives to businesses that provided support to charitable organizations.

In Mexico, ICNL is collaborating with local partners, ITAM, Incide Social, and CEMEFI, to promote tax legislation that will foster CSO sustainability and increase citizen participation and philanthropy in Mexico. To facilitate this project, ICNL prepared several memoranda on restrictive tax provisions, shared international best practices with local partners and civil society representatives, and participated in the development of the local partners’ strategy for effectuating reform.

“I would like to thank ICNL for organizing the NGO taxation seminar from which we derived very much information on taxation issues. Also, a special thanks to ICNL Legal Consultants for their assistance and support to our organization, this issue lasted for a long time and we probably would have given up if not for their efforts.”

Ms. Sophia Doronina
Accountant for Torpu, an association of water users (AWU)
Issy-Ata Region of Chui-Oblast, Kyrgyzstan



Creating an Environment for Civic Participation

Establishing an Enabling Environment for Public Participation in Kosovo

After seven years of involvement, in May 2005, ICNL completed its work with the Kosovo NGO Advocacy Project, led by the East West Management Institute. Our project contributed to creating an enabling environment for public participation and NGO advocacy, as well as to the ability of NGOs in Kosovo to advocate for legal reforms affecting NGOs and their constituencies. Project accomplishments include:

- Piloting of a successful initiative to encourage adoption of rules promoting public participation in the municipality of Gjakovë through a locally led NGO advocacy campaign;
- Adoption of rules governing public participation as a result of NGO-led campaigns in three additional cities;
- Enactment of a Freedom of Association Law called for by the Kosovo Standards Implementation Plan;
- Adoption of a Freedom of Information Law and rules promoting public participation in the deliberations of the Kosovo Assembly;
- Improved capacity among a core group of NGO leaders at both the Kosovo-wide and municipal levels to advocate for legal reforms;
- Improved capacity on the part of IKDO and its executive director, Gjylieta Mushkolaj, to provide technical legal expertise on issues of public participation, NGO advocacy, local government, NGO law, and other issues affecting the ability of NGOs to form, operate, and pursue their interests and those of their constituents;
- Improved capacity on the part of the hundreds of NGOs who benefited from ICNL/IKDO trainings, workshops, conferences, and written materials on subjects such as the rules governing public participation; laws on NGO formation and operation, NGO taxation, the structure of government in Kosovo, access to official documents, and others; and
- A subsectoral code of conduct reflecting best practices in governance.



Other Highlights

ICNL co-sponsored and participated in a regional conference on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Freedom of Association in Almaty.

In all of our projects, we ensure that legal reform is a result of a participatory process. We apply this approach in all our projects whether we are working in Afghanistan, Mexico or South Africa.

Promoting Cooperation Between Governments and NGOs

Developing a Compact Between the Government and NGOs in Ukraine

In response to the changing political climate following the victory of President Yushchenko of Ukraine, ICNL received a request to assist with the preparation of a compact on NGO-government cooperation. In addition, with the blessing of the President's Administration, a working group of representatives from several Ukrainian think tanks, the Center for Political-Legal Reforms, NGO Pora, and the Institute of Cooperative Competition was created to help draft a compact. ICNL visited Ukraine to conduct initial discussions with Ukrainian stakeholders on how to facilitate a public dialogue regarding mechanisms of CSO-government cooperation.

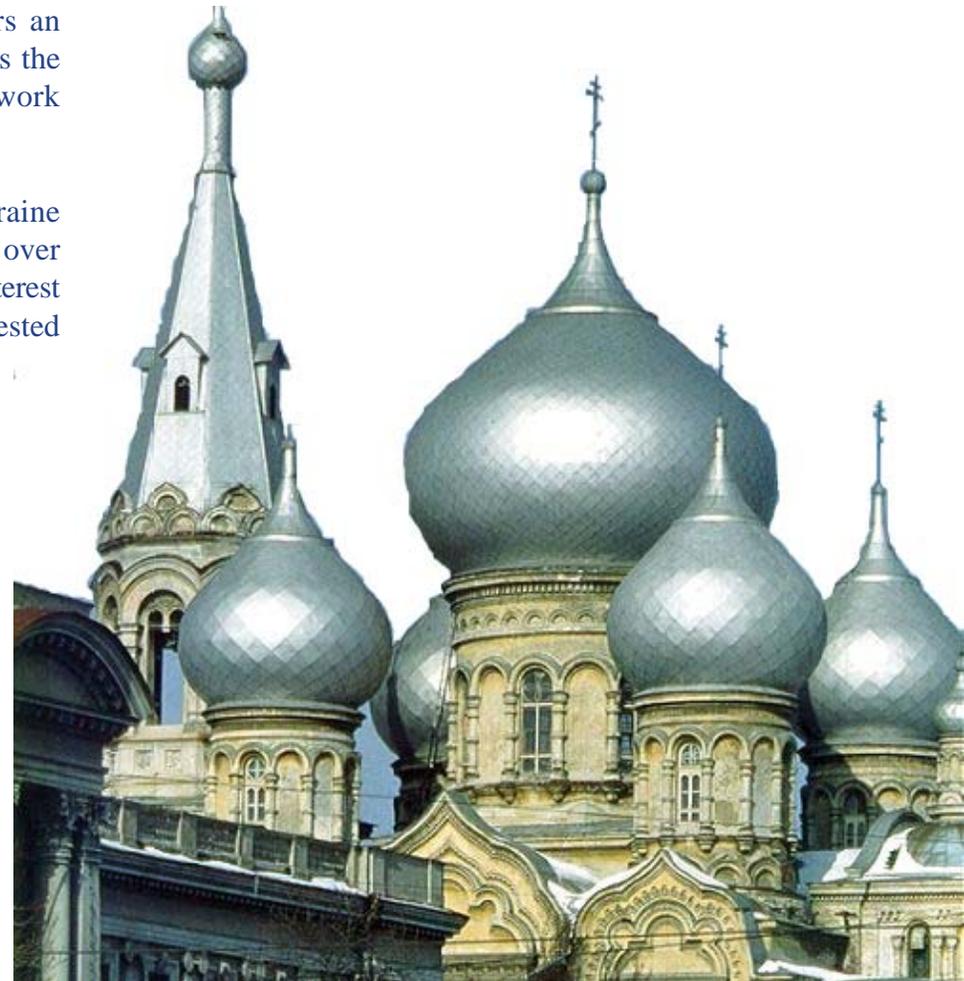
In accordance with its tried and true methods, ICNL believed that the decision as to whether or not a compact in Ukraine would be an effective tool should derive from public debate that reflected the opinions of a broad number of CSOs. In order to facilitate such debate, ICNL compiled a book titled "European Policies on CSO-Government Cooperation." This book was designed to enable readers to consider and evaluate different models of CSO-Government cooperation, as well as to understand how such models are drafted and implemented. The book delivers an important message: a compact will only be effective if it is the product of a process where CSOs and the government work together to determine the scope of their relationship.

Every office of the government and every library in Ukraine received a copy of this book, greatly facilitating the debate over the Ukrainian compact. In addition, more groups expressed interest in participating in the draft process, and some have suggested organizing public hearings of the draft.

Other Highlights

ICNL presented a keynote address on NGO-Government Compacts at the "Civil Society Excellence" conference organized by the Estonian Network of NGOs (NENO).

In Latvia, ICNL and ECNL assisted in promoting the development of civil society and the elaboration of a State Program for Promoting Civil Society Development.



Conducting Cutting-Edge Research

Five Examples in 2004-2005

- ICNL, in partnership with Management Systems International (MSI), completed the 2004 edition of USAID's *NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia*, a tool for assessing the sustainability of the NGO Sector in a particular country and region. It features seven "dimensions" of NGO sustainability (legal environment, financial viability, organizational capacity, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image); each dimension is evaluated on a seven point scale, with the dimension scores average to produce an overall sustainability rating. ICNL and MSI also wrote thematic papers that place in context the data presented in the index as well as reports from each country explaining developments underlying the scoring.



- ICNL undertook research on mechanisms for accreditation and certification of NGOs for the Private Voluntary Cooperation Office of USAID. The project considered: (1) existing efforts to develop organizational accreditation/certification programs; (2) the benefits that have accrued to rated organizations, and attendant costs, as a result of their participation in a certification program; and (3) the feasibility and utility of donor support for a common accreditation/certification process for not-for-profit organizations in the international development field. The report included an overview of certification efforts worldwide, and in-depth studies of seven programs, mostly from the United States, that feature certification mechanisms.

- ICNL completed its report for the World Bank on "The Legal and Regulatory Environment for Civil Society and Civic Engagement in Albania." ICNL, in collaboration with the World Bank, conducted the assessment, which consisted of a survey of 100 NGOs, test cases, focus groups, and a two week assessment visit in which 75 persons were interviewed. Through this project, ICNL was instrumental in developing the methodology through which the Bank implements the legal and regulatory component of its "ARVIN" assessment framework.

- In May 2005, ICNL took part in an IMF assessment mission to Indonesia. The mission was requested by the PPATK (Indonesia financial intelligence unit) to assist it in ensuring that Indonesia remains in compliance with guidelines of the Financial Action Task Force. The PPATK is particularly concerned to ensure that the legal framework governing NGOs is sufficient to prevent abuses such as money laundering and terrorist financing. ICNL traveled to Indonesia and completed a week-long assessment in which we interviewed relevant government officials, donors, and NGO representatives, and completed a brief report to be presented to PPATK.

- ICNL provided assistance to our partner in Honduras, FOPRIDEH, in the completion of the first ever survey of over 100 Honduran Development Organizations (OPDs) regarding their experiences and opinions about the current legal environment. The Survey report provides a mapping of the OPD sector in Honduras — its size, activities, and sources of income, and its experiences and opinions of the legal environment. The report thus provided valuable information about the legal issues of most concern to the sector, and how the draft law should address them.



Sharing Knowledge and Expertise

ICNL shares knowledge through conferences, study tours, NGO law courses and an online Knowledge Center

ICNL co-organized a seminar on international charity law in China. The seminar was opened in the Great Hall of the People and received high-level backing from the Chinese government. Recognizing that there is no single model for charity law reform, ICNL brought together leading experts from Australia, Japan, Germany, the Netherlands, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the US, and elsewhere to share comparative perspectives with their Chinese counterparts.

A delegation of representatives from the Russian Government, Duma, and independent Russian think-tanks visited Washington DC for a study tour on taxation issues affecting NGOs. The Russian delegation included policymakers responsible for implementing and designing Russian federal government policies and federal legislation relating to taxation and NGOs. The knowledge gained during the study tour empowered the Russian government officials and think-tank representatives to develop comprehensive legislative proposals on taxation affecting NGOs. As a result, there are two new draft laws under consideration by the Russian Parliament, and the President's administration has requested ICNL's assistance with these two draft laws.



Representatives from the Russian Government, Duma, and independent Russian think-tanks who participated in a study tour in Washington DC.

ICNL continues to assist with the integration of NGO legal issues into law school curricula in Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Currently, over 30 universities offer courses on NGO law. During the past year, four new NGO law courses were established at universities in Central Asia.

With the generous support of the Ford Foundation, ICNL recently upgraded its online library with greater search capabilities and expanded content. Accessible via the website, www.icnl.org, the new library contains country laws, general legal documents, reports, publications, and more.



ICNL publishes a quarterly journal, *International Journal for Not-for-Profit Law*, that continues to provide its readers with new and significant commentary on the latest issues facing civil society. The journal is attentive to topics of interest to the Global South while appealing to a broad audience including lawyers, scholars, donors, and government officials.

ICNL shares periodic news updates and articles on events and trends affecting civil society through our electronic resources. Whether it's an in-depth study of NGO law in the Middle East or the latest word on pending legislation in Kazakhstan, ICNL is the source for up-to-date news and information.

2004-2005 BOARD OF DIRECTORS & ADVISORY COUNCIL

Board of Directors

Richard Fries, Chair
London School of Economics
United Kingdom

Paul Nathanson, Treasurer
University of New Mexico
United States of America

Hestern Banda
Salephera Consulting
Malawi

Rochelle Korman
Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler
United States of America

Aroma Dutta, Vice-Chair
PRIP Trust
Bangladesh

Gavin Andersson
Eventually Africa
Botswana/South Africa

John Clark
World Bank
United Kingdom

Bindu Sharma
Development Consultant
India/Singapore

Miklos Marshall, Secretary
Transparency International
Hungary

Douglas Rutzen, ex-officio
ICNL President
United States of America

Stephan Klingelhofer, ex-officio
ICNL Senior Vice-President
United States of America

Advisory Council

- Joseph Baidoe-Ansah
- Consuelo Castro
- Arthur B.C. Drache
- Üstün Ergüder
- John Harvey
- Robert Hughes
- Jacek Kurczewski
- Myles McGregor-Lowndes
- Elkanah Odembo
- Isagrani Serrano
- Victor Thuronyi
- Frits Bontekoe
- George Crawford
- W. Cole Durham
- Yunsong Ge
- Robert Hayhoe
- Antonio Itriago
- Beatriz Parodi Luna
- Louis Mitchell
- David Robinson
- Lord Phillips of Sudbury
- Mary Yntema
- Robert Bothwell
- Dominique de Crombrughe
- Yuri Dzhiblaze
- Lim Teck Ghee
- Scott Horton
- Amani Kandil
- Malcolm Lynch
- Kang Moon-Kyu
- Adriana Ruiz-Restrepo
- Jeff Thindwa

Providing Tools for the Development of Civil Society Worldwide

Global Reach



**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003**

	2004			2003
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Temporarily</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
PUBLIC SUPPORT AND REVENUE				
U.S. Government and pass-through grants	-	2,558,944	2,558,944	3,197,046
Foundation and corporation grants	15,699	-	15,699	29,950
Individual Contributions	3,669	-	3,669	8,774
Other	763	-	763	230
Net assets released from restrictions	<u>2,355,570</u>	<u>(2,355,570)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total public support and revenue	 <u>2,375,701</u>	 <u>203,374</u>	 <u>2,579,075</u>	 <u>3,236,000</u>
EXPENSES				
Program Services	1,718,606	-	1,718,606	1,779,045
General and administrative	<u>635,267</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>635,267</u>	<u>813,562</u>
Total Expenses	<u>2,353,873</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,353,873</u>	<u>2,592,607</u>
Changes in Net Assets	21,828	203,374	225,202	643,393
Net Assets at beginning of year	<u>67,672</u>	<u>2,685,815</u>	<u>2,753,487</u>	<u>2,110,094</u>
 Net Assets at end of year	 89,500	 2,889,189	 2,978,689	 2,753,487

ICNL Washington Office

1126 16th St. NW, Suite 400
Washington DC 20036 USA

Ph. 202-452-8600

Fax 202-452-8555

infoicnl@icnl.org

ICNL Almaty Office

36 Zhandosov Street
Almaty, Kazakstan 480057

Ph. 7372-50-19-50

Fax 7372-50-19-49

ICNL Kiev Office

24 Druzhbi Narodof St., Building 2

Apartment #42

Kiev, Ukraine

Ph./Fax 380-44-2690732

taficnl@ukrpack.net

European Center for Not-For-Profit Law (Affiliate)

Apaczai Csere Janos u. 17

1st Floor, Budapest 1052

Ph. 361-318-6923

Fax 361-266-1479

info@ecnl.org.hu

Bulgarian Center for Not-For-Profit Law (Affiliate)

6 Dobrudja Str. 1st Floor

1000 Sofia, Bulgaria

Ph. 359-2- 981-66-17

359-2-988-81-66

Fax 359-2-981-53-23

info@bcnl.org