

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL
LEGAL COOPERATION

Annual Report

2007



CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COOPERATION



MISSION STATEMENT

The Center for International Legal Cooperation (CILC) is a Dutch non-profit organization, which provides Dutch expert assistance to developing and transition countries engaged in legal and judicial reform.

The Board of Trustees has seats for representatives of the various Dutch law faculties, ministries, professional bodies and other institutions and organizations whose work is relevant to CILC's mission.

Using these and other resources, CILC can draw on a large pool of legal specialists to build expert teams for individual cooperation projects. To initiate and execute projects, CILC collaborates with an extensive international network of organizations. Major project funding sources include the Dutch government, the European Union, and the United Nations Development Programme. CILC's staff are highly experienced in project management, fundraising, and financing. Each of them also contributes regional and country knowledge and strong language capabilities. Access to expertise in specific fields is provided through CILC's affiliation with Dutch ministries, academic institutes and departments, and professional organizations.

The development of a project begins with meetings between CILC staff and potential project partners in a beneficiary country to assess needs. CILC then designs an action plan and seeks funding sources for its implementation. When CILC contracts to manage a project, it assumes responsibility for implementing the project, hiring the best-qualified experts, quality control, and reporting to the financing agency involved.

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I.

Introduction

The Center for International Legal Cooperation (CILC) manages legal and judicial reform projects all over the world. Over the years CILC has built on its fundamental strengths of flexibility, professionalism, familiarity with the latest developments in the rule of law field, and the ability to function as an intercultural bridge. In the process CILC has evolved into a unique source of both academic and practical knowledge and experience.

Since its founding in 1985 as the Netherlands Council for Legal Cooperation with Indonesia in Legal Matters, CILC has been working to enhance the rule of law in developing and transition countries. When the organization was redefined and renamed in 1993, its focus shifted from Indonesia towards Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Many of CILC's projects during the last decade involved candidates for accession to the European Union. At the same time CILC successfully reached out to Africa, Asia and the Middle East. This broad range reflects the fact that CILC has become an organization which operates worldwide, albeit with certain geographical and thematic focal points.

In 2007, the project portfolio covered the following regions and countries: EU candidate countries, the EU's neighboring countries, the Caucasus, Indonesia, China, and Western and Central Africa. Thematically the projects were divided into three areas: legislation and its practical implementation; adjudication and access to justice; and legal education and training for legal professionals.

Looking back at 2007, I would like to highlight some of the year's achievements and make a few observations.

First, the three-year "Rule of Law Facility," granted to CILC by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs under its Theme-based Program for Development Cooperation

(TMF), came to an end in 2007. It was the first such program CILC had implemented. Overall, CILC and its partners in the six countries selected for the TMF funding view the program as having been a flexible, efficient donor instrument that led to fruitful and more structural cooperation and initiatives in the various countries. In the case of China, for instance, the cooperation project in the area of civil law was highly successful, and negotiations are now going on to enable follow-up activities.

Second, 2007 marked the completion of the EU/Phare Twinning project "Support to the Establishment of Courts of Appeal in Turkey." The Dutch senior partner, the Council for the Judiciary, implemented the project in cooperation with Sweden's National Courts Administration. CILC played an instrumental role in networking and lobbying for the project as well as in the project design, and was responsible for managing the project. The cooperation between the Council for the Judiciary and CILC proved to be close and productive.

Third, some exciting projects started in 2007. One of these will assist Morocco in the implementation of its Family Code of 2004. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Matra program is providing the funding. Another new project supports efforts to combat corruption in Ethiopia. CILC will carry it out in 2008 in cooperation with Ethiopia's Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission. Financing comes from the Netherlands Fellowship Programmes (NFP) of the Netherlands Organization for International Cooperation in Higher Education (Nuffic).

When it comes to enhancing the rule of law in our world, CILC's activities make a tangible difference. A well-functioning legal and judicial system is essential for social stability and sustainable development.

The majority of the experts who take part in CILC projects are Dutch. The Netherlands can be very proud of its contribution to legal and judicial reform in developing and transition countries. We at CILC are grateful to the participating institutions and individuals for sharing their expertise with colleagues in other countries.

We also appreciate the mutual trust between CILC and its partners in the beneficiary countries. For the success of a legal and judicial reform project depends on the involvement and ownership by the partner institutions and professionals.

In addition to strengthening its international relations and partnerships, in 2007 CILC invested in its position in the Netherlands. A growing number of Dutch organizations are getting involved in the promotion of the rule of law, and it is of the utmost importance to seek out opportunities for collaboration with like-minded organizations. CILC has therefore formed a strategic alliance with the Netherlands Helsinki Committee and the T. M. C. Asser Instituut. Moreover, CILC's Executive Board took a decision to transfer the CILC office from Leiden to The Hague, the legal capital of the world. The move will not affect CILC's close relationship with Leiden University.

In December 2007, CILC's director, Kees Kouwenaar, announced that he had accepted a challenging new position as director of the Centre for International Cooperation at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. He left CILC at the end of March 2008. CILC paid tribute to him in a special seminar held on March 27. On behalf of the Executive Board and the Board of Trustees, I would like to thank Kees for all his efforts and endeavors during his nearly six years of service to CILC, and wish him the very best of luck in his new job.

Marie José Alting von Geusau took over as director of CILC on May 15, 2008. I am very pleased to welcome Marie José to CILC, and I wish her and her dedicated team great success in their important work.

Dr. Marten Oosting
CILC Chairman

2.

CILC in 2007

2.1 Introduction

The year 2007 proved to be challenging for CILC. The project portfolio shows high-quality activities spread out over a broad range of regions and countries. However, the overall turnover lagged behind that in 2006, mainly due to extensive and complicated acquisition processes. CILC will strive to find an effective strategy to counteract this trend. CILC's work in the field of rule of law promotion is appreciated worldwide by its partner organizations, by Dutch and international donors, and by the Dutch experts who participate in the projects. General trends, specific highlights and organizational changes in 2007 are outlined below. The individual projects are described in Chapter 3.

2.2 Activities

Reflecting CILC's experience and expertise, activities in 2007 took place in the following regions and countries:

1) *New EU Member States and the EU's Neighbors*

Whether in Poland or Turkey, CILC's activities were linked to the process of accession to or association with the EU: for example, harmonization of legislation, the establishment of new institutions, or the training of legal professionals.

2) *The Former Soviet Union*

In Russia, Ukraine and, in the Caucasus, Azerbaijan and Georgia, the focus was on implementing national legislation introduced over the past decade.

3) *Western and Central Africa*

CILC helped Mali and Mauritania develop paralegal systems to improve access to justice for the poor. In Rwanda and Uganda, CILC supported the creation of new legal and judicial institutions and curriculum development for law faculties.

4) *Asia*

Cooperation with China centered on civil legislation. Curriculum development continued to be the focus of cooperation with Indonesia.

5) *The Arab World*

CILC was active in the Palestinian Territories, Yemen and Morocco.

CILC concentrated on three broad areas of cooperation in which it has a proven track record: legislative reforms (advising on the drafting of specific pieces of legislation, providing training for legislative drafters, and assisting implementation of new legislation); legal and judicial practice (formal and informal, including mechanisms to improve access to justice); and legal education and the provision of training for legal professionals.

Legislative Reforms

CILC's activities in Poland, Ukraine, Russia and China demonstrated the continuing appeal of the Dutch Civil Code as a point of reference for other countries undertaking the modernization of their civil legislation.

When the Dutch prime minister, Jan Peter Balkenende, visited Moscow on November 5, 2007, he held a special meeting with Russian and Dutch members of the cooperation project which CILC and its partners had launched in 1993 to assist the drafting of a new Russian Civil Code. President Vladimir Putin acknowledged the

CILC Projects in 2007

EUROPE

- Croatia:** Conciliation in Individual Labour Disputes
- Macedonia:** Judicial Reform Implementation Program
- Montenegro:** Supporting the Judicial Training Center of Montenegro
- Poland:** Support to the Drafting of a New Civil Code for Poland
- Serbia:** Strengthening Administrative Justice in Serbia
- Turkey:** Strengthening the Justice Academy in Turkey
- Turkey:** Support to the Establishment of Courts of Appeal in Turkey

WORLDWIDE

- TMF Rule of Law Facility
- Translation of Dutch Legislation
- EC Framework Contract, Lot 7

AFRICA

- Benin:** Integrated Reinforcement of the Legal and Judicial System
- Ethiopia:** Strengthening the Universities of Bahir Dar and Jimma
- Ethiopia:** Combating Corruption in Ethiopia
- Madagascar:** Consolidation of the Rule of Law
- Mali:** Access to Justice for the Poor in Mali
- Mali:** National Training Program for the Training of Paralegals
- Mali:** Prospective Review of the Legal and Judicial Sector
- Mauritania:** Access to Justice for the Poor in Mauritania
- Rwanda:** Strengthening the Law Faculties of the ULK and UNR
- Rwanda:** Building the Organizational Capacity of the ILPD
- Senegal:** Supporting the Trial of Hissène Habré
- Uganda:** Strengthening the Capacity of Prison and Police Training Institutions
- Uganda:** Strengthening the Capacity of Uganda's Law Development Centre (LDC) To Undertake Practical Legal Training

CIS

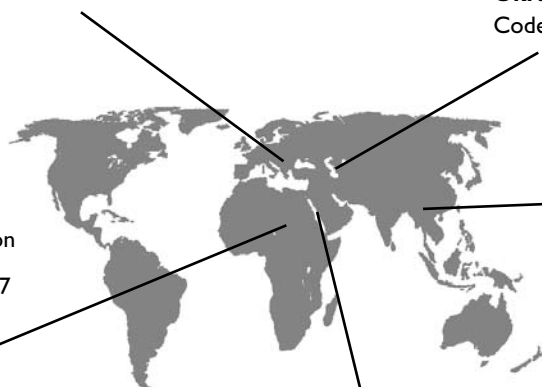
- Azerbaijan:** Administrative Procedure Code
- Georgia:** Support to the Reform of the Ministry of Justice
- Georgia:** Advancement of Mental Health and Human Rights
- Russian Federation:** Strengthening Russia's Legislative Framework
- Russian Federation:** Improving Access to Legal Assistance for Russian Citizens
- Ukraine:** Implementation of the Ukrainian Civil Code

ASIA

- China:** Academic Cooperation: Civil Law
- Indonesia:** Pilot Project to Strengthen Indonesian Academic Legal Education
- Indonesia:** Commentary on Indonesian Criminal Law
- Indonesia:** Strengthening the Legislative Capacity in Indonesia

ARAB WORLD

- Morocco:** Support to the Implementation of the Family Code
- Palestinian Territories:** Empowering the Palestinian Judicial System
- Palestinian Territories:** Criminal Justice System Support Programme
- Yemen:** Judicial Support Program Yemen



PROJECTS OVERVIEW 2007

				Reform strategy	Legislation	Implementation of legislation	Strengthening the Judiciary	Judicial academy	Law schools	Law enforcement	Bar Association and/or Legal Aid	Paralegals	Mediation & ADR	Civil society
4.1	Europe	Croatia	Conciliation in Individual Labour Disputes										●	
4.1	Europe	Macedonia	Judicial Reform Implementation Project NEW	●		●	●							
4.1	Europe	Montenegro	Supporting the Judicial Training Center of Montenegro NEW	●			●	●						
4.1	Europe	Poland	Support for the Drafting of the New Polish Civil Code		●									
4.1	Europe	Serbia	Strengthening Administrative Justice in Serbia			●	●	●						
4.1	Europe	Turkey	Support to the Establishment of Courts of Appeal in Turkey				●							
4.1	Europe	Turkey	Strengthening the Justice Academy in Turkey					●						
4.2	CIS	Azerbaijan	Administrative Procedure Code in Azerbaijan		●									
4.2	CIS	Georgia	Improving the HR situation through upgrading the Mental Health Care and Inclusive Education NEW	●	●									●
4.2	CIS	Georgia	Support to the Reform of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia	●										
4.2	CIS	Russian Federation	Improving Access to Legal Assistance for Russian Citizens NEW									●		
4.2	CIS	Russian Federation	Strengthening Russia's Legislative Framework		●									
4.2	CIS	Ukraine	Implementation of the Ukrainian Civil Code			●								
4.3	Asia	China	Academic Cooperation: Civil Law		●				●					
4.3	Asia	Indonesia	Pilot Project To Strengthen Indonesian Academic Legal Education						●					
4.3	Asia	Indonesia	Commentary on Indonesian Criminal Law		●						●			
4.3	Asia	Indonesia	Strengthening the Legislative Capacity in Indonesia NEW		●									
4.4	Africa	Benin	Integrated Reinforcement of the Legal and Judicial System				●							
4.4	Africa	Ethiopia	Combating Corruption in Ethiopia NEW							●				
4.4	Africa	Ethiopia	Strengthening the Universities of Bahir Dar and Jimma						●					
4.4	Africa	Madagascar	Consolidation of the Rule of Law				●			●	●			
4.4	Africa	Mali	National Training Program for the Training of Paralegals									●		
4.4	Africa	Mali	Access to Justice for the Poor in Mali									●		
4.4	Africa	Mali	Prospective Review of the Legal and Judicial Sector	●										
4.4	Africa	Mauritania	Access to Justice for the Poor in Mauretania									●		
4.4	Africa	Rwanda	Building the Organizational Capacity of the National ILPD NEW						●					
4.4	Africa	Rwanda	Strengthening the Law Faculties of the ULK and UNR in Rwanda						●					
4.4	Africa	Senegal	Supporting the Trial of Hissene Habré NEW				●			●				
4.4	Africa	Uganda	Strengthening the Capacity of Prisons and Police Training Institutions in Uganda							●				
4.4	Africa	Uganda	Strengthening the Capacity of the Uganda LDC NEW					●						
4.5	Arab World	Morocco	Support to the Implementation of the Family Code NEW			●								
4.5	Arab World	Palestinian Territories	Empowering the Palestinian Judicial System				●							
4.5	Arab World	Palestinian Territories	Criminal Justice System Support Program NEW	●			●							
4.5	Arab World	Yemen	Judicial Support Program Yemen				●							
4.6	Worldwide	Worldwide	TMF Rule of Law Facility		●	●			●			●		
4.6	Worldwide	Worldwide	EC Framework Contract, Lot 7											
4.6	Worldwide	Worldwide	Translation of Dutch Legislation NEW		●									

success of the project when he received Mr. Balkenende in the Kremlin.

In 2007, CILC initiated a large project to assist the implementation of the new Moroccan Family Code. CILC has extensive experience in the effective introduction of civil legislation to the judges and lawyers who have to make it work in practice.

In Azerbaijan, the German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) and CILC provided expertise to the parliamentary drafters of the Administrative Procedure Law and the Administrative Court Procedure Code. They also helped the drafters develop practical commentaries on these laws.

Legal and Judicial Practice

The implementation of new legislation usually entails judicial enhancement because judicial practice must be aligned with the new laws. This can mean that all actors involved in the judicial process need to be informed about and trained in applying the legislation. The Justice Academy in Turkey, the Law Development Centre in Uganda, the Judicial Training Center in Montenegro, and the newly founded National Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD) in Rwanda play a key role in the enhancement of judicial practice in their countries. National governments, together with donors like the European Commission, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Dutch organization Nuffic, select these training institutions for targeted institutional capacity building. CILC supported the institutions in 2007 in connection with the implementation of new legislation.

Legal Education and Training of Legal Professionals

To function well, legal systems are dependent on the knowledge and skills of the people who work in them. It is no less crucial that these practitioners believe in the rule of law as something worth upholding. Therefore, donor programs, such as the Netherlands Programme for the Institutional Strengthening of Post-Secondary Education and Training Capacity (NPT) and the Netherlands Fellowship Programmes (NFP), increasingly target law faculties and post-academic judicial training institutions. In 2007, CILC provided support to law faculties in Rwanda and Indonesia, and to judicial and other professional training institutions in Turkey, Montenegro, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda. These demand-driven projects were designed not to offer the partner institutions ready-made answers, but rather to help them develop their own solutions.



Trilateral Cooperation Conference in Prague

2.3 Events

During the June 2007 meeting of the Council for International Legal Cooperation, which is CILC's Board of Trustees, the dean of the Academy for Legislation in The Hague, Peter van Lochem, gave a presentation on the government training institute's international aspirations.

CILC staff were invited to share CILC's experiences in international legal cooperation at various events in the Netherlands and abroad. In April and October, CILC Director Kees Kouwenaar took part in two panel discussions on the rule of law organized by the Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL). In September, a CILC senior project manager participated in the international conference "Trilateral Co-operation and Civil Society," hosted by the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Dutch Embassy in Prague and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Matra Division. He discussed the Matra-funded legal reform projects in the new EU member states, and how the lessons learned from them could be applied to countries farther east.

At the end of November, CILC consultants gave a presentation on judicial reform projects at the annual Matra Training for European Cooperation (MTEC) course on "Administration of Justice" in The Hague.

2.4 The Organization

Board of Trustees

In 2007, the Board of Prosecutors General, which had previously been satisfied with indirect representation on CILC's Board of Trustees through the Council for the Judiciary, demonstrated its increased interest in CILC's activities by nominating Herman Bolhaar as its own representative on the board.

In December, Daan de Snoo announced that he would leave the Netherlands Bar Association to become director of the Netherlands Mediation Institute (NMI). Since the NMI is a CILC partner on various projects, and as such a valuable new member of the CILC family, Mr. De Snoo will remain on the Board of Trustees as the NMI's representative. The Netherlands Bar Association is now represented by Ank van Eekelen.

Executive Board

In the one change to the Executive Board, Prof. Christel Grundmann-van de Krol stepped down in December and was replaced by Winfried van den Muijsenbergh, a corporate lawyer who has been involved in CILC projects in the Czech Republic and in China. CILC warmly thanks Prof. Grundmann-van de Krol for her commitment to CILC, not only as a member of the Executive Board but also as a highly valued expert on many CILC projects, including the Polish Civil Code project and the project on the drafting of the Model Securities Law for members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Staff

Albert van Rijn joined the Financial Administration. Project Manager Aika van der Kleij left CILC in February.



CILC's Staff (from left to right): Marja Lenssen, Abdeljalil Taktak, Adeline Tibakweitira, Annemarie Woudstra, Anne-Marie Heemskerk, Tamara van Vliet, Kees Kouwenaar, Lenie van Rooijen, Eric Vincken, Dilia Ham and Alenka Bajc

Focus on International Legal Cooperation

CILC NEWSLETTER [www.cilc.nl/focus.html]

ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN 2007:

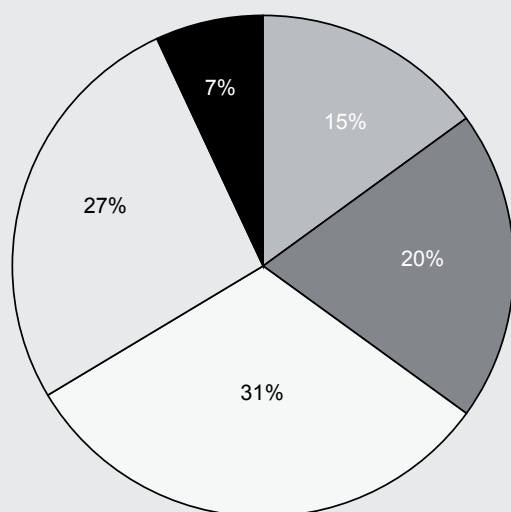
Focus No. 22 (November)

- CILC Project in Rwanda: From the Land of 1,000 Hills to A City Below Sea Level
- CILC Projects in Africa: Extending Project Benefits Across the Great Lakes Region
- Letter from the Director: A New Chance for Rule of Law Promotion
- CILC Projects in Russia: Russian Judges and Lawyers Visit the Netherlands
- Peter Ingelse, Our Man in Ankara
- Indonesia Seeks To Revive Dutch Training Courses for Law Drafters
- CILC Seminar in January 2008: The Impact of Rule of Law Assistance on the Legal Reform Process in China
- CILC Translation Project: More Dutch Laws in English
- Focus on Partner Organizations: The ICON Institute Consulting Group

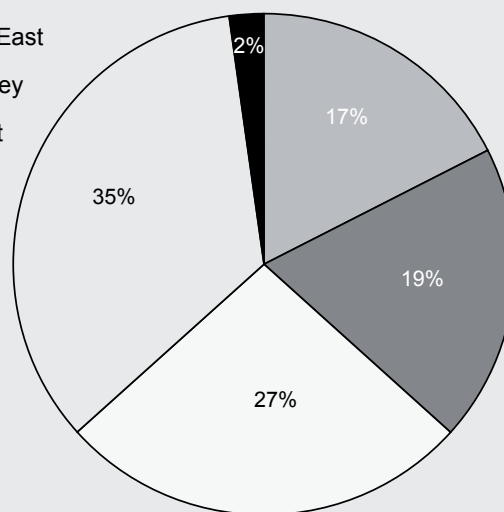
Focus No. 21 (May)

- CILC Seminar: Justice Reform in the Post-Conflict Environment
- CILC Project in Azerbaijan: Dutch Administrative Law Up Close
- UN Creates "Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group"
- The Case for Enhancing Sino-Dutch Judicial Assistance
- CILC Project in Mali: Parajuridisme au Mali
- The Legal Advocacy Foundation in Estonia
- CILC Project in Indonesia: Yogya Law Schools Embrace New Teaching Methods
- In Memoriam: Prof. Koesnadi Hardjasoemantri, Gadjah Mada University (1926-2007)
- CILC Project in Uganda: Capacity-Building in the Ugandan Justice Sector
- Work in Progress: Michiel Scheltema, Administrative Law Specialist
- Focus on Partner Organizations: The Hague Conference on Private International Law

BREAKDOWN OF TURNOVER IN 2006



BREAKDOWN OF TURNOVER IN 2007



3.

Projects

3.1 Europe

New EU Member States

POLAND

Support for the Drafting of the New Polish Civil Code

Launched in January 2005 at the request of Poland's Civil Law Codification Commission, this Matra-funded project was extended by six months until the end of June 2008. Key expert Prof. Paul Meijknecht, who had worked for four years at the Polish Ministry of Justice, brought his valuable knowledge and experience to the project. As in previous years, legal resource materials were supplied to the Commission. In January, a Dutch expert and a British expert from Oxford University



Dutch experts discussed intertemporal law with the Polish Civil Law Codification Commission in September

took part in a seminar on class action. The Commission drafted legislative proposals based on the seminar. In cooperation with the Polish Supreme Court and the Polish Academy of Sciences, in March the Commission organized a conference on the Green Book which was published in fall 2006, "On an Optimal Vision for a Polish Civil Code." The conference marked the start of a broad discussion. In May, September and November, meetings were held in Warsaw between Commission members and four Dutch experts to discuss issues of enforcement, transitory law and property law. In September, the project's Steering Committee met in Warsaw.

EU Candidate States and Other Countries

Southeast Europe

CROATIA

Conciliation in Individual Labour Disputes

Begun in March 2006, the two-year Matra-funded project assists Croatia with the introduction of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) as a tool for resolving individual labor conflicts. CILC is carrying out the project with the Croatian government's Office for Social Partnership. The project provides advice on the establishment and regulatory framework of a conciliation program for labor disputes. A training plan for mediators, employ-



In May, the first mediation proceeding at a participating Croatian company produced successful results

ers, trade unionists and professional lawyers is being developed and implemented. The project also includes provision of advice on a communication strategy for the conciliation program as well as on monitoring and evaluation. In 2007, four awareness training programs, an intervention meeting for trained mediators, a basic training seminar, two advanced training seminars, and a train-the-trainers seminar were conducted in Zagreb by trainers from the Center for Conflict Management (CvC) in the Netherlands.

Pilot projects on conciliation in individual labor disputes were set up at four major companies. Their aim was to train mediation officers and draft procedures. The first successful mediation took place in May. It was agreed that 30 mediations would be held under each pilot project in the first year.

SERBIA

Strengthening Administrative Justice in Serbia

CILC's partners in this Matra-funded project are the Judges' Association of Serbia, the Serbian Supreme Court and the Judicial Training Center (JTC) in Belgrade. The project activities cover legislative advice, judicial training, strengthening the planned Administrative Court, and support for the preparation of a manual on administrative law. At the end of 2006, the project was extended through March 2007. The extra time was used to finalize the administrative law manual, which was officially presented at the beginning of March at a small project-closing ceremony in Belgrade. The Serbian-language manual contains introductions by two Leiden University professors on the impact of the European Convention on Human Rights on national administrative law, extracts

from European Court of Human Rights cases, and recommendations by the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers. On behalf of the Serbian judiciary, the president of the Serbian Supreme Court, Vida Petrovič-Skero, thanked the Dutch government and CILC for the assistance rendered through the Matra project.

MACEDONIA

Judicial Reform Implementation Project

As a follow-up to the "Macedonia Court Modernization Project," in March 2007, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) launched a restricted procedure to select a contractor for the new "Judicial Reform Implementation Program." The American organization DPK Consulting, which had implemented the earlier project, proposed a subcontract arrangement to CILC and submitted a proposal to USAID at the end of June. It was approved in September. The project began in October and runs throughout 2010. CILC's role is to provide high-level short-term experts in various areas in which CILC had been involved in the previous project. Preparations started at the end of 2007 for an initial mission in the area of enforcement law, scheduled for January 2008.

MONTENEGRO

Supporting the Judicial Training Center of Montenegro

At the request of, and with funding from, the Dutch Embassy in Belgrade, in November 2007 CILC prepared a project proposal for a one-year project with Montenegro's Judicial Training Center (JTC) in Podgorica. The project got underway in December and continues through November 2008. The focus is on providing institutional support to the JTC and on helping the JTC meet the most urgent training needs in 2008. A key expert and a CILC consultant undertook a kick-off mission in the first week of December.

TURKEY

Support to the Establishment of Courts of Appeal in Turkey

This EU/Phare Twinning project to train judges, prosecutors and auxiliary personnel for Turkey's new regional courts of appeal ran from January 2006 through July 2007. The senior project partner was the Dutch Council for the Judiciary, the junior partner Sweden's National

Courts Administration. CILC helped draft the work plan and was responsible for the project management.

The project's third intensive seminar on civil procedure for future trainers of judges was conducted in January 2007. The second and third seminars on criminal procedure were held for judges and prosecutors in January and February. During the tightly-scheduled, well-organized roll-out phase, Turkish trainers transferred their newly acquired knowledge to colleagues across the country, conducting 10 training seminars for judges dealing with civil cases, 14 seminars for judges dealing with criminal cases and prosecutors, and 12 seminars for auxiliary personnel. Dutch and Swedish experts attended as resource persons and described the practice in their countries for comparison purposes. In May, a second conference was organized at the Court of Cassation to discuss the functioning of a three-tier judicial system, both in general and specifically in the Netherlands, Sweden, France and Germany. The conference results were published. The project's final conference took place in June at the Ankara Judges' House, and the project was officially closed in late July.

The 2005 law on the introduction of the courts of appeal had stipulated that they become operational as of June 1, 2007. Although that deadline could not be met, on May 18 the Turkish minister of justice, after obtaining a positive opinion from the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors, took the historic decision to establish nine regional courts of appeal (in Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Diyarbakır, Erzurum, Istanbul, İzmir, Konya and Samsun). In line with the minister's recommendations, the High



One of 12 training seminars held for auxiliary staff who will work in Turkey's new regional courts of appeal (Photo: Eylül Sentuna)

Council decided on the territorial jurisdiction of each of the nine courts, which all together cover the entire country, and the number of civil and criminal divisions in each court. The political will to create the courts was underlined by the publication of the ministerial decision in the Official Gazette on June 5. The challenges now are to appoint judges and staff, provide courthouses and related infrastructure, and fix a feasible starting date for the new courts.

Strengthening the Justice Academy in Turkey

Officially launched in November 2005 and funded by the Dutch Ministry of Economics' Agency for International Business and Cooperation (EVD), the project aimed at supporting Turkish efforts to join the EU by helping the recently founded Justice Academy strengthen its EU law training capacity. As in the previous year, in 2007 the Academy and CILC held various meetings to try to overcome the obstacles to their cooperation. However, insufficient personnel and financial resources prevented the Academy from fully committing to the train-the-trainers program. After a much prolonged inception phase, both parties deemed it wise to stop the project in May.

The experience with the Turkish Ministry of Justice had been very positive during the EU/Phare Twinning project to support the establishment of Turkey's regional courts of appeal. Therefore, CILC suggested implementing the former Justice Academy project with the ministry as beneficiary instead of the Academy. As a result of negotiations between the ministry and CILC, the EVD and the Council for the Judiciary in the Netherlands, the project was amended and will now be restarted in 2008.



(Left to right) Swedish Project Leader Kjell Björnberg, Dutch Project Leader Bert van Delden, Turkish Project Leader Mustafa Elçim, and Resident Twinning Advisor Peter Ingelse at the final conference of the Turkish Courts of Appeal project in June



In September, Sayyad Karimov (at right) and Prof. Michiel Scheltema (second from right) conducted the last of three train-the-trainer seminars for Azerbaijani civil servants

3.2 Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

AZERBAIJAN

Introduction and Implementation of the Administrative Procedure Code in Azerbaijan

The project with Azerbaijan started in June 2005 and was intended to run for two years. But at CILC's request, in 2007 the project's funder, the Dutch Embassy in Tbilisi, Georgia, extended the project until mid-2008 to enable the implementation of remaining activities. In addition, the administrative judges to be trained had not yet been appointed. A debate over whether to first increase the number of courts of appeal before introducing administrative chambers delayed the preparations for creating the chambers in selected courts.

Nevertheless, cooperation on the drafting of the Administrative Court Procedure Code (AACPC) continued in 2007. After consultations in the Netherlands and Germany, the drafters decided to adjust various provisions and omit one of the original chapters. On May 31, the AACPC passed its first reading in parliament. A commentary was begun in late 2007. Since its drafters are leading members of the working group drafting the AACPC, they are well placed to keep pace with any amendments that occur in the second and third readings, which were expected to take place in 2008. The com-

mentary was expected to be ready by mid-2008.

The German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and CILC successfully completed the intensive administrative law training for future trainers of civil servants. The articles of the Administrative Procedure Law, adopted in late 2005, were discussed using fictive cases and examples from Dutch and German administrative law practice. From the end of March, the trained Azerbaijani trainers conducted five seminars for their fellow civil servants in different parts of the country. Participating in the seminars were Dutch and German experts and leading Azerbaijani administrative law expert Sayyad Karimov, a member of the working group that drafted the Administrative Procedure Law and the AACPC.

A campaign to familiarize the public with administrative law got underway in 2007. The Azerbaijan Young Lawyers' Union (AYLU) prepared two pamphlets on administrative law topics, and 4,000 copies of each pamphlet were disseminated. In April, a Dutch expert appeared on a TV talk show to discuss administrative law and its implementation in Azerbaijan, and Radio Antenn broadcast a program on the subject in June.

GEORGIA

Improving the Human Rights Situation Through Upgrading the Mental Health Care and Inclusive Education

CILC's latest project with Georgia was approved by the Matra program in October 2007 and will run through March 2010. Its aim is to assist the implementation of the Law on Psychiatric Care, which went into effect at the beginning of 2007, and related legislation. A particular focus will be on the law's provisions on involuntary admission to psychiatric institutions. The project will be officially launched in early 2008 with a conference for stakeholders and the media at which the new law will be presented to the general public, and Dutch experts will talk about psychiatric care legislation in the Netherlands. Under the project, Dutch and Georgian experts will discuss possible policies on psychiatric care and inclusive education, and the alignment of legislation with EU standards. Judges, lawyers, prosecutors and medical staff will be trained in various issues related to the Law on Psychiatric Care. The project also includes participation in efforts to monitor the law's effect on psychiatric institutions. A public awareness campaign will be conducted to explain the importance of human rights in mental health care and inclusive education.

CILC's project partners are the Tbilisi office of the

Hilversum-based Global Initiative on Psychiatry (GIP) and the Georgian Health Law and Bioethics Society (GHLBS), both of which have a proven record as advocates for better laws on psychiatric care and inclusive education, and substantial experience in implementing projects in these fields. There will be close cooperation with the Georgian Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, and parliament.

Support to the Reform of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia

The EU/Tacis-funded project supports internal public administration and management reform of the Georgian Ministry of Justice. CILC is a partner in a consortium led by Austria's Hulla & Co. Human Dynamics KG. The project started in August 2006 and runs through February 2008. Its activities are aimed at strengthening policy-making at the ministry; building institutional capacity regarding human resources and budget management; and supporting the continued development of the ministry's Civil Registry Agency to ensure efficient, transparent and accountable management.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Strengthening Russia's Legislative Framework

The originally three-year Matra-funded project to assist the harmonization of Russian civil and administrative procedure law was extended by six months and will now end in July 2008. The project was requested by the chairman of the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation (SAC) and the deputy chairman of the Presidential Council for the Codification and Improvement of Civil Legislation. It comprises meetings of the Russian working groups with Dutch experts, conferences, expert meetings, written expert opinions, and publication of the results of each project component.

A conference on civil legislation in Russian legal practice was organized in April 2007 to mark the 15th anniversary of the Research Center for Private Law under the President of the Russian Federation (RCPL). CILC was represented by Feer Verkade, Advocate General at the Dutch Supreme Court, who along with two other Dutch experts had contributed to the development of Russia's Law on Intellectual Property Rights, which was adopted in fall 2006 as Part IV of the Russian Civil Code. Speakers included First Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev, Veniamin Yakovlev, legal advisor to President Vladimir Putin, and Pavel Krashennikov, chairman of the State Duma Legislation Committee. Before an au-



A Russian delegation visited the Netherlands to study the Dutch legal aid system and the organization of the Netherlands Bar Association

dience of 300 mostly Russian legal academics, judges and lawyers, Prof. Alexander Makovsky from RCPL acknowledged that the task of the legislator is limited, for it is the judge who implements and thus develops civil law. He underlined the ongoing need for international cooperation in modernizing Russian civil law, and had a special word of thanks for the contributions of Prof. Wouter Snijders, the former government commissioner for the new Dutch Civil Code.

At the request of the Dutch Embassy in Moscow, CILC organized, together with the RCPL, a roundtable discussion on November 6 with prominent Russian legal reform and civil law experts for visiting Dutch Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende, followed by guest lectures by the prime minister and others for students from the Russian School of Private Law. In July, a SAC delegation visited the Netherlands to learn about Dutch court procedures and alternative dispute resolution in tax disputes, and property and non-property claims. In addition to the Dutch Ministry of Finance's Tax Administration Department, the delegation met with members of the Supreme Court, The Hague District Court, the Amsterdam Court of Appeal, and the Council for the Judiciary.

A conference on tax procedures held at the SAC at the end of November was attended by Dutch experts, SAC judges, representatives of the Russian Ministry of Finance and the tax authorities, academics and journalists.

Improving Access to Legal Assistance for Russian Citizens

The three-year Matra-funded project, which kicked off in February 2007, was developed in consultation with the Federal Chamber of Lawyers of the Russian Federation. CILC's project partners are the Moscow-based

organization LegalStudies.RU and the Moscow office of the Budapest-based Public Interest Law Institute (PILI). The project's aims are twofold: to support the Russian bar in developing internal regulations on quality, ethics and financial administration, and to strengthen the legal aid system in Russia. A study visit to the Netherlands by representatives from the Federal Chamber of Lawyers, the Russian Ministry of Justice's Federal Registration Service, and legal aid offices took place in August. The participants have since maintained an intensive dialogue with the Dutch resource persons on a wide range of issues connected with the efforts to professionalize the legal profession and improve the legal aid system. Preliminary results of the project are available on the LegalStudies website [<http://matra.legalstudies.ru>]. The regularly updated PILI website [<http://www.pili.org/ru>] monitors progress on the legal aid system.

UKRAINE

Implementation of the Ukrainian Civil Code

Begun in January 2005, the Matra-funded project provides for the training of Ukrainian judges, notaries and lawyers on the Civil Code, which went into effect in 2004; the development and publication of three practical manuals for legal professionals; and the preparation of 10 public information brochures on the Civil Code. Work on the manuals for judges and notaries continued throughout 2007. Ten regional seminars for judges, three seminars for notaries, and five seminars for lawyers were held in various parts of the country. The project's Steering Committee discussed recommendations for further improvement of the seminars at a meeting in Yalta in June. As the two remaining manuals could not be completed before the end of the year and the closing conference had to be postponed, the project was extended through March 2008.

3.3 Asia

CHINA

Academic Cooperation: Civil Law

The two-year Dutch-Chinese collaborative research project to facilitate the enactment of the Chinese Civil Code by 2010 was funded under the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Theme-based Program for Development

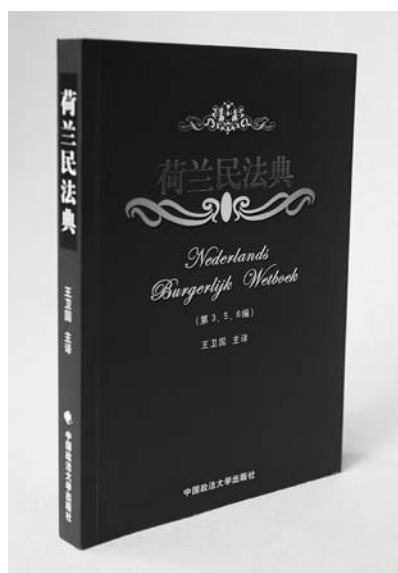


On the podium at the CILC symposium on "The Culture of Civil Law in China" on June 19 (from left to right): Prof. Jan Michiel Otto, CILC Senior Project Manager Abdeljalil Taktak, China's ambassador to the Netherlands, Xue Hanqin, and Prof. Wang Weiguo (Photo: Alexander Vinogradov)

CILC project in China

As part of CILC's "Academic Cooperation: Civil Law" project with the China University of Political Science and Law (CUPL) in Beijing, a delegation headed by CUPL's Prof. Wang Weiguo visited civil law experts in the Netherlands from June 16-23.

A report on the study visit and background information about the project are available on our website [www.cilc.nl].



Books 3, 5 and 6 of the Dutch Civil Code in Mandarin (Photo: Alexander Vinogradov)

Cooperation (TMF). Originally planned for one year, the project continued for a second year when the TMF “Rule of Law Facility” was extended to the end of 2007. The project’s major achievement was the translation into Mandarin of Book 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the Dutch Civil Code and related materials. These materials were published and distributed to the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People’s Congress, among others. Study visits, seminars and conferences were also conducted.

INDONESIA

Pilot Project To Strengthen Indonesian Academic Legal Education

The project was conceived as a step towards reviving Dutch-Indonesian academic cooperation. It grew out of a feasibility study which CILC carried out in Indonesia from late 2004 until mid-2005. CILC successfully applied for TMF funding at the end of 2005, and cooperation with the law faculties of Atma Jaya University in Yogyakarta and Andalas University in Padang, West Sumatra, began in 2006. The project tested the feasibility study’s recommendations for how best to help the two law faculties upgrade their curricula, introduce new teaching methods, and transfer the acquired knowledge to the teaching staff of neighboring university law faculties. The TMF funding was extended for six months to enable the successful cooperation with Atma Jaya to continue. In the first half of 2007, the Atma Jaya team worked to adopt problem-based learning (PBL) methods, and to promote their implementation by neighboring



Participants from four private law schools at a PBL workshop in Yogyakarta in January 2007 (Photo: Kees Kouwenaar)



During a CILC mission to Jakarta in July, Chris Moll, course coordinator at the Academy for Legislation in the Netherlands (left), and CILC Senior Project Manager Eric Vincken (second from right) met with DPR Secretary General Faisal Djamal (second from left) and his deputy, Nining Indra Saleh (right)

universities as well. The feasibility study and pilot program were evaluated and closed in June.

Strengthening Legislative Capacity in Indonesia

The Legislation Council of Indonesia’s House of Representatives (DPR) approached CILC in early 2007 with a request for support. A prominent member of the DPR who sits on the Legislation Council visited The Hague in April. The official proposal which he presented to CILC, the Dutch Ministry of Justice, the Academy for Legislation, the Council of State, and the Dutch parliament, consisted of a training program for legislative drafters and members of the DPR, and the development of a legislative information system. On a TMF-funded mission to Jakarta in July, a CILC senior project manager and the Academy for Legislation’s course coordinator held follow-up meetings with the Legislation Council, the Secretariat General of the DPR, the Regional Representatives Council (DPD), the Directorate General for Legislation and Law of the Department of Justice and Human Rights, and various donors and NGOs. CILC subsequently submitted a project proposal to the Dutch government.

3.4 Africa

BENIN

Integrated Reinforcement of the Legal and Judicial System

From September 2004 through August 2007, the EU/EuropeAid-funded project provided technical assistance to courts and tribunals in Benin as part of the government's legal and judicial reform program. CILC was a partner in a consortium led by the *Institut International de Paris La Défense* (IIPLD). The project assisted the reform and reorganization of court management and administration; provided training for court clerks and other staff; and supported the creation of an intranet at the Beninese Ministry of Justice, Legislation and Human Rights, as well as the computerization of three courts.

ETHIOPIA

Strengthening the Universities of Bahir Dar and Jimma

The project targets the two Ethiopian law faculties that are most in need of assistance. The main objectives are to upgrade the teaching staff of Bahir Dar University and Jimma University law faculties to LL.M. level, and to revise the curriculum and teaching methodology. A smaller component aims at the improvement of teaching facilities. Utrecht Law School is the lead partner on the project, which began in January 2006 and runs through June 2010. CILC's involvement focuses on the inception and concluding phases. The project builds on the final report, published in March 2005, of CILC's baseline study for Ethiopia's Justice System Reform Program.

MADAGASCAR

Consolidation of the Rule of Law

CILC was a partner in this three-year IIPLD project, which ended in November 2007. Funded by EU/EuropeAid, the project aimed to build public trust in Madagascar's legal and judicial system, boost transparency and support human rights. Assistance was provided to the courts and training seminars were held for lawyers, notaries, bailiffs, and police and penitentiary officers.

MALI

In 2007, CILC continued its activities in three complementary projects to support the strengthening of the rule of law in Mali. The projects all involved the vitally important development of the West African country's paralegal services, particularly in rural areas. Paralegals are non-academically trained legal counselors and mediators who play a crucial role in dispute resolution and inform people about their rights and obligations. Over 90% of all legal cases in Mali are handled outside the formal judicial system, and in rural areas the percentage is probably closer to 100%.

A national curriculum for training paralegals was set up in 2006. In 2007 it was evaluated by assessing the achievements of newly trained paralegals in their communities. The results showed clear evidence that the paralegals had benefited from their training in land law, family law and other subjects. However, the country needs tens of thousands more trained paralegals over the coming decade.

National Training Program for the Training of Paralegals

CILC carried out a TMF-funded project to aid the introduction of a standardized program for training paralegals in Mali. DEMESO, a leading Malian human rights NGO, approached CILC in 2005 about working together to prepare a nationwide program, which was then set up in the course of 2006. A national curriculum was defined and adopted by ministries, the *Institut National de Formation Judiciaire du Mali* (INFJ), governors and prefects, and civil society organizations. The national and regional coordination was installed and operational training manual and quality procedures were developed. A large number of NGOs committed themselves to aligning their paralegal training activities with the new national standards. The website of the national program [<http://www.cnpcpmali.org>] was revamped in 2007. Various donors have expressed interest in following up on this successful project.

Access to Justice for the Poor in Mali

This project of Mali's Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family supports the training of paralegals by NGOs and the provision of legal assistance to vulnerable groups. Paralegals will be trained and certified in accordance with the new national training program. The three-year project began in May 2006 and is financed by the Japanese government through the World Bank. The ministry contracted a CILC key expert

as a special consultant to finalize the contracts between the ministry and the Malian NGOs, define the database of results to be achieved, help develop training materials, conduct training activities and evaluate the overall program. In 2007, the participating NGOs provided mediation and legal assistance to the poor. These activities will be evaluated in 2008.

Prospective Review of the Legal and Judicial Sector

Mali's biggest legal reform program, *Programme Décennal de Développement de la Justice* (PRODEJ), seeks to improve the functioning of the judiciary and restore public trust in the system. In the late 1980s, the then minister of justice asked civil society organizations and opinion leaders to propose improvements. That led to the establishment of a national program to reform public institutions over a 10-year period. Following roundtable discussions and research missions, PRODEJ finally launched its activities in 1998. There were few results, however, and by 2006 only the Canadian Embassy in Bamako was supporting and running the program. Having decided that PRODEJ should be evaluated and probably adjusted, the Canadians approached the Dutch Embassy and together they funded two evaluation missions and a prospective review. The Dutch Embassy hired a CILC key expert to carry out the review in cooperation with the Canadians' key expert, Judge Louise Otis. They submitted their report to the two embassies in March 2007. In it they recommended that the hitherto top-down approach to legal sector reform be combined with bottom-up measures. The embassies approved the report's conclusions, and the international donor community in Mali has discussed them.

MAURETANIA

Access to Justice for the Poor in Mauretania

In 2006, the World Bank asked a CILC consultant and an expert from the Bank to design a paralegal training project in Mauretania, and they undertook a mission to the country in October of that year. Like the project "Access to Justice for the Poor in Mali," which is also funded through the Bank by Japan, the Mauretania project addresses the urgent need to develop paralegal services in rural areas. A national training program will be prepared and implemented. Project activities were stalled for most of 2007 due to a presidential election in March as well as to changes within the project. New missions are foreseen for 2008.



Project-funded ICT facilities at Rwanda's Université Libre de Kigali (Photo: Jet Tigchelaar)

RWANDA

Strengthening the Law Faculties of the ULK and UNR in Rwanda

The project, which began in July 2005 and runs until June 2009, provides assistance to the law faculties of the Université Libre de Kigali (ULK) and the Université Nationale du Rwanda (UNR) in four areas: curriculum development (revision of the LL.B. curriculum and development of specialized courses for professionals); staff development (training in student-centered teaching, certificate courses, and support for graduate study abroad); infrastructural development (expanding libraries and computer facilities); and strategy development (training of management and administrative staff).

Funding comes from the Dutch government's Nuffic/NPT program for educational cooperation. In 2007, the project was coordinated in Kigali by Long-Term Resident Expert Roelof Haveman, assisted by local project manager Alexandre Kayiranga. CILC's project partner is Utrecht Law School. The curriculum development component is ongoing, with experts visiting Rwanda regularly to address one or two courses at a time. They work in teams with their Rwandan colleagues.

By the end of 2007, of the ULK and UNR faculty members who enrolled in LL.M. programs with grants through the project, three had graduated; three were studying at the UNR; three were studying at the University of Pretoria and the University of Cape Town in South Africa; and two were at Utrecht Law School. One LL.M. candidate will enroll at the University of Cape Town in January 2008. Eight Ph.D. students were engaged in

research at the National University of Ireland in Galway, Utrecht Law School, the University of Strasbourg, the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, and the University of Manchester.

By year's end a computer lab with 140 terminals had been up at the ULK, along with a smaller one with around 20 terminals at the UNR. Some 900 books had been donated by students from Leiden University, and another 700 were on order. In October, management staff from both law faculties met with Dutch university administrators in Rotterdam, Leiden and Utrecht.

Building the Organizational Capacity of the National Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD)

As part of the ongoing reforms of the Rwandan judicial sector, in 2006 a law created the National Institute for Legal Practice and Development (ILPD) in Nyanza. In 2007, MDF Training and Consultancy and CILC launched a three-year project, funded by Nuffic/NPT, to support the new judicial training institute by strengthening all aspects of its organizational setup. ILPD staff will be coached, mentored and trained to manage the institute and provide quality courses for the trainees. The project had been scheduled to start in February 2007 but was postponed till the beginning of October because the ILPD had not yet filled key management positions. MDF and CILC experts undertook inception missions in October. They were supported by CILC's long-term resident expert in Rwanda, who left CILC the following May to become ILPD's vice-rector in charge of academic affairs and research.

SENEGAL

Supporting the Trial of Hissène Habré

In 2006, the African Union mandated Senegal to prosecute former Chadian president Hissène Habré for crimes against humanity. Since his overthrow in 1990, Habré has lived in exile in Senegal. The European Union is assisting Senegal's preparations for the trial. The Dutch government contracted CILC to provide one of the experts for an identification mission to Senegal in January 2008 to assess appropriate EU support. That support should also be aimed at strengthening the country's judicial system overall. In 2007, a CILC long-term expert implemented the project in close cooperation with Bruno Catala, Registrar of the International Criminal Court in The Hague, and EU officials. In November, the expert undertook a preparatory mission to Brussels

to discuss the results of an earlier Belgian investigation into the charges against Habré. The project continues through March 2008.

UGANDA

Strengthening the Capacity of Prisons and Police Training Institutions in Uganda

The four-year Nuffic/NPT-funded project is aimed at improving the training programs run by the Uganda Prison Service (UPS) and the Uganda Police Force (UPF). CILC and the Dutch Police Academy (NPA) are carrying out the project through May 2009 with consortium leader Hogeschool Leiden, a Dutch university of applied sciences. Trainers from the Dutch National Agency of Correctional Institutions (DJI) are also involved. The beneficiaries are a prison academy, two police academies, and the training and human resource development departments of the UPS and UPF.

In 2007, the UPS revised and, starting in November, piloted the core curricula for its introductory training course. The overall review of the UPF was delayed, but the UPF approved the strategic training plan for the revised curricula of its introductory course and 10 specialized courses, to be piloted in 2008. The UPS and the UPF drew up action plans to ensure the sustainability of the project results. The UPS began the process of gaining external recognition of its courses in accordance with Uganda's National Qualification Framework.



Uganda Prison Service instructors and staff discuss the new draft curriculum (Photo: Theo van Maanen)

Strengthening the Capacity of Uganda's Law Development Centre (LDC) To Undertake Practical Legal Training

CILC and its partner, Utrecht Law School, is carrying out a four-year project to enhance the institutional capacity, staff competence, curricula and teaching infrastructure of Uganda's Law Development Centre (LDC). The project also seeks to improve coordination between the LDC, other legal education institutions, and further stakeholders, and to initiate strategic discussions on legal education reform in Uganda. The contract with Nuffic/NPT was signed in June 2007, and activities got underway in October with an institutional and training needs assessment by several Dutch experts. Their findings were incorporated into the Amended Project Document, which still has to be approved by Nuffic.

3.5 The Arab World

MOROCCO

Support to the Implementation of the Family Code

In November 2007, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Matra program approved CILC's proposal to assist the application and understanding of the new Moroccan Family Code. The project will run through April 2010. CILC is cooperating with four Moroccan partners. Together with the Institut Supérieur de la Magistrature, CILC will develop courses for court clerks and train trainers. The Moroccan Ministry of Justice and CILC plan to jointly organize four workshops in which Moroccan and Dutch judges will discuss various provisions of the Family Code, which went into force in 2004, and compare them to Dutch family law.



Judge Abderrafi Erouihane, director of the training program for court clerks at the Institut Supérieur de la Magistrature in Rabat

CILC will work with the national federation of young lawyers, L'Association des Jeunes Avocats Marocains, to develop and conduct training courses for its members. In addition, the federation will monitor the implementation of the Family Code by courts in four remote regions, and compile yearly reports which will be discussed at conferences attended by all the Moroccan stakeholders. The fourth project partner is the Union de l'Action Féminine (UAF), an NGO active in the field of gender equality and women's rights. CILC and the UAF will prepare a manual on the Family Code for secondary school pupils, and UAF experts will use it to explain the code's provisions to schoolchildren in four remote regions.

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Empowering the Palestinian Judicial System

CILC is one of four partners in a consortium, led by the ICON Institute in Germany, which was contracted by EU/EuropeAid in July 2005 to run a project to strengthen the Palestinian judiciary and aid implementation of the laws establishing the justice system. Both long- and short-term expertise will be provided to the Project Coordination Unit. The project was initiated in January 2006 and runs through June 2008. It comprises three components: support for the Supreme Judicial Council (SJC), the High Constitutional Court and the Administrative Jurisdiction; training for judges and prosecutors; and the procurement of IT equipment for courts, the prosecution service and the SJC.

Some project activities had to be postponed due to the unstable political situation following the change of government in March 2006. A new team leader took over in early December 2007 and conducted a two-week visit to Ramallah to meet with Palestinian stakeholders and institutions and the project team. His official appointment was still pending at year's end.

Criminal Justice System Support Program

In late 2007, the Netherlands Representative Office (NRO) in the Palestinian Territories asked CILC to submit a project proposal for a sector analysis of the Palestinian criminal justice system. The NRO and CILC agreed that the study should focus on the public prosecution service, the police, and the coordination and relations between the various institutions of the criminal justice system. The NRO will discuss CILC's proposal with the Palestinian authorities, and a decision will be made in early 2008.

YEMEN

Judicial Support Program Yemen

The TMF-funded project with Yemen started in February 2006 and was extended for a second year. Planned for 2007 were three seminars for public prosecutors; the development of a manual on court management; continued analysis of court administration in four model courts; and a study visit to the Netherlands by a delegation of judges, prosecutors and clerks from the four courts. Unfortunately, the April study visit had to be cancelled in the wake of a cabinet reshuffle. The Yemeni Ministry of Justice refused to allow the participants, who had been selected by CILC, to take part in the visit, and therefore CILC was unable to reschedule it. All the visits that had been scheduled for May were also cancelled pending renewed cooperation with the ministry. Nevertheless, the drafting of the court management manual continued, and was expected to be finished by early 2008.

3.6 Worldwide

TMF Rule of Law Facility

In May 2003, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs invited CILC to submit a proposal for a three-year rule of law project under the Theme-based Program for Development Cooperation (TMF). After adjustment of its first proposal, in March 2004 CILC was granted a three-year “Rule of Law Facility” to support activities within the framework of existing judicial reform programs in China, Ethiopia, Georgia, Indonesia, Mali and Yemen. Special consideration would be given to activities that do not receive funding from major donors but make a valuable contribution to the reform programs, and/or require prompt, short-term financing.

Identification missions to Mali, Georgia and China were undertaken in the latter half of 2004 and in 2005. A feasibility study on strengthening legal education in Indonesia and an inception mission to Yemen also took place. The missions led to concrete project proposals involving the training of paralegals in Mali, Georgian contract law and tax law, project management training for two Indonesian NGOs, Dutch-Indonesian academic cooperation, support for the Yemeni justice system, and Dutch-Chinese academic cooperation focusing on the Dutch Civil Code and China’s planned Civil Code. Most of these projects were implemented in 2006. Missions to

monitor and assess the activities in Indonesia and Yemen were also carried out in the fall. CILC decided not to pursue any activities in Ethiopia during the TMF grant period in view of the political situation there.

Due to events in some of the countries, not all the programmed activities could be implemented by the end of 2006. In November 2006, CILC submitted a request to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a one-year extension of the TMF funding period to enable the continuation of activities in three of the original six countries, Yemen, Indonesia and China. The extension was granted and all projects were concluded by November 2007. The final report was submitted to the ministry in early 2008.

EC Framework Contract, Lot 7

CILC is a member of a large consortium, led by Brussels-based IBF International Consulting, which at the end of 2005 was awarded a European Commission (EC) framework contract to provide expertise to beneficiary countries in the area of Culture, Governance and Home Affairs (Lot 7). The sector includes rule of law and judicial reform activities. The contract was initially set to run through 2007, but was prolonged until 2009.

The framework contract is a facility enabling the EC’s external assistance program, EuropeAid, to rapidly mobilize experts for short- or medium-term missions around the world. For each assignment, three consortia compete to propose the best team of experts under the best conditions within a tight deadline. In July 2006, Jan Janus from the Dutch Ministry of Justice and a CILC senior project manager were selected to prepare a Twinning fiche for a future EC project to support the Moldovan parliament. In the fall they undertook missions to Brussels, Chişinău and Kyiv. Unfortunately, in 2007 CILC could not provide any expertise due to the limited number of rule of law and good governance missions organized under the framework contract that year.

Translation of Dutch Legislation

At the beginning of 2007, CILC began implementing a small pilot project to establish a quality control procedure for English translations of Dutch laws. The project is financed by the Dutch Ministry of Justice and runs until mid-2008. In 2007, translation guidelines were drawn up. These will now be applied to the translation of the General Administrative Law Act into English, for which a translator team will be selected in early 2008. A certification mechanism will also be developed.

APPENDIX I

CILC's Executive Board and Board of Trustees

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A. IJzerman (Dutch Ministry of Justice)

Judge R. H. M. Jansen (Utrecht District Court)

W. H. A. M. van den Muijsenbergh (Loyens & Loeff)
[as of December]

Prof. J. M. Otto (Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law,
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APPENDIX II

CILC's Staff

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Dilia Ham

Adeline Tibakweitira

Tamara van Vliet

LONG-TERM EXPERT

Roelof Haveman (Rwanda)

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Alenka Bajc

Lenie van Rooijen

Albert van Rijn (as of October 22)

Ewout Sutorius

SECRETARIAT

Annemarie Woudstra



Alenka Bajc



Servaas Feiertag



Dilia Ham



Roelof Haveman



Anne-Marie Heemskerk



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Abdeljalil Taktak



Adeline Tibakweitira



Eric Vincken



Tamara van Vliet



Annemarie Woudstra

APPENDIX III

CILC Partners

AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijan Young Lawyers' Union (AYLU), Baku
Azerbaijani Parliament, Administrative and Military
Legislation Department
Academy of Public Administration, Baku

CHINA

China University of Political Science and Law, Beijing

CROATIA

Government Office for Social Partnership (GOSP)
The Croatian Ministry of Justice
The Croatian Ministry of Economy, Labour and
Entrepreneurship
Croatian Employers' Association (CEA), Zagreb
Croatian trade unions
Croatian Association of Mediators, Zagreb

ETHIOPIA

Bahir Dar University
Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
(FEAC)
Jimma University

GEORGIA

The Georgian Ministry of Justice
Association of Young Economists of Georgia (AYEG),
Tbilisi
Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), Tbilisi
Global Initiative on Psychiatry, Tbilisi office
Georgian Health Law and Bioethics Society, Tbilisi
Training Centre of Justice of Georgia, Tbilisi

INDONESIA

The Indonesian Department of Justice and Human
Rights, Directorate-General of Law and Legislation
House of Representatives (DPR)
Regional Representatives Council (DPD)
National Law Commission
Atma Jaya University, Jakarta
Centre for Indonesian Law & Policy Studies (PSHK),
Jakarta
Indonesian Institute for an Independent Judiciary
(LeIP), Jakarta

MACEDONIA

DPK Consulting
Chamber of Enforcement Agents

MALI

Association pour le Progrès et la Défense des Droits
des Femmes Maliennes (APDF), Bamako
Clinique Juridique DEME SO, Bamako
Institut National de Formation Judiciaire (INFJ),
Bamako
The Malian Ministry for the Promotion of Women,
Children and the Family
Observatoire des Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme
(ODEF), Bamako
Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF),
Mali office, Bamako

MAURITANIA

The Mauritanian Ministry of Justice

MONTENEGRO

Judicial Training Center, Podgorica
Supreme Court of Montenegro
The Montenegrin Ministry of Justice

MOROCCO

Le Ministère de la Justice du Royaume du Maroc
L'Institut Supérieur de la Magistrature, Rabat
L'Association des Jeunes Avocats Marocains, Rabat
L'Union de l'Action Féminine (UAF), Rabat

POLAND

Civil Law Codification Commission
The Polish Ministry of Justice

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Institute for Law and Public Policy (ILPP), Moscow
LegalStudies.RU, Moscow
Presidential Council for the Codification and Improvement of Civil Legislation
Public Interest Law Initiative (PILI), Moscow office
Research Centre for Private Law under the President of the RF (RCPL), Moscow
Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation

RWANDA

National Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD), Nyanza
National University of Rwanda (UNR)
Free University of Kigali (ULK)

SERBIA

Judicial Training Center (JTC), Belgrade
Judges' Association of Serbia

The Serbian Ministry of Justice
Serbian Supreme Court

TURKEY

The Turkish Ministry of Justice
Court of Cassation
Justice Academy of Turkey, Ankara
Ankara Bar Association
Union of Bar Associations of Turkey, Ankara

UGANDA

Uganda Police Force (UPF)
Uganda Prison Service (UPS)
Justice Law and Order Sector Secretariat
Law Development Centre (LDC), Kampala

UKRAINE

Supreme Court of Ukraine
Center for Judicial Studies, Kyiv
The Ukrainian Ministry of Justice
Academy of Judges of Ukraine, Kyiv
Council of Judges of Ukraine
Academy of Advocates of Ukraine, Kyiv

YEMEN

The Yemeni Ministry of Justice
Sana'a & Al Jawf Court of Appeal
Sana'a Commercial Court of Appeal
Sana'a Commercial Court of First Instance
Sanhan Court of First Instance
Office of the Public Prosecutor
Forum for Civil Society, Sana'a

APPENDIX IV

Donor Organizations

(in alphabetical order)

The Dutch Ministry of Economics' Agency for International Business and Cooperation (EVD) (Matra pre-accession program)
The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Dutch embassies
The Dutch Ministry of Justice
The European Union (Takis, Phare and Twinning programmes, EuropeAid Framework Contract)
The Netherlands Organization for International Cooperation in Higher Education (Nuffic)
SenterNovem
The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
The World Bank

APPENDIX V

CILC Network in the Netherlands

Academy for Legislation
ACB Conflict Management for Commerce and Industry
African Studies Centre, Leiden University
Amsterdam ADR Institute
Center for Conflict Management (CvC)
The Council of State of the Netherlands
The Dutch House of Representatives
Dutch Training and Study Centre for the Judiciary (SSR)
Hogeschool Leiden
Hugo Grotius Foundation
Management for Development Foundation (MDF)
National Coordination Office for Court-Annexed Mediation
Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Clingendael)
Netherlands Police Academy
The Supreme Court of the Netherlands
Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal
VNG International

Dutch partner institutions that are also represented on CILC's Board of Trustees are listed in Appendix I.

APPENDIX VI

CILC International Network

American Bar Association (ABA), Central European
and Eurasian Law Initiative (CEELI), Washington, D.C.
ABA, Rule of Law Initiative (ROLI) – Morocco
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
GmbH (GTZ) (German Agency for Technical Coop-
eration), Eschborn
Deutsche Stiftung für Internationale Rechtliche
Zusammenarbeit (IRZ) (German Foundation for Inter-
national Legal Cooperation), Bonn
DPK Consulting, San Francisco
École Nationale de la Magistrature (ENM) (National
School for Judges and Prosecutors), Paris
European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA),
Antenna Luxembourg
Human Dynamics, Vienna
ICON Institute, Cologne
IBF Consulting, Brussels
Institut International pour les Études Comparatives
(IIPEC), Paris
International Association of Prosecutors (IAP), The
Hague
International Criminal Court (ICC), The Hague
International Criminal Law Network (ICLN), The
Hague
International Union of Judicial Officers (UIHJ), Paris
MDF Training & Consultancy, Ede
Swedish National Courts Administration, Jönköping
University of Bremen

APPENDIX VII

Financial Data

BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007

	<i>December 31, 2007</i>	<i>December 31, 2006</i>
	EUR	EUR
Assets		
Inventory	3.823	5.104
Receivables	414.552	391.216
Liquid assets	1.840.316	885.676
	-----	-----
	2.258.691	1.281.996
	-----	-----
 Liabilities		
Equity	451.036	525.616
Other debts	637.249	455.373
Amounts received in advance	1.170.406	301.007
	-----	-----
	2.258.691	1.281.996
	-----	-----

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	<i>Actual expenditure 2007</i>	<i>Budget 2007</i>	<i>Actual expenditure 2006</i>
	€	€	€
EXPENDITURES			
Incidental staff	16.415	6.000	8.427
Regular staff	649.380	669.000	664.488
Depreciation	1.281	1.000	2.282
Other costs	1.523.533	2.231.000	2.202.761
Operating costs	2.190.609	2.907.000	2.877.958
Exchange rate costs	587	0	1.810
Financial costs	587	0	1.810
Net result			
Positive result	0	0	32.019
TOTAL	2.191.196	2.907.000	2.911.787

	<i>Actual expenditure 2007</i>	<i>Budget 2007</i>	<i>Actual expenditure 2006</i>
	€	€	€
INCOME			
Turnover	2.101.917	2.823.000	2.895.227
Other operational income	490	0	547
Total operational income	2.102.407	2.823.000	2.895.774
Interest income	14.209	0	16.013
Exchange rate income	0	0	0
Financial income	14.209	0	16.013
Net result			
Negative result	74.580	84.000	
TOTAL	2.191.196	2.907.000	2.911.787

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