

E. V. M. M. M.



CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COOPERATION



# ANNUAL REPORT 1995

*Approach and projects of  
the Centre for International Legal Cooperation*

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- a) Survey of current projects**
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# Annual Report 1995

## 1. Introduction:

In 1994, the second year of the *Centre for International Legal Co-operation's* existence, we ended with a promising list of projects carried out by the centre and its various affiliated organizations. The Centre has amply shown that there is a real need for legal co-operation with countries undergoing a process of structural legal reform, and also for an efficient organization which can promote such co-operation. The challenge for 1995 was to consolidate the diverse activities of the Centre and to strengthen the basis of its operations.

The political climate in which the Centre currently operates is relatively favourable. Less than ten years ago, the legal issues were still considered as largely irrelevant for developmental projects. Development was seen primarily as a struggle against poverty, and an efficient legal system was not considered to rank as a "*basic requirement*". As a consequence of changing views, in countries undergoing a transformation in the role of the private sector, and as a result of the growing importance now attached to "good governance" by donor countries and organizations, legal reform tends to receive ever more attention in programmes of international co-operation. Nowadays, the governments of many countries in Eastern Europe, as well as developing countries, regard 'legal reform' as part and parcel of their policies for economic development. These circumstances inevitably lead to a growing demand for legal assistance on the part of all countries concerned, and to an increasing willingness on the part of donors to finance this form of assistance. This trend became particularly evident in the years, following the foundation of the Centre for International Legal Co-operation, in 1993.

Favourable circumstances alone, are insufficient for establishing effective legal co-operation. It is crucial to invest both time and commitment in bringing together the different types of expertise required at any given time, and to monitor the quality of all projects undertaken. This basic requirement underlies the '*raison d'être*' of the Centre. Its role and approach were further elaborated in the course of 1995.

## 2. The Approach of the Centre.

The Centre is a Dutch non-profit organization, providing a means of communication between countries wishing to involve foreign legal expertise in re-structuring their legal systems, on the one hand, and Dutch expertise relevant to this process, on the other hand. The members on the Centre's Board represent delegates from nearly all the Law Faculties in the Netherlands, the Dutch Ministry of Justice, the Dutch Bar Association, the Dutch Association of Judges, and various institutes specializing in foreign law (such as the Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law and Administration in Developing Countries, and the Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies). The Centre has a small bureau,

which specialises primarily in transforming a loose group of experts into a dynamic, well-focussed and effective team. Its staff provide a diversity of experience in project management, fund-raising, budgeting and the concise formulation of requirements. For other forms of expertise, it draws heavily on the various Law Faculties, ministries, professional organizations and specialised research institutions that are affiliated with the Centre.

To develop projects, members of staff from the bureau of the Centre meet with their counterparts from various countries to identify and analyse their wishes and requirements. They approach experts within their appropriate constituting organizations. They formulate plans of action. They look for appropriate forms of funding, and they submit proposals. Finally, the Centre takes contractual responsibility for the implementation of the various projects, for the monitoring of their progress and for reporting on them to the relevant donor agencies.

### 3. General Issues.

#### *The continuing existence of the Centre*

In 1995, for the first time, the financial year could be concluded without a deficit. This partly reflects an increase in project activities, but is also due to support received from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, the individual faculties of law and a grant-in-kind from the University of Leiden. The Centre aims at complete financial independence from all of these organizations, but it is not yet clear exactly when this ideal can be fully realised.

#### *Projects*

The number of individual projects increased dramatically in 1995, which gave the Centre the opportunity to develop a defined policy for the selection of future projects, accompanied by a significant improvement in its expertise in project management. A full list of current projects is given in Appendix 1. Here attention is confined to summarizing these activities and to providing a succinct explanation of their individual content.

New additions to the list of projects in progress include:

- The Model Civil Code project, focussing on all NIS countries (and Mongolia)
- The training project for Ukrainian judges
- Strengthening of the Judicial and Legal System in Moldova
- The Civil Code in Kirghizstan
- Co-operation with the Moscow State Academy of Law
- The Leiden-Beijing project for Legal Transformation

The largest undertaking in 1995 was undoubtedly the Model Civil Code project. This was jointly financed by USAID (through the Rule of Law Consortium) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Matra/DGIS) and came into being through contacts established through the Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies.

The list shows a definite bias towards East European countries. Nevertheless, the Centre has also increased its activities in other countries throughout the world. China is just one example, but in Indonesia new initiatives have also led to some definite project proposals. Another major project in progress within the Centre is the development of an *'Indonesian/Dutch legal dictionary'*.

### *International Contacts*

In 1995, international contacts with other organizations active in legal co-operation programmes, were further extended.

Existing contacts with the Legal Department of the World Bank (in Washington D.C.) were strengthened. The World Bank sees law reform as an increasingly important factor in economic development. The Bank needs and actively seeks the co-operation of non-governmental agencies like the Centre. Andrew Vorkink, appointed in 1995 as assistant general counsel for legal reform at the World Bank, gave a lecture on the Bank's views on legal reform at a meeting of the Centre's General Board on 1 June 1995. Mr. Vorkink is currently responsible for the preparation of a major loan to the Russian government, for the development and reform of some important legal institutions. Through the Centre, he kept the Dutch government fully informed of his preparations.

An on-going programme with the German *'Stiftung für internationale rechtliche Zusammenarbeit'* has proved both useful and productive, particularly with regard to the drafting of the Ukrainian Civil Code. Other Dutch and German project proposals, in Ukraine (training judges) and in Poland (legislative reform) were discussed and refined. Regular consultations with our German colleagues take place whenever any risk of an overlapping of activities occurs.

Negotiations with the US-based Rule of Law Consortium, on a project providing assistance for drafting model codes in both Civil Law and Criminal (Procedural) Law, resulted in a contract for the year 1995, which was duly signed in March. This co-operation proved to be highly successful and will be continued after 1995.

On the invitation of *'Arpèje'*, the French equivalent of our Centre, Jan van Olden, director of the Dutch Centre, gave a lecture in Paris in June 1995 before a number of judges, civil-servants and other French magistrates: on the Dutch activities in the field of legal assistance to developing countries and countries in Central and Eastern Europe. The French audience showed a keen interest in the organization of the Dutch Centre and its activities. First tentative steps were made towards discussing some possible future co-operation between our two countries.

### *Contacts within the Netherlands*

Contacts within the Netherlands include primarily such organizations as are represented in the General Board. For most projects experts from Dutch universities, ministries, from the judiciary, or other professional organizations, are involved. Close contacts are maintained with the Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies, and the Van Vollenhoven Institute (both at the University of Leiden) because of the unique documentation facilities and the expertise which these institutes have built up within the domain of the legal systems operating in various countries of interest.

Some new projects were developed in close co-operation with the Netherlands-Helsinki Committee (the project for training judges in Ukraine and in Mongolia), with the T.M.C. Asser Institute for International, Private and Public Law (Law Faculty, Minsk, Byelorussia) and with the Training Institute of the Dutch Judiciary/SSR (the training of judges in Mongolia, and the Consolidation of the Judicial and Legislative systems in Moldova).

### *Office*

In order to keep pace with a significant increase in its activities, the staffing of the Centre was increased. Christa Dubois joined us in March 1995 to assist in organizing the many consultations relating to CIS Model Civil Code project. Eric Vincken also started in May, as a temporary, partial replacement for Hester Minnema, during her maternity leave. After her return in September, he continued to assist her with the co-ordination of two university projects in Moscow, which were part of the NIS Model Code, activities which were superadded to his other duties. The team working on the *'Indonesian/Dutch Legal Dictionary'* was brought up to strength by the appointment of Caroline Supriyanto-Breur, who joined the team on 1 November 1995. Our secretary Ellen Hoekstra left the Centre after ten years of faithful service, and she was succeeded by Olga Rakić.

Leiden University, where the Centre's office is still located, provided extra office space in order to accomodate our additional staff.

## **4. Collaboration with Central Asia and East Europe**

Co-operation with countries within the former Soviet Union still forms a major part of the activities of our Centre. These countries are undergoing radical economic and political changes with inevitable consequences for their legal systems. As this process of reform continues, the nature of the demand for legal assistance is also changing: some projects focussing on the drafting of new legal codes came to an end in 1995, or will end quite soon, while other new projects aiming at implementing new legislation were initiated.

### *Russia: Assistance in preparing a New Civil Code*

After a consultation which took place in November 1994, the Russian team worked extremely hard on establishing Part II of the Civil Code. It soon became clear that some parts had to be discussed in rather more detail, and that a final consultation (originally scheduled for January 1995) would have to be postponed.

In a letter dated 4 September 1995, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs agreed to a postponement of the conclusion of the project until 31 December 1995.

In close consultation with the Russian team and the Inter Parliamentary Assembly of the CIS, it was decided to broaden the scope of the project and to invite legal experts from other NIS countries to attend our next meeting. Thanks to additional funding provided by the Rule of Law Program (USAID) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, such a meeting was duly organised in March 1995. The principal focus of that meeting was, once again, the second part of the Civil Code and included 'special contracts' (like purchase and sale, insurance, agency and commission, lease of enterprises etc.). More NIS meetings followed (see next paragraph) and gave the Russian team an opportunity to

further improve their own draft and to develop new texts. Finally, on 22 December 1995, the Russian parliament adopted the second part of the new civil code.

The remaining but smaller part three (dealing with intellectual property rules, private international law and inheritance law) is still in preparation. The Russian team still attaches great value to a final bilateral consultation with Dutch experts on this part, but such a meeting proved impossible to realise before the project terminated in December 1995.

#### *NIS countries: Assistance in drafting Model Codes in the Fields of Criminal and Civil Law*

This originated directly from the bilateral projects with Russia and other NIS republics. It was based on the assumption: that in this stage of the transformation process it was more efficient to set up a system of joint consultations for drafting model legislation (which could be used by all the NIS countries) rather than to have a great number of separate bilateral projects. Therefore, in 1995, the Centre in close co-operation with the US-government funded 'Rule of Law Consortium' and with the Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies of Leiden University, organised a series of eight meetings for legal experts from the NIS countries. In most of these meetings the experts from the various NIS countries worked together on the second and third part of the Model Civil Code for the CIS. Working groups were subsequently formed to draft new texts, which were duly discussed with Dutch and American experts. These meetings took place in Leiden or in St. Petersburg, and were attended by lawyers from Russia, Byelo-russia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Ukraine, Mongolia, Georgia, Armenia, Moldova, Azerbaidzan and Uzbekistan.

Two simultaneous meetings, involving a total of 45 participants from almost all the NIS countries, were devoted to criminal law and criminal procedural law. The participants worked in two parallel groups: on drafts for a model penal code and on a criminal procedural code.

The co-operation with the Rule of Law Consortium will be continued in 1996. It will focus on legislation and legal reform within individual NIS countries.

#### *Russia: EU/Tempus project in collaboration with the Lomonosov University, Moscow*

Definite approval of the project, by the European Commission, was only given in the late autumn of 1994. Because of the protracted visa application procedures for study visits of longer than 3 months, it proved difficult to start activities in early 1995. Nevertheless, a number of activities were set in motion in the course of 1995. The Centre administers this project, and co-ordinates its activities on behalf of Leiden University, which is the institution responsible to the EU/Tempus programme.

Within the period February-May 1995, six aspirant teachers visited the Netherlands: to collect materials and to study specific subjects with a view to developing new curricula for their teaching in Moscow. A seventh came in the second half of 1995. The host law faculties were Leiden, Louvain and Nijmegen.



Nijmegen also played host to two Russian undergraduate students, who took courses in European and comparative constitutional law. Another five Russian students came in the second half of the year for a few months to Nijmegen, Louvain and Leiden, to take various law courses offered in English by these universities. Some of these students were of considerable help in the consultations which took place in 1995 in Leiden as part of the CIS model code project. In May, a group of 8 students under the supervision of a senior and a junior professor, made a three-week study tour of the Netherlands, where they visited various legal institutions such as prisons, law firms, law-courts and the Dutch parliament in The Hague.

In addition, during the spring of 1995, two senior Russian professors paid independent study visits of two months to Nijmegen and Leiden to give guest lectures and to work on new courses in civil law and energy law. In the autumn of 1995, two more Russian professors made use of the opportunity to meet and discuss with Dutch and Belgian colleagues and to collect materials for new courses on the philosophy of law and on social security law, during a visit of two months.

To meet the great demand for information on European law, in April 1995 four professors of law from Nijmegen gave a highly successful intensive course on this subject to students and lecturers of the Law Faculty in the Lomonosov University, in Moscow.

Special attention was paid to the opportunities offered by legal data-bases, during a two-week visit to Leiden by the head of the legal information department of the Lomonosov University. Experts from Leiden and Louvain participated in a workshop on the subject which was given in Moscow, in December 1995. This project will continue through August 1997.

#### ***Russia: CROSS<sup>1</sup> project with the Moscow State Institute of Law***

This project, which is more modest in concept than the EU/Tempus project, started in 1995 with the visit of three promising young lecturers, who came to the Erasmus University in Rotterdam, to the Catholic University of Brabant (in Tilburg) and to the University of Nijmegen for a period of 5 months. These teachers came with the specific assignment to collect material for a new textbook on European Law. Work on this textbook was continued after the return of these staff to Moscow in June 1995. The textbook will be used in courses due to start in September 1996. The project will end in 1996, but the Centre will apply for a re-allocation of the remaining funds. The extension of the project will aim specifically at the dissemination of this textbook. Since the Moscow State Institute of Law has a very strong department of 'remote education', it seems an appropriate vehicle for the broad dissemination of books. For this aspect of the project, links were established with the Open University in Heerlen.

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<sup>1</sup>CROSS is an agency for Dutch-Russian collaboration in education, established by the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science



***Ukraine: EU/Tocis project to assist in preparing o New Civil Code***

This project, carried out jointly with the 'Deutsche Stiftung für internationale rechtliche Zusammenarbeit', provides support to the drafting team for the new Ukrainian civil code. Different parts of this code were discussed during 3 plenary sessions held in Leiden, Kiev and Weimar on the basis of draft texts and of questionnaires prepared by the drafting team. A number of German and Dutch experts gave their oral and/or written comments on various questions of a general and systematic nature, as well as on more specific issues. In addition to the three plenary sessions, two small-scale expert meetings were arranged in May and December, to discuss respectively 'property rights' and 'corporate law'.

At the end of the reporting period, the Ukrainian drafting team was still working on the final draft to be submitted to their parliament. The project was completed at the end of December.

***Ukraine: Matro<sup>2</sup> project for training judges***

The proposal for this project was drafted jointly by the Netherlands-Helsinki Committee and the Centre for International Legal Co-operation in early 1995. After approval, the project started in the autumn, beginning with a seminar held in Kiev in November 1995 for about 30 judges. The project intends to organise a series of short but intensive courses for Ukrainian judges of the lower courts: on the role of a judge in a democratic society, and on issues of modern civil and commercial law. A study-visit to the Netherlands, of 20 judges, is scheduled for 1996. This project will end in 1997.

***Byelo-russia: Matro project for the preparation of o New Civil Code***

This collaboration started in 1994, using the same approach as the Ukrainian and Russian drafting projects: by co-operating directly with the drafting team. Consultations in 1995 took place mainly within the framework of a series of meetings on a CIS model civil code, which took place in Holland (see p. 8). A bilateral consultation took place in June 1995. Most of the issues discussed, had to do with the differences between the Byelo-russian draft on the one hand, and the Russian civil code and the CIS model civil code on the other. The Byelo-russian drafters needed advice from an 'impartial outsider' concerning the policy choices which they faced.

The progress of the drafting in Minsk, was hampered by a tense political situation which seriously impeded all parliamentary work. The project ended in December 1995, and at that time it was still not clear whether the drafting commission would resume its work, and whether it would be able to finish its task within the foreseeable future.

***Byelo-russia: Motro project to support the Faculty of Law in Minsk***

At the request of the law faculty of the Minsk State University, the Centre (in Leiden) and the T.M.C. Asser Institute for Private and Public International Law, International Arbitration Law and European Law (in The Hague) jointly drafted a proposal to assist the Minsk law faculty in teaching and research, especially within the field of European law and international commercial arbitration. After approval by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the project commenced in September: two Byelo-russian research fellows visited

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<sup>2</sup>Matra is a Dutch Government scheme aimed at supporting social transformation in Eastern Europe.

the T.M.C. Asser Institute. Documentation was shipped to Minsk and guest lectures were given in Minsk by staff of the Asser Institute in December. The project is due to continue until 1997.

***Kirghizstan: Assistance in preparing a New Civil Code***

This project, set up at the request of the Kirghiz Cabinet and funded by the Dutch Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs, survived only briefly before it was fully integrated into a multilateral collaboration with the various NIS countries. The first consultation took place in January 1995 in Bishkek. The Dutch delegation included Wouter Snijders (until recently the Government Commissioner for the Dutch Civil Code), professor Ferry Feldbrugge (Leiden University), mr. William Simons (also Leiden University) and ms. Minnema representing the Centre. The consultation was also attended by members of the Russian, Kazakh and Uzbek drafting teams and by an American civil law expert, professor Peter Maggs. As of March 1995, the Kirghiz experts (among them the Minister of Justice, Ms. Gutnichenko, herself) took part in the series of CIS meetings held in Leiden.

***Moldova: Strengthening of the Judicial and Legislative Systems***

The Centre was approached by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to become the acting agency for this project, to be funded by the Netherlands Government (DGIS). The project was developed by UNDP and forms an integral part of a larger UNDP programme on 'Governance and Democracy in Moldova'. An investigative mission to formulate a plan of operations was despatched in November 1995. The project has a broad scope and includes four interrelated components: legislation and legislative training, training of the judiciary, consolidating the law faculty of the State University, and legal information. The implementation of this project will commence in the course of 1996.

***Poland: Legislative support to the Ministry of Justice***

At the request of the Polish Ministry of Justice, the Netherlands Ministry of Justice agreed to finance legislative support for its Polish counterpart, in order to assist them in modernizing Polish legislation on 'enforcement proceedings' and on 'private international law', also including international procedural law. The fields chosen were determined in close consultation with the German Foundation for International Legal Co-operation, which is supporting the Polish Ministry of Justice in other fields of both civil and commercial law. The Centre participated in a visit to Warsaw to prepare for further co-operation. Preceding the official agreement on this project, a first seminar for Polish judges took place in Poland in December 1995, in which various experts from both the Netherlands and from Germany duly took part.

***Armenia: support for drafting a Civil Code and other Civil Law legislation***

At the request of the Armenian drafting team, and financed by the Rule of Law Consortium, a trilateral meeting between Armenian, American and Dutch experts (focussing on Armenian preparations for a National Civil Code) was held in December 1995 in the Netherlands. A second meeting is scheduled for early 1996 in Yerevan. At that meeting, further co-operation in the field of civil procedural law and the execution of court decisions will be discussed.

### ***Georgia: Civil Code and Other Legislation***

The aim is to conclude the extensive work already done on the draft for a new civil code, with the support of German experts. The Georgian team asked the assistance of Dutch and American experts. A first session took place in December 1995, in Leiden, and a second meeting is expected to take place in Tbilisi in the first half of 1996.

## **5. Co-operation with Indonesia**

### ***Indonesian/Dutch Law Dictionary***

Work on the compilation of a comprehensive '*Indonesian/Dutch Dictionary of Legal Terms*' was continued in 1995. From now on, the project will receive funding not only from the Ministry of Justice, but also from the Steering Committee of a Cultural Agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands. From the Indonesian side, a complementary effort is being made by the National Agency for Law Development within the Ministry of Justice (BPHN). This institute is working on an Indonesian Legal Thesaurus, which provides Indonesian translations of Dutch legal terms.

The team of editors in the Netherlands has been extended, and now includes 4 part time staff members. It works mainly on compiling and formulating legal terms in the field of 'the law of obligations and contract law'. Team members have had to cope with numerous software problems which considerably delayed progress. Most of these problems were successfully resolved towards the end of 1995. A detailed plan of work for the remaining 4 years has now been prepared.

### ***Experimental Legislation***

From September 1994 onwards, the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences has sponsored a small project on environmental legislation in Indonesia. The project consists of research conducted by the Van Vollenhoven Institute in Leiden, on the effectiveness of existing legislation. It will produce a report with practical suggestions for improvements. The report was almost finished at the end of the present reporting year. To conclude this project, a final seminar, in which experts from the Dutch Ministry for the Environment will also participate, is scheduled for the first half of 1996.

### ***Research on Environmental Management***

A project proposal aiming at setting up a new form of research co-operation between various institutes in Indonesia and the Netherlands (in the field of decentralisation and the management of environmental law) was prepared in close co-operation with the Van Vollenhoven Institute and was submitted to the Royal Dutch Academy of Science. This proposal is to be seen as a follow-up of the above-mentioned research project on environmental legislation. The decision of the Royal Academy, which is in charge of the assessment of projects in the Cultural Agreement with Indonesia, is expected in the first half of 1996.

The Centre has adopted a supportive role in the organization and administration of this project. The implementing agency from the Dutch end is the Van Vollenhoven Institute in Leiden.

## 6. Collaboration with other countries: China and Mongolia

### *China: Leiden/Beijing legal transformation project*

This project forms part of a larger scheme of collaboration within various fields of science between China and the Netherlands, initiated and agreed upon by both the Chinese and Dutch governments. After approval in early 1995, two researchers were recruited and a first visit to Beijing took place in April 1995. The project to be implemented jointly by the Van Vollenhoven Institute and the Centre, was approved for one year and includes three courses for Chinese lawyers to be given in Beijing and research in relevant fields of Chinese law. The first course, on tax law, took place in October 1995, while the second and third courses on contract law and on company law are scheduled for April and May 1996. A request for an extension of the project has been submitted to the Dutch Ministry of Education.

### *Mongolia: participation in the CIS Model Code Project*

Since Mongolia is not a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) it could not be funded under the 'CIS model code project'. At the request of the Mongolian Ministry of Justice, the Centre prepared and submitted a proposal to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs for funding Mongolian participation in the 'model code project'. After approval, the Mongolian delegates took part in three sessions on the model civil code. Their participation will continue in 1996.

### *Mongolia: project for training judges*

At the request of Mongolia, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) is considering a project to finance the training of Mongolian judges. The Ministry approached the Centre with the request to write a formal project proposal, which (after some preliminary drafts) was finally submitted in early January 1996. The proposal includes a pilot seminar in 1996, which focusses on modern contract law, and on the changing role of the judiciary. This seminar should form the beginning of a long-term collaboration.

## SURVEY OF CURRENT PROJECTS\*

Country	Project	Donor	Duration	Remarks
NIS-countries	Assistance in drafting Model Codes in the Fields of Criminal and Civil Law	USAID/Rule of Law Consortium, USA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice	Jan. 1995 - Jan. 1996	
Russia	Assistance in Preparing a New Civil Code	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Matra	Sept. 1993 - Dec. 1995	
	EU/Tempus project in collaboration with Lomonosov University, Moscow	European Union/Tempus	Jan. 1994 - Dec. 1997	with Universities Nijmegen, Leiden and Leuven
	CROSS project with the Moscow State Institute of Law	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science/CROSS	Jan. 1995 - Jan. 1997	with Open University, Erasmus University, University Tilburg and Leuven; project will be extended
Ukraine	Assistance in Preparing New Civil Code	European Union/Tacis	Dec. 1994 - Dec. 1995	in association with German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation, Bonn
	Matra project for training judges	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Matra	Sept. 1995 - May 1997	with Netherlands Helsinki Committee
Byelo-russia	Matra project for the preparation of a New Civil Code	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Matra	June 1994 - Dec. 1995	
	Matra project to support the Faculty of Law in Minsk	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Matra	Sept. 1995 - Sept. 1997	jointly with T.M.C. Asser Institute
Kirghizstan	Assistance in preparing a Civil Code	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DGIS	Jan. 1995 - Aug. 1995	

\* situation as per 1 April 1996

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SURVEY OF CURRENT PROJECTS (page 2)

Country	Project	Donor	Duration	Remarks
Moldova	Strengthening of the Judicial and Legislative Systems	UNDP/Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ DGIS	Nov. 1995	project identification, drafting proposal
Poland	Legislative support to the Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice	July 1995	project preparation
Armenia	Support for drafting a Civil Code and other Civil Law Legislation	USAID/Rule of Law Consortium	Dec. 1995 - July 1996	
Georgia	Civil Code and Other Legislation	USAID/Rule of Law Consortium	Dec. 1995 - July 1996	
Indonesia	Indonesian/Dutch Law Dictionary	Ministry of Justice, Netherlands-Indonesian Cultural Agreement	Aug. 1993 - Dec. 1999	with Van Vollenhoven Institute, Leiden
	Environmental Legislation	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science	Sep. 1994 - July 1996	with Van Vollenhoven Institute/proposal submitted
	Research on Environmental Management	Netherlands-Indonesian Cultural Agreement	Apr. 1997 - Apr. 2000	with Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and State Education Committee, Van Vollenhoven Institute
China	Leiden-Beijing legal transformation Project	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science	Jan. 1995 - May 1996	
Mongolia	Participation in CIS Model Code Project	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ DGIS	June 1995 - June 1996	proposal submitted
	project for training judges	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ DGIS		

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<sup>1</sup>Situation per 31-12-1995, unless otherwise indicated

<sup>2</sup>Per 01-02-1996 succeed by prof.dr. F.J.M. de Ly



Rijksuniversiteit Limburg  
Fac. der Rechtsgeleerdheid  
Postbus 616  
6200 MD MAASTRICHT

1. Prof.mr. C. Flinterman
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De Boelelaan 1105  
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Kath. Universiteit Nijmegen  
Fac. der Rechtsgeleerdheid  
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6500 KK NIJMEGEN

1. Prof.mr. P.J.P. Tak
2. Dr. H.M.C. Slaats

Kath. Universiteit Brabant  
Fac. der Rechtsgeleerdheid  
Postbus 90153  
5000 LE TILBURG

1. Prof.mr. B.W.N. de Waard
2. Prof.mr. P.C. Gilbuis

Instituut voor Volksrecht  
Kath. Universiteit Nijmegen  
Postbus 9049  
6500 KK NIJMEGEN

1. Dr. H.M.C. Slaats
2. Ms. dr. M.K. Slaats-Portier

Ministerie van Justitie  
Postbus 20301  
2500 EH 's-GRAVENHAGE

1. Mr. J. Demmink
2. Ms. drs. J.K. Boissevain

Landbouw Universiteit  
Wageningen  
Vakgroep Agrarisch Recht  
Postbus 8130  
6700 HB WAGENINGEN

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NUFFIC  
Kortenaerkade 11  
Postbus 29777  
2502 LT 's-GRAVENHAGE

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Van Vollenhoven Instituut	1.	Dr. J.M. Otto
Rijksuniversiteit Leiden		
Rapenburg 33	2.	Mr. dr. S. Pompe
2311 GG LEIDEN		
T.M.C. Asser Instituut	1.	Mr. R.B. van de Ven
Alexanderstraat 20-22		
Postbus 30461	2.	
2500 GL 's-GRAVENHAGE		
Nederlandse Orde van Advocaten	1.	Mr. F. Heemskerk
Neuhuyskade 94 (2596 XM)		
Postbus 30851	2.	
2500 GW 's-GRAVENHAGE		
Ned. Ver. voor Rechtspraak	1.	Mr. J.J. Verburg
Lutherse Burgwal 10		
Postbus 20021	2.	Mr. D.J. van Dijk
2500 EA 's-GRAVENHAGE		
Waarnemer	3.	Mr. W.H.J. Stemker Köster
Ministerie van Buitenlandse	1.	Drs. J.J.P. de Jong
Zaken, Bureau Indonesië		
Postbus 20061	2.	
2500 EB 's-GRAVENHAGE		
Instituut voor Oosteupees	1.	Prof.mr. F.J.M. Feldbrugge
Recht en Ruslandkunde		
Hugo de Grootstraat 32	2.	Mr.dr. G.P. van den Berg
2311 XK LEIDEN		
Open Universiteit	1.	Prof.mr. A.F.M. Dorresteyn
Valkenburgerweg 167		
Postbus 2960	2.	Mr. P.E.L. Janssen
6401 DL HEERLEN		

The persons mentioned under 2. are the substitutes as far as they have been assigned.

**NETHERLANDS OFFICE**

Stationsplein 242, 2312 AR LEIDEN

tel. 071 - 5121888 / 5277258/5277254, fax 071 - 5130160.

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