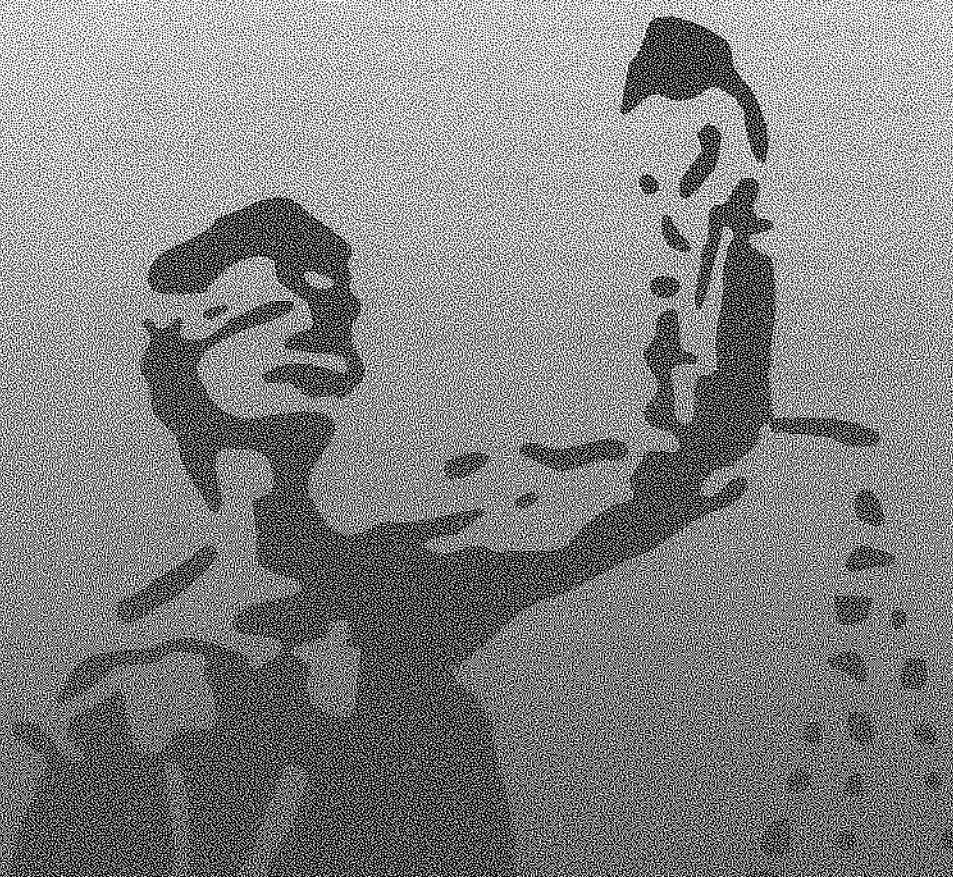




CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COOPERATION



Annual Report
1999



The Centre for International Legal Cooperation is a Dutch non-commercial organisation, whose object it is to contribute to legal reform within developing countries and countries in Central and Eastern Europe by making available Dutch expertise and professionalism. Seats on the General Board are held by representatives of all law faculties in the Netherlands, the Ministry of Justice, the Netherlands Bar Association, the Netherlands Association for the Judiciary, and various institutes specializing in foreign law, e.g. the Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law and Administration in Developing Countries and the Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies. The Centre runs a modest office specializing in the formation of effective teams of experts drawn from a supporting reservoir of individual jurists, each of whom contributes his or her expert knowledge.

Among them, the office staff members have a wide range of experience, e.g. in the management of legal cooperation projects, fundraising, knowledge of countries and languages and financial management. For expert knowledge in other fields, the Centre draws on the various law faculties, ministries, professional organisations and specialized institutes affiliated with the Centre.

The Centre has an extensive network of international contacts available for initiating and implementing projects. Major sources of project funding include the Dutch government, the European Union and USAID (United States Agency for International Development).

For the purpose of developing projects the Centre's staff members hold meetings with potential partners in receiving countries to analyse their needs and wishes.

They draw up concrete action plans and seek funding sources to finance the implementation of projects. Ultimately, the Centre will assume contractual responsibility for the fulfilment of a project, for progress and quality control, and for reportage to the agencies and authorities involved in the project.

Annual Report *1999*



CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COOPERATION



CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COOPERATION (CILC)

Visiting address: Einsteinweg 2, Leiden, the Netherlands
Mailing address: P.O. Box 65, 2300 AB Leiden, the Netherlands
Telephone number: +31-(0)71-5240940
Fax number: +31-(0)71-5240950
E-mail address: office@cilc.nl
Website: www.cilc.nl

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I. Introduction

The year 1999 had a slow takeoff. There were further delays in obtaining approval for many planned projects. Moreover, CILC and its partners had to withdraw from a major project in China. Project approvals suddenly began pouring in at the end of the year, however, with the result that turnover increased compared with 1998. In financial terms, the mixed picture translated into a modest credit balance.

This was a gratifying turn of events. But as the preparation of the budget for the year 2000 made clear, implementing a large number of projects is no guarantee of financial continuity. To draft a balanced budget for 2000, CILC concluded, it would have to raise its fees. The first steps in that direction were taken at the close of 1999 by improving the organization's budgeting system and starting to negotiate fees with the main donor institutions. CILC will remain the non-profit organization it has always been, but even non-profit organizations should not sink under the weight of their success.

In the spring of 1999, the General Board adopted a policy paper setting out CILC's priorities for the period 1999-2002. The paper stresses that CILC's ultimate goal continues to be the reform of legal systems in developing countries and countries in transition. In addition, it reconfirms CILC's intermediary role between supply and demand in the field of international legal cooperation.

The paper also validates the so-far unwritten policy of stepping up efforts to develop further projects in Africa and Asia in the coming years. In line with that aim, a comprehensive project in Mali was drafted and approved at the end of the year; contacts were established in Uganda; and CILC was involved in a tender for a project in Malawi.

Another relatively new sphere of action for CILC is Central and Eastern Europe. CILC was chosen to administer a civil law legislation project in Hungary. Under the auspices of the Dutch Ministry of Justice, CILC devoted substantial time to developing the EU/Phare horizontal program on the rule of law for countries that are candidates for accession to the European Union.

CILC's traditional commitment to Indonesia is as strong as ever. The unprecedented events in Indonesia have created new opportunities for cooperation in the field of law. CILC made cautious overtures to revive old ties with Indonesian partners and CILC was involved in establishing a cooperation program between the Dutch and Indonesian justice ministries.

An increasing number of CILC projects deal with the judiciary. These are aimed at either providing training for judges and prosecutors or reforming the judicial or-



CILC'S STAFF:

Board of Directors

Jan F. van Olden, director
Hester E. Minnema, deputy director

Project Managers

Bernedine Bos
Anne Marie Bulk (free-lance until July 1)
Anne-Marie T. Heemskerk
Dimitry Kounine (as of May 1)
Laura E. Lancée (as of July 1)
Jackeline Mekkes (as of June 1)
Eric L.J.F.M. Vincken
Frans W. Wulffele (until June 1)

Indonesian-Dutch Legal Dictionary

Ab Massier, editor
Marjanne J.H.W. Termorshuizen-Arts, editor
Laura E. Lancée, assistant editor (until July 1)
Caroline A. Supriyanto-Breur, assistant editor

Administration

Els M. Heij, secretary
Mirjam P.E.J. Driessen, documentation and files
Henk Gaasbeek, financial management (as of February 1)

CILC'S EXECUTIVE BOARD:

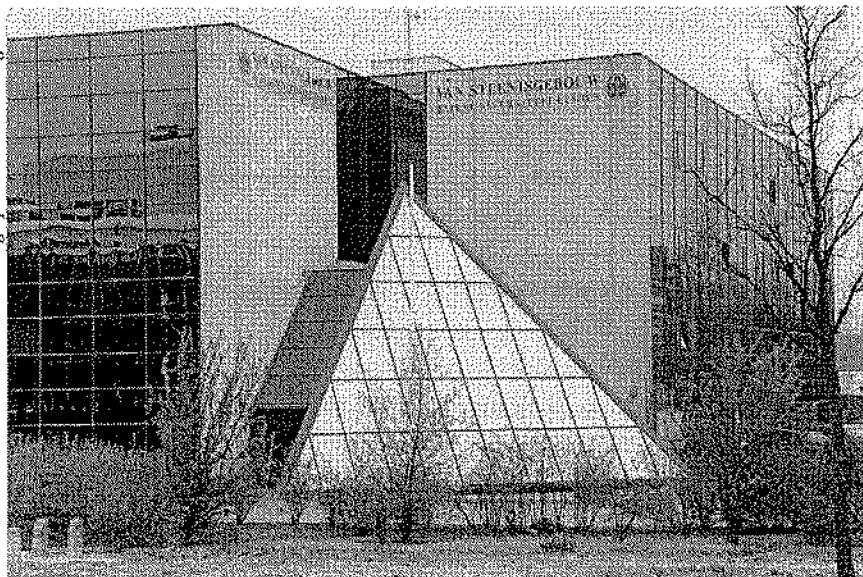
Mr. Y.B. de Wit (chairman)
Mr. L.F.B. Dubbeldam (Nuffic)
Mr. E.M.H. Hirsch Ballin
Mr. A.H.A. Soons (Utrecht University)
Ms. R.H.M. Jansen (Utrecht District Court/Netherlands Training Center for the Judiciary)
Mr. C.J.J.M. Stolker (Leiden University)

ganization, and in some cases both (see 3.3., below). The Dutch judicial system is currently undergoing extensive reforms. This process offers interesting comparisons for other countries engaged in similar efforts. Several recent Dutch acts relating to the judiciary were translated into Russian.

The lull in project activities in the beginning of 1999 gave CILC the necessary breathing space to move to new premises and make some organizational changes. These changes include stepping up activities in the areas of quality control, development of evaluation instruments and international coordination, in line with the intentions expressed in the above-mentioned policy paper. In addition, a new website was developed to increase CILC's visibility (www.cilc.nl).

Also the Netherlands continue to reform the law and legal procedures. An example is the recent formalizing of appeal procedures against decisions of the Netherlands government on project funding. CILC seized this opportunity and filed a complaint against the rejection by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs of a project proposal for the training of judges in Mongolia on the grounds of a change in Dutch foreign policy. The decision was overturned and a mission was sent to Mongolia in late 1999, with the task of preparing an updated proposal (see 3.6., below).

Photograph: Alexander Vinogradov



Van Steenisgebouw: the new premises to which CILC moved on May 28, 1999.

2. *Contacts in the Netherlands and Abroad*

2.1. CONTACTS IN THE NETHERLANDS

CILC's foremost contacts in the Netherlands continue to be the member organizations represented on its General Board. They include university law departments, ministries and specialized institutes. For a full list see Appendix III.

Two issues of the CILC newsletter, *Focus on International Legal Cooperation*, with reports on CILC activities as well as dealing with various aspects of legal reform, were published in 1999. The subjects covered included CILC's involvement in an International Monetary Fund program for Indonesia on bankruptcy law; the evaluation of a comprehensive project administered by CILC in Moldova; the training of judges in Yemen; and the publication of the first three volumes of the *Indonesian-Dutch Private Law Dictionary*, prepared under the aegis of CILC.

The increase in activities in Asia and Africa strengthened CILC's long-standing relationship with the Leiden-based Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law and Administration in Developing Countries (VVI). CILC projects have greatly benefited from VVI's expertise with regard to positive law and the functioning of the law in Indonesia and other developing countries.

CILC's relationship with the Dutch Ministry of Justice remains close. CILC participates in the Ministry's working group on Eastern Europe. The Ministry provided financial and substantive support for a number of CILC activities in specific countries, such as a working visit to the Netherlands by a high-level delegation of the Russian *Prokuratura*,¹ and a working visit on court administration by delegations from Armenia, Georgia and Tajikistan. The Ministry commissioned CILC to coordinate an extensive EU/Phare program on the rule of law in EU applicant countries. Since the summer of 1999, CILC has been actively involved in negotiations with the European Commission and other project partners to finalize the content of this program. CILC will submit a definite proposal for EU approval in the first half of 2000.

As in previous years, CILC worked together with the Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies in Leiden on an ongoing project to draft a model securities law for the Newly Independent States (NIS), as well as on developing a model labor law for those countries. The Institute will also be a partner on the new project on implementation of the Russian Civil Code.

¹ Roughly translated as the General Prosecutor's Office.

CONTACTS WITH INSTITUTIONS IN THE
NETHERLANDS NOT REPRESENTED IN THE
GENERAL BOARD

- African Studies Centre, Leiden
- EMP (Časopis o českém a evropském právu), Utrecht/Prague
- Europa Instituut, Leiden
- Forum Netherlands-Indonesia, The Hague
- NEA Transport Research and Training, The Hague
- Netherlands Helsinki Committee, The Hague
- Nicolaas Witsen Foundation, Amsterdam

In view of the growing number of projects on court reform and the training of judges, CILC intensified its cooperation with the Judicial Training and Study Center (SSR) in Zutphen. CILC and SSR co-organized study visits to the Netherlands by members of the *Prokuratura* in Armenia and Russia. SSR participated in a CILC needs-assessment mission to Yemen and contributed to a seminar in Zutphen on the implementation of the Civil Code of Kyrgyzstan.

In 1998 CILC and the Meijers Institute, the research institute of the Leiden University Law Faculty, jointly initiated a project on setting up a database on Dutch law in translation. Since then the Meijers Institute has found sponsors and produced a provisional inventory of all Dutch legislation and literature on Dutch law that have been translated into foreign languages. CILC's role has been modest, but the two organizations continue to discuss the use of the database so far as well as its further development.

In 1999, CILC worked with the Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC) in The Hague on the development of a follow-up project on the training of judges in Ukraine, and also on preparations for the above-mentioned Phare program. CILC and NHC share their experiences on a regular basis.

CILC continued to work together with the T.M.C. Asser Institute in The Hague within a consortium which, under the auspices of the European Commission, supports the Institute of European Law in Moscow (MGIMO). CILC and the Asser Institute drew up a revised proposal for the training of Mongolian judges. The Asser Institute participated with CILC in a tender procedure for a civil legislation project in Hungary.

Leiden University rented office space and other facilities to CILC in 1999. Discussions as to what form CILC's relationship with the university should take in the future were still continuing at year's end.

2.2. INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

CILC continued its close cooperation with Germany's Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) on project acquisition and execution. The two organizations worked on model civil and labor laws for the NIS countries; administrative law and implementation of the Civil Code in Georgia; and support for the Georgian European Policy and Legal Advice Center (GEPLAC). CILC cooperated with GTZ in various tender procedures, as it did with another German organization, Stiftung für Internationale Rechtliche Zusammenarbeit. The latter is a key management partner of CILC in the EU/Phare horizontal program on the rule of law.

Contacts with the US-based ARD/Checchi Rule of Law Consortium focused on the Central Asian countries. The seminar on court administration which was held in Zutphen and its follow-up activities were initiated and partly funded by ARD/Checchi.

Cooperation continued on activities in the Caucasus with the US consulting firm Amex International, which manages large-scale legal cooperation programs for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), until Amex's contract with USAID ended in September 1999.

CILC worked with the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium, on a project with the Moscow State Academy of Law.

INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

- Amex International, Washington
- ARD/Checchi-Rule of Law Consortium, Washington
- Association for European Law Enforcement Cooperation (ALEC), Brussels
- Catholic University of Leuven
- Centre for European Constitutional Law, Athens
- Constitutional and Legal Policy Institute (COLPI), Budapest
- Council of Europe, Strasbourg
- École Nationale de la Magistrature
- Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Germany (GTZ)
- Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rome
- Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt
- King's College, London
- Stiftung für Internationale Rechtliche Zusammenarbeit, Bonn
- Université de Paris I
- Universität Bremen

Cooperation with the Council of Europe continued. Among other activities, CILC organized a working visit by the Russian *Prokuratura* as part of a joint program of the Council of Europe and the EU on Russia.

CILC maintains regular contact with the European Commission on projects financed under the Tacis program and, recently, in connection with the Phare pre-accession programs.

3. Projects

3.1. COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF LEGISLATION

Baltic States: Modernization of Civil Legislation

As a result of a 1998 mission exploring the viability of regional legal cooperation in the field of civil law, the three Baltic delegations and CILC agreed to establish a project entitled "Modernization of Civil Legislation for the Baltic States." In January 1999, an initial seminar was organized on the general section of the Civil Code and family law in Vilnius, Lithuania. The Dutch government's Matra program approved the project, set to begin on January 1, 2000, but without the full participation of Estonia. The reason was that Estonia has made rapid advances in the field of civil law and had already received Matra funding for this area.

Eritrea: Civil Procedure Code and Civil Code

As a follow-up to a project on Eritrea's Civil Code, CILC was asked to recruit Dutch experts who could help revise the Code of Civil Procedure. Through the mediation of CILC, Jan Vranken and other law professors from the Catholic University of Brabant began work on the revision in the summer of 1999.

In December 1999, the first draft of the revisions was submitted to the Eritrean Ministry of Justice.

Around the same time, the Ministry asked Jan de Boer of the University of Amsterdam, whose team of Dutch experts had finished drafting the Civil Code in 1998, to draft some remaining titles of it. The titles include real estate contracts, transitional provisions and copyright law. The war between Eritrea and Ethiopia did not interfere with the drafting work, but two seminars that had been scheduled to discuss the drafts were cancelled due to the fighting.

The Eritrean government finances both projects from funds provided by UNDP.

Georgia: Administrative Law Legislation

In 1999, a project operated by CILC with USAID and GTZ on the drafting of administration legislation in Georgia ended with the adoption by the Georgian Parliament of the new General Administrative Code and the Code of Administrative Court Procedures, effective January 1, 2000. The enormous speed with which the drafting process was completed is a clear sign of the resolve of the Georgian government and the Georgian legal profession to introduce functioning administrative laws.

As part of this project, during the 1998-1999 academic year a Georgian lawyer enrolled in the LL.M (Master's in Law) degree program at the University of Groningen. While there a lawyer started writing a commentary on the new General Administrative Code and the Code of Administrative Court Procedures. The commentary will be completed in the year 2000.

The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the ITC Foundation, the University of Groningen and a private donor funded this project on the drafting of administrative legislation. The Ministry is funding a follow-up project on the implementation of the legislation, which will be launched in 2000.

Georgia: Georgian European Policy and Legal Advice Center (GEPLAC)

Under the EU/Tacis program, centers were founded in several countries of the former Soviet Union to meet the need for advice on a broad spectrum of political and legal issues. As a rule, both local and foreign experts staff these centers. The center in Georgia is called GEPLAC.

Following a public tender procedure, administration of the EU input into the founding of GEPLAC was granted to a consortium headed by GTZ. CILC is a member of the consortium. GEPLAC opened in the spring of 1998. The Consortium mainly advises on the harmonization of Georgian legislation with EU law and on Georgia's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO). The project will end in the summer of 2000.

Under the project, CILC sent Dutch experts on two short-term missions to Georgia in 1999. In March two Dutch experts participated in a seminar and held consultations in Tbilisi on trademark protection and the fight against infringements. In October 1999 another Dutch expert on social and labor law was invited to Tbilisi to give a seminar on the reform of the Georgian Labor Code. This seminar was the first step towards re-codification of Georgian labor law.

Newly Independent States (NIS): Model Legislation Civil Law

This project was launched and financed in 1995 by USAID. It has been funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1996 and by the GTZ since 1997. Since the fall of 1999 the project is being funded jointly by GTZ and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The objective is to provide assistance by Dutch and other foreign experts for a process of legislation initiated by the Inter-parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

In this process legislative drafters from different countries in the NIS come together to harmonize their separate but comparable attempts to reform their civil law. It was decided to produce model codes that could be used by the states as a guideline in preparing their own legislation. The model codes are not binding.

In 1999, two meetings took place in the field of Capital Securities. At a session in Tashkent, a concept paper for a Model Law on Capital Securities was almost completed in April 1999. While attending that meeting the lawyers from the various NIS countries and their Western counterparts also participated in an international conference on developments in the area of securities law. This conference, held on the premises of the Tashkent Stock Exchange, was co-sponsored by the Uzbek government.

In September 1999, at a meeting in Leiden, a core drafting team prepared the first version of the model law on circulation of capital securities. The model securities law project will continue until the summer of 2001 with the financial support of

GTZ and the EBRD. The ultimate aim is to produce both a complete model law on the circulation of capital securities and a model law on capital markets.

Newly Independent States (NIS): Model Labor Law

In 1998 a project on model labor law was submitted for funding to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The project received approval in late 1999 and was set to get under way on January 1, 2000. The project will mainly consist of consultations with foreign experts.

3.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGISLATION

Georgia: Implementation of the Civil Code

Georgia's new Civil Code came into effect on November 25, 1997. As a result of their role in the drafting phase, GTZ, Amex International and CILC were asked by the Georgian government to continue their involvement during the implementation of the new Civil Code. To that end a project was launched in August 1998 to develop training materials, train legal professionals and conduct a campaign to raise public awareness on Civil Code issues. The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GTZ and USAID are co-financing this project, which will last 36 months. On the Georgian side, the Judicial Training Center, the Ministry of Justice, the drafting team for the new Civil Code and the Georgian Young Lawyers Association each have responsibility for parts of the project. A seminar on mortgage law for newly appointed judges and three seminars on banking law for law school professors took place in the course of 1999. The seminars were evaluated based on a questionnaire filled out by the participants. They were very positive about the approach of the seminar, in particular about the active discussions on individual cases and about the comparative solutions offered by the Western experts. Some judges said the seminar increased their awareness of the importance of the new Civil Code for Georgia's legal and economic development.

During 1999, the first two volumes of commentaries to the Georgian Civil Code were produced by an authors' collective under the leadership of Lado Chanturia, president of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and Bessarion Zoidze, a member of the Constitutional Court.

Articles and information leaflets were prepared, published and distributed by the Georgian Young Lawyers Association. Radio broadcasts are planned for the year 2000.

The project as a whole will end in August 2001.

Russia: Monitoring and Supporting Implementation of the Civil Code

Starting in 1993, Dutch experts assisted their Russian colleagues in drafting a new Civil Code for the Russian Federation. Part I of the Civil Code was adopted by the State Duma in 1994 and Part II in 1995. The drafting of Part III is now complete and its adoption is expected in 2000.

At the request of the Russian government, CILC submitted a proposal for a follow-up project entitled "Monitoring and Supporting Implementation of the Russian Civil Code." Financing for the project was approved in October 1999 by the Matra program of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Together with the Moscow-based Research Center for Private Law under the President of the Russian Federation, CILC will organize a series of workshops for legal professionals. The program also includes the publication of a casebook and commentaries and a series of public information activities.

The project will run until September 2002.

3.3. JUDICIARY AND PUBLIC PROSECUTION

Armenia, Georgia and Tajikistan: Court Administration

CILC provided two experts to participate in an international seminar on court administration and reform in Washington, D.C., in July 1999. The seminar was part of a multi-donor program developed by the USAID-funded ARD/Checchi Rule of Law Consortium for the reform of court administration in Armenia, Georgia and Tajikistan. Seminar topics included financial planning and control cycles on a national and regional level, and the relationship between the courts and the Ministry of Justice. The participation of Dutch experts was highly appreciated by the participants from Armenia, Georgia and Tajikistan, as well as by their American colleagues. The ARD/Checchi Rule of Law Consortium, the Constitutional and Legal Policy Institute (COLPI, Budapest), and the Dutch Ministry of Justice co-financed the seminar.

Armenia: Working Visit by Armenian Delegation of the Prokuratura

At the request of AMEX International/USAID, CILC organized a study visit to the Netherlands for a high-ranking delegation from the Armenian Research and Training Center for the *Prokuratura* in March 1999. The aim of the visit was to inform the participants about the training of public prosecutors and investigators in the Netherlands. Related issues were also discussed, such as cooperation between public prosecutors and the police. During their stay the delegation visited the following institutions: SSR, the National College for Criminal Investigators, the penitentiary at Zoetemeet, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Police Headquarters in Amsterdam.

Russia: Training Materials for the Prokuratura

This project for the Russian Federation began in spring 1997 and ended in spring 1999. Its focus was on modernizing the educational program of the St. Petersburg Law Institute, which is the training institute of the *Prokuratura*. The chief expert on the Dutch side was Marc Groenhuisen of the Catholic University of Brabant.

In 1999, the new study materials produced in 1997 and 1998 were distributed within the Russian *Prokuratura* and to institutes of higher legal education in the country. In March 1999 a roundtable meeting to evaluate the materials and the upgrading of courses took place in St. Petersburg with the participation of scholars, prosecutors and defense lawyers. During this meeting it became clear that the new teaching materials fill an important need for information on the new Russian Criminal Code, its correct interpretation and the consequences for legal practice. Not only legal scholars and prosecutors expressed their keen interest in the materials, but also attorneys, judges and police investigators.

Russia: Working Visit by a Delegation of the Prokuratura

In September 1999 CILC organized, in cooperation with SSR, a working visit for high-level officials of the Russian *Prokuratura*. The visit took place as part of a joint program between the Council of Europe and the European Union on Russia. The Dutch Ministry of Justice provided additional project funding.

The participants included the Deputy Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation, the chief prosecutors for several Russian regions and staff members of the training institutes of the *Prokuratura*.

The aim was to provide a picture of the Dutch training system for public prosecutors. Participants attended lectures on issues such as curriculum development, innovations in the Dutch training system for public prosecutors, the structure and content of courses, teaching methods, course evaluation and joint education for judges and public prosecutors.

Participants also sat in on a trial at a district court and toured a penitentiary. They visited the Amsterdam Public Prosecutor's office and the Dutch Institute for Criminal Investigation and Criminal Science, both of which run their own on-the-job training programs.

Ukraine: Strengthening the Judiciary

As a logical follow-up to an earlier project on the training of judges, CILC and its partners submitted a new project proposal in 1998. The Matta program of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs approved the proposal and the three-year project started on September 1, 1999. It focuses on training the trainers of judges and will include courses on teaching methods and intensive twinning between Dutch and Ukrainian trainers on specific topics in order to further skills and develop course materials.

The Ukrainian partners in the project are the Supreme Court and the Ukrainian Legal Foundation. The Dutch partners are the Netherlands Helsinki Committee and SSR. CILC bears overall responsibility for the project.

A preparatory visit to Ukraine took place in early November. At a plenary meeting with representatives of the Ukrainian Supreme Court and the Ukrainian Legal Foundation, the project plan was discussed in detail and the schedule for the first six months was drafted. As the selection of Ukrainian trainers and Dutch resource personnel is considered crucial to the project, selection criteria were discussed.

During the first three months of 2000, trainers and resource personnel will be selected and prepared for their respective roles in the project.

3.4. INTER-UNIVERSITY COOPERATION

Indonesia: Joint Criminal Law Research

Leiden University and the Diponegoro University in Semarang began a joint research project entitled "Common Roots, Separate Developments in Indonesian and Dutch Criminal Law" in 1997. It will continue until April 2001. In 1999, three Indonesian researchers from different universities came to the Netherlands to conduct research on juvenile criminal law, the role of victims in the criminal process, and hate-inciting crimes in relation to the freedom of the press. They worked closely with their Dutch colleagues and supervisors.

A Dutch researcher working on his thesis on special criminal law continued his field work in Indonesia in 1999. Upon his return to the Netherlands in September, he presented a paper on narcotics-related crime. A second Dutch researcher started his nine-month research on the liability of legal entities in 1998 and also went to Indonesia to conduct fieldwork for three months. In March a third researcher began researching the relation between *adat* (traditional) law and the principle of legality. Research on criminal procedural law continued throughout 1999, and will be finished in 2001. As planned, the translation into Dutch of the draft Indonesian Criminal Code is still in progress.

The full team meets once a month to discuss the research activities and general developments in criminal law in Indonesia. Several guest lecturers were invited to those meetings.

Newly Independent States (NIS): Modernization of Law School Curricula

Participants of five law schools from Armenia, Moldova and Russia, some private and some state-run, visited the Netherlands in June 1999. The visit was an independent activity and not part of a larger project. Law schools in the NIS are currently undergoing institutional modernization. The joint participation of the law schools from different NIS countries had a positive impact on the visit, since they share many similar experiences in this period of transition. The World Bank, Amex International and UNDP each financed a part of the study visit. It was organized in cooperation with the Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies in Leiden. The visiting deans and teachers attended a number of lectures related to curriculum development and innovations at law schools in the Netherlands. They were also given the opportunity to learn more about the Dutch higher education system in general and about cooperation between the Dutch law faculties and the business community. In addition, they had the option of combining the visit with follow-up research. Resource documents on the Dutch legal system were provided. The law school representatives used the visit to discuss issues related to modernization and curriculum reform not only with Dutch experts but also with one another in an open and informal atmosphere.

Russia: Cooperation on European Law with the Moscow State Academy of Law

The Law Faculty of the Catholic University of Leuven in Belgium and law faculties in the Netherlands have been working with the Moscow State Academy of Law (MSAL) on curriculum development in the field of European law since the fall of 1994. The activities, which CILC coordinated, took place as part of a program of Dutch-Russian cooperation on higher education run by CROSS, an agency established by the Dutch Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs and Science. MSAL offers full-time legal training and distance learning. After two extensions, the project was completed at the end of 1999. In previous years, considerable investment was made in the founding of a European Law Documentation Center at the MSAL. In 1999, the project focused specifically on assisting the MSAL's recently created Department of European Law.

During 1999, the European Law Documentation Center continued to receive literature and CD-ROMS on EU law. In the spring and fall of 1999, one teacher from the MSAL participated in the "Asser College Europe" in The Hague and another teacher attended part of an LL.M program at the Law Faculty of the Catholic University of Brabant.

Further activities included a working visit to the Netherlands and Belgium by the head of the MSAL Department of European Law, Sergey Kashkin.

In December 1999, the department published the book *On the Methodology of Teaching EU Law in the Russian Federation*. The aim of the book was to share the MSAL's experiences in establishing a chair in European law with other legal education institutions in Russia.

During 1999 the department also prepared, in cooperation with the European law expert Eddy de Smijter from the Catholic University of Leuven, the translation into Russian of documents and other materials on EU law with commentaries by the MSAL staff. The resulting book, *Law of the European Union: Documents and Comments*, was published at the end of the year, filling an urgent gap.

By the time the project finished the Department of European Law was solidly installed at MSAL. It is one of the first such departments in the Russian Federation and assists other Russian institutions that seek to set up programs on EU law, such as the Moscow Institute of Legal Studies; the Orenbourg Law Institute; and the Kirov Branch of the MSAL.

Russia: Creation of an Institute for European Law (IEL) at the Moscow State Institute for International Relations (MGIMO)

This comprehensive project is being executed by a consortium of German, English, Dutch, French, Italian and Greek organizations, under the auspices of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt. CILC is chiefly responsible for financial administration and reporting, as well as logistics.

The project, funded by the EU's Tacis program, was launched in January 1997 and has been extended until the end of the academic year 2000. The short-term objective of the project is to create a sustainable institution for teaching and research on European law. In 1999 there were numerous guest lectures by EU teachers at IEL

and study visits to European universities by students and lecturers from IEL. IEL lecturers carried out substantial research work and a large quantity of books and journals were purchased for the IEL's new computer and documentation center. The Russian beneficiary is in the process of developing a follow-up project.

3.5. OTHER PROJECTS (INCLUDING COMPREHENSIVE PROJECTS ON MORE THAN ONE TOPIC)

Indonesia: Cooperation between the Ministries of Justice

Despite the positive expectations expressed in CILC's 1998 Annual Report, cooperation between the two justice ministries was still not in full swing by the end of 1999. Instead, an Action Plan was drawn up for the implementation of the 1995 Memorandum of Understanding between the two ministries. This Action Plan was designed to launch some activities which would be continued in a more elaborate program later in the year.

The Action Plan originated during a mission by the Dutch Ministry of Justice and CILC in April 1999, and was put into practice starting the following month. Five seminars and workshops, attended by Dutch experts, took place in Jakarta during the year. All but one of these meetings was organized by the Indonesian Ministry of Justice's National Agency for Legal Development (BPHN). The topics of the meetings were bankruptcy law, the law on fiducia, the parliamentary ombudsman, money laundering and international aspects of human rights. The recently established Indonesian Centre for Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law (IHDS) organized the human rights seminar.

In July, two Dutch judges visited the Indonesian Training Centre for the Judiciary (Puslitbang/Diklat). Their aim was to obtain information on the training of judges and discuss possible ways to reform the system. Around the same time a CILC mission went to Jakarta to identify and plan future activities.

Two legal handbooks are being translated into Bahasa Indonesia, one on bankruptcy law and one on fiduciary transfers. Two draft laws were translated into Dutch under the Action Plan, the Law on Fiducia and the Law on Human Rights. As mentioned above, the Action Plan was intended to lead to a broader program continuing the activities introduced under it. This program was drafted by CILC and submitted to the Dutch government. However, both the volatile political situation in Indonesia and changes in the Dutch government's financing instruments for cooperation with Indonesia have delayed the decision-making process.

Indonesia: The Dutch-Indonesian Legal Dictionary

The long-awaited publication of the Dutch-Indonesian Legal Dictionary finally took place in 1999. The delay had been caused by problems between the publishers in Indonesia and the Netherlands, but these were resolved. The editor-in-chief is Marjanne Termorshuizen-Arts, who is also one of the editors of the Indonesian-Dutch Dictionary of Private Law (see below). The dictionary stems from the legal

cooperation between Indonesia and the Netherlands between 1985 and 1992. It originated as a list of frequently used legal terms that was meant as an aid to Dutch experts in their cooperation activities with Indonesia. Over the years it developed into a full-fledged dictionary, much of it compiled in the editor's spare time. The - now defunct - Stichting Rechtswetenschappelijke Samenwerking Nederland-Indonesië financed part of it.

Indonesia: The Indonesian-Dutch Dictionary of Private Law

This project got under way in August 1993 with financial support from the Dutch Ministry of Justice. Since 1995, the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) has contributed half of the project costs as part of bilateral cultural and scientific cooperation.

In 1999, three provisional sub-dictionaries were published, covering property law (including agrarian law), commercial law and contract law. They were presented to the Indonesian Ambassador to the Netherlands, Abdul Irsan, by CILC board member and former Minister of Justice Ernst Hirsch Ballin.

The sub-dictionaries on civil procedure, tax law, labor law and conflict of laws are in preparation and will be published, together with revised editions of the three published sub-dictionaries, in the fall of 2000.

Photograph: Alexander Vinogradov



Presentation of the first volumes of the Indonesian-Dutch Dictionary of Private Law

Kyrgyzstan: Strengthening the Rule of Law

This comprehensive program provides legal assistance to the Republic of Kyrgyzstan on the implementation of the new Civil Code, judicial reform and training in legislative drafting. In March 1999, a delegation made up of three Dutch experts and the CILC project manager visited the capital of Bishkek for meetings with representatives of the Kyrgyz government and the judiciary to work out the details of



Participants in a seminar on the implementation of new civil legislation in Kyrgyzstan, Amsterdam, April 1999.

the legal assistance needed for the Kyrgyz legal reform programs.

In April 1999, a seminar was held in Amsterdam on efforts to implement new civil legislation. Eight Kyrgyz lawyers, one Russian civil law expert and a representative of ARD/Checchi participated. Dutch senior civil law experts provided the Kyrgyz delegation with information on aspects of the Dutch Civil Code and its implementation. Special attention was paid to the writing of commentaries to new civil legislation; activities aimed at raising public awareness of the new Civil Code; and, during a visit to SSR, updating civil law courses for the judiciary.

Since June 1999 a working group of seven Kyrgyz legal professionals, including judges and attorneys, has been meeting on a weekly basis to write commentaries to the new Kyrgyz Civil Code, using examples from legal practice at home and abroad. CILC provides the working group with examples from Dutch legal practice and excerpts from the Dutch Civil Code and the legal commentaries to it.

In December 1999, a seminar on judicial reform was held in The Hague for the heads of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, the Law Department of the Presidential Administration, the Association of Judges, and judges of the Highest Arbitration Court and of lower courts. Dutch experts, judges and policymakers gave talks on the reasons for judicial reform in the Netherlands and how it is progressing, on forms of judicial self-organization, appeal procedures and the execution of judgments in civil cases. In preparation for the seminar the Kyrgyz delegation received a reader with Russian translations of Dutch legislation and policy papers on judicial reform.

Both seminars were organized in cooperation with the Bishkek office of ARD/Checchi. Other project activities include the development of a course on legislative drafting techniques, the updating of civil law courses for the judiciary, and the organization of public information activities on the new Civil Code. The project started in No-

ember 1998 with financing from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), and will run until the end of 2000.

Mali: Legal Cooperation Program

In October 1999 the Dutch Embassy in Mali approved a project proposal on legal cooperation between Mali and the Netherlands that was drafted jointly by CILC, the Van Vollenhoven Institute and the African Studies Centre (both at Leiden University). The project focuses on cooperation in the fields of curriculum development, research and legal aid. The main project partner in Mali is the Law Faculty in Bamako.

Prior to the actual start of the project, a preparatory mission to Mali will take place in February 2000. CILC hired a part-time project manager to administer this project and expand CILC activities in Africa as of January 1, 2000.

Moldova: Strengthening the Legislative and Judicial Systems in Moldova

The final activities under this project, which began in 1996, took place in 1999. Regular seminars on the European Convention on Human Rights were provided for the staff of the *Prokuratura*, judges and practicing lawyers. The programs covered a wide range of issues, including interpretation methods and *travaux préparatoires* of the Convention, margin of appreciation, future effective action at the national level, reopening a case after a Strasbourg judgment, and recent case law.

Two young lecturers from Moldova State University attended the LL.M program at Maastricht University. One of them graduated successfully, but the other unfortunately left the program early.

Three other lecturers attended three-month programs in Maastricht. One of the lecturers focused on study methods in general, international law and tort law. She returned to Moldova armed with specific recommendations for her law faculty.

A professor from Maastricht University lectured on EU institutional and substantive law at Moldova State University. The course consisted of two parts: one week was devoted to the EU institutions while the second week covered the legal aspects of EU monetary and economic policy.

A study visit to the Netherlands on curriculum development took place in June (see 3.4).

Numerous textbooks on EU law, books on EU legislation and compilations of leading cases of the European Court in Strasbourg were sent to the Law Faculty of Moldova State University in 1999.

Although the project ended in August, it is being followed up by a new project entitled "Supporting Moldova's Judicial Development." After substantial revision of the original project proposal, the new project officially started on November 1 and will last for three years. Like the previous project, it is financed by the Dutch Foreign Ministry through the UNDP Moldova. CILC contracted with UNDP to execute two of the project's three twinning components. CILC is concentrating on the institution-building process with regard to the Moldovan Judges Association and the Moldovan Judicial Training Center. These two organizations will be twinned

with the Dutch Judges Association and the Dutch Study and Training Center for the Judiciary. A need assessment on support for the *Prokuratura* will also be part of the project. CILC's Project Manager Eric Vincken moved to the capital of Chisinau to administer the project.

3.6. ACQUISITION OF NEW PROJECTS

In addition to handling existing projects, CILC staff also spent time on acquiring new projects, for example by participating in tender procedures. Some of these activities resulted in projects described in the chapters above; others are still pending or were unsuccessful. Selected activities are described below.

China: Civil Law, Law Drafting and Judiciary

At the request of Chinese lawyers, the vvi and CILC drafted a project proposal on civil law, lawmaking and the judiciary. A delegation from the two organizations, accompanied by Arthur Hartkamp, Attorney General of the Dutch Supreme Court, went to China to discuss the draft proposal. Although the mission succeeded in finalizing it, the proposal could not be submitted in time to the foreseen donor agency, the Dutch government's Asia Facility, administered by Senter International. The structure and administration of this facility is currently under reconsideration, but it is hoped that the proposal can be filed again in May 2000.

China: Legal and Judicial Cooperation Program

In the summer of 1999, the European Commission awarded a four-year program to a consortium led by the Europa Instituut in Leiden and including CILC. CILC was to be responsible for the training courses for judges and the financial management of the EUR 13.2 million project. However, in the final phase of negotiations the consortium unexpectedly failed to reach an agreement with its candidate for the position of project director in Beijing. Alternative candidates were rejected by the European Commission. As a result, in the end the consortium lost the contract.

Hungary: Civil Law Legislation

CILC was the only bidder in a tender procedure of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the execution of a project aimed at the reform of the Hungarian Civil Code. The project was approved late 1999 and will start in March 2000.

Mongolia: Training of Judges

In the spring of 1999, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs changed its policy on cooperation with Mongolia. Therefore the Ministry could not approve CILC's project proposal on the training of judges in that country. Besides, the Ministry argued, other donor organizations were already active in the same area. As its proposal had been submitted nearly two years earlier, in May 1997, CILC sent a complaint to the



To prepare the project with the Yemeni judiciary, a Dutch delegation visited a Yemeni NGO for the protection of women rights, May 1999.

Ministry charging that the Ministry had taken too much time to reach its decision. CILC pointed out that the negative decision was in fact based on the change in foreign policy that occurred in March 1999. The Ministry then decided to reverse its decision and to send a mission to Mongolia to look into the current state of affairs in the judiciary and produce an update of the original proposal.

The mission took place in December 1999, with the participation of CILC. The delegation had meetings with representatives of the Mongolian Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, two legal training centers, a district court, law faculties and various donor organizations. In its report the mission concluded that the proposed activities are still very much needed and only minor revisions are required. A revised proposal was to be submitted to the Dutch Embassy in Beijing at the beginning of 2000.

Phare Horizontal Program for the Rule of Law in Candidates for Membership

The Dutch Ministry of Justice asked CILC to draft a proposal for this large project. The draft, which should be submitted to the European Commission in May 2000, is being discussed in regular meetings in Brussels with EC officials and interested EU member states. Following approval of the proposal in 2000, CILC will be the coordinating agency for the project.

Russia: EU/Tacis Tender Proposal for a Legal Framework for Surface Transport Law

In an effort to win this tender, CILC led a consortium with the Dutch organization NEA Transport and Training, Germany's GTZ and the British Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Co Ltd. Consortium representatives were invited to Brussels for an interview in February but the contract was awarded to a rival consortium.

Yemen: Strengthening the Judiciary

CILC and SSR organized a mission to Yemen in May 1999. Its aim was to identify potential areas of legal cooperation between Yemen and the Netherlands. The mis-

sion report recommended providing support on a limited scale to various initiatives within the judicial system over more comprehensive cooperation with one single partner. Proposed topics included reform of court management and procedures, the training of judges, lawyers and prosecutors, and access to legal information.

On the basis of the mission's findings a project proposal was drawn up and submitted to the Dutch Embassy in Sana'a at the beginning of September. In December, CILC was informed that due to a change in Dutch government policy, a Yemeni organization was now supposed to revise the proposal and enter into contract negotiations with the Dutch Embassy and CILC. If the embassy approves the proposal, contract negotiations could start with both the Yemeni organization and CILC in 2000.

Appendices

Appendix I: Schematic Overview of All Projects

PROJECTS EXECUTED IN 1999

3.1 Cooperation in the Field of Legislation

COUNTRY	PROJECT	DONOR	DURATION	REMARKS
Baltic States	Modernization of Civil Legislation	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Single activity January 1999	Follow-up project submitted
Eritrea	Civil Procedure Code and Civil Code	UNDP	Sept. 1997 – present	
Georgia	Administrative Law Legislation	USAID/GTZ/Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Oct. 1997 – Dec. 1999	
Georgia	Georgian-European Policy and Legal Advice Centre (GEPLAC)	EU/Tacis	Nov. 1997 – Summer 2000	Main contractor GTZ
NIS countries	Model Legislation Civil Law	GTZ/Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ EBRD	Phase II: Dec. 1995 – Oct. 1999 Phase III: Oct. 1999 – Summer 2001	Phase III deals with Securities
NIS countries	Model Legislation Labor Law	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ GTZ	Jan. 2000 – June 2001	

3.2 Implementation of Legislation

COUNTRY	PROJECT	DONOR	DURATION	REMARKS
Georgia	Implementation of the Civil Code	GTZ/USAID/Ministry of Foreign Affairs	August 1998 – August 2001	
Russian Federation	Monitoring and Supporting the Implementation of the Civil Code	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	October 1999 – September 2002	

3.3 Judiciary and Public Prosecution

COUNTRY	PROJECT	DONOR	DURATION	REMARKS
Armenia, Georgia and Tajikistan	Court Administration	ARD/Checchi/ Soros Foundation/ Dutch Ministry of Justice	Single activity July 1999	
Armenia	Working visit of delegation of the <i>Prokuratura</i>	AMEX/USAID	Single activity March 1999	
Russian Federation	Training materials for the <i>Prokuratura</i>	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	June 1997 – June 1999	Jointly with Catholic University Brabant
Russian Federation	Working visit of a delegation of the <i>Prokuratura</i>	Council of Europe/Dutch Ministry of Justice	Single activity Sept. 1999	Jointly with SSR
Ukraine	Strengthening the Judiciary	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Matra	Sept. 1999 – Sept. 2002	Jointly with SSR/ Netherlands Helsinki Committee

3.4 Inter-University Cooperation

COUNTRY	PROJECT	DONOR	DURATION	REMARKS
Indonesia	Joint Criminal Law Research	Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW)	April 1977 - April 2001	In cooperation with Leiden University
NIS countries	Modernization of Law School Curriculum	AMEX/UNDP/World Bank	Single activity June 1999	Jointly with the Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies
Russian Federation	Cooperation in the field of European Law with the Moscow State Academy of Law	Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (CROSS)	1994 - 1999	In cooperation with Erasmus University, Catholic University Brabant and University of Leuven
Russian Federation	Creation of an Institute for European Law (IEL) at the Moscow State Institute for International Relations (MGIMO)	EU/TACIS	Jan. 1997 - Summer 2000	Under the leadership of Goethe University Frankfurt; in cooperation with T.M.C. Asser Institute

3.5 Other projects (including comprehensive projects on more than one topic)

COUNTRY	PROJECT	DONOR	DURATION	REMARKS
Indonesia	Cooperation between the Ministries of Justice	Dutch Ministry of Justice	May 1999 - January 2000	Follow-up expected
Indonesia	Dutch-Indonesian Legal Dictionary	Stichting Rechtswetenschappelijke Samenwerking Nederland-Indonesië/CILC	Dictionary published in 1999	
Indonesia	Indonesian-Dutch Dictionary Private Law	Dutch Ministry of Justice/Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences	August 1993 - July 2000	
Kyrgyzstan	Strengthening the Rule of Law	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)	Nov. 1998 - Nov. 2000	Partly in cooperation with ARD/Checchi
Mali	Legal Cooperation Program	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)	December 1999 - December 2002	Jointly with the African Studies Centre and the Van Vollenhoven Institute
Moldova	Strengthening the Legislative and Judicial Systems in Moldova	UNDP/Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)	Nov. 1995 - Nov. 1999	Follow-up project started per Nov. 1999

3.6 Acquisition of New Projects: Proposals Submitted in 1999

COUNTRY	PROJECT	DONOR	STATUS
Armenia	Strengthening the Capacity of the Judicial System of Armenia (Tender)	European Union (Tacis)	submitted
Baltic States	Modernization of Civil Legislation	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Matra	resubmitted and approved
China	Civil Law, Law Drafting and Judiciary	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Senter	submission postponed to May 2000
China	Legal and Judicial Cooperation Program (Tender)	European Commission	contract negotiations failed
Eastern Europe	Phare Horizontal Program for the Rule of Law in Candidates for EU Membership	European Commission (Phare)	under preparation
Georgia	Implementation of the Civil Code	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DGIS	approved
Hungary	Civil Law Legislation	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Senter	approved
Moldova	Supporting Moldova's Judicial Development	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UNDP	approved
Mongolia	Training of Judges	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Embassy	submitted in May 1997, revised proposal will be resubmitted at the beginning of 2000
NIS countries	Model Legislation Civil Securities Law (Phase III)	EBRD	approved
Russia	EU/Tacis Tender Proposal for a Legal Framework for Surface Transport Law (Tender)	European Union (Tacis)	rejected
Yemen	Strengthening the Judiciary	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Embassy	submitted in September 1999

Appendix II: Local Partners

ARMENIA

Legal Department of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia
State Committee on Legal and Judicial Reforms
Research Training Center of the Prosecutor General's Office
Law Faculty of Yerevan State University
Ministry of Justice

BALTIC STATES

Ministry of Justice of Lithuania
Ministry of Justice of Latvia
Ministry of Justice of Estonia

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Scientific Consultative Center for Private law of the CIS
Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the CIS

CZECH REPUBLIC

Ministry of Justice

ERITREA

Ministry of Justice

GEORGIA

Georgian European Policy and Legal Advice Center
Council of Justice of Georgia
Georgian Young Lawyers Association
Ministry of Justice
Parliament of Georgia
Prosecutor General's Office

INDONESIA

Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional - Indonesian Institute for National Law
Development
Centre for Research and Development/Education and Training (Puslitbang/
Diklat; Indonesian Supreme Court, Jakarta)
Consortium of Legal Sciences
Indonesian Centre for Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law (HDS)
Ministry of Justice
University Diponegoro, Semarang
University Indonesia, Jakarta

KYRGYZSTAN

Ministry of Justice
Legal Department of the Presidential Administration
Judicial Training Centre

MALI

Faculty of Legal and Economic Sciences, University of Mali

MOLDOVA

Ministry of Justice
Moldova State University, Law faculty

MONGOLIA

Ministry of Justice
Supreme Court

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Highest Arbitration Court of the RF
Institute for Legislation and Comparative Law under the President of the RF
Moscow State Academy of Law
Moscow State Institute for International Relations/Institute of European Law
Moscow State University
Research Center for Private Law under the President of the RF
St. Petersburg Law Institute of the Prosecutor General's Office of the RF

UKRAINE

Ukrainian Legal Foundation
Ukrainian-European Policy and Legal Advice Centre
Administrative Code Working Group under the President of Ukraine

UZBEKISTAN

Center for Law Studies of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy
Center for the Coordination and Control of the Functioning of Securities
Markets

YEMEN

Attorney-General's Office
Forum for Civil Society
Ministry of Justice
Supreme Court

Appendix III: CILC's General Board

Chairman

Y.B. de Wit

Amsterdam University Law Faculty

J.W. Zwemmer

E. Hans

T.M.C. Asser Institute for Private and Public International Law (The Hague)

G.J. Tanja (until December 1)

F.A. Nelissen

Erasmus University Rotterdam

F.J.M. de Ly (until September 1)

J.W. de Zwaan (as of September 1)

'Vrije Universiteit' Amsterdam Law Faculty

Gr. van de Burght

P. Vlas

Groningen University Law Faculty

B.C. Vis

Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies, Leiden University

F.J.M. Feldbrugge

G.P. van den Berg

Leiden University Law Faculty

C.J.J.M. Stolker

Th.G. Drupsteen

Maastricht University Law Faculty

G.A.A.J. van den Heuvel (as of May 1)

J.H.M. van Erp

Ministry of Justice (The Hague)

J. Demmink

J.K. Boissevain

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (The Hague)

J.J.P. de Jong

Netherlands Association of the Judiciary (The Hague)/Netherlands
Training Center for the Judiciary (Zutphen)

J.J.I. Verburg

R.H.M. Jansen

Netherlands Bar Association (The Hague)

F. Heemskerk

L.B. Vossenbergh-Ferdinandus

Nijmegen University Law Faculty/Nijmegen University Institute for Anthropology of Law

P.J.P. Tak

H.M.C. Slaats

M.K. Slaats-Portier

NUFFIC (Netherlands Organization for International Cooperation in Higher Education
(The Hague)

L.F.B. Dubbeldam (until April 26)

H.J. Vriesendorp (as of April 26)

Royal Association of Public Notaries (The Hague)

A.D.G. Heering

Tilburg University Law Faculty

A. Prechal

P.H.J. Essers (as of September 1)

Utrecht University Law Faculty

A.H.A. Soons

J.B.J.M. ten Berge

Van Vollenhoven Institute (Leiden)

J.M. Otto

C. Klamer

Wageningen University Agricultural Law Department

F. von Benda Beckman

J. Spiertz (†)

On personal title

E.M.H. Hirsch Ballin

Appendix IV: Donor Organizations

Bureau CROSS – Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
Council of Europe
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
European Union (Tacis- and Phare- programs)
Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ, Germany)
Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (Royal Netherlands
Academy of Arts and Sciences)
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Netherlands Embassies
Netherlands Ministry of Justice
Senter International Den Haag
Stiftung für Internationale Rechtliche Zusammenarbeit (Germany)
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
World Bank

Appendix V: Balance Sheet as on 31 December 1999

	31 December 1999 <u>NLG</u>	31 December 1998 <u>NLG</u>
Assets		
Inventory	70.100	44.375
Work in progress	559.079	408.111
Claims	1.112.860	1.298.635
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>2.105</u>	<u>93.070</u>
	1.744.144	1.844.191
Liquid assets	<u>1.071.789</u>	<u>747.572</u>
	<u><u>2.815.933</u></u>	<u><u>2.591.763</u></u>
Liabilities		
Net assets	863.707	845.651
Provisions	93.277	
Longterm liabilities	75.000	
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Other debts	356.376	106.515
Accruals and deferred income		129.045
Amounts received in advance	<u>1.427.373</u>	<u>1.510.552</u>
	<u><u>2.815.933</u></u>	<u><u>2.591.763</u></u>

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	Budget 1999 <u>NLG</u>	Actual expenditure 1999 <u>NLG</u>	Actual expenditure 1998 <u>NLG</u>
Fees for projects	4.344.000	2.975.163	2.454.017
Direct costs	<u>-4.008.000</u>	<u>-2.265.217</u>	<u>-2.157.069</u>
Gross results projects	336.000	709.946	296.948
Indirect costs	<u>-671.000</u>	<u>-898.275</u>	<u>-561.749</u>
Net result projects	-335.000	-188.329	-264.801
Other profits and losses	<u>196.000</u>	<u>206.385</u>	<u>244.363</u>
Annual result	<u><u>-139.000</u></u>	<u><u>18.056</u></u>	<u><u>-20.438</u></u>

