



CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.



RUSSIAN-AMERICAN JUDICIAL PARTNERSHIP II

Annual Progress Report: June 2001 - June 2002

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Executive Summary

In June 2001, Chemonics International Inc. contracted with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to assist Russia in the development of an independent and fair judiciary, expanding the work accomplished by USAID-supported efforts since 1993. Chemonics and its subcontractor, the National Judicial College, worked in Russia as the Russian-American Judicial Partnership from 1997 through August 2000. From August 2000 to June 2001, Chemonics managed the Russian Judicial Exchange Program with the participation of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Federal Judicial Center. During this time, the Chemonics team gained a clear understanding of the Russian judicial system, Russian law, and gained considerable knowledge about the domestic situation. The Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation became a reality during Chemonics' time in Russia, as did the new Russian Academy of Justice. With the development of these two entities, the Russian judicial system has achieved a degree of independence that is extraordinary in the post-Soviet world.

With the advances made in the judicial community in the past years, it is now necessary to further develop a more predictable, transparent, independent, better trained judiciary. Without this, the gains now made will become stagnant. Therefore, during the past contract year, the Chemonics team has developed and implemented programs to strengthen the institutions upon which the judiciary depends. These institutions are the Judicial Department, the Academy of Justice, the Judicial Qualifying Collegia and the Council of Judges. The Chemonics team consists of Chemonics International, the National Judicial College (NJC), and the East-West Management Institute (EWMI).

This report highlights RAJP's achievements during its first contract year of activity in Russia, from June 2001 to June 2002, with each of its Russian partners. It reviews the progress made toward the Strategic Objectives then in effect, USAID's Strategic Objective 2.2, Increased confidence in a strengthened rule of law; IR 2.2.3 - Judicial system more developed, independent and effective; and IR 2.2.4 – Strengthened accountability through law, and the following sub-IRs:

- IR-3A. Judiciary administers itself better.
- IR-3B. Judges are better trained.
- IR-3D. New judicial procedures expanded.
- IR-4A. Corruption reduced in legal sphere.
- IR-4B. Transparency increased in legal sphere.
- IR-4C. High ethical standards of professional conduct are implemented in legal sphere.

The report describes RAJP program activities and achievements, efforts to strength and forge partnerships, and coordination with other foreign and international donors active in legal reform efforts in Russia. A chart (Annex A) provides information on program expenditures by activity.

Work under this contract addresses the urgent issues of Russian judiciary, particularly in the realms of judicial education, judicial ethics and judicial administration. For better assistance to the Russian judicial bodies our work is now and continues to be based on principles of innovativeness and flexibility. During this project we are taking into account the needs of the Russian judiciary and are demonstrating flexibility by responding quickly to changes in the assistance requirements of its partners. This flexibility, coupled with knowledge of the details of the Russian legal system, allows our program to better target assistance and capitalize on the current political will to reform the judiciary and develop a more credible, fair, and independent judicial branch in Russia.

Project Accomplishments

- Created a strong professional team capable of resolving and implementing complex project's tasks.
- Developed a long-term strategy and drafted an annual work plan all based on Russian judicial needs.
- Arranged for National Judicial College President William Dressel to come to Russia in order to meet and hold discussions with officials of the Academy of Justice and develop relationships for future work.
- Provided a forum for the NJC and the AOJ to sign an agreement of cooperation (see Annex B) in order to expand and improve professional judicial training.
- Promoted sustainable partnerships between Russian AOJ Far-East Branch and the NJC by working with them to obtain a grant for a project now being implemented and financed by The Foundation for Russian American Economic Cooperation "Strengthening the rule of law in the Russian Far East through continuing judicial education."
- Provided an NJC specialist to assist the AOJ in defining their needs in order to develop a system of retrievable judicial training records.
- Implemented a faculty development program with the NJC to introduce adult judicial education methodology to the ten AOJ's regional branches. Rapid and effective training methods were presented to 26 AOJ faculty members on adult teaching methodology. The training methods stressed critical thinking, practical application of concepts, creative implementation, and tailored training materials (see Annex C).
- Developed and disseminated faculty development materials and teaching text on adult training methods and techniques to all AOJ's branches.

- Cooperated with the International Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States in arranging for U.S. Federal Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Theodore McKee to make a presentation at the Council of Judges Annual meeting. His presentation included information on the status of U.S. Federal Judges and State Judges, guarantees of judicial independence and guarantees of legal, material and social support of judges.
- Conducted conferences in the North-Western Federal Okrug and the Southern Federal Okrug of the Russian Federation at the request of the Council of Judges and the Judicial Department. At these conferences discussions were held on the unification of the work of regional councils of judges and the establishment of relations between councils of judges and judicial department divisions. There were 107 attendees, including Chairs of Councils of Judges, Judicial Department Division heads, and press secretaries from 27 regions. Addressed at the conferences were issues of judicial reform, court financing, court administration, and relations between the judiciary and mass media, executive and legislative branches of the government (see Annex D).
- Cooperated with the International Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States in arranging for U.S. Federal District Court Judges Michael Mihm and Lloyd George to participate in the tenth anniversary celebration of the Council of Judges. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States sent a message by videotape from Washington, D.C., to support partnership relations between Russian and American judiciary (see Annex E). The RAJP COP and DCOP also participated in this celebration.
- Made it possible for Novgorod Judicial Department press secretary, Anastasyia Demkiv-Naumchenkova, to participate in the Conference "Basic Skills for Disseminating Court Public Information" which was held in Reno, Nevada at the National Center for the Courts and Media.
- Implemented Phase 1 of the pilot court project. In consultation with our Russian partners and USAID Prioksky raion court in Nizhnii Novgorod and Pushkinsky raion court in St. Petersburg were selected as pilot courts. The Judicial Department agreed to provide the same amount of technical equipment for one pilot court as is provided by RAJP for the other court (see Annex F).
- Drafted Annual Report 2001 of Supreme Judicial Qualifying Collegia for the purpose to determine the feasibility of producing a publication distributing summaries of the decisions, with the goal of increasing transparency in this legal sphere thereby reducing corruption.
- Drafted a Jury Pamphlet to promote jury trial in the Russian Federation. Obtained cooperation of INL to design and publish 50, 000 copies of Jury Pamphlet.

- Coordinated with other donors and contractors regarding their pilot courts programs and identified areas for cooperation with them. RAJP visited the Russian-Canadian Judicial Partnership pilot court in Kaluga. Based on previous pilot court's experience, selection criteria were developed, as was a questionnaire for the model court project.
- Worked with the donor community to maximize opportunities and avoid duplication of efforts through a series of regularly scheduled meetings, consultations, and joint activities. In the first year of the project, RAJP organized and conducted two meetings of donors, contractors, and grantees on coordination of assistance to justice of the peace and judicial administration (see Annex G).
- Conducted a roundtable discussion with leaders of the Russian judicial community and leaders of USAID concerning Rule of Law assistance to the Russian judiciary.
- Cooperated with American Council for International Education (ACTR/ACCELS) on selection and nomination of Russian judges to be participants of the Open World Russian Leadership Program. All 42 nominees from RAJP were selected for the Program (see Annex H).
- Collected existing curricula and programs in order to establish with ABA/CEELI a committee of experts to review and create a model curriculum for justice of the peace training.

RAJP II Annual Progress Report: June 2001 – June 2002

Chemonics International Inc. and the National Judicial College (NJC) are partners in the Russian-American Judicial Partnership (RAJP) project. The three-year contract, awarded to Chemonics in June 2001, supports the then existing USAID/Russia's Strategic Objective 2.2, Increased confidence in a strengthened rule of law.

The RAJP works to improve judicial administration capabilities, judicial continuing education, and judicial ethics. Our delivery order and the judicial ethics component identify three results necessary for the project to achieve in order to be successful:

1. By May 2004, the Judicial Department will be more efficient and administratively stronger.
 - Judicial Department staff, both its headquarters in Moscow and its regional offices, will have been the beneficiaries of information and training methods which will impact on the Department's management.
 - The department will have formulated and implemented recommendations concerning how cases may be better managed in the courts.
 - The department's role in the formulation of the Judiciary's budget will have been strengthened.
2. By May 2004, the Academy of Justice will have in place:
 - Curricula for training both new and sitting judges.
 - Mechanisms in place for training its teaching staff.
 - An administrative structure that is able to perform the tasks needed by a forward-looking judicial education organization.
3. By May 2004, the Supreme Qualifying Collegium will develop uniform standards of judicial conduct and disseminate them throughout Russia and encourage ethics training for both new and experienced judges.

This report provides an overview of the project and its focus on developing sustainable partnerships between the National Judicial College, American judicial entities, and the Russian judiciary.

- Section A surveys the project's major activities and accomplishments with each Russian partner.
- Section B provides an overview of the RAJP's efforts to promote judicial partnerships.
- Section C discusses the project's coordination with other assistance providers.

For better assistance to the Russian judiciary, RAJP's team conducted several meetings with the Judicial Department, the Academy of Justice, the Supreme Qualifying Collegium, and the

Council of Judges to address the urgent issues of the court administration, judicial training and ethics. Based on Russian judicial needs we have developed long-term strategy for RAJP's project implementation.

- Annex A – Activities and expenditures*
- Annex B – Agreement of Cooperation*
- Annex C – Faculty Development Workshop*
- Annex D – Conference of COJ and heads of the JD Divisions*
- Annex E – Justice Sandra Day O'Connor Draft Remarks*
- Annex F – Pilot Court Project*
- Annex G – Donor Meetings Participants*
- Annex H – Open World Program Finalists*
- Annex I – Assistance Director AO of U.S. Court Peter McCabe Trip Report*
- Annex J – Project Letters*

A. Activities and Accomplishments with Russian Partners

This section discusses in detail the activities and accomplishments of the RAJP project while working with our Russian partners.

The activities outlined below are targeted at helping the Judicial Department improve management and administration of the courts. The resources of the U.S. federal judiciary, including the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) will be utilized in this effort.

This work will address the need to develop a strong system for the administration of justice. Organizational strengthening will be a key aspect of judicial administration activities, ensuring that the Russian courts have structures capable of managing the court system's administrative and financial matters. With improved court administration, cases will be disposed of promptly, backlogs and opportunities for corruption reduced, and respect for the courts increased.

A1. IR-3A, Judiciary Administers Itself Better

Our work to improve judicial administration capabilities through support to the Judicial Department focuses on development and implementation in several areas. These include training programs for court administrators and court staff; pilot court project's implementation; development of materials and programs related to case management, staffing concerns, and statistical and budgetary matters to improve court organization; and expansion of exchange of information between Russian and the U.S. judicial institutions having similar functions and aims.

The activities outlined below are targeted at helping the Judicial Department improve management and administration of the courts.

Pilot Court Project. We are in the process of implementing a pilot court project. The pilot court methodology allows for the introduction and demonstration of modern case processing techniques, automation, and court administration, as well as new trial procedures, using contemporary equipment and sound court management practices. Through the model court

project, we will also promote greater transparency with respect to case assignment, filing practices, and calendaring.

The work on the pilot court project will be divided into five phases. Phase I is completed: Site selection. During this phase we consulted with the Russian-Canadian Judicial Partnership and the Russian Foundation for Legal Reform regarding their pilot courts programs and identified areas for cooperation and exchange of information. The knowledge and experience of East-West Management Institute, a sub-contractor in this project, will be utilized in the design and implementation of our model court in Russia. East-West has developed more than twenty Bulgarian pilot courts

In September 2001, we visited the pilot court in Kaluga, one of three Russian-Canadian Judicial Partnership pilot courts in Russia. The two others are located in Voronezh and Kursk. Based on East-West and the Russian-Canadian Judicial Partnership pilot court experience we developed selection criteria and a questionnaire for our model court project.

We determined various criteria for evaluation of the suitability of various courts for the initial pilot court. First, we considered it essential that in the pilot court region there be a branch of the Academy of Justice along with a strong legal community. Accessibility to Moscow was important since we will be utilizing experts who must travel to the court. Activities of other donors in the region, a reasonable political situation, USAID priorities and the support of Supreme judicial bodies were also considered essential. In December 2001, in conjunction with the Judicial Department we disseminated questionnaires to courts of Rostov, Krasnodar, Nizhnii Novgorod and St. Petersburg and established an Advisory Board Committee which encompassed representatives from the AOJ, the Judicial Department, USAID and RAJP.

Beginning in March of 2002 we undertook a series of site visits to courts as a means of establishing a base line of their operational development, assessing their capacity and willingness to implement change, in order to anticipate the program necessary to affect that change, and to assess the cost. Based on the Advisory Board recommendations we visited a total of five courts in the following locations: Nizhni Novgorod, St. Petersburg and Krasnodar. In each case we met with court chairpersons, judges, administrative staff, and technical personnel to learn as much as possible about the actual operation of the court. This included charting the administrative operations of the court; overviewing staffing levels and the individual responsibilities of workers; physically observing the court's case file management and storage systems; meeting with technical staff to assess the court's level of automation/technical knowledge or lack thereof; and assessing the adequacy of its physical space, furniture and equipment. Photographs were also taken of all records rooms, administrative areas and courtrooms for later comparative analysis.

After applying the comparative analysis of court personnel, physical space, workload and technical support, the Advisory Committee selected the Prioksky raion court in Nizhnii Novgorod and Pushkinsky raion court in St. Petersburg. The Judicial Department agreed to provide same amount of technical equipment for one pilot court as provided by RAJP for the other.

Conference of the Council of Judges and heads of the Judicial Department divisions. One of the most significant relationships for an efficiently operating court is the one between the court chair and the court administrator. Effective administration takes place when the judge and court administrator work together to provide court management.

At the request of the Council of Judges and the Judicial Department, we conducted two conferences entitled “Interaction Between the Entities of the Judicial Community and the Judicial Department Divisions.” One was held in the North-Western Federal Okrug and the other in the Southern Federal Okrug of the Russian Federation. In attendance were 107 Chairs of Councils of Judges, Judicial Department Division heads, and press secretaries from 27 regions of the Russian Federation.

In cooperation with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the NJC, and the International Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States, RAJP arranged for National Judicial College President William Dressel, Federal District Court Judge John Coughenour, Assistant Director of Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Peter McCabe, and Director of the National Center for Courts and Media Gary Hengstler, to address the conferences on the status of U.S. federal and state judges; judicial independence; relation between judicial power, legislative power, mass media and community; budget of the judiciary.

The conferences gave the participants an opportunity to examine problems of informational support of court activities and to determine forms of interaction between judicial entities and mass media; to consider the problems of court financing; to summarize the experience of the Council of Judges and the Judicial Department; to discuss issues of interaction between the entities of the judicial community and judicial department divisions in the regions; to discuss changes and amendments to the Federal Law “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation”; to become acquainted with the experience various regions when introducing positions of justices of the peace; and to become acquainted with the U.S. experience in court administration, and the relationships between the judiciary and the mass media and legislature

On the whole, the conferences promoted unification of the work of regional councils of judges; establishment of relations between councils of judges and judicial department divisions in the regions; a matching of Russian judges and court administrators with their U.S. colleagues, both federal and state, enabling them to discuss a mechanism for finding common solutions to court problems on the regional and national levels.

The Russian judiciary is placing a high emphasis on the development of a working relationship between judicial bodies and mass media. In May 2002, RAJP enabled Novgorod Judicial Department press secretary Anastasyia Demkiv-Naumchenkova to participate in an American Conference – “Basic Skills for Disseminating Court Public Information” – held in Reno, Nevada at the National Center for the Courts and Media.

Court Administrator Training and Manual. Our Russian partner, the Judicial Department, is interested in the development of both a manual and a standard curriculum for court administrators. To accomplish this we held a coordination meeting with donors, contractors, and grantees currently working with the Judicial Department, including the British Department for

International Development, ABA/CEELI, EU, Tacis, the Russian Foundation for Legal Reform. A number of them are working on these specific topics, so we are in the process of collecting all existing curricula and manuals.

A2. IR-3B, Judges Are Better Trained

The objectives of this IR will be met by providing assistance to the Academy of Justice in developing its' program of judicial education. The RAJP works with the Academy to assess the Academy of Justice's needs, to supply the Academy with existing and newly created training materials, and to help train the staff in modern pedagogical techniques.

Faculty Development Training and Manual. Russian teaching tradition primarily utilizes the lecture format, focusing on repetition and theoretical interpretation of legal concepts. The RAJP team is working closely with the AOJ and NJC in conducting train-the-trainer programs that will introduce a new teaching methodology for the faculty of the Academy's branches. In cooperation with the NJC we implemented a faculty development program to introduce a judicial education methodology for the AOJ's ten regional branches. Rapid and effective training was presented to 26 AOJ teachers addressing adult teaching methodology. The program stressed critical thinking, practical application of concepts, creative implementation, tailored training materials and distance education. A key principle of adult education is that adults see learning as a means to an end rather than an end itself. Experienced legal trainers know that adults learn better through courses that focus on application of concepts, active interaction, and feedback, all teaching techniques discussed during these sessions.

As a result of this faculty development workshop, participants studied the following areas for use in judicial education sessions they will teach in the future: learner needs assessments, appropriate learning objectives, learning activities that will help the participants achieve the objectives, effective opening and closings for educational sessions, materials to support and complement educational sessions and the necessity to have confidence to take reasonable risks when teaching.

Building on the faculty-training program, we developed and disseminated to AOJ's branches faculty development materials and teaching text on adult training methods and techniques. We also promote the use of judges as trainers by the Academy of Justice both for new judges and for sitting judges undergoing retraining.

Judicial Training Tracking System. The RAJP is providing assistance to AOJ in creation of a judicial training database to track faculty, participating judges, and training programs presented. Tracking of judicial training is particularly important in Russia where judges from the regions often have fewer opportunities to attend training programs than available to judges from Moscow. A tracking system will help establish career path education, resulting in the development of a professional judiciary and court system.

In November 2001 the NJC provided its judicial tracking specialist, Margaret Vidal, to help the Academy develop a judicial training tracking system that meets the needs of the Academy. She began work with the AOJ defining and developing their needs for Judicial Tracking System for the Academy, so they can have organized retrievable records of all judicial training of each judge in Russia.

A3. IR-3D, New Judicial Procedures Expanded

The current version of the new Criminal Procedure Code will require each region of Russia to implement a procedure to conduct jury trials by the end of year 2002. Jury trials were conducted in Russia from 1864 until 1917, but at this time jury trials are being conducted in only 9 of the 89 regions. Many judges have never conducted trials by jury and most citizens have no experience in serving as jurors, therefore both need training as to their duties and responsibilities.

In cooperation with Justice A. Shurigin we drafted a Jury Pamphlet to be used by judges to educate prospective jurors on their duties and to use with the public so they will become aware of the responsibility of citizens to participate in jury trials in the Russian Federation. We obtained the cooperation of INL to design and publish 50, 000 copies of Jury Pamphlet.

A4. IR-4A, Corruption Reduced; IR-4B, Transparency Increased

The objectives of our work with the Supreme Qualifying Collegia of Judges are to reduce corruption and to increase transparency in the legal sphere. This is to be accomplished by establishing and disseminating uniform ethics norms, and by training new members of the Collegia in judicial ethics, selection, and discipline. Our work with the Qualifying Collegia will increase awareness of judicial ethics, modern judicial selection techniques, and transparent discipline methods with the goal of increasing respect for the judiciary among the press, lawyers, and the public.

We coordinate judicial ethics, selection, and discipline activities with the International Judicial Relations and Codes of Conduct Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Publication and dissemination of the Qualifying Collegia decisions. The RAJP is working with the Collegia to create a publication of Supreme Qualifying Collegia decisions that will be made available to the public as well as the judiciary. This is to serve as a model illustrating how transparency can ensure fairness and build public confidence in the judiciary. In order for disciplinary decisions to have the most impact, they must be made known to all members of the judicial community.

During this work period, we conducted a needs assessment, collected, and analyzed Collegia decisions of the past year and are in the process of preparing a publication which will take the form of an annual judicial conduct reporter. Distribution methods are as yet undecided but may be made by a newsletter, use of the Internet, or a journal which may include contributions by Russian authors.

A5. Council of Judges of the Russian Federation

The Council of Judges has broad authority to consider issues and define policy related to court administration and organization, judicial ethics, and the rights and guarantees granted to judges under the Law on the Status of Judges. RAJP's work to assist the Council of Judges is targeted at increasing Council's ability to function as a governing body for Russian judges. The team continues to strengthen and expand relationships between the Council of Judges and the Judicial Conference of the United States by improving personal and electronic communications.

At the request of Justice Yuri Ivanovich Sidorenko, RAJP arranged for United States Federal Circuit Court Judge Theodore McKee to prepare and present materials at COJ's Annual meeting in November 13-16. These presentations were concerning the status of U.S. Federal and State Judges, guarantees of independence and guarantees of legal, material and social support of judges

In support of development of both professional and personal relations between the Russian and American judiciary, in April 2002 we provided for the participation of U.S. Federal District Court Judges Michael Mihm and Lloyd George at the tenth anniversary celebration of the Council of Judges. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States addressed the assembly by videotape from Washington, DC, "to bring a spirit of support and encouragement as Russia moves forward to improve and develop its judicial system."

B. Development of Partnerships

During this work period, the RAJP team continued to promote the development of sustainable partnerships between Russian and American judicial institutions which will outlive the provisions of funding by USAID. This includes fostering partnerships between the Academy of Justice, the Federal Judicial Center, and the National Judicial College. Also partnerships are being enhanced between the Judicial Department and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and between the Judicial Conference of the United States and the Council of Judges.

National Judicial College President Dressel attended a Moscow reception to introduce him to the officials of the Academy of Justice on November 30, 2001. This meeting established a base from which to develop relationships for future work. President Dressel and the Director of the International Department of the NJC, Margaret Vidal, conducted several meetings with various Russian entities, including Supreme Commercial Court representatives, Supreme Court of Federation representatives, and USAID representatives.

Finally, the NJC and the AOJ consider the role of professional judicial training as most important in improving the judicial system and supporting judicial independence. Recognizing that both the AOJ and the NJC have similar approaches to the judicial education process, as well as an interest in development and expansion of cooperation to improve professional judicial training, they have signed an Agreement of Cooperation. Sustainable partnerships between Russian and American judicial institutions, the NJC and the AOJ Far-East Branch, are being created through our assistance in petitioning for a joint project. They are now implementing the project financed by The Foundation for Russian American Economic Cooperation and called "Strengthening the rule of law in the Russian Far East through continuing judicial education."

In October 2002, the NJC and the AOJ are planning to conduct a joint seminar where American judges will be attending a program at the AOJ with Russian judges. RAJP continues to work with the American judicial entities and the Russian judiciary to promote institutionalized partnerships.

C. Donor Coordination

The RAJP coordinated activities with other donors involved in supporting various aspects of judicial reform in Russia. They include the World Bank's Russian Foundation for Legal Reform, the ABA/CEELI, the British Council/DFID, and the Canadian International Development Agency, the European Union's Tacis program, the Council of Europe, the Eurasia Foundation and the Open Society Institute. We are working with the donor community to maximize opportunities and avoid duplication through a series of regularly scheduled meetings, consultations, and joint activities.

From June to November 2001, RAJP organized and conducted two meetings of donors, contractors, and grantees providing a forum for discussion of coordination of assistance in the implementation of the justices of the peace and for further development of judicial activities. Coordination includes sharing developed materials, informing other programs of upcoming activities, and developing joint efforts. During the meetings the RAJP, together with other donors, developed areas for cooperation: manuals for court administrators, curriculum for court administrators, software development, coordination of trainers. We collected existing curricula and programs, and are now ready to establish with ABA/CEELI a committee of experts to review and create a model curriculum for justice of the peace training. NJC specialist Margaret Vidal will do a written assessment and review of Justice of the Peace training curriculum. Once the Academy approves the curriculum, we will cooperate with other organizations to develop a series of training programs for justices of the peace throughout Russia.

In November 2002 we conducted a roundtable discussion with leaders of the Russian judicial community and leaders of USAID concerning Rule of Law assistance to the Russian judiciary. Our work was well received by the Russian entities and encouraged us to continue further development of the project.

The RAJP cooperated with American Council for International Education (ACTR/ACCELS) on selection and nomination of Russian judges to be participants of the Open World Russian Leadership Program. All 42 nominees from RAJP were selected for the Program.

Annexes

ANNEX A

Activities and Expenditures, June 2001 – June 2002

Activity	Expenditure	Number of Participants	Russian Faculty	Other Faculty
Development of the Year One Work Plan 2001-2002 August, 2001			AOJ, JD, COJ, SC, SJQC	NJC, FJC, AOUSC
Meeting of donors, contractors and grantees coordination of assistance to justice of the peace Moscow, Russia, September 13, 2001		15		Patrick Murphy, USAID Chris Lehmann, U.S. Embassy Natalia Chazova, U.S. Embassy Gareth Ward, British Embassy Ekaterina Dukareva, British Council Chris Scott, ABA/ CEELI Richard Shine, ABA/ CEELI Tatiana Kovalenko, ABA/ CEELI Giovanni Cremoninni, EU Tasic Olga Schwartz, RFFLR Ekaterina Gendzhehadze, RCJP Tatyana Kipchatova, EF Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP Alexander Shibanov, DCOP, RAJP Lev Khaldeev, Legal Advisor, RAJP
Site-visit to Canadian Judicial Partnership pilot court Kaluga, Russia, October 5, 2001		6	Judge Dmitriy Krasnov Judge Vyacheslav Kuznetsov Eugene Popov, JD Viktor Bepalov, JD	Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP Alexander Shibanov, DCOP, RAJP
Development of selection criteria and a questionnaire for our model court project. October, 2001				Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP Alexander Shibanov, DCOP, RAJP Lev Khaldeev, Legal Advisor, RAJP
Meeting of donor organizations, contractors and grantees on judicial administration. Moscow, Russia, October 18, 2001		13		Patrick Murphy, USAID Gregory Dikov, USAID Yana Pavlovskaya, BE/DFID Ekaterina Dukareva, British Council Chris Scott, ABA/ CEELI Maria Van Ruiten, EU Tacis Vassily Malakha, RCJP Olga Schwartz, RFFLR Anita Soboleva, Soros Foundation Marina Yakutova, Soros Foundation Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP Alexander Shibanov, DCOP, RAJP Lev Khaldeev, Legal Advisor, RAJP

Activity	Expenditure	Number of Participants	Russian Faculty	Other Faculty
Council of Judges Annual meeting Moscow, Russia, November 13-16, 2001	\$3,032	105	SC, JD, COJ, SJQC	Judge Theodore McKee, U.S. Federal Circuit Court Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP
AOJ defined and developed needs for establishment of Judicial Tracking System			AOJ	Peggy Vidal, NJC
Introduction of President Dressel of the NJC to leaders of the Russian judicial community Moscow, Russia , November, 30, 2001		24	Valentin Ershov, Rector, AOJ Vladimir Peisikov, AOJ Elena Ershova, AOJ Justice Valentin Kuznetsov, SJQC Justice Alexei Shurigin, SC Vladimir Gukov, SC Alexei Treskin, SC Vladimir Kariuk, SC Justice Tatiana Andreeva, SCC Justice Oleg Naumov, SCC Justice Serguei Savkin, SCC Vladimir Vedenski, SCC Vladimir Niesov, JD Chief Judge Olga Egorova, Moscow City Court Judge Evgenia Kolyshnitsina, Moscow City Court Vladimir Geikhman, President of Law Academy Justice Valadimir Slesarov, SCC Aleftina Kiyamova, SQC	President William Dressel, NJC Peggy Vidal, NJC Patrick Murphy, USAID Judge Barteau Betty, COP RAJP Alexander Shibanov, DCOP RAJP Lev Khaldeev, Legal Advisor RAJP
Roundtable discussion with leaders of the Russian judicial community concerning Rule of Law assistance to the Russian judiciary. Moscow, Russia , November, 30, 2001		17	Justice Yuriy Sidorenko, Chairman, COJ Justice Valentin Kuznetsov, Chairman, SJQC Valentin Ershov, Rector, AOJ Aleksandr Gusev, General Director, JD Justice Oleg Boikov, Deputy Chairman, SCC Alexei Shurygin, Chairman, the Cassation (Appellate) Chamber of the Supreme Court	Dr. Kent Hill, USAID DC Carol Peasley, USAID Moscow Susan Reichle, USAID Moscow Patrick Murphy, USAID Moscow President William Dressel, NJC Peggy Vidal, NJC Judge Betty Barteau, COP RAJP Alexander Shibanov, DCOP RAJP Lev Khaldeev, Legal Advisor RAJP 2 representatives of USAID, DC
The Conference of Chairmen of the Councils of Judges and Heads of the Judicial Department Divisions of North- Western Circuit of the Russian Federation Novgorod Veliky, Russia, December 3-7, 2001	\$21, 609	46	Justice Yuriy Sidorenko, Chairman, COJ Justice Valentin Kuznetsov, Chairman, SJQC Mikhail Prusak, Governor of Novgorod oblast Yuri Ryabtsov, Deputy General Director of the JD	Judge John Coughenour, Chief Judge of the Federal District Court of Western Circuit of Washington President William Dressel, NJC Peggy Vidal, NJC Patrick Murphy, USAID Judge Barteau Betty, COP RAJP Alexander Shibanov, DCOP RAJP

Activity	Expenditure	Number of Participants	Russian Faculty	Other Faculty
<p>The Conference of Chairmen of the Councils of Judges and Heads of the Judicial Department Divisions of North-Western Circuit of the Russian Federation Novgorod Velikiy, Russia, December 3-7, 2001 (cont)</p>			<p>A. Shaymerdnianov, Chair Commission COJ M. Averin, member of the Presidium COJ V. Ruzheinikov, Head of the J D Division in Leningrad Oblast P. Serkov, Chairman Committee COJ V. Nedvetski, Chair of Novgorod Oblast Court N. Krapivina, Deputy Rector of the Institute of Economics and Public Relations (North-Western branch) L. Andreeva, Deputy Chair of Novgorod Oblast Duma A. Drachenov, Chairman of the Finance Committee COJ S. Popov, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma Committee V. Epifanov, Head of the Judicial Department Division in Novgorod Oblast S. Popov, Head of the Public Relations Section of the JD F. Fedosenkov, Chair of the Public Council "Judicial Reporters Service"</p>	
<p>Nomination of Russian judges to be participants of the Open World Russian Leadership Program Moscow, February, 2002</p>		42	SC, JD, COJ, SJQC, SCC, AOJ	Open World Russian Leadership Program American Councils for International Education, RAJP
<p>Site-visit to 5 district courts, JD Divisions and AOJ's branches N. Novgorod, St. Petersburg, Krasnodar March – April, 2002</p>	\$3,453	15	<p>T. Zakharova, Head of JD in Nizhegorodskaya oblast M. Sidelnikova, Chair of Priokski Court Y. Naymov, Chair of Sovetski Court V. Zhidarev, Court Administrator, Priokski Court A. Chubarov, Director AOJ branch</p> <p>L. Betseleva Head of JD in Leningradskaya oblast L. Olunina, Chair of Pushkinski Court V. Rekhachiov, Administrator, Pushkinski Court Y. Shamburov, Director AOJ branch M. Voronova, Deputy Chair of Octybrski Court</p>	<p>Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP Alexander Shibanov, DCOP, RAJP</p>

Activity	Expenditure	Number of Participants	Russian Faculty	Other Faculty
Site-visit to 5 district courts, JD Divisions and AOJ's branches N. Novgorod, St. Petersburg, Krasnodar March – April, 2002 (cont)			A. Shishkin, Head of JD in Krasnodar krai V. Pletnev, Deputy General Director of the JD Y. Lameikin, Chair of Sovetski Court Eugene Popov, JD A. Ertel, Deputy Director AOJ branch	
Council of Judges Tenth Anniversary meeting. Moscow, Russia, April 8-12, 2002	\$6,399	260	SC, JD, COJ, SJQC, SCC, AOJ	Justice Sandra Day O'Connor Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the USA (by video) Judge Michael Mihm, U.S. Federal District Court Judges Lloyd George, U.S. Federal District Court
Jury Pamphlet, Moscow, Russia, April, 2002			Alexei Shurygin, Chairman, the Cassation (Appellate) Chamber of the Supreme Court	Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP Karen Aguilar, USA Embassy
Advisory Board meeting on pilot court selection Moscow, Russia, May 8, 2002		6	Eugene Popov, JD Judge Vladimir Kononenko, AOJ	Susan Reichle, USAID Moscow Patrick Murphy, USAID Moscow Judge Betty Barteau, RAJP Alexander Shibanov, DCOP, RAJP
Conference "Basic Skills for Disseminating Court Public Information" at the National Center for the Courts and Media at the NJC. Reno, NV, USA, May 8-11, 2002	\$1,909	1	Anastasyia Demkiv-Naumchenkova, Press secretary of Novgorod JD	The National Center for the Courts and Media at the NJC.
The Conference of Chairmen of the Councils of Judges and Heads of the Judicial Department Divisions of Southern Circuit of the Russian Federation Rostov on Don, Russia, May 27-31, 2002	\$29,230	61	Y. Sidorenko, Chairman of the COJ of the RF V. Chub, Governor of Rostovskaya oblast V. Pletnev, Deputy General Director of the JD A. Shaimeridianov, Chairman Commission COJ M. Averin, member of the Presidium COJ V. Pavlovski, Head of the JD in Rostovskaya oblast M. Ogulchanski, Chairman of the COJ of Rostovskaya oblast P. Serkov, Chairman of the Human Resources Commission COJ. O. Stepanov, Deputy Head of the JD in Rostovskaya oblast V. Tkachev, Chair of Rostov Oblast court	Peter McCabe, Assistant Director for Judges Programs, AO of the U.S. Courts Gary Hengstler, Director of the National Center for the Courts and Media at the NJC Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP Alexander Shibanov, DCOP, RAJP

Activity	Expenditure	Number of Participants	Russian Faculty	Other Faculty
The Conference of Chairmen of the Councils of Judges and Heads of the Judicial Department Divisions of Southern Circuit of the Russian Federation Rostov on Don, Russia, May 27-31, 2002 (cont)			A. Drachenov, member of the Presidium COJ A. Popov, Chairman of the Legislative Assembly of Rostovskaya oblast. T. Khlabustina, Judge Pervomaiski district court, Rostov-on-Don E. Boyarinova, Judge's Assistant Pervomaiski district court, Rostov-on-Don S. Popov, Head of PR Section of the Judicial Department of the RF. A. Demkiv-Naumchenkova, Press-Secretary of the JD in Novgorodskaya oblast Y. Orlova, press-secretary of the JD in Rostovskaya oblast S. Sleptsov, Chairman of the Southern-Russian Guild of Court Reporters. V. Rudnev, Head of the "Our Law" TV program K. Miroshnichenko, Chief Editor. V. Firsov, Head of the JD Vladimirskaya oblast	
Faculty Development Workshop Tomsk, Russia, June 19-21, 2002	\$16,660	11		Judge Susan Finlay, NJC William Brunson, NJC Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP
Faculty Development Workshop Krasnodar, Russia, June 24-26, 2002	\$15,350	15		Judge Susan Finlay, NJC William Brunson, NJC Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP
Faculty Development materials and teaching text				Judge Susan Finlay, NJC William Brunson, NJC Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP Lev Khaldeev, Legal Advisor, AJP
Supreme Qualifying Collegia Annual Report of Judicial Conduct 2001 Moscow, February-June, 2002			SJQC	Judge Barteau Betty, COP, RAJP Alexander Shibanov, DCOP, RAJP Lev Khaldeev, Legal Advisor, RAJP
TOTAL	\$97, 642	637	78	35

Key:

AOJ	Academy of Justice
AOUSC	Administrative Office, U.S. Courts
BE/DFID	British Embassy/ Department for International Development
COJ	Council of Judges
EF	Eurasia Foundation
FJC	Federal Judicial Center
JD	Judicial Department

NJC	National Judicial College
RAJP	Russian-American Judicial Partnership
RCJP	Russian-Canadian Judicial Partnership
RFFLR	Russian Foundation for Legal Reforms
SC	Supreme Court
SCC	Supreme Commercial Court
SJQC	Supreme Judicial Qualifying Collegium

Agreement of Cooperation

Agreement of cooperation between the National Judicial College (USA) and the Russian Academy of Justice (the Russian Federation)

The National Judicial College (USA) represented by Mr. William Frederick Dressel, President, on the one part, and the Russian Academy of Justice (the Russian Federation) represented by Mr. Valentin Ershov, Rector, on the other part, considering the role of professional judicial training as the most important one in improving the judicial system and supporting judicial independence, and taking into account the similarity of approaches to the judicial education process as well as the interest in development and expansion of cooperation in order to improve professional judicial training, have agreed about the following:

Article 1

The National Judicial College and the Russian Academy of Justice shall establish relations of cooperation in the framework of this Agreement and in accordance with the following provisions.

Article 2

The National Judicial College and the Russian Academy of Justice shall regularly exchange information on the purposes, contents and implementation of their judicial training programs and groups of professionals in order to get acquainted with the management and teaching experience of the USA and the Russian Federation.

The Parties identified that first priority directions of cooperation shall be as follows:

- management of judicial training institutions;
- improvement of teaching skills and methods;
- the role and status of a judge in society;
- development of the rule-of-law society;
- judicial ethics and morals;
- professional training of judges and judicial candidates;
- development of curriculum.

The list set forth above shall not be considered as the final one and might be supplemented by agreement of the Parties.

Article 3

The National Judicial College and the Russian Academy of Justice, as funding becomes available, will exchange delegations of professionals in order to participate in conferences, have

consultations, provide expertise and conduct training and study tours for trainers to improve judicial professional skills.

Article 4

The National Judicial College and the Russian Academy of Justice shall exchange publications, training manuals and case study and other materials as well as develop joint projects aimed at improvement of professional skills of judges and trainers.

Article 5

- 5.1. Financial responsibilities as well as dates and programs of each event will be defined by additional agreement of the Parties.
- 5.2. The present Agreement shall be effective from the date of its signing with no expiration date.
- 5.3. Any of the Parties may terminate this Agreement at any time by a written notice to the other Party.
- 5.4. The present Agreement is signed in the city of Moscow on November 30, 2001. The Agreement is made in four copies in the English and Russian languages each of them being equally valid.

William Frederick Dressel
President of The National Judicial College



November 30, 2001

Valentin Ershov
Rector of the Russian Academy
of Justice



ANNEX C

Faculty Development Workshops

List of participants. Tomsk, June 19-21, 2002. Krasnodar, June 24-26, 2002		
Name	Position	Region
1. Pavel S. Brianski	Chair of Irkutsk District Court, Lecturer at the Eastern-Siberian Branch of AOJ	Irkutsk
2. Sergei N. Rubtsov	Lecturer at the Eastern-Siberian Branch of AOJ	Irkutsk
3. Svetlana G. Musatova	Deputy Director for Academic Curriculum, Far Eastern Branch of AOJ	Khabarovsk
4. Valeria T. Shulga	Senior Expert, Continuous Education Department, Far Eastern Branch of AOJ	Khabarovsk
5. Elman S. Yusubov	Director of the Western-Siberian Branch of AOJ	Tomsk
6. Tatiana A. Logunova	Senior Lecturer, Western-Siberian Branch of AOJ	Tomsk
7. Anna A. Ananieva	Senior Lecturer, Western-Siberian Branch of AOJ	Tomsk
8. Tamara C. Gubaeva	Senior Lecturer, Kazan Branch of AOJ	Kazan
9. Denis A. Ponkin	Expert in Teaching Methods, Urals Branch of AOJ	Cheliabinsk
10. Gennedyi A. Stenichkin	Lecturer, Russian Academy of Justice	Moscow
11. Lev S. Khaldeev	Judge, Senior Lecturer, Russian Academy of Justice	Moscow
12. Andrei Chubarov	Judge, Director, Privolzhski Branch of AOJ	Nizhni Novgorod
13. Irina Mikheyeva	Deputy Director, Privolzhski Branch of AOJ	Nizhni Novgorod
14. Irina Mostovaya	Deputy Director, Rostov Branch of AOJ	Rostov-on-Don
15. Valeri Tsechoyev	Lecturer, Rostov Branch of AOJ	Rostov-on-Don
16. Olga Ochkiyevskaya	Teaching Methods Expert, North-Western Branch of AOJ	St.-Petersburg
17. Irina Teletnikova	Judge, Lecturer, North-Western Branch of AOJ	St.-Petersburg
18. Alexander Kuts	Judge, Lecturer, North-Western Branch of AOJ	Krasnodar
19. Valenina Yanova	Deputy Director for Academic Curriculum, Northern-Caucasian Branch of AOJ	Krasnodar
20. Stanislav Medvedev	Lecturer, Northern-Caucasian Branch of AOJ	Krasnodar
21. Anatoli Ertel	Deputy Director, Northern-Caucasian Branch of AOJ	Krasnodar
22. Alexander Reshetov	Expert, Voronezh Branch of AOJ	Voronezh
23. Irina Trubchaninova	Teaching Methods Expert, Voronezh Branch of AOJ	Voronezh
24. Natalia Labasheva	Lecturer, North-Western Branch of AOJ	Krasnodar
25. Vladimir Peisikov	Pro-Rector, Russian Academy of Justice	Moscow
26. Ludmila Korol	First Rector, Russian Academy of Justice	Moscow

Summary of the answers to the questionnaire distributed at the Faculty Development Workshops

The total number of participants in the conference – 29 (26 Russian participants from the 10 branches of the Russian Academy of Justice and 3 representatives of the U.S. judiciary). 52% of participants were women. 24 of the participants answered the questions.

1. Purpose of participation

71% of the respondents	To discuss adult training methods including the use of active methods and technical means as well as new technologies
67 %	To learn about judicial training experience of your colleagues
54 %	Exchange experience on use of new adult training technologies
42 %	Exchange experience on development of training manuals
42 %	Exchange experience on development of training programs

2. Subjects discussed at the conference

100 % of respondents evaluated the subjects of the conference as both interesting and useful. The same number of respondents appreciated participation in the conference of representatives of the American judiciary. The Russian participants considered as most interesting the following topics presented by the American experts:

- Organization of work in small groups;
- Distance learning;
- Estimation of training needs;
- Development of efficient training methods;
- Adult learning theory;
- Practical classes;
- Contents of judicial training programs in US;
- Learning theory;
- Setting training goals and tasks;
- Difference in teaching methods.

3. Organization and management of the conference:

96 % of the respondents evaluated organization of the workshops as “Excellent”
4 % - as “Good”

Evaluation of the conference schedule:

87,5 % - “Excellent”
12,5 % - “Good”

Evaluation of accommodation:

92 % - “Excellent”
8 % - “Good”

Evaluation of meals:

87,5 % - “Excellent”
12,5 % - “Good”

Overall evaluation of the workshops:

87,5 % - “Excellent”
12,5 % - “Good”

Respondents recommended the following topics be included in the workshop program:

- More details about our colleagues’ experience;
- Judicial training in US;
- Family law, criminal law;
- Use of psychological techniques;
- Intensive training;

- Judicial ethics and psychology;
- Methods of developing training programs and manuals;
- Specific features of judicial audience;
- Practical teaching experience in U.S. (video);
- Analysis of problems of American judiciary teaching ethics.

100 % of the respondents are going to use the information obtained at the workshops in their further activities and believe it useful and necessary to hold similar workshops in the future.

The conference helped the participants to:

- Study of efficient teaching methods;
- Exchange experience;
- Possibility to discuss training methods with colleagues;
- Application of training techniques;
- Transfer of information and knowledge;
- Learned modern training methods;
- Changed views on adult learning theory;
- Learned about interactive teaching methods used in NJC;
- Exchange of experience and communication with colleagues.

As a result of this faculty development workshop, participants developed the following for judicial education sessions they will teach in the future:

- Learner needs assessments;
- Appropriate learning objectives;
- Learning activities that will help the participants achieve the objectives;
- Effective opening and closings for educational sessions;
- Materials to support and complement educational sessions;
- The confidence to take reasonable risks when teaching.

ANNEX D

Conference of Council of Judges and Heads of the Judicial Department Divisions

List of Participants. Velikiy Novgorod, December 3-7, 2001		
Name	Position	Region
1. Michael M. Prusak	Governor of Novgorod oblast	Novgorod oblast
2. Vladimir E. Nedvetski	Chairperson of Novgorod oblast court	Novgorod oblast
3. Sergei A. Popov	Deputy Chair of the Duma committee for the state development	Moscow
4. Yuri I. Sidorenko	Chairperson of the COJ RF	Moscow
5. Michael G. Averin	Chairperson of Arkhangelsk oblast court	Arkhangelsk oblast
6. Peter P. Serkov	Chairperson of Ulyanovsk oblast court	Ulyanovsk oblast
7. Alexander S. Drachenov	Chairperson of Ochyabrski raion court in Ivanovo	Ivanovo
8. Alimdgan K. Shaymerdianov	Chairperson of Aleksandrov city court of Vladimir oblast	Aleksandrov, Vladimir oblast
9. Pavel I. Zaharov	Head of the department of the COJ RF	Moscow
10. Valentin V. Kuznetsov	Chairperson of the SJQC RF	Moscow
11. Yuri A. Ryabtssov	Deputy General Director of the JD	Moscow
12. Sergei I. Popov	Head of the division of the JD	Moscow
13. Sergei V. Inozemtsev	Head of the division of the JD	Moscow
14. Boris K. Taraturin	Chairperson of the Supreme Court of Karelia Republic	Karelia Republic
15. Galina I. Tseplyeva	Chairperson of the COJ of Karelia Republic	Karelia Republic
16. Boris P. Chebykin	Chairperson of the COJ of Komi Republic	Komi Republic
17. Vladimir G. Bunkov	Chairperson of the COJ of Arkhangelsk oblast	Arkhangelsk oblast
18. Zinaida Z. Spiridonova	Chairperson of the COJ of Vologda oblast	Vologda oblast
19. Olga Y. Kanash	Chairperson of the COJ of Kaliningrad oblast	Kaliningrad oblast
20. Alexander A. Yakovlev	Chairperson of the COJ of Leningrad oblast	Leningrad oblast
21. Valentina V. Zhilinskaya	Chairperson of the COJ of Murmansk oblast	Murmansk oblast
22. Michael G. Tarasov	Chairperson of the COJ of Novgorod oblast	Novgorod oblast
23. Tatyana A. Simikina	Chairperson of the COJ of Pskov oblast	Pskov oblast
24. Tatyana V. Gerasimenko	Chairperson of the COJ of St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg
25. Alexander N. Sudakov	Head of the JD, Karelia Republic	Karelia Republic
26. Arkadi F. Reutov	Press secretary of the JD, Karelia Republic	Karelia Republic
27. Viktor M. Shadrin	Head of the JD, Komi Republic	Komi Republic
28. Natalia V. Bobrova	Press secretary of the JD, Komi Republic	Komi Republic
29. Yuri A. Pushkarev	Head of the JD, Arkhangelsk oblast	Arkhangelsk oblast
30. Ludmila N. Ydrisinskaya	Press secretary of the JD, Arkhangelsk oblast	Arkhangelsk oblast
31. Veniamin G. Kutuzov	Head of the JD, Vologda oblast	Vologda oblast

List of Participants. Velikiy Novgorod, December 3-7, 2001		
Name	Position	Region
32. Yuri A. Kuzyaev	Head of the JD, Kaliningrad oblast	Kaliningrad oblast
33. Nina P. Yrygina	Press secretary of the JD, Kaliningrad oblast	Kaliningrad oblast
34. Vladimir F. Ruzheinikov	Head of the JD, Leningrad oblast	Leningrad oblast
35. Olga E. Fomenko	Press secretary of the JD, Leningrad oblast	Leningrad oblast
36. Vyacheslav V. Bogomolov	Head of the JD, Murmansk oblast	Murmansk oblast
37. Vladimir I. Epiphanov	Head of the JD, Novgorod oblast	Novgorod oblast
38. Anastasia Y. Demkiv-Naymchenkova	Press secretary of the JD, Novgorod oblast	Novgorod oblast
39. Nikolai P. Plushenkov	Head of the JD, Pskov oblast	Pskov oblast
40. Ilya V. Piterkin	Head of the JD, St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg
41. Andrei M. Medvedev	Press secretary of the JD, St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg
42. Nikolai V. Prohorov	Head of the JD, Nenetski okrug	Nenetski okrug

List of Participants. Rostov-on-Don, May 27-31, 2002

Name	Position	Region
1. Yuri I. Sidorenko	Chairperson of the COJ RF	Moscow
2. Viktor N. Tkachev	Chairperson of Rostov oblast court	Rostov oblast
3. Michael G. Averin	Chairperson of Arkhangelsk oblast court	Arkhangelsk oblast
4. Peter P. Serkov	Chairperson of Ulyanovsk oblast court	Ulyanovsk oblast
5. Alexander S. Drachenov	Chairperson of Octyabrski raion court in Ivanovo	Ivanovo
6. Alimdgan K. Shaymerdianov	Chairperson of Aleksandrov city court of Vladimir oblast	Aleksandrov, Vladimir oblast
7. Pavel I. Zaharov	Head of the department of the COJ RF	Moscow
8. Alexander D. Chernov	Chairperson of Krasnodar krai court	Krasnodar krai
9. Vyacheslav V. Pletnev	Deputy General Director of the JD	Moscow
10. Sergei I. Popov	Head of the division of the JD	Moscow
11. Sergei V. Inozemtsev	Head of the division of the JD	Moscow
12. Magomed G. Autlev	Chairperson of the COJ of Adygea Republic	Adygea Republic
13. Suleiman S. Suleimanov	Chairperson of the COJ of Dagestan Republic	Dagestan Republic
14. Leila A. Kaloeva	Chairperson of the COJ of Ingushetia Republic	Ingushetia Republic
15. Georgi A. Mamilov	Chairperson of the COJ of Kabardino-Balkaria Republic	Kabardino-Balkaria Republic
16. Michael S. Pugaev	Chairperson of the COJ of Kalmikia Republic	Kalmikia Republic
17. Ilgar N. Badalov	Chairperson of the COJ of Karachaevo-Cherkessia Republic	Karachaevo-Cherkessia Republic
18. Soslan H. Jioev	Chairperson of the COJ of Northern Osetia Republic	Northern Osetia Republic
19. Vladimir I. Dzubenko	Chairperson of the COJ of Krasnodar krai	Krasnodar krai
20. Sergei P. Korovinskih	Chairperson of the COJ of Stavropol krai	Stavropol krai
21. Zhumabai K. Ramazanov	Chairperson of the COJ of Astrakhan oblast	Astrakhan oblast
22. Aleksei I. Petrenko	Chairperson of the COJ of Volgograd oblast	Volgograd oblast
23. Michael I. Ogulchanski	Chairperson of the COJ of Rostov oblast	Rostov oblast
24. Vladislav G. Zaphesov	Head of the JD, Adygea Republic	Adygea Republic
25. Muhtar D. Omarov	Head of the JD, Dagestan Republic	Dagestan Republic
26. Ali I. Ozdoev	Head of the JD, Ingushetia Republic	Ingushetia Republic
27. Murat H. Hakulov	Head of the JD, Kabardino-Balkaria Republic	Kabardino-Balkaria Republic
28. Vladislav B. Ozaev	Head of the JD, Kalmikia Republic	Kalmikia Republic
29. Husein A. Chomaev	Head of the JD, Karachaevo-Cherkessia Republic	Karachaevo-Cherkessia Republic
30. Bek A. Magometov	Head of the JD, Northern Osetia Republic	Northern Osetia Republic
31. Abdrahman E. Jabrailov	Head of the JD, Chechen Republic	Chechen Republic
32. Aleksei D. Shishkin	Head of the JD, Krasnodar krai	Krasnodar krai
33. Michael V. Grechka	Head of the JD, Stavropol krai	Stavropol krai
34. Konstantin V. Popov	Head of the JD, Astrakhan oblast	Astrakhan oblast

List of Participants. Rostov-on-Don, May 27-31, 2002		
Name	Position	Region
35. Vasilyi A. Chemerikin	Head of the JD, Volgograd oblast	Volgograd oblast
36. Valeri L. Pavlovski	Head of the JD, Rostov oblast	Rostov oblast
37. Azamat A. Ogev	Press secretary of the JD, Adygea Republic	Adygea Republic
38. Tamerlan Sh. Oslan-Zade	Press secretary of the JD, Dagestan Republic	Dagestan Republic
39. Murat I. Tumgoev	Press secretary of the JD, Ingushetia Republic	Ingushetia Republic
40. Arsen H. Bulatov	Press secretary of the JD, Kabardino-Balkaria Republic	Kabardino-Balkaria Republic
41. Alexander B. Aldaev	Press secretary of the JD, Kalmikia Republic	Kalmikia Republic
42. Natalia O. Rostovskya	Press secretary of the JD, Karachaevo-Cherkessia Republic	Karachaevo-Cherkessia Republic
43. Denis V. Lomov	Press secretary of the JD, Northern Osetia Republic	Northern Osetia Republic
44. Aza M. Essenbaeva	Press secretary of the JD, Chechen Republic	Chechen Republic
45. Vera S. Cherepina	Press secretary of the JD, Krasnodar krai	Krasnodar krai
46. Elena G. Grachkina	Press secretary of the JD, Krasnodar krai	Krasnodar krai
47. Larisa V. Chub	Press secretary of the JD, Astrakhan oblast	Astrakhan oblast
48. Alexander A. Chernov	Press secretary of the JD, Volgograd oblast	Volgograd oblast
49. Ylia O. Orlova	Press secretary of the JD, Rostov oblast	Rostov oblast
50. Oleg V. Stepanov	Deputy of the Head of the JD, Rostov oblast	Rostov oblast
51. Alexander V. Popov	Chairperson of the legislative assembly of Rostov oblast	Rostov oblast
52. Tatyana L. Khlabustina	Judge, Pervomayski raion court of Rostov-on-Don	Rostov oblast
53. Elena V. Boyrinova	Assistant judge, Novocherkask city court	Rostov oblast
54. Anastasia Y. Demkiv-Naymchenkova	Press secretary of the JD, Novgorod oblast	Novgorod oblast
55. Sergei V. Sleptsov	Chairperson of the South Russia court reporters guild	Rostov oblast
56. Vladislav M. Grinev	Head of the TV program "Nashe pravo," Don-TV	Rostov oblast
57. Konstantin M. Miroshnichenko	Chief editor of the newspaper "Nash dom pravosudie"	Rostov oblast
58. Vyacheslav A. Firsov	Head of the JD, Vladimir oblast	Vladimir oblast

Summary of the answers to the questionnaire distributed at the Conference of Chairs of Councils of Judges and Heads of Judicial Department Divisions of the subjects of the North-Western Federal Okrug of the Russian Federation

The total number of participants in the conference – 46 (42 Russian participants and 4 representatives of the U.S. judiciary). 30% of participants were women. 32 of the participants answered the questions (chairs of councils of judges, heads of judicial department divisions and press secretaries of the Judicial Department).

1. Purpose of participation:

75 % of the respondents	to learn about the experience of interaction between the entities of the judicial community and judicial department divisions and exchange experience of the councils of judges and judicial department division on the following issues:
75 %	Interaction with mass media
47 %	Court financing
44 %	Work of court administrators
44 %	Participation of legislative agencies in the judicial reform
41 %	Selection of judicial candidates
38 %	Draft Federal Law "On the Entities of the Judicial Community in the Russian Federation"

2. Subjects discussed at the conference:

97 % of respondents evaluated the subjects of the conference as both interesting and useful. The same number of respondents appreciated participation in the conference of representatives of the American judiciary. The Russian participants considered as most interesting the following topics presented by the American experts:

- Problems and practice of interaction between the judicial power and mass media;
- Relations between the judiciary, legislature, mass media and public;
- Administrative management of the U.S. courts;
- Organization and general principles of the U.S. judicial system;
- Interaction between judges and court administrators in USA

3. Organization and management of the conference:

78 % of the respondents evaluated organization of the conference as "Excellent,"
22 % - as "Good"

Evaluation of the conference schedule:

72 % - "Excellent"
22 % - "Good"
6 % - "Satisfactory"

Evaluation of accommodation:

81 % - “Excellent”

16 % - “Good”

3 % - “Satisfactory”

Evaluation of meals:

87 % - “Excellent”

13 % - “Good”

Overall evaluation of the conference:

59 % - “Excellent”

41 % - “Good”

3 % of the respondents recommended the following topics be included in the workshop program:

- Training and selection of court administrative employees;
- Telecommunication;
- Interaction with mass media; press-service;
- Issues of judicial ethics and discipline;
- Training the journalists to be court reporters;
- Professional reforming of judicial personality; medical/psychological rehabilitation and support for judges.

98 % of the respondents are going to use the information obtained at the conference in their further activities and believe it useful and necessary to hold similar conferences and workshops in other federal okrugs of the Russian Federation.

The conference helped the participants to:

- Examine the problems of informational support of court activities and determine the forms of interaction between judicial entities and mass media;
- Consider the problems of court financing;
- Summarize experience of the Councils of Judges and the Judicial Department Divisions the North-Western Federal okrug.
- Discuss issues of interaction between the entities of the judicial community and judicial department divisions in the regions;
- Get acquainted with the U.S. experience in court administration, interaction with mass media, judiciary and legislature;
- Discuss changes and amendments to the Federal Law “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation”;
- Get acquainted with the practice of introducing positions of justices of the peace in the regions.

On the whole the conference contributed to:

- Development by the judicial representatives of North-Western okrug of comments and proposals to the Draft Federal Law “On the Entities of the Judicial Community in the Russian Federation”;
- Unification of the work of regional councils of judges;
- Establishment of horizontal relations between councils of judges and judicial department divisions in the regions;
- Development of partnership relations between representatives of Russian and American judicial systems.

Summary of the answers to the questionnaire distributed at the Conference of Chairs of Councils of Judges and Heads of Judicial Department Divisions of the subjects of the Southern Federal Okrug of the Russian Federation

The total number of participants in the conference – 61 (58 Russian participants and 3 representatives of the U.S. judiciary). 17% of participants were women. 21 of the participants answered the questions (chairs of councils of judges, heads of judicial department divisions and press secretaries of the Judicial Department).

1. Purpose of participation:

90 % of the respondents	to learn about the experience of interaction between the entities of the judicial community and judicial department divisions and exchange experience of the councils of judges and judicial department division on the following issues:
71 %	Interaction with mass media
52%	Work of court administrators
43 %	Court financing
43 %	Federal Law “On the Entities of the Judicial Community in the Russian Federation”
33 %	Selection of judicial candidates
24 %	Participation of legislative agencies in the judicial reform

2. Subjects discussed at the conference:

98 % of respondents evaluated the subjects of the conference as both interesting and useful. The same number of respondents appreciated participation in the conference of representatives of the American judiciary. The Russian participants considered as most interesting the following topics presented by the American experts:

- Problems and practice of interaction between the judicial power and mass media;
- Administrative management of the U.S. courts;
- Court financing and budgeting;
- Relations between the judiciary, legislature, mass media and public;
- Organization and general principles of the U.S. judicial system;

3. Organization and management of the conference:

52 % of the respondents evaluated organization of the conference as “Good”
48 % - as “Excellent”

Evaluation of the conference schedule:

67 % - “Excellent”
33 % - “Good”

Evaluation of accommodation:

63 % - “Excellent”
34 % - “Good”
3 % - “Satisfactory”

Evaluation of meals:

43 % - “Excellent”
38 % - “Good”
19 % - “Satisfactory”

Overall evaluation of the conference:

52 % - “Good”
48 % - “Excellent”

14 % of the respondents recommended the following topics be included in the workshop program:

- Organizational support of the jury trials;
- Bailiff’s activities;
- Changes and amendments to the Federal Law “On Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation”;
- Forming of Council of judges and Qualifying Collegiums the regions;

100 % of the respondents are going to use the information obtained at the conference in their further activities and believe it useful and necessary to hold similar conferences and workshops in other federal okrugs of the Russian Federation.

The conference helped the participants to:

- Examine the problems of informational support of court activities and determine the forms of interaction between judicial entities and mass media;
- Consider the problems of court financing;
- Summarize experience of the Councils of Judges and the Judicial Department Divisions of the Southern Federal okrug.
- Discuss issues of interaction between the entities of the judicial community and judicial department divisions in the regions;

- Get acquainted with the U.S. experience in court administration, interaction with mass media, judiciary and legislature;
- Discuss the Federal Law “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation”;

On the whole the conference contributed to:

- Unification of the work of regional councils of judges;
- Establishment of horizontal relations between councils of judges and judicial department divisions in the regions;
- Development of partnership relations between representatives of Russian and American judicial systems.

ANNEX E

Draft Remarks

To the Council of Judges of the Russian Federation at the Conference Marking Ten Years of Establishment of the Council

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States

[For viewing in video format by participants on the occasion of the conference celebrations, April 10, 2002]

Chairman Yuri Sidorenko, Chief Justice Lebedev of the Court of General Jurisdiction, Chief Judge Yakovlev of the Commercial Arbitrage Court, other Justices of the superior courts, distinguished jurists and Conference participants . . .

I am Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is my pleasure to bring greetings on behalf of William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, and the other Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. We are delighted that you have invited and are meeting with United States Judges Lloyd George and Michael Mihm, to celebrate the Council of Judges and the great progress that has been achieved in the last ten years in the judiciary of the Russian Federation.

The purpose of this short message by videotape from Washington, DC, as you meet together to celebrate and deliberate, is to bring a spirit of support and encouragement as Russia moves forward to improve and develop its judicial system.

We congratulate you on the remarkable progress that the Russian judiciary has made in the last ten years, and we thank you for the privilege of allowing our judiciary to interact with yours during those 10 years. As you went about the task of gathering information from judiciaries from other countries as preliminary groundwork to establish a professional and independent judiciary for the Russian Federation, Americans were honored and privileged that you invited our judges to share their knowledge and experience with you. This led to a number of friendly and interesting exchanges both in the United States and in Russia.

In the community of nations, the United States is a relatively young country. We do not have as much experience as some other countries over the centuries in matters of government. Our ideas and practices are not the only – nor, invariably, the best – ones for every culture and country. As Russians, you will continue to develop a legal and judicial system that is distinctly Russian – one that is effective and responsive to your country's history, your people, your Constitution, your culture and your future. We are all aware of the important role the judiciary plays in every country's democratic and social development

I understand that the Council of Judges of the Russian Federation is composed of judges from across the Russian Federation who have been democratically elected by their peers to represent all Russian judges on the Council.

The Council has been actively involved in the establishment of the Rule of Law in the Russian Federation. Through the Council, all of the issues relating to judicial independence and judicial administration have been analyzed, discussed and debated.

Remarkable progress has been made by the Russian judiciary over the last ten years. The work of the Council of Judges has surely contributed to that progress.

Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, members of the Committee on International Judicial Relations of the U.S. Judicial Conference, and other federal judges have had the honor over the last ten years to engage in a dialogue with you, our Russian colleagues, on a variety of topics. These have included the roles of judges and the courts, separation of political powers, court structure and the basic operations of judicial administration, legislation relating to the judicial function, judicial independence and accountability, the budget process, and the best use of limited judicial resources.

The Council of Judges has often provided the framework for those discussions, both in the United States and in Russia. American judges have benefited from our Russian colleagues in these exchanges. These contacts have helped both our countries understand our mutual problems and concerns.

This ten year celebration of the anniversary of the Council of Judges is an appropriate time for us to formally commend the Council of Judges as an institution for its major contributions to the Rule of Law and judicial reform in the Russian Federation.

On behalf of your fellow judges in the United States, I wish you all the very best as you continue to develop your independent judiciary and a respect for the Rule of Law in the Russian Federation. We hope that the Council of Judges will continue to develop successful judicial reforms in your country.

You have much to celebrate as you assemble together for your Council meeting this week and for the celebrations on April 10th and 11th. Your American judicial colleagues and friends salute you now and we hope that this warm and supportive relationship that has developed between us will continue to flourish for many years to come.

Pilot Court Project Questionnaire



Российско - Американское Судейское Партнерство

Questionnaire

Name of Court Chair _____

- () district (city) court
- () oblast, krai, republic court

Address:

Okrug, region, subject of Federation _____

city _____, street _____, bld. _____

Tel/fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Staff:

Indicate total number of employees _____

Number of judges:

Civil judges _____

Criminal judges _____

Court Session Secretaries _____

Judge's Assistants _____

Judicial (Court) Consultants _____

Court Administrators _____

Secretaries' Pool _____

Archive _____

Computer Specialists _____

Maintenance Managers _____

Cleaning persons _____

Others _____

Indicate the length of work experience in judicial position:

1. ____; 2. ____; 3. ____; 4. ____; 5. ____; 6. ____; 7. ____; 8. ____; 9. ____; 10. ____; 11. ____ etc.

Work load:

Indicate the total number of cases heard in 2000 and 2001:

2000
civil _____
criminal _____
administrative _____

2001
civil _____
criminal _____
administrative _____

Court premises:

Do you have a separate building or do you share this building with other organizations?
() separate building () other organizations

Age of building _____

Area (square meters) _____

Number of floors _____

Number of courtrooms _____

Number of judge's offices _____

Number of rooms for court session secretaries _____

Do you consider that the court has enough space for work?

() yes () no

If "no," please describe why:

Technical support:

1) Indicate the number of equipment items in your court and give description:

Personal computers:

Pentium IV _____, Pentium II/III _____, Pentium _____, Other _____

Printers:

Dot-matrix printer _____, jet-printer _____, laser printer _____

Fax machines: _____

Copying machines (format):

A4 (portable) _____, A4 (stationary) _____, A3 _____

Scanners: _____

Other:

2) For what purposes do you use your equipment?

Computer software:

1) Do you have (are you using) a documentation index system and automated case management system?

yes no partly

If partly, describe it:

2) What programs are you currently using?

Program	Developed by your court	Commercial product
Example: Microsoft Word		X

Means of communication:

- 1) Are your computers connected by a local network?
 no yes some

- 2) Do you have a local network?
 yes no

- 3) If "yes" – are you using it to transfer information to your colleagues?
 yes no

- 4) Do you have access to Internet?
 yes no

- 5) If yes – indicate the connection type:
 connection by commuted telephone lines
 connection by a separate line

- 6) Do you have e-mail?
 yes no

- 7) If yes – do you use e-mail for:
 internal communication
 external communication
 both

Technical staff

- 1) Do you have computer specialists?
 yes no

- 2) If yes – are they:
 employees of your organization
 employees of another organization
 both

- 3) What are their tasks?

Recording equipment

Are judges interested in using recording equipment in court hearings?

yes no

Professional training

What information would you like to get in the process of workshops?

Subject:

Donor organizations

Have you received any financial support from donor organizations (name of organization, for which purposes and how much money)?

Foreign study tours

Have any of your judges or court employees been on study tours abroad? (who, when, and where)?

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us at: (095) 229 7645, 745 50 88 or e-mail: ashibanov@chemonics.org.ru

Selection Criteria

Phase 1. Selection criteria for the pilot court regions

- AOJ branch
- Accessible to Moscow
- Strong legal community
- Other donor's activities
- Political situation in the region
- Support of Supreme judicial bodies

Phase 2. Selection criteria for the finalists (Questionnaire)

Questionnaire Comparative Analysis: Personnel

- Number of personnel
- Years of judicial service
- Ratio between judges and other court staff
- Variety of court's positions

Questionnaire Comparative Analysis: Physical Space

- Square meters per person
- Separate building
- Ratio between judges, court secretaries and offices
- Enough space for work

Questionnaire Comparative Analysis: Workload

- Caseload per judge
- Caseload Dynamics
- Total number of cases per year
- Ratio between criminal, civil and administrative cases

Questionnaire Comparative Analysis: Technical Support

- Number of computers and printers per judge
- Computer specialist
- Access to Internet and e-mail
- Local network

Phase 3. Additional selection criteria for the pilot court (Site-visits)

Comparative Analysis: Personnel

- Court Chair suitability
- Court staff suitability
- Local Judicial Department Head suitability
- AOJ branch Director suitability

Comparative Analysis: Physical Space

- Building conditions
- Building location
- Money is available for renewal
- Office furniture

Comparative Analysis: Workload

- Judges specialization
- Court statistics (disposal rate)

Comparative Analysis: Technical Support

- Computer specialist suitability
- Judges and court staff computer skills
- Money is available for technical support
- Computer software

Phase 4. Selection criteria for the pilot court (Advisory Board)

- Competent support staff
- Level of automation
- Physical Space
- Workload
- Cost of establishing the pilot court
- Experience dissemination
- Accessible to Moscow
- USAID priority

Comparative Analysis Personnel

	<i>Leninskyi</i> Rostov	<i>Oblast</i> Rostov	<i>Sovetskyi</i> Krasnodar	<i>Pushkin</i> St. Petersburg	<i>Octyabrskiy</i> St. Petersburg	<i>Priokskiy</i> N. Novgorod	<i>Sovetskyi</i> N. Novgorod
Total number of judges	13	82	18	11	9	11	13
Civil judges	7	45	12	4	3	6	7
Criminal judges	6	37	6	7	6	5	6
Court session secretaries	13	23	19	11	10	12	14
Judge's assistants	1	3	6	-	-	3	3
Court consultants	1	17	1	1	1	2	1
Court administrators	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Court secretaries office	6	7	10	6	6	11	11
Archive employees	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Computer experts	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
Maintenance department	-	2	1	1	1	1	1
Cleaning persons	4	7	5	3	5	5	4
Others	-	4	7	4	4	6	7
Total number of court's personnel	46	195	70	40	39	53	56
Average years of service (judges)	6	15.5	15.6	7.7	4.6	8.2	12.1
Less than 3 years	6	12	no	4	4	2	no
From 3 to 10	4	16	6	4	4	6	4
From 10 to 20	3	41	6	2	1	3	8
More than 20	no	13	1	1	no	no	6

Comparative Analysis Physical Space

	<i>Leninskyi</i> Rostov	<i>Oblast</i> Rostov	<i>Sovetskyi</i> Krasnodar	<i>Pushkin</i> St. Petersburg	<i>Octyabrskiy</i> St. Petersburg	<i>Priokskiy</i> N. Novgorod	<i>Sovetskyi</i> N. Novgorod
Separate Building	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
Age of Building	46	88	26	more 85	141	48	29
Square meters	1,545	4,474	1,806	973.6	2,068	2,031	1,595
Number of floors	3	2	3	2	3	3	4
Number of courtrooms	8	11	6	10	12	10	5
Number of judge's offices	14 (13 judges)	42 (82 judges)	18 (18 judges)	10 (11 judges)	12 (9 judges)	11 (11 judges)	13 (13 judges)
Number of rooms for court session secretaries	5 (13 secretaries)	1 (23 secretaries)	2 (19 secretaries)	no (11 secretaries)	no (10 secretaries)	11 (12 secretaries)	13 (14 secretaries)
Enough space for work	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no
Square meters per person ¹	36.7	23.7	27.7	26.3	60.8	42.3	30.6

Comments on space for work:

Rostov:

Leninskyi – Justices of the peace occupy 5 offices, as a result there are no enough rooms for court staff.

Oblast – The Judicial Department division is located at the same building, we do not have enough judge's offices and courtrooms.

St. Petersburg:

Pushkin – Number of judges and court personnel would be increased pursuant to adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code.

N. Novgorod:

Sovetskyi – According to requirements of the Rules of Designing and Building Raion (City) Courts each judge should have at least 18 square meters. $18 \times 13 = 234$ sm., factually there is just 211,5 sm.

¹ When calculating this figure, we did not take into account cleaning persons.

Comparative Analysis Technical Support

	<i>Leninskyi</i> Rostov	<i>Oblast</i> Rostov	<i>Sovetskyi</i> Krasnodar	<i>Pushkin</i> St. Petersburg	<i>Octyabrskiy</i> St. Petersburg	<i>Priokskiy</i> N. Novgorod	<i>Sovetskyi</i> N. Novgorod
Personal computers	1	54	9	16	21	16	5
Pentium IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pentium II/III	1	46	-	-	10	16	5
Pentium	-	8	3	11	9	-	-
Other	-	-	6	5	2	-	-
Printers	1	26	12	16	20	16	10
Dot-matrix printer	-	4	1	1	2	-	-
Jet-printer	1	1	5	15	17	16	8
Laser printer	-	21	6	-	1	-	2
Fax machines	1	4	1	1	2	-	-
Copying machines	3	7	2	2	2	2	3
A4(portable)	2	4	-	1	-	-	-
A4 (stationary)		3	-	1	2	-	-
A3	1	-		-	-	2	3
Scanners	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	Modem and 33 typewriter	Modem and 17 typewriter
Local network	no	partially	no	partially	partially	no	no
E-mail	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes
Access to Internet	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Computer specialist	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no

Comparative Analysis Work Load

	<i>Leninskyi</i> Rostov	<i>Oblast</i> Rostov	<i>Sovetskyi</i> Krasnodar	<i>Pushkin</i> St. Petersburg	<i>Octyabrskiy</i> St. Petersburg	<i>Priokskiy</i> N. Novgorod	<i>Sovetskyi</i> N. Novgorod
2000	6,810	14,214	6,553	4,714	4162	2,490	3,440
Civil	2,848	9,146	5,918	2,751	3,004	1,548	1,974
Criminal	1,020	4,915	590	785	1,509	402	331
Administrative	2,942	153	731	1,178	2,649	540	1,135
2001	4,126	14,793	4,577	4,162	5,348	2,661	3,302
Civil	1,461	9440	3,605	2,668	3,065	1,328	2,798
Criminal	644	5020	629	843	1,099	699	633
Administrative	2,021	333	343	651	1,186	634	897
Increase number of cases	-2,684	579	-1,977	-552	-1814	171	888
Caseload per judge 2001							
Civil	208.7	209.7	300	667	1,020	221	399
Criminal	107.6	135.7	104.5	120.4	183	140	105
Administrative ²	183.7	4.2	21.5	72	169	70	80

² Based on the Russian judges' comments we used the following approach to calculate administrative cases per judge (total number of administrative cases divided by total number of judges (2 judges - chief and deputy - are not included).

SWOT Analysis

Pyshkinskyi Rayon Court in St. Petersburg

Overview

The court contains 11 judges (4 civil judges and 7 criminal judges) with approximately a 1:2 ratio of judges to support staff. During the last year judges tried 843 criminal, 2,668 civil and 651 administrative cases. The court has 16 computers, 16 printers, fax and 2 copying machines, local network. There are 10 courtrooms and 11 judge's offices.

Strengths

- The Court's Chairperson is very experienced (20 years experience as a Court's Chairperson from 24 years judicial experience) and respectable in Leningradskaya oblast (Honorable lawyer of the RF, Head of Qualifying Collegia of St.Pet. and member of the Council of judges).
- The Court's Administrator has been on the job for 2 years. He is teaching court personnel at the AOJ branch.
- Reasonable level of automation exists. There is a local network.
- Court secretaries, archive employees and other court personnel have had computer skills training though the RFLR project.
- The AOJ branch is using the court to train court personnel from other regions. The Court's Chairperson is teaching at the AOJ branch.
- The Law School is actively involved in the development of a court case management database.
- The local JD and AOJ strongly support a pilot project.
- Head of the JD and her Deputy are former judges.

Weaknesses

- The court location and its space are principal deficits. It is located approximately 40 kilometers from the center of St. Petersburg and it takes about hour to drive there.
- The Court's Chairperson did not make suggestions how to improve the existing case management practice.

Opportunities

- The court may receive an additional physical space in the nearest future.
- Local network partially exists and might be improved within our project.
- Joint efforts with the RFLR for improving the court automation and case management system.

Threats

- We would not receive suggestions for improving the case management system from the court personnel.

- Cost of establishing the pilot court might be beyond the Project's budget.
- The court may be moved into another building in the future.

Octyabrskiy Rayon Court in St. Petersburg

Overview

The court contains 11 judges (4 civil judges and 7 criminal judges) with approximately a 1:2 ratio of judges to support staff. During the last year judges tried 843 criminal, 2,668 civil and 651 administrative cases. The court has 16 computers, 16 printers, fax and 2 copying machines, local network. There are 10 courtrooms and 11 judge's offices.

Strengths

- The court building has good physical conditions for the pilot court project.
- Reasonable level of automation exists. There is a local network.
- Court secretaries, archive employees and other court personnel have had computer skills training through the RFLR project.
- The Law School is actively involved in the development of the court case management database.
- The local JD and AOJ strongly support a pilot project.
- Head of the JD and her Deputy are former judges.

Weaknesses

- There is no Court's Chairperson and he/she would be appointed by the end of this year.
- The Deputy of Court's Chairperson did not make suggestions how to improve the existing case management practice.

Opportunities

- The court may receive an additional physical space.
- Local network might be improved within the project.
- Joint efforts with the RFLR for improving the court automation and case management system.

Threats

- We would not receive suggestions for improving the case management system from the court personnel.
- The court may be moved into another building in the future.
- Cost of establishing the pilot court might be beyond the Project's budget.

Sovetskyi Rayon Court in Nizhnii Novgorod

Overview

The court contains 13 judges (7 civil judges and 6 criminal judges) with approximately a 1:2.4 ratio of judges to support staff. During the last year judges tried 633 criminal, 2,798 civil and 897 administrative cases. The court has 5 computers, 10 printers and 3 copying machines. There are 5 courtrooms, 13 judge's offices and 13 rooms for court session secretaries.

Strengths

- The court has experienced judges and support staff. Middle judge's age is 45 and judges were not changed during last 13 years. 12 judges have the highest qualification rank.
- The court is only one in Nizhnii Novgorod which examines appeals on arrest and conditional release.
- The court is successfully involved in the project implementation of the Open Society Institute.
- There is local network between the court, the Militia Department and the Prosecutor of Sovetskyi rayon.
- The Sovetskyi rayon administration supports the court in the pilot court selection.
- The N.Novgorod Judicial Division is planning to work with the Software Company on the development of the case management database.
- The local JD and AOJ strongly support the pilot project.

Weaknesses

- There are not enough courtrooms and physical space for the pilot court.
- The court does not have an IT specialist.
- Low level of automation appearance and computer skills of personnel.
- The Court's Chairperson did not make suggestions how to improve the existing case management practice.

Opportunities

- Local network might be improved within the project.
- The court might receive additional money from the local administration for the pilot court program.
- To design and develop the courthouse based on international experience.
- Joint efforts with the Open Society Institute for improving the court transparency.

Threats

- The courthouse is under repair until September 2002. The renewal might take a longer time and interfere with the pilot court program.

- We would not receive suggestions for improving the case management system from the court personnel.
- Cost of establishing the pilot court might be beyond the Project's budget.

Priokskyi Rayon Court in Nizhnii Novgorod

Overview

The court contains 11 judges (6 civil judges and 5 criminal judges) with approximately a 1:2.8 ratio of judges to support staff. During the last year judges tried 699 criminal, 1,328 civil and 634 administrative cases. The court has 16 computers, 16 printers and 2 copying machines. There are 10 courtrooms, 11 judge's offices and 11 rooms for court session secretaries.

Strengths

- The court building has good physical conditions for the pilot court project. There is a conference hall for 200 participants. There are no cages in courtrooms.
- The N.Novgorod Judicial Division for testing case management database has selected the court for the project.
- The Court's Chairperson is interested in positive change in the area of court administration.
- The willingness of court's staff to participate in the pilot court project is apparent.
- Reasonable level of automation exists.
- The court's judges and staff are familiar with computers and basic software programs.
- The AOJ branch is using the court to train courts personnel from other regions.
- The N.Novgorod Judicial Division is planning to work with the Software Company on the development of the case management database.
- The local JD and AOJ strongly support a pilot project.

Weaknesses

- The court does not have an IT specialist.
- The Court's Chairperson did not make suggestions how to improve the existing case management practice.

Opportunities

- The Software Company may improve the case management database within the pilot court project.
- Cost of establishing the pilot court will likely within the Project's budget.
- Other courts in N.Novgorod would use modern case management methods and technology.

Threats

- Might be a financial duplication because the court may receive money for testing the case management database.
- We would not receive suggestions for improving the case management system from the court personnel.

Sovetskyi Rayon Court in Krasnodar

Overview

The court contains 18 judges (12 civil judges and 6 criminal judges) with approximately a 1:2.2 ratio of judges to support staff. During the last year judges tried 1,045 criminal, 3,605 civil and 467 administrative cases. The court has 9 computers, 12 printers, fax and 2 copying machines. There are 6 courtrooms, 18 judge's offices and 2 rooms for court session secretaries.

Strengths

- The Court's Chairperson is very experienced (highest qualification rank, 9 years experience as a Court's Chairperson from 22 years judicial experience) and respectable in Krasnodarskyi krai (Honorable lawyer of the RF and Krasnodarskyi krai, 11 years Head of Qualifying Collegia, member of the Council of judges).
- The Court's Chairperson interested in positive change in the area of court administration. He has already improved the existing case management practice.
- The court has most experienced judges and support staff.
- The willingness of court's staff to participate in the pilot court project.
- The court has a skilled IT specialist and a web-site.
- The court's judges and staff are familiar with computers and basic software programs.
- There is a conference hall for 200 participants.
- The court is actively involved in the development of justice of the peace in Krasnodarskyi krai.
- The local JD and AOJ strongly support a pilot project.
- Head of the JD is a former judge and had the experience to work with the British Council.
- Court's administrators of Krasnodarskyi kray have had training through the British Council project.

Weaknesses

- Unfavorable political situation in Krasnodarskyi krai.
- Low number of computers. Most judges and court's personnel are using personal computers.
- There are not enough courtrooms and physical space.

Opportunities

- The court may receive 10, 000 000 Rub to build the fourth floor.
- To unite federal judges and justice of the peace in a local network within our project.
- To provide the court's information for public through Internet.
- To design and develop the courthouse based on international experience.
- Other courts in Krasnodarskyi krai would use modern case management methods and technology.

Threats

- Cost of establishing the pilot court would be higher because the court's size.
- The renewal might take a longer time and interfere with the pilot court program.

ANNEX G

Donor Meeting Participants

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ANNEX H

Open World Program Finalists

List of the 2002 Open World Program finalists nominated by RAJP		
Name	Position	Region
1. Anosova Natalia	Judge, Commercial Court of St. Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast	St.Petersburg
2. Belov Serguey	Judge, Oktyabrsky District Court, Ivanovo city	Ivanovo
3. Bukhartsev Serguey	Judge, Federal Commercial Court, North-Western Region	Saint-Petersburg
4. Chubarov Andrey	Director, Prioksky Branch of AOJ	Nizhni Novgorod
5. Drachenov Aleksander	Chairperson of the Court, Oktyabrsky District Court, Ivanovo city	Ivanovo
6. Galiaskarova Zaytuna	Judge, Commercial Court of the Orenburg Oblast	Orenburg
7. Goryacheva Svetlana	Judge, Ulyanovsk Oblast Court	Ulyanovsk
8. Gubin Aleksander	Deputy Chairperson, Federal Commercial Court of the Moscow District	Moscow
9. Kachanov Aleksander	Judge, Ulyanovsk Oblast Court	Ulyanovsk
10. Kalinina Angelina	Judge, Ulyanovsk Oblast Court	Ulyanovsk
11. Komarova Galina	Judge, Moscow Commercial Court	Moscow
12. Kramarenko Viktor	Judge, Ulyanovsk Oblast Court	Ulyanovsk
13. Kustov Andrey	Judge, Federal Commercial Court, North-Western Region	Saint-Petersburg
14. Kuznetsova Natalia	Judge, Federal Commercial Court, North-Western Region	Medvezhiy stan
15. Lapshina Inessa	Assistant to Judge, Supreme Commercial Court of the RF	Moscow
16. Maksimov Aleksander	Chairman of the Bench, Zaslavzhsky Court of the City of Ulyanovsk	Ulyanovsk
17. Malysheva Irina	Judge, Oktyabrsky District Court, Ivanovo City	Ivanovo
18. Mikyanets Lyusya	Judge, Commercial Court of the Altai Republic	Gorno-Altaysk
19. Nikitin Igor	Judge, Malovishersky District Court	Malaya Vishera
20. Novikova Natalia	Judge, Commercial Court of the Nizhni Novgorod Oblast	Nizhni Novgorod
21. Okulova Vera	Judge, Commercial Court of the Sverdlov Oblast	Yekaterinburg
22. Orlova Yuliya	Consultant, Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the RF, Press Service	Rostov-on-Don
23. Pochuykin Valery	Main Consultant, Supreme Commercial Court of the RF, Press Service	Moscow
24. Popov Serguey	Head, Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the RF, Press Service	Moscow
25. Ryabtseva Olga	Judge, Oktyabrsky District Court, Ivanovo City	Ivanovo
26. Shamov Aleksey	Judge, Ulyanovsk Oblast Court	Ulyanovsk
27. Shein Andrey	Judge, Commercial Court of the Kursk Oblast	Kursk
28. Shimbareva Natalia	Judge, Commercial Court of the Rostov Oblast	Rostov-on-Don
29. Shishkin Serguey	Judge, Chairperson, Petushinsky District Court	Petushki, Vladimir Oblast

List of the 2002 Open World Program finalists nominated by RAJP		
Name	Position	Region
30. Shishova Olga	Judge, Commercial Court of the Moscow Oblast	Moscow
31. Shnyrova Svetlana	Judge, Oktyabrsky District Court, Ivanovo City	Ivanovo
32. Smirnov Igor	Chairman of the Court, Gorokhovetskiy District Court	Gorokhovets
33. Sosnina Olga	Judge, Federal Commercial Court, North-Western Region	St.Petersburg
34. Urlekov Viktor	Judge, Vladimir Oblast Court	Vladimir
35. Verigo Yelena	Assistant to Chairperson on Relations with Mass Media, Chelyabinsk Oblast Court	Chelyabinsk
36. Vlasova Marina	Judge, Federal Commercial Court, North-Western Region	St.Petersburg
37. Yadrinhinskaya Lyudmila	Adviser to Court Administration, Severodvinsk City Court, Arkhangelsk Oblast	Arkhangelsk
38. Yamshchikov Valeriy	Judge, Ulyanovsk Oblast Court	Ulyanovsk
39. Yanushko Andrey	Judge, Novgorod Oblast Court	Novgorod
40. Yusubov Elman	Director, West Siberian Branch of AOJ	Tomsk
41. Zharova Olga	Judge, Oktyabrsky District Court, Ivanovo City	Ivanovo
42. Ziyatdinov Vadim	Deputy Head of Press Service, Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the RF	Moscow

ANNEX I

Trip Report

**May 28-30, 2002 Program
Rostov-on-Don, Russia**

**Peter G. McCabe
Assistant Director,
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
June 21, 2002**

Purpose

I was invited by the Russian-American Judicial Partnership (RAJP) to participate in a May 28-30 workshop in Rostov-on-Don for about 25 chief judges, regional Judicial Department heads, and press officers from the south of Russia. RAJP, a subsidiary of the National Judicial College and Chemonics International, Inc., is under contract to USAID to assist the Russian judiciary and foster partnerships between Russian judicial organizations and their U.S. counterparts. My trip was endorsed by the International Judicial Relations Committee of the Judicial Conference of the U.S., as part of its ongoing efforts to maintain close professional and personal relationships with the Russian judiciary.

Supreme Court Justice Yuri Sidorenko, chairman of the Council of Judges of the Russian Federation, presided over the three-day program, in partnership with Judge Betty Barteau, chief of party for RAJP. Presentations were made by several Russian judges, by several court and press officials, and by: Viacheslav Pletnev, deputy general director of the Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation; Gary Hengstler director of the National Center for the Courts and Media at the National Judicial College; and me.

The principal topics covered on the program were:

- (1) Status reports on reform efforts in the Russian courts;
- (2) New Russian legislation on judges and judicial institutions;
- (3) The Judicial Conference and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts;
- (4) Court budgeting;
- (5) Court relations with the media.

Arrival and Settling In

I flew to Moscow, through New York, on Delta Airlines. Alexander Shibanov, RAJP's deputy chief of party, and staff driver Kostya met me at the airport and drove me to the Grand Marriott hotel on Tverskaya Street. Alexander (Sasha), a lawyer from Saratov, spent a year as a graduate student at the University of Wyoming Law School and an intern with Chief U.S. District Judge William Downs of Wyoming.

The Grand Marriott is a very modern, very American facility. I learned that President Bush had stayed in the same hotel during his visit a day or two earlier. After unpacking and cleaning up, I went to dinner at the Pirosmani Georgian restaurant with Sasha, Gary Hengstler, and Alexander Dikov (check name) of USAID. The Pirosmani restaurant is right across the street from the magnificent Novodvyechiy monastery, one of the most impressive historical sites in Moscow.

On Tuesday morning I worked in my hotel room refining my presentations for the Rostov workshop. Gary and I were picked up at 1 o'clock and driven to the airport, where we met Betty Barteau, her staff assistant Svetlana Vonskaya, and some of the participants who were traveling with us to the workshop.

We flew from Moscow to Rostov-on-Don aboard a Tupelov aircraft operated by Aerflot-Don airlines. The a 650-mile trip to Rostov, located at the mouth of the Don River, where it empties into the Sea of Azov and Black Sea, took a little less than two hours. We were greeted cordially at the airport by local court officials and given a reception at the VIP airport lounge, complete with the red sparkling wine for which the Rostov area is famous.

Rostov is a city of about a million inhabitants and is blessed with tree-line streets and many parks. We were housed at the Rostov Hotel, while the workshop sessions were held about two miles away at the Intourist Hotel. Both hotels are in downtown Rostov.

The Program

Justice Sidorenko welcomed the participants, and opening remarks were made in turn by A. Popov, chairman on the Rostov Oblast legislature, Judge Barteau, and Mr. Pletnev of the Judicial Department.

Judicial Advances in the Rostov Region

Mr. Popov emphasized that judicial reform is a high priority need for Russia and additional funding has been provided to the courts. He pointed out that the Rostov region was one of the first in Russia to implement the new justice of the peace system, designed to relieve the workload burdens of the general jurisdiction courts. He reported that 170 justices are presently on duty, they were carefully selected, and they are gaining valuable experience. He also pointed with pride to a successful juvenile delinquency pilot program in the Rostov region (described in a later presentation)..

Judicial Department Issues

Deputy General Director Pletnev addressed a number of issues of concern to the Judicial Department. He reported that the Department provides the courts of general jurisdiction with informational, technology, and media relations support. He emphasized the importance of developing a strong program for the courts to deal with the press. He pointed out that many press secretaries had now been hired for the courts, that the courts need to provide the media with free access to court opinions, and that court data should be placed on the Internet. He also

emphasized that the Judicial Department and the courts are seriously underfinanced and badly need additional equipment.

National Judicial Advances

Judge A.K. Shaimerdnianov, chairman of the Commission for Relations with the Councils of Judges spoke with great pride about the 10th anniversary of the Council of Judges of the Russian Federation. He quoted Judge Michael Mihm as saying that the Russian Federation had made as much progress in 10 years at the United States had in 100 years in establishing its federal court structure. He said that the Russian Council of Judges had exercised a great deal of political skill and tenacity in setting up the Judicial Department. He emphasized that the Department was “the baby” of the judges, who insisted on having an effective support structure independent of the Ministry of Justice and the President. He stressed that the Department must operate transparently and be controlled by the judges, noting that the department’s general director and division heads are appointed with the consent of the council of judges. Justice Sidorenko added that there had been no doubt that a judicial department was needed, but there had been arguments as to where it should be located.

Judge Shaimerdnianov said that the Judicial Department had experienced a number of difficulties in executing the judiciary’s budget. Among other things, he noted that the department had made some spending decisions without consulting the judges. He added that substantial money is needed for capital construction and repair of court buildings.

He also suggested that many of the local councils of judges exist only on paper and are ineffective. He argued that the councils are very important to the future of the Russian court system and must be made to work. I gather that the local councils of judges perform oversight functions similar to those of the national Council of Judges of the Russian Federation, including overseeing the work of the Judicial Department and qualifying collegia in their respective regions.

Judge Shaimerdnianov said that a media relations program is also very important. The courts, he said, must explain to the media not just what has been decided by the courts, but the reasons for the decisions. He said that it is critical that the judicial system in the Russian Federation rises to the heights of the U.S. judicial system.

New Federal Law on the Status of Judges

Several participants thanked Justice Sidorenko in glowing terms for his vigorous support of their interests in connection with the recently-enacted Law on the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation. He replied that the judiciary had voiced concerns over a number of provisions in the new legislation, but it also realized that the Administration controls a clear majority in the Duma. He said that the judiciary did not disagree with the general direction of the reforms, but it objected to several details. He noted, among other things, that one of the president’s advisers had even suggested that the president appoint the head of the Judicial Department.

Judge M.G. Averin from Arkhangel, a member of the Presidium of the Council of Judges of the Russian Federation, spoke on the new legislation, which took effect on December 31, 2001. He

said that the courts are adapting well to the new legislation, but several of the provisions in the law are now being rethought. Most of his talk focused on details of the new law affecting judges personally, such as selection procedures, service time calculations, vacation times, and holding outside employment after retirement. As I understand it, judges will now be appointed for initial three-year terms. The terms of chief judges will be limited to six years, and judges will have to retire at age 65. But these provisions, I believe, will not be applied retroactively.

Interestingly, Judge Averin pointed out that he had observed during his recent trip to the United States an American flag flying from every courthouse. He recommended that this provision be incorporated in Russian law.

Judicial Department Activities in the Rostov Region

Mr. V. Pavolvski, head of the Judicial Department's office in the Rostov oblast, spoke about the Department's functions and procedures. He noted that the Department has wide authority over funding and buildings, and it is taking over responsibility for court property and equipment. He pointed out that the judiciary had had a number of problems in getting the Ministry of Justice to turn over property and money to the courts. The Ministry, he said, had diverted some of the money intended for the courts to its own uses.

He reported that there are 61 district courts and two military courts in the Rostov oblast. He emphasized that substantial progress has been made in establishing the court system on a sound basis, and 32 new judges had been added recently. On the whole, he said, the judges are seeing improvements, but a good deal of additional money is still needed — especially for building repairs and computers.

He noted that the Judicial Department handles human resources issues and has been working jointly with the local council of judges in administering examinations and selecting new judges. He said that the qualifying collegia, which will play a larger role in selecting judges, will be able to take advantage of the work to date by the Judicial Department and the local councils of judges. He added that the Judicial Department has also been active in training judges, although a new branch of the Judicial Academy will open in Rostov later this year.

He pointed out that the Judicial Department provides housing, medical services, vacation vouchers, and other benefits to judges, in coordination with the council of judges. He complained that the number of vacation vouchers distributed from Moscow is not nearly enough.

Psychological Examinations for Judicial Candidates

Mr. O. Stepanov, deputy head of the Judicial Department division in the Rostov oblast, spoke about the new psycho-diagnostic examinations being administered to candidates for judgeships. He explained that the examinations had been developed and administered by the Judicial Department for the region, jointly with the Qualifying Collegium and the Rostov region council of judges. The examinations, which I believe are voluntary, follow international professional standards, and the results are kept confidential and are used only by the Qualifying Collegium. He added that it is not certain yet whether the Judicial Department or the Qualifying Collegium will be responsible for administering the examinations in the future.

Mr. Sepanov said that the number of judges has increased greatly, but the procedures for selecting judges are still not what they should be. He noted that 175 justices of the peace had been appointed recently in the Rostov area. Five of them have walked away from the job already due to emotional and workload stress.

Role of Court Administrators

Chief Judge V. Tkachev of the Rostov oblast court, a member of the Presidium of the Council of Judges of the Russian Federation, spoke about the role of court administrators. He noted that the office of court administrator is a new one, with no historical antecedents in Russian history. He noted that legislation is needed to define the role and duties of the administrators. In Rostov, he said, the court administrators are charged with providing: (1) courtroom support, court records, and statistics; (2) material and technical support, including building upkeep and transportation; and (3) taking care of the needs of judges, such as administering medical, insurance, housing, and vacation benefits. He noted that the judges used to bring all their benefit problems directly to the chief judges, but now they rely on the court administrators. The court administrators keep track of the court's caseload and hearings, distribute courtrooms, and monitor courtroom usage. They also work with the bailiffs to maintain order and security during hearings. And they provide information to the public and serve as go-between for the parties, judges, and bailiffs.

Number of Judges and Volume of Cases

Chief Judge Serkov of the Ulyanovsk oblast court, a member of the Presidium of the Council of Judges, and chairman of its Human Resources Commission, spoke about the status of judges in Russia. He reported that there are about 17,000 judgeships in the courts of general jurisdiction, with about 1,000 vacancies. There are 5,000 justice of the peace positions, with 1,000 vacancies. And there are 43,500 employees in the courts of general jurisdiction, with about 7,500 vacancies.

As for the caseload, he said that there were 1,300,000 criminal cases, 4,800,000 civil cases, and 1,500,000 administrative cases. He pointed out that about 15% of the population of the Russian Federation was involved in some way with the courts last year. He said that the workload of the judges is very heavy, and cases in general have become more complicated. He emphasized that the success of the courts depends heavily on the professionalism of the judges.

Justice Sidorenko pointed out that the judiciary is not efficient in spending the money it receives from the government, noting sharply that the Judicial Department did not spend a large percentage of the money it had been allocated last year. He added that it is difficult for the judiciary to complain about low salaries and insufficient funding when it does not spend the money it gets. He said that the Judicial Department had not redistributed money on a timely basis. I gather that there are rigid reprogramming rules that require the approval of the Ministry of Finance, and the Judicial Department did not stay on top of them.

My Presentation

I made a presentation covering the following topics:

1. General principles and structure of the U.S. court system
2. Selection of judges
3. The Judicial Conference of the U.S.
4. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
5. Budgets of the judiciary

Court Financing

Judge A. Drachenov, a member of the Presidium of the Council of Judges of the Russian Federation, spoke about court financing. He noted that five years ago, court financing had been handled by the Ministry of Finance, and the courts were never given enough money to operate. But, he said, the situation has changed radically, as the judiciary has taken charge of its own finances and has received substantially larger appropriations.

Judge Drachenov reported that the courts had been provided with 9.6 billion rubles last year. But this year, the amount was increased to 16.23 billion rubles. At the same time, however, 187 million rubles were not used last year, as the Judicial Department did not make use of all the money it had been allocated. A new order on financing of the courts was issued by the Judicial Department in March, permitting any recipient of funds to ask the department for redistribution of funds, following certain instructions.

He pointed out that there has been problems with some staff wrongfully using funds, and some employees have been relieved of their duties. In some cases, moreover, staff have ignored or deliberately violated the written instructions of the Judicial Department on the spending and accounting of appropriated funds.

In addition, he said, recipients of Judicial Department allocations have not spent money in appropriate ways. For example, salary monies were expended improperly above the authorized amount. In addition, bonuses were paid without the approval of the Judicial Department. Judge Drachenov specifically singled out the Stavropol region for blame.

Implementing the New Legislation

Judge Serkov substituted for Judge V. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Supreme Qualifying Collegium. He reported that on July 1 2002, jury trials will be available in all 89 regions of the Russian Federation. He noted that the experience gathered to date during the pilot program in nine regions had been very helpful and will be used to guide national implementation of the jury system.

He suggested that there was a need to simply substantive law and procedures. The courts, he said, should work more towards settlement of disputes and achieving just results, rather than focusing on process and law. He said that more plea bargaining was needed.

Under the new law, the 2,000 judges of the arbitrazh courts will have equal representation on the qualifying collegia with the 17,000 general jurisdiction judges. In addition, non-judges will be included on the collegia. Under the new law, the Supreme Qualifying Collegium meets every couple of months, and a two-thirds vote will be needed to terminate a judge.

Role of the Legislature in Judicial Reform

Mr. A. Popov, chairman of the legislative assembly for the Rostov oblast, spoke about the role of the legislature in judicial reforms. He emphasized the essential role of courts in protecting the rights of citizens, and he reported that there is a great deal of support for court reforms in both the national and regional legislatures. He pointed out that Article 72 of the Russian constitution provides that the Duma must consider court issues and needs on a continuing basis.

Mr. Popov noted that, not counting vacancies, 340 judges are on board in the Rostov region, plus 175 justices of the peace. The justices are elected by the Rostov legislature and endorsed by the Rostov governor. A justice is elected for an original 3-year term, and may receive successive 5-year terms. Justices are sworn in as soon as they are approved by the legislature, attending a special ceremony with fanfare and a certificate. The Rostov legislature has provided 35 million rubles for justices of the peace in the Rostov area. Mr. Popov said that the justices have been very successful in the Rostov region in relieving the general jurisdiction judges of much of the workload. He reported that about 5,500 criminal cases are handled by the judges of general jurisdiction, while 2,000 cases are handled by the justices. He also said that the justices of the peace handle a good many civil cases.

Assistant Judges for Juvenile Cases

Judge T. Khlambustina and Assistant Judge E. Boyarinova of the Pervomaiski district court in the Rostov region spoke about the new assistant judge program — established under the auspices of the United Nations' initiative for juveniles. The experiment has been set up in six districts in the Rostov region as of January 1, 2002, its basic thrust is to promote rehabilitation of juveniles as an alternative to punishment.

The details of the program got lost a bit in the translation, but I understand that the new assistant judges perform many of the functions of social workers and probation officers in the U.S. judicial system. Judge Khlambustina said that the program has improved the work of the court radically and has led to much higher standards in protecting the rights of juveniles. The assistant judge or social worker visits the juvenile's house, speaks with the parents, and assembles a written profile of the juvenile. The profile is presented to the court a few days before a hearing to give the judge a full factual basis for making decisions as to the juvenile's future. A psychological examination of the juvenile may also be ordered, and the court may place conditions on the juvenile's release. In addition, the juvenile may be assisted in getting a job, receiving treatment, being placed in a home, or returning back to school.

Assistant Judge Boyarinova reported that of 204 juveniles in the pilot program, only five had been involved in repeat offenses. The program has obtained jobs for 36 juveniles, and 57 juveniles had returned to school.

Judge Khalbustina said that the juveniles and their parents now realize that the court is trying to help, rather than punish, the juveniles. They said that the support of the regional court has been essential in ensuring the success of the program.

Gary Hengstler gave an excellent presentation on court relations with the legislature, the media, and the public. He focused on the very different roles played by the courts and the press in society, and the different approaches and expectations of the two groups. He recommended highly that the courts develop strategies for dealing with the media. He addressed such important topics as how to respond to criticisms in the press and whether to allow cameras in the courtroom. Among other things, he suggested that courts:

- (1) Cultivate relations and contacts with the press and get to know which individual reporters they can trust;
- (2) Hire trained, professional public information officers who know what the media want and can advise the judges on dealing with the press;
- (3) Establishing community outreach programs; and
- (4) Consider preparing summaries of important legal opinions in simple lay language for the media and public.

He provided a number of very practical tips for dealing with the press and responded to many questions from the participants.

Justice Sidorenko said that there are many fine journalists in the Russian Federation, and they write more supportive stories than negative stories.

Representatives from several of the regions gave brief updates of judicial reform in their areas, including Kalmykia and Dagestan.

Social Program

We were driven to the Intourist Hotel on Tuesday morning, where we had breakfast and attended the program

We had dinner on Monday and Tuesday evenings and Friday breakfast at the Olympia restaurant, a block from the Rostov Hotel. We had breakfast and lunch on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at the Intourist Hotel.

On Tuesday, after the program we took a tour to Novocherkassk, the old Cossack capital.

On Wednesday, after the program, we took a dinner boat tour on the Don.

On Thursday, after the program, we had a closing dinner at a restaurant across the river.

On Friday, I had dinner with Patrick Murphy.

On Saturday, I was picked up at the hotel and driven to the airport.

Project Letters



**СУДЕБНЫЙ ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ
при
ВЕРХОВНОМ СУДЕ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

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17.04.2002 № СА-ИГ/1540

На № _____ от _____

Директору
Российско-Американского
судейского партнерства

г-же Б. Барто

Уважаемая судья Бетти Барто!

Сотрудничество Судебного департамента при Верховном Суде Российской Федерации с Российско-Американским судейским партнерством в совершенствовании организационного обеспечения деятельности судов и органов судейского сообщества продолжает успешно развиваться в рамках новой российско-американской судебной программы.

В текущем году при содействии Российско-Американского судейского партнерства были проведены семинары-совещания советов судей и руководителей управлений Судебного департамента в Северо-Западном и Южном федеральных округах Российской Федерации. Новый проект позволил российским судьям, руководящему составу и пресс-секретарям управлений Судебного департамента в Ростовской и Новгородской областях познакомиться с опытом американских коллег в области администрирования судов и взаимодействия со средствами массовой информации, улучшить эффективность взаимодействия с органами законодательной и исполнительной власти, повысить качество организационного обеспечения деятельности судов.

Приоритетным направлением на этапе нынешнего взаимодействия является проект создания двух "пилотных" судов районного звена в городах Санкт-Петербурге и Нижнем Новгороде. Программа проекта предполагает освоение современных технологий и внедрение их в работу судов. В интересах повышения результативности проекта Судебный департамент планирует на паритетной основе выделить необходимое оборудование, что позволит усовершенствовать механизмы организационного обеспечения деятельности судов, лучше использовать опыт в других федеральных судах, существенно расширить количественный состав обучаемых в "пилотных" судах.

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Выражаю уверенность, что традиционно взаимопольное и действительно необходимое российским судьям и работникам Судебного департамента сотрудничество с Российско-Американским судебным партнерством найдет также свое выражение в новом проекте создания "пилотных" судов в Российской Федерации.

Генеральный директор

С уважением



А.В. Гусев

To: Betty Barteau
From: A.V. Gusev

Dear Judge Barteau,

Cooperation between the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Russian-American Judicial Partnership in the area of developing organizational support of courts and judiciary is successfully continuing within the framework of a new Russian-American program.

This year with the assistance of the Russian-American Judicial Partnership we have conducted conferences-seminars for the members of the Councils of Judges and heads of the Judicial Department divisions in the North-Western and Southern federal okrugs of the Russian Federation. As a result of this new project the Russian judges, administrative employees and press secretaries from the Judicial Department Divisions in Rostov and Novgorod oblasts have had an opportunity to get acquainted with the experience of their American colleagues in the area of court administration and interaction with mass media, discuss the ways of raising efficiency of their interaction with legislative and executive agencies and improving the quality of organizational support of the judiciary.

One of the priorities in our interaction at the present stage is development of two “pilot” district courts in St.-Petersburg and Nizhni Novgorod. This project will involve introduction of modern technologies in court daily work. In order to increase the efficiency of the project the Judicial Department is planning to provide funds for the necessary equipment which will help improve the mechanisms of organizational support as well as more efficiently use other federal courts’ experience and increase the number of trainees in “pilot” courts.

I firmly believe that our traditional cooperation with the Russian-American Judicial Partnership which is mutually beneficial and necessary for Russian judges and employees of the Judicial Department, will be continuing in the framework of the new “pilot” court project.

A.V. Gusev,
General Director of the Judicial Department

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

JOHN C. COUGHENOUR
CHIEF JUDGE

(206) 553-4424

Memorandum Regarding Travel to Novgorod, Russia

December 17, 2001

This memorandum will summarize my experience traveling to Novgorod, Russia December 1-8, 2001.

I departed Seattle, Washington on December 1, and arrived in Moscow on Sunday, December 2. After a few hours rest in Moscow, I joined Judge Betty Barteau and William Dressel (President of the National Judicial College) to take the overnight train to Novgorod. We arrived in Novgorod on Monday, December 3, at about 6:30 a.m.

The program began on Tuesday morning, December 4. It was chaired by Yuri Sederenko, the Deputy Chair of the Council of Judges of the Russian Federation. Also in attendance was one of the officers of the Judicial Department of the R.F. Other attendees were primarily chairs of the regional courts of the Northwest regions.

Judge Dressel and I spoke on the topic of relationships between courts, the press, and the community. Our presentations lasted approximately two hours, and seemed to be very well received.

The bulk of the meeting was consumed by Russian presentations dealing primarily with these topics, but also covering the activities of the Judicial Departments of the Russian Federation and the Northwest regions. In addition, there was considerable discussion of recent actions of the Duma, particularly as they affected the selection and retention of judges.

It was apparent from the Russian presentations that they have done a great deal in this area, particularly by organizing press departments in their courts and judicial departments. However, they feel they have been treated unfairly by the media, especially when it comes to the topic of corruption. They had difficulty accepting our approach that the press cannot be "controlled" through legislation or litigation.

One particularly controversial presentation was delivered by a professor who recently had read, and accepted as gospel, a Scientology publication which, according to her, proved conclusively that the United States and other Western nations were part of a secret international conspiracy to construct a "New World Order," which was primarily responsible for all of Russia's problems. Sederenko was visibly upset by her silliness, and cut her off rather abruptly.

The final day of the conference ended with a press conference at which Judge Barteau and Judge Sederenko answered questions. The press conference was well attended, with at least two television stations present, and about six other reporters. That evening there was a very nice banquet, with the usual toasts and speeches.

I was very impressed by the obvious high regard the Russians had for Judge Barteau. They are genuinely fond of her, and deeply appreciative of the personal sacrifice she has made by agreeing to live in Russia for the past several years. It was quite apparent that she has become very well-informed about the Russian judicial system, and about judicial reform developments.

From the comments I received from the Russian attendees, the conference was deeply appreciated. The willingness of Americans to travel such great distances to assist their judicial reform was the topic of a number of comments.

John C. Coughenour
Chief U.S. District Judge



**SUPREME COURT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
SUPREME ARBITRATION COURT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF JUSTICE**

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Mrs Betty Barteau
Chief-of-Party
Chemonics International
The National Judicial College
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July 2, 2002
Moscow

Dear Mrs Barteau,

Let me express to you our deepest gratitude, as well as of all those who have participated in the seminars held in Tomsk and Krasnodar, for your assistance in arranging and conducting these very useful and well-organized events. They have proved to become an important stage in the development of our fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation and we hope that it will prolong in future.

Sincerely yours,


V. Peysikov
Pro-rector