

# Multi Donor Trust Fund for Justice Sector Support in Serbia (TF071171)

## Annual Report 2009

April 2010

World Bank

Poverty Reduction and Economic Management

Europe and Central Asia<sup>1</sup>



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This is the first Annual Report of the Multi Donor Trust Fund for justice Sector Support (MDTF-JSS) in Serbia. The report briefly outlines recent political, economic and justice sector developments, presents risk to achieving intended development outcomes, reports on implementation progress during the period between January – December 2009 and highlights expected key deliverables in 2010.

Financial information for 2009 is included in [Annex 1](#).

The MDTF-JSS was established in early 2009 to support Serbia's EU accession process. The trust fund aims to strengthen aid effectiveness and donor coordination in Serbia's justice sector through implementation of a coordinated work program, financed by pooled financial contributions from Serbia's development partners. An updated table of donors active in justice sector reform in Serbia is enclosed in [Annex 2](#).

The MDTF-JSS was initially established as a World Bank-executed facility. After six months of implementation, it became clear that the MDTF-JSS could better achieve its objectives through execution of activities by the beneficiary as well as by the World Bank. It was widely agreed that revised execution arrangements and would expedite the alignment of MDTF-JSS activities with government reform priorities and allow for funding of activities which are not eligible under World Bank execution. As a result, and by mutual agreement between all stakeholders to the trust fund, an amendment process was initiated in the second half of 2009.

Currently, the following donors have made a total contribution of approximately USD 7.5 million to the MDTF-JSS: Sweden (27,000,000 SEK), DFID (800,000 GBP), Spain (490,000 EUR), Denmark (333,000 EUR), Switzerland (300,000 EUR) Norway (250,000 EUR), the Netherlands (300,000 USD) and Slovenia (100,000 EUR).

The main activities of the MDTF-JSS in 2009 included:

- Preparatory work for a justice sector performance survey;
- Launch of a capacity-building program to support the introduction of an automated case management system in courts of general jurisdiction;
- Study visit by Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Finance officials to the United States;
- Support to the establishment of the Partners' Forum;

- Preparatory work for a justice sector reform status assessment;
- Preparatory work for a Judicial Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (JPEIR);
- Advisory activities to the Ministry of Justice and the Judiciary provided through individual consultants in areas of anti-corruption, EU integration , development aid, etc.;
- Several workshops, seminars and learning events on topics relevant to Serbia's justice sector reform efforts;
- Establishment of a trust fund web-site ([www.serbiamdftf.org](http://www.serbiamdftf.org)).

Some tangible results have been achieved in the knowledge transfer and advisory service areas, but generally the activities of the MDTF-JSS in 2009 were preparatory in nature, laying the ground for deliverables expected during the calendar year 2010. In addition, the MDTF-JSS team in the World Bank has been preparing the necessary documentation required for an amendment of the MDTF-JSS to a hybrid facility. This has proved to be a very complex and time-consuming exercise.

## **2. KEY DEVELOPMENTS**

### ***Internal and external context***

A coalition government was formed in August 2008 and Serbia is currently more clearly embracing the path of European integration. There is currently a majority amongst both Serbian political parties and the Serbian public supporting Serbia's full membership in the European Union.

Full cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) remains one of the key obstacles for further European integration. However, in his last report to the UN Security Council, Mr. Serge Brammertz, Chief UN war Crimes Prosecutor, reported that Serbia's cooperation with ICTY could be regarded as satisfactory. Despite improvements, Serbia must maintain efforts to apprehend the remaining fugitives.

As part of the harmonization of legislation of the Republic of Serbia with the EU *Acquis communautaire* and introduction of the European standards in the area of the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice undertook numerous legislative activities. New institutions were established and cooperation between all relevant institutions in the field of justice and home affairs was strengthened. These actions acted as a precondition for furthering the European integration process and also largely enabled the visa liberalization process under which the European

Parliament decided, in November 2009, to abolish the visa regime for Serbia from 2010 onwards.

Regarding the fight against corruption, the Ministry of Justice is actively working on the fulfillment of the remaining recommendations of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO). According to GRECO, Serbia complied with twelve out of twenty-five recommendations, while thirteen recommendations were partly implemented. Serbia is expected to inform GRECO on the measures taken in order to fully comply with the remaining recommendations by the end of 2009.

The Ministry of Justice has provided premises, materials and technical requirements for the beginning of the work of a new judicial network, in particular the Supreme Court of Cassation, the Administrative Court and the Appellate courts, the High Judicial Council and the State Prosecutorial Council, as of January 1, 2010.

After the Republic of Serbia submitted an application for membership to the European Union in December 2009, the Ministry of Justice has joined a very demanding process of coordination and preparation of answers to the European Commission Questionnaire in order to gain candidate status, which is expected to be sent to the Republic of Serbia in the first half of 2010.

Despite positive developments, much is needed to successfully finish the transition process and improve Serbia's readiness for EU membership. The EU, through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) aims to strengthen overall government capacities to facilitate Serbia's European integration. As highlighted in the annual progress report prepared by the European Commission in 2009, one of the major obstacle for Serbia in this process is lack of progress in the reform of the judiciary.

### ***Economic Outlook***

The global economic downturn has had a serious impact on Serbia. It has been estimated that the total economic activity in 2009, measured by gross domestic product, decreased by 2.9% in comparison to the previous year. The annual inflation rate was 6.6%, industrial production decreased by 12.6% and the number of employees decreased by 5.1% compared with 2008.

### ***Justice Sector Reform in 2009***

In May 2006, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia adopted the National Judicial Reform Strategy (NJRS) followed by the Action plan for its implementation. Its basic objective is to restore

public trust in the judicial system of the Republic of Serbia by establishing the rule of law and legal certainty. The Strategy relies on four key principles: judicial independence, transparency, accountability and efficiency.

In December 2008, a package of judicial laws was passed in the National Assembly. The new laws included a number of structural and organizational changes. For the first time, judicial laws represent a comprehensive and complete reform endeavor through organizing the judicial network in an entirely new manner, with new institutions guaranteeing independence, and with a number of mechanisms that allow for the improved efficiency and the functioning of the system. The adoption of a comprehensive judicial law package is particularly significant for judicial reform.

This set of laws comprises of the following laws:

- the Law on the Organization of Courts,
- the Law on Judges;
- the Law on High Judicial Council;
- the Law on the State Prosecutorial Council;
- the Law of Public Prosecution;
- the Law on Seats and Territorial Jurisdiction of Courts and the Offices of Public Prosecutors Offices
- Law on Amendments and Additions to the Law on Misdemeanors.

Endorsement of these laws was needed to bring the judiciary in line with the Constitution which provides that courts of general and special jurisdiction shall carry out judicial authority in the Republic of Serbia and that the establishment, organization, competences and composition of courts are to be governed by these laws.

While the MDTF-JSS provides advice on justice sector reform, the trust fund has not provided advice on the drafting or implementation of these laws in this reporting period.

### *Court structure*

The Law on the Organization of Courts established a new court network in Serbia consisting of the Supreme Court of Cassation, 4 Appeal Courts, 26 Higher Courts, 34 Basic Courts, Commercial Appeal Court, 16 Commercial Courts, an Administrative Court, a Higher Misdemeanor Court and 45 Misdemeanor Courts. This new structure was introduced in 2009.

### *General election of Judges and Prosecutors*

The laws on public prosecutors and judges reduced the number of judges and prosecutors to align with the new court structure and provided for a general election process under which all positions for judges and prosecutors was advertised. Existing judges and prosecutors as well as candidates outside the judiciary could apply for the positions. The number of positions was reduced by approximately 25%.

The Association of Judges challenged the Law on Judges in the Serbian Constitutional Court. In its ruling on July 9, 2009, the Constitutional Court found that this law is in line with the Serbian Constitution and that the general election of judges therefore is legitimate.

There were more than 5,000 applications for the 2,483 positions. A total of 2,483 judicial positions were advertised by the High Judicial Council and a total of 2,407 judges were elected; of this number 1,530 were elected to permanent judicial posts. Of the total of 877 candidates elected to a judicial function for the first time under the new law (with a three-year term of office), 599 are minor-offences judges. Of the remaining 278 newly-elected judges, 208 were elected from the ranks of professional associates in courts, and another 70 from the ranks of other legal professions. About 80 positions remain to be filled. More than 700 nonelected judges have challenged their non-election in the Supreme Court.

### *Anti-corruption laws*

The package of anticorruption laws was adopted by the National Assembly at the end of 2008 and the implementation process started in 2009. The package of anticorruption laws comprises the Law on the Anti-Corruption Agency, the Law on Amendments to the Law on Financing of Political Parties, the Law on Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and the Law on the Liability of Legal Entities for Criminal Offences, the Law on Personal Data Protection, the Law on Confirmation of the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data.

The establishment of the Anti-corruption Agency as a separate, independent institution started as planned on on January 1, 2010. The Agency has been established and is expected to be fully operational by the end of 2010.

### *The Judicial Academy*

The Judicial Training Center was established in 2001 to facilitate continuous professional development of the judiciary through design and implementation of training programs, advancement and upgrading of knowledge and skills of judges, prosecutors and other employees of the judiciary. In line with the National Judicial Reform Strategy, the transformation of the Judicial Training Centre was initiated with

adoption of the Law on Judicial Academy on December 11, 2009. The Law on Judicial Academy represents a significant legal and institutional solution, which enables a fair and merit-based process of selection of future judges and prosecutors. This law represents the Ministry of Justice's efforts to depoliticize the procedure for the election of judges and prosecutors and reach utmost transparency. The Law establishes the Judicial Academy and regulates its status, activities, management bodies and financing, as well as the initial and permanent training of judges, public prosecutors and deputies public prosecutor, training of court and prosecutorial assistants and trainees, as well as training of court and prosecutorial staff.

### **3. RISKS**

The MDTF-JSS was originally classified as a high-risk project primarily due to political concerns and capacity issues in the justice sector. The measured availability of national resources for justice sector reform also contributed to the high risk rating.

Political developments, including liberalization of the visa regime and Serbia's EU membership application could be interpreted as encouraging signals. An indication that justice sector reforms are likely to continue alongside Serbia's EU accession process provide a positive and encouraging sign that Serbia is committed to the European course, envisaged by the acting Government, and the strengthening the values of democracy, legality and rule of law.

Key additional risks relate to the general election process described above, delays in staffing of the High Judicial Council and State Prosecutorial Council and understaffing in the Ministry of Justice.

Furthermore, there are indications that there are challenges related to the implementation of the new court structure as a reduced number of court staff, judges and prosecutors are dealing with a raising number of cases in fewer locations largely using existing business processes and procedures.

Related, the justice sector reform agenda remains tall and there is a risk of overload of decision making and implementation capacity in the justice system.

Consequently, the MDTF-JSS continues to be classified as a "high risk - high reward" project.

### **4. OUTCOMES**

The outcomes framework for the MDTF-JSS is set out in the Project Memorandum from late 2008. The framework will remain in place after the amendment of the set-up of the trust fund.



**Table 1. MDTF-JSS Results framework – Development Objective and Outcome Indicators**

<b>Development Objective</b>	<b>Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Use of Outcome Information</b>
<p>Facilitation of the acceleration of Serbia’s European Union integration process pertaining to the justice sector.</p> <p>[This will be done by supporting (i) strengthening institutional capacity; (ii) the improvement of justice sector performance and (iii) increased aid effectiveness.]</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Updated NJRS, Implementation Plan and NJRS results framework together provide a satisfactory basis for tracking and reporting progress on justice sector performance</li> <li>2. Periodic stakeholder surveys show improved private sector and public ratings for justice sector efficiency and performance</li> <li>3. Increasing share of justice sector ODA is on-budget</li> <li>4. Strategic outreach and monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) arrangements are institutionalized so as to track and report justice sector reform progress and impact</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overarching framework for justice sector performance and progress reporting.</li> <li>• Faster disposition of cases and reduction of case backlogs indicate increased efficiency and access to justice.</li> <li>• More effective management of justice sector resources – human, financial, physical and IT</li> </ul>

As discussed above, there has been progress as well as challenges in achieving the development objective of acceleration of Serbia’s European Union integration. Progress pertains to passing of key legislation, steps leading to visa liberalization. Key challenges pertain to the reappointment process and making the new institutional set-up functional. There have been limited results as regards the outcome indicators given the amendment process. However, as outlined in the progress report below, activities have been initiated in regard to all indicators.

Progress towards It is anticipated that progress towards the development objective will accelerate during calendar year 2010 when a number of planned key deliverables are expected. Key planned deliverables for 2010 can be found below.

The Progress Report (below) includes updates on outcome indicators.

## 5. PROGRESS REPORT

During 2009, the MDTF-JSS's main areas of focus have been on launching preparatory activities for deliverables planned for delivery in 2010; reconstruction of the MDTF-JSS from being fully World Bank-executed to being executed both by the World Bank and the Ministry of Justice; organizing different knowledge management and coordination events and providing targeted advisory services through a number of consultancies with the Ministry of Justice.

### *Component 1: Institutional Capacity<sup>1</sup>*

#### *Advisory services*

Throughout 2009, four local consultants have assisted the Bank in providing advisory services to the Ministry of Justice related to various aspects of European Integration. Areas included in this activity include legal harmonization, information technology, IPA, donor-funded projects, anti-corruption and consequently visa liberalization process.

Preparatory activities, including establishing an agreement on the scope and approach, for a Judicial Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (JPEIR) was undertaken in 2009.

#### *Reform Status Assessment*

After extensive preparatory work and consultation undertaken in 2009, the Council of Europe was commissioned to undertake an assessment of justice sector reforms undertaken since 2006 in regard to their implementation status and achieved results. The Council of Europe will identify legislative gaps and obstacles hindering the reform of the judiciary in Serbia and provide policy recommendations on how to bring the organization and functioning of the Serbian judiciary in line with European standards concerning the independence, efficiency, transparency and accessibility of justice. The findings and recommendation of this work is intended to provide input to the design of the second phase of justice sector reforms in Serbia, and provide solid guidance to Serbian justice sector authorities in their efforts to meet the EU-related criteria pertaining to the justice sector. Activities in 2009 centered on establishing agreement with the Ministry of Justice on the scope of the review and on a rather complicated contracting process.

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<sup>1</sup> The MDTF-JSS component structure is being adjusted. This annual report is structured according to the 2009 component structure. Future annual reports will be structured according to the new component structure, which also includes Recipient-executed components.

This activity contributes to the achievement of outcome Indicator 1, above (Updated NJRS, Implementation Plan and NJRS results framework together provide a satisfactory basis for tracking and reporting progress on justice sector). performance.

### *Knowledge sharing*

A high-level Ministry of Justice-Ministry of Finance delegation visited the United States in May 2009 on a learning and knowledge-sharing visit. The delegation comprised the State Secretary and three Assistant Ministers from the Ministry of Justice, as well as the Deputy Treasurer from the Serbian Treasury. The main objectives of the week-long learning visit were to (i) present good practices and latest knowledge in the United States on performance management and benchmarking, budgeting and financial management and justice sector ICT solutions; (ii) explore how such solutions could be adapted and applied to Serbia's justice sector, consistent with justice sector EU accession requirements; (iii) strengthen knowledge-sharing and networking between the Ministry of Justice, development entities and academia, professional practitioners and the World Bank on justice sector reform and modernization issues; and (iv) increase awareness about World Bank guidelines and policies on management and supervision of World Bank Trust Funds.

A numbers of workshops and training events were organized under this component in 2009.

- A learning event titled "The Use of Forensic Accounting in Corruption Cases" was held on April 9, 2009, in the premises of the World Bank office. The purpose of this event was to introduce concepts of forensic accounting techniques in processing the corruption cases and in providing evidence which should facilitate the court trials in processing this type of crimes. District and Special prosecutors participated at the event.
- The Ministry of Justice, together with the Ministry of Interior and the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, organized a regional Ministerial Conference titled "Facing the Challenges of Organized and Serious Crimes in the Western Balkans" on September 28 and 29, 2009. The objective of the conference was to strengthen regional and trans-national cooperation in the area of justice and home affairs. The MDTF-JSS provided considerable financial and operational support to the Ministry of Justice in the organization of the conference. The conference provided a unique opportunity for exchange of experiences and good practices in combating organized crime between Ministers of Justice, Ministers of Interior and Public Prosecutors from the Western Balkan countries, as well as from several EU countries. A special emphasis was put on inter-agency and trans-national cooperation as a key for successful operations. Around 220 participants

from more than 20 countries participated in the conference in addition to representatives from 12 international organizations.

## ***Component 2: Resource Management and Aid Coordination***

### *Advisory services*

Activities under this area have been modest during the reporting period, as activities in other areas have been prioritized at the request of the beneficiary. Consultants have provided advice to the Ministry of Justice on how to manage the portfolio of donor-funded projects.

Preparatory activities, including establishing an agreement on the scope and approach, for a Judicial Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (JPEIR) was undertaken in 2009. This activity contributes to the achievement of outcome Indicator 3, above (Increasing share of justice sector ODA is on-budget).

### *Partners' Forum*

The objective of the Partners' Forum is to facilitate Serbia's EU justice sector integration process and strengthen the performance of the justice sector by providing a forum for program- and results-based policy dialogue between key stakeholders on: (a) justice sector reform, institutional strengthening and modernization; (b) justice sector performance management and performance improvements; (c) improving justice sector aid coordination and effectiveness and (d) monitoring and reporting on reform progress and impact.

Three Partners' Forums were held in 2009 as follows:

- Inauguration of the Partners' Forum (March 2009)
- Status update on the reform process and the reform agenda for the upcoming year (July 2009)
- Establishment and the future role of the Judicial Academy, establishment of the Administrative Office of the High Judicial Council (December 2009).

The Partners' Forum is a mechanism led by the Ministry of Justice. The MDTF-JSS has been providing support to the Ministry in organizing the Forum.

## ***Component 3: Legal and Institutional Environment***

### *Knowledge sharing*

On September 9, 2009, the MDTF-JSS organized a training event in Belgrade on trade-based money laundering. The event focused on inter-agency cooperation by incorporating Republic Public Prosecutor's Office staff and representatives from Serbia's Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering (Serbia's financial intelligence Unit). The training consisted of presentations by speakers from The World Bank the Republic Public Prosecutors Office, the Prosecutors' Office of Organized Crime (POOC), the Ministry of Finance, the Office for the Prevention of Money Laundering (MOF-APML), Serbian Customs, and the U.S. Department of Justice. Audience participants included representatives from the Council of Europe, the Ministry of Justice and related prosecution-focused development agencies.

#### ***Component 4: Judicial Facilities and Infrastructure***

##### *Support to the roll-out of automated court management system*

The MDTF-JSS was requested to support training of court staff and judges in the use of a new automated court management system. A contract with a consortium comprising MEGA and Institute Mihajlo Pupin was signed in November 2009 and the first round of trainings in pilot courts started in December 2009. This contract was by far the largest single procurement under the MDTF-JSS in 2009.

The Ministry of Justice is acquiring hardware, network connections and case management software for all courts of general jurisdiction, while the MDTF-JSS supports training of court staff on how to utilize the new software. The MDTF-JSS also funded a consultant providing advisory services to the Ministry of Justice's Assistant Minister for ICT to facilitate this complex initiative.

#### ***Component 5: Outreach, Monitoring and Evaluation***

##### *Justice sector performance and service delivery survey*

Rounds of consultations were held during 2009 to define an appropriate scope and feasible methodology for the initial baseline survey of justice sector performance and service delivery. An agreement was reached with the Ministry of Justice and a survey firm was selected towards the end of 2009. The actual work started in January 2010. The initial survey is intended to provide baseline data against which the Serbian justice sector authorities will be able measure the progress in justice sector efficiency, performance and user satisfaction in follow-up surveys. IPSOS-Strategic Marketing has been selected to undertake the assignment.

This activity contributes to the achievement of Outcome Indicator 2, above (Periodic stakeholder surveys show improved private sector and public ratings for justice sector efficiency and performance).

##### *Performance measurement*

The Judicial Training Center in Belgrade hosted a workshop on "Justice Sector Performance Measurement" organized by the MDTF-JSS under the aegis of the Ministry of Justice on December 2, 2009. This activity contributes to the achievement of Outcome Indicator 4, above (Strategic outreach and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements are institutionalized so as to track and report justice sector reform progress and impact ).

A performance measurement framework would enable the Ministry of Justice to better communicate objectives, measure progress and identify future objectives with regard to justice sector reform. To support the authorities in developing such a framework, the objective of the December 2009 workshop was to introduce the concept of justice sector performance management to Serbian justice sector stakeholders, outline the benefits of such a framework, present successful European experiences and launch a dialogue on how a performance measurement framework could be developed in Serbia. A technical note was also prepared to support this process to stimulate discussion within the Serbian justice sector. The

#### *Web portal*

In order to improve outreach and increase public awareness on MDTF-JSS program activities in Serbia, a dedicated web portal has been launched ([www.serbiamdftf.org](http://www.serbiamdftf.org)). The portal is being used to disseminate information about MDTF-JSS events, share knowledge products produced by the World Bank and partner agencies on the justice sector.

## 6. KEY PLANNED DELIVERABLES FOR 2010

Following the preparatory activities undertaken in 2009, the following key deliverables are expected during 2010

### *Judicial Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (JPEIR)*

The objective of the JPEIR is to provide input to the design of the next phase of justice sector reform in Serbia. The audience for the JPEIR will be the key actors driving judicial reforms in the Ministry of Justice and stakeholders like the Courts, the High Judicial Council, the Prosecutors, elected decision makers and civil society representatives

JPEIR will assess and provide recommendations in the fields of (i) expenditures, revenues and performance of the justice sector; (ii) financial management including budget formulation, budget execution including procurement, internal control, external control, and reporting; and (iii) human resources management including recruitment, career management, remuneration, pensions, training, etc.

### *Reform Status Assessment*

The Reform Status Assessment, funded by the MDTF-JSS but undertaken by the Council of Europe (CoE), will provide an assessment of reforms undertaken since 2006, their implementation status and achieved results. The CoE will identify legislative gaps and obstacles hindering the reform of the judiciary in Serbia and provide policy recommendations on how to bring the organization and functioning of the Serbian judiciary in line with European standards concerning independence, efficiency, transparency and accessibility of justice. The review will also include a roadmap, including an indicative time-table, for the implementation of the recommendations. The findings and recommendation of this work will provide key strategic elements for the second phase of justice sector reforms in Serbia, and provide solid guidance to Serbian justice sector authorities in their efforts to meet the EU-related criteria pertaining to justice sector.

### *Justice sector performance and service delivery survey*

This initial survey will provide baseline data against which the Serbian justice sector authorities will be able measure the progress in justice sector efficiency, quality of service, access, fairness and cost-effectiveness in follow-up surveys.

### *Establishment of a Reform Facilitation Unit*

The Reform Facility Unit, comprising up to eight core support personnel, will be responsible for contributing to achieving the Government's reform goals. The Unit is planned to be established under the Recipient-executed portion of the Trust Fund, and it will be situated within the Ministry of Justice. The Unit is envisioned to consist of long term consultants, legal experts and short term consultants. The Unit will provide expert advice, recommendations and technical assistance and its tasks will include drafting of technical and policy notes and papers, providing input to strategic planning, facilitation of aid coordination and aid effectiveness, and supporting in project design and implementation.

*Capacity building of court staff in implementation of case management software (AVP software)*

As mentioned above, the Ministry of Justice is developing a software system for automated case management for courts of general jurisdiction. The implementation of this project started in December 2009 and is scheduled to be completed by August 2010. The training is delivered to groups of court staff of 5-15 persons and total number of court employees which will be included in this capacity building training is 5,785.

*Justice sector performance measurement*

MDTF-JSS will stay engaged in the area of justice sector performance measurement. Planned steps for 2010 include identification of performance measurement indicators together with relevant stakeholders and discussions of institutional anchoring.



*Annex 1: Financial information for 2009*

Expressed in United States Dollars

	01/01/2009 to 12/31/2009	12/02/2008 (date of inception) to 03/31/2010
<b>Receipts (Note 1)</b>		
Cash Contributions	3,441,035.29	4,834,673.01
Investment Income (Note 2)	15,196.36	23,861.70
Transfers within Hierarchy	150,000.00	1,989,578.25
Contributions via Transfers	(150,000.00)	(1,989,578.25)
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>3,456,231.65</b>	<b>4,858,534.71</b>
<b>Disbursements (Note 1)</b>		
<b>Project Disbursements</b>		
<b>Direct costs Disbursed by WBG</b>		
Staff costs	(155,962.23)	(171,936.26)
Consultant fees	(258,535.19)	(298,570.16)
Associated overhead costs	(18,580.80)	(22,112.24)
Travel expenses	(137,077.48)	(163,310.41)
Airfare rebate	9,545.21	10,280.72
Equipment costs	(1,143.20)	(1,143.20)
Media workshop	(20,615.45)	(20,615.45)
Contractual services	(8,672.69)	(8,672.69)
<b>Total Direct Costs Disbursed by WBG</b>	<b>(591,041.83)</b>	<b>(676,079.69)</b>
<b>Total Project Disbursements</b>	<b>(591,041.83)</b>	<b>(676,079.69)</b>
<b>Non-Project Disbursements</b>		
Cash refunds to donor	(1,394.72)	(1,305.16)
Administrative fees (Note 4)	(90,795.64)	(276,733.65)
<b>Total Non-Project Disbursements</b>	<b>(92,190.36)</b>	<b>(278,038.81)</b>
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>(683,232.19)</b>	<b>(954,118.50)</b>
Excess of receipts over disbursements (disbursements over receipts)	/2,772,999.46	3,904,416.21
<b>Fund Balance</b>		
Beginning of period	3,224,692.08	0.00
End of period	5,997,691.54	3,904,416.21
<b>Fund balance consists of</b>		
Share in pooled cash and investments		3,904,416.21
Outstanding commitments as of 04/16/2010 (Note 5)		865,096.65

Pledge Details by Donor

Donor	Currency	01/01/2009 to 03/31/2010	12/02/2008 (date of inception) to 03/31/2010
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY (SIDA)	SEK	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
UNITED KINGDOM - DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)	GBP	600,000.00	600,000.00
NETHERLANDS MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	USD	300,000.00	300,000.00
NORWAY - MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	EUR	0.00	250,000.00
SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SDC)	EUR	0.00	400,000.00
DENMARK - ROYAL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	EUR	0.00	333,000.00
SPANISH AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	EUR	490,000.00	490,000.00
SLOVENIA-MINISTRY OF FINANCE	EUR	0.00	100,000.00

Contribution Details by Donor

Donor	Currency	01/01/2009 to 03/31/2010	12/02/2008 (date of inception) to 03/31/2010
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY (SIDA)	SEK	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
UNITED KINGDOM - DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)	GBP	600,000.00	600,000.00
NETHERLANDS MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	USD	300,000.00	300,000.00
NORWAY - MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	EUR	106,351.55	156,620.38
SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SDC)	EUR	0.00	400,000.00
DENMARK - ROYAL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	EUR	0.00	333,000.00
SPANISH AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	EUR	490,000.00	490,000.00
SLOVENIA-MINISTRY OF FINANCE	EUR	100,000.00	100,000.00

Notes:

1. This statement is prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting. Transactions subsequent to this statement date are recorded in the period in which they occur.
2. Investment income is not credited to any trust fund where the daily fund balance is less than USD equivalent \$5,000.
3. Other Direct costs (where applicable) represent all disbursements incurred prior to July 2000.
4. Administrative fees are charged in accordance with the administration agreement(s). Administrative fees are generally charged to the trust fund in the same month in which contributions are received, however for administrative purposes, collection of fees may occur in the month following receipt of the contribution.
5. 5. Commitments relate to bank-executed trust funds only. This amount reflects open purchase orders as of 04/16/2010 which may or may not result in actual expenditures to the TF. Non-holding currency commitments have been translated to holding currency for reporting purposes.