



# **QUARTERLY REPORT**

**APRIL – JUNE 2005**



## A. ACTIVITIES IN FULFILLMENT OF JSCA'S INSTITUTIONAL GOALS

During this quarter JSCA's Research, Support and Training Areas carried out the following activities in fulfillment of the organization's institutional goals:

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Argentina	Judicial Statistics, Support for Criminal Procedure Reform in the Province of Buenos Aires, Follow-up Study on the Criminal Justice System in Córdoba, Gender and Criminal Procedure Reform in Córdoba, Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Bahamas	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Barbados	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Belize	Judicial Statistics, Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Bolivia	Gender and Criminal Procedure Reform, Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Brazil	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Canada	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Chile	Judicial Statistics, Empirical Evaluation of Chile's Criminal Procedure Reform, Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Colombia	Judicial Statistics, Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Costa Rica	Judicial Statistics, Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Dominica	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Dominican Republic	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Ecuador	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
El Salvador	Judicial Statistics, Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Grenada	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Guatemala	Judicial Statistics. Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information



Guyana	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Haiti	Support for Criminal Procedure Reform, Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Honduras	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Jamaica	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Mexico	Support for Criminal Procedure Reform, Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Nicaragua	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Panama	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Paraguay	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Peru	Support for Criminal Procedure Reform, Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
St. Kitts & Nevis	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
St. Lucia	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Suriname	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Trinidad & Tobago	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
United States	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Uruguay	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information
Venezuela	Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, Index of Online Access to Judicial Information



**1. To conduct in-depth studies of justice systems and promote innovative approaches to the discussion of judicial reform.**

Indicators	Results
1) The generation of a broad regional and local debate based on JSCA studies. 2) JSCA studies are cited in other research projects. 3) Regional reform initiatives incorporate JSCA studies. 4) Local financing is secured for the studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The meeting organized by the Special Rapporteur on Women's Rights of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) included lively discussions of the results of the JSCA study “Gender-Based Violence and Criminal Procedure Reform in Chile.”</li> <li>• Chile’s Ministry of Justice hired JSCA to perform an “Empirical Evaluation of the Criminal Procedure Reform” in order to evaluate the process in view of the reform’s entry into force in Santiago.</li> <li>• Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica and Ecuador have promoted reform initiatives based on JSCA evaluations. In the majority of these cases the reforms involve decisive changes in case management.</li> <li>• New JSCA studies include an international publication on criminal prosecution in conjunction with the U.S. NGO <i>Open Society</i>, and the <i>Partners of the Americas</i> research project on gender and criminal procedure reform, which is based on the JSCA study and methodology.</li> <li>• JSCA has developed a press kit on the Index of Online Access to Judicial Information (see below).</li> <li>• JSCA will provide expertise and technical assistance in the generation of statistics on Guatemala’s criminal justice system.</li> </ul>

**1.1. Criminal Justice**

JSCA is developing several projects in this area, which is identified as a priority in the Center’s statutes and mandates. The question of whether criminal procedure reform has increased equality and access to justice for at-risk groups remains a key theme. To this end, we have developed studies on **Gender and Criminal Procedure Reform** (see above) in order to investigate how reformed procedural systems handle gender-related crimes. Our Website features the comparative report developed by the Project Coordinator and the country reports. In addition, we have launched the second stage of the project in Bolivia. JSCA provided the methodological basis for this project, which is being developed by Partners of the Americas, and financed the coordination of the project by Andrea Díez, who directed the Guatemala country study through the local INECIP office. The first definitive results will be presented at a seminar in late July.

Indigenous peoples constitute another traditionally vulnerable group of significant importance in the Latin American context. JSCA has increased its efforts in the area of **Criminal Justice Reforms and Indigenous Peoples**, producing country reports for Chile and Guatemala. The initial purpose of the study, which will also include Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, is to gather data that will be used to develop a strategy for addressing this issue.



JSCA has discovered that the traditional approach to reform in Latin America has failed to address some key issues. As a result, the Center is currently developing two initiatives that focus on the institutions that should be created or strengthened in order to ensure that the reforms function properly. First, we are developing a **Defense Manual** that examines State provision of legal defense services from a public policy perspective. The purposes of the manual, which is being financed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), are 1) to address the main problems facing the region's justice systems as they administer these services and 2) to provide tools for calculating coverage and developing an administrative structure for legal defense systems. JSCA revised and corrected the document several times and a first draft has been submitted to UNDP. We expect to meet with experts in this area in order to improve the document and our plans to distribute it.

Second, the follow-up studies that JSCA has carried out since its inception have demonstrated that Public Prosecutor's Offices play a key role in ensuring that reformed systems function properly. The U.S. NGO *Open Society* has invited JSCA to participate in a publication on experiences in innovation in the field of **Criminal Prosecution**. The study will present global perspectives on the topic, with JSCA as coordinator of a comparative study of innovation in Latin America. JSCA has agreed to the text's basic design and is gathering information for its study, which will address the problems and innovative solutions that have been discovered and the issues that have yet to be resolved.

Finally, JSCA is engaging in studies of individual judicial systems. During this quarter we finished the **Empirical Evaluation of Chile's Criminal Procedure Reform** in collaboration with *Fundación Paz Ciudadana*. JSCA and FPC competed in a bidding process and were granted the opportunity to gather empirical information on the Chilean reform in order to detect strengths and weaknesses in view of the system's entry into force in Santiago on June 16. JSCA staff made audio tapes of judicial procedures, developed a representative sample of the recordings, gathered statistical information from justice sector institutions, and brought together hypotheses that should be investigated in other regions of the country. The team in charge of the project worked in 15 Chilean cities and systematized the results. A final report has been submitted to the Chilean Ministry of Justice.

## 1.2. Information Area

A crucial problem for the region's justice systems is the limited amount of information on their operation that has been made available to them. The failure to gather this information or present it in a strategic manner makes it impossible to use the data to make decisions. Since the legitimacy of reform processes depends on demonstrated results, credible information plays a key role in any reform. As a result, JSCA has identified this area as a priority and is developing several initiatives on judicial information.

These efforts include the **Index of Online Access to Judicial Information**, which evaluates the amount of information that the country produces and how much of that information is posted on the Internet. The first phase, which consisted of a year-long information-gathering exercise, has ended. JSCA's Board of Directors formally approved



the second phase, which focuses on disseminating the results, during its XI Meeting in December of 2004. JSCA developed a complete Press Kit and distributed it and the report to 35 specialized media agencies in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. The information was also sent to 96 contacts in the media or media supplements in the technology sector in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Spain, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela and to all of the region's Public Prosecutor's Offices and Judicial Branches.

There is also a need to gather information and develop statistics that provide a clearer vision of the countries' realities. To this end, JSCA is working on the 2004- 2005 version of the **Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas**. We have processed the information that the countries provided and have drafted the country reports as well as a comparative study. Given that print publications tend to significantly increase the impact of these initiatives, we have decided to publish both print and digital versions of this product. At the close of this period corrections were being made to country reports for the English-speaking Caribbean nations and copies of the first drafts of the country reports for the home countries of the members of the Board of Directors had been submitted for review.

Finally, JSCA is providing technical support to Central American countries in order to improve their statistics systems. We have developed an initiative on **Judicial Statistics** to combat weaknesses in the available data on justice systems. Our plan is to develop skills among those responsible for gathering data and demonstrate methodologies that produce accurate results. During this quarter we held final negotiations with USAID-Guatemala regarding the execution of a project to generate statistical information on that country's criminal justice sector. At the close of this period we were waiting to receive the final draft of the agreement, which will be signed by JSCA's Executive Director.



## 2. To promote regional cooperation and the exchange of experiences among key justice sector actors.

### 2.1. Training

Indicator	Results
1) A sustained increase in the number of individuals who apply for JSCA internships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We have continued to receive inquiries about our internship program, deadlines for competitions, and opportunities to conduct research projects.</li> </ul>
2) A sustained increase in the number of institutions and individuals who request training services and are interested in applying the solutions that JSCA develops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We have received new requests for training from agencies that are familiar with JSCA's expertise and experience in this area.</li> <li>• Some of the institutions that we have worked with are designing training activities based on our courses. During this period 310 people attended local replicas that featured the participation of 8 JSCA staff members, former students and invited guests.</li> </ul>
3) A sustained increase in the number of people who rate our training activities as useful or very useful.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We have received favorable evaluations of our training programs in regard to the materials, content and teaching staff. 60.3% of the students rated the activities as "good" and 26.2% as "excellent."</li> </ul>

#### a) *Training Trainers for Criminal Procedure Reform*

The purpose of this program is to provide legal professionals who are involved with criminal justice reform processes in their countries with the knowledge and tools that they will need in order to contribute to resolving problems related to criminal procedure reform. The second version of this program has 64 students from 16 countries.

The "Basic Course on Instruments for Implementing an Oral and Adversarial System" was held April 3-8 in Viña del Mar. The general objective of the course is to present the basic logic of an oral system in order to provide a practical and theoretical context and prepare students to explore the specific topics that will be presented during the Intermediate Course. The Basic Course features panel discussions and presentations as well as discussions with experts. Students also visit local courts and observe hearings and oral procedures at the preliminary stages. Finally, the course features a panel discussion of experiences with improving reformed judicial systems in Latin America.

In their course evaluations, 50.82% of the students rated this first stage as "very good" and 42.6% as "good." 93.42% of the responses were positive.

We are currently implementing the "Intermediate Course: Problems in the Implementation of Criminal Procedure Reform," a distance learning course that runs from April to September of this year. The course is designed to build on the first stage by providing information on specific problems that develop during the implementation stage and strategies that have been used to address them.



The course consists of 10 modules that are divided into 4 thematic units, each of which consists of a total of 12 hours. Each module features a review of the materials (including videos of classes, PowerPoint presentations, required and optional reading, guidelines and a wide range of support materials), interaction with the teachers, and an evaluation. A Virtual Forum is held on each thematic unit in order to allow students to communicate with each other and their teachers, exchange information and increase their knowledge of the topics addressed in the course. Students also complete an evaluation for each model and an on-line exercise during which they interact with the teacher.

Finally, students from the 2004 version of the Program have carried out local replicas in their countries of origin, which are listed below:

- Neuquén (Argentina): *III Jornadas Patagónicas de Derecho Procesal Penal* (conference), June 2-4, 100 personas; Mildred Hartmann attended.
- San José (Costa Rica): *Litigación por audiencias en etapas previas al juicio* (workshop), June 8-9, 50 people; attended by Juan Enrique Vargas, Mauricio Duce and former student Ileana Arduino; 53% of the participants rated the course as “very good” and 26% as “excellent.”
- Bogotá (Colombia): *Reforma procesal penal en Colombia perspectiva desde una visión comparada y debate sobre la problemática actual* (conference), June 16-17, 100 people; attended by Cristián Riego and Mildred Hartmann.
- Mar del Plata (Argentina): *Entrenamiento en audiencias orales en etapas de garantía* (course), June 23-25, 60 people; attended by Mauricio Duce; 67.6% of the participants rated the course as “very good” and 26.4% as “excellent.”

#### **b) “Strengthening the Adversarial System in the Province of Buenos Aires”**

JSCA is providing technical and administrative support for the implementation of an oral hearing system that facilitates the resolution of cases in which the defendant was caught committing the crime. Last quarter JSCA organized an internship for prosecutors, judges and public defenders in Rancagua, Chile. The participants then drafted the project with JSCA’s support.

Members of JSCA’s team have traveled to Mar del Plata on a regular basis in order to provide support for the implementation of the pilot project. Visits have been conducted by Cristián Riego, Mauricio Duce, Cristián Hernández, and Rancagua’s Supervisory Court Administrator, Rodrigo Valenzuela. JSCA also has received support from a group of Argentine monitors: Gustavo Palmieri, Ileana Arduino, Soledad Pujo, Leticia Lorenzo, Andrés Harfuch, Ricardo Mendaña, Patricia Soria and Natalia Gambaro.

In addition, JSCA staff members provided technical support and helped develop and maintain the political consensus needed to ensure the initiative’s success. The new system will become operational on July 4.





### c) Educational DVD

The educational DVD *Hearings in Supervisory Courts*, which features footage of hearings and explanations of the roles of the actors who take part in adversarial criminal procedures, was completed in April and has been included in the Inter-American Program on Training Trainers for Criminal Procedure Reform.

JSCA hired a production crew and coordinated and oversaw on-site production and other related tasks.

### d) Conferences, Courses and Workshops

#### • Working Meeting on Women's Rights

JSCA's Director of Programs participated in a meeting at the offices of the Special Rapporteur on Women's Rights of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The meeting, which was held in Washington, D.C. on April 19 and 20, featured a discussion of strategies for improving efforts in the area of women's rights and challenges related to handling sex crimes and intra-family violence.

#### • Lecture on Chile's Criminal Procedure Code

JSCA's Executive Director gave a lecture on Chile's Criminal Procedure Code in Buenos Aires on April 27. Several local authorities attended the event.

#### • Lecture: "Imagen y Realidad de la Justicia Argentina (*Image and Reality of Argentine Justice*)"

JSCA's Executive Director presented the *Índice de Confianza en la Justicia en Argentina* (Index of Confidence in Justice in Argentina), which was developed by the NGO FORES and the Universidad Torcuato di Tella.

#### • International Workshop: "Modelo Procesal Acusatorio, la Litigación y la Oralidad (*The Adversarial Procedural Model, Litigation and Orality*)"

This seminar was organized in honor of the 26<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Peru's Public Prosecutor's Office. Mauricio Duce attended this event, which was held in Lima on May 10 and 11.

#### • Sixth Annual Conference on Legal and Policy Issues in the Americas

Juan Enrique Vargas presented the comparative report from the Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas 2004- 2005 and Mauricio Duce participated in a panel discussion of the justice systems of Chile, Peru and the U.S. during conference in Gainesville, Florida.



#### e) **Training Activities for the Entry into Force of the Reform in Santiago, Chile**

Throughout the month of May, Cristian Riego and Mauricio Duce offered inter-institutional training programs in order to prepare participants for the criminal procedure reform. The reform went into force in the nation's capital on June 16, 2005, thereby bringing the gradual implementation process to an end.

On June 13, 14 and 15 JSCA offered workshops in order to prepare journalists for the reform's entry into force. Participants asked questions about the operation and design of this radical change in the provision of justice and how it would affect their field.

A total of 16 journalists and educators from the country's most important radio stations, television channels and written press attended the workshops.

The events were organized in response to journalists' requests for JSCA's assistance in finding the most effective way of confronting the entry into force of the criminal procedure reform in Chile's Metropolitan Region on June 16, 2005.

#### f) **Project: “Fortalecimiento y Modernización de la Administración de Justicia en México (*Strengthening and Modernization of the Administration of Justice in Mexico*)”**

This project to organize five fora in Mexico features the participation of the Mexican Government, the European Union, GTZ, Spanish entities Garrigues and Estratel and JSCA. The events, which will be held in 2005 and 2006, will focus on criminal procedure reforms, Constitutional law reforms, mediation and justice for youth offenders.

The first forum, which was entitled “Derecho Constitucional, Proceso Penal y Estructura de los Órganos de Justicia (*Constitutional Law, Criminal Procedure and the Structure of Justice Agencies*)” was held April 4-8, 2005. The event included presentations by three Latin American experts and three European experts and was repeated at the state level in Aguascalientes on June 17, 21 and 30. Two European experts and five Latin American experts, including Juan Enrique Vargas and Cristián Riego, participated in the replica.

#### g) **Visits**

##### • **Nicaraguan Delegation**

This visit was carried out during the second week of April at the request of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua in order to allow participants to learn about Chile's Judicial Branch. The program, which focused on internal management and the implementation of reforms, included visits to Rancagua's criminal courts, the Judicial Branch's Administrative Corporation and a formal meeting with the Chief Justice of the Chilean Supreme Court. The Nicaraguan delegation was led by the country's Supreme Court Chief Justice. All ten members of the delegation also attended workshops organized by JSCA.



- **Chubut Province (Argentina) Delegation**

A delegation of nine members of the Chubut Province criminal justice system visited the city of Temuco on May 12 and 13 in order to learn about and discuss the Chilean criminal procedure reform process, mainly in regard to the political process. Participants completed observation activities in Temuco and met with judicial authorities and JSCA teaching staff.

- **Haitian Delegation**

A delegation of Haitian judges visited Chile in order to attend lectures on “Chile’s Criminal Procedure Reform” and participate in related activities. The delegation visited JSCA’s offices in Santiago on May 4 and attended a lecture by Mauricio Duce. On May 5 and 6 they traveled to the city of La Serena and the Universidad del Norte, where JSCA Training Area Assistant Alvaro Castro offered a second lecture on alternatives to oral trials.

## 2.2. Internship Program

- **Inquiries:**

- *Paid Internships:* No inquiries were received during this period.
- *Pro Bono Internships:* We received 36 inquiries/applications for pro-bono internships from the U.S. (33), Mexico (1), Peru (1) and Chile (1). Due to a variety of issues related to availability, ability to maintain contact, etc. only six of these inquiries led to internships. The internships will be completed between May and September of this year.

We regularly receive general inquiries about internships and employment opportunities and requests for information. We have been contacted by individuals in Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru in recent months.

It is important to note that we received a greater number of requests from Georgetown University during this period. Most applications and inquiries arrive through the JSCA contact system or directly via email.

- **Current Interns**

Name	Country	Type of Internship	Area	Period
Robin Thurston (Georgetown)	U.S.A.	Pro-Bono	Projects	June 5- August 13
Rachel Nearnberg (Harvard)	U.S.A.	Pro-Bono	Projects	June 20 – August 4
Kate Thornton Buzicky. (Harvard)	U.S.A.	Pro-Bono	Projects	June 16 – August 30



- **Visits to the Training/Internships Websites**

The Training Website received a total of 751 visits this quarter and the Internship sub-site received 358 visits. This is a significant increase over last quarter and can be explained by the beginning of summer vacation in the U.S. and the launch of the second stage of the Inter-American Program for Training Trainers for Criminal Procedure Reform.

**3. To develop and disseminate instruments designed to improve the quality of available information on justice in the Americas.**

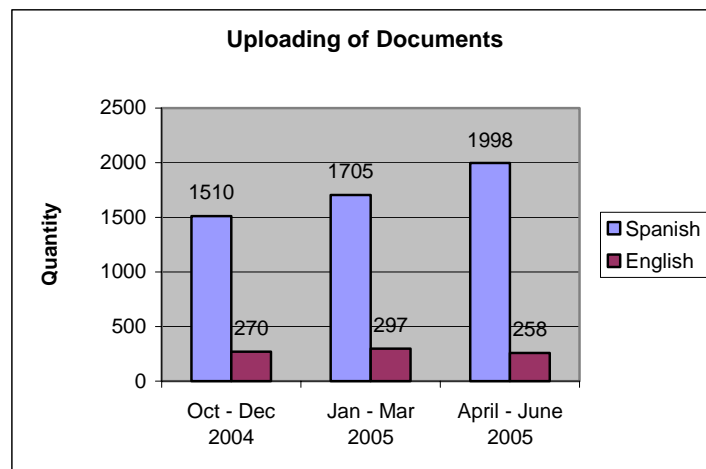
**3.1. Virtual Information Center (VIC)**

Indicators	Results
1) A sustained increase in the number of people who visit our Website and the number of institutions linked to it. 2) A sustained increase in the number of people who rate our virtual products and publications as useful or very useful.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Virtual Library was visited 1,846 times during this period, which represents a 15% increase over the previous quarter.</li> <li>• By the end of June 2005 the library had 780 books, 95 periodicals and 82 CD-ROMs. The online collection consisted of 1,772 research documents, reports, articles and papers, as well as 484 legislation documents and 327 book reviews.</li> </ul>

**Results:**

- **Virtual Information Center**

We have continued to update JSCA's online and print collections.





### 3.2. Transformation of the JSCA Website

JSCA has plans to implement a Virtual Community through our Website. The changes, which will take place during 2005, include partial presentation of the new site in July and full implementation in December.

The Brazilian government has contributed resources to translate our Website into Portuguese. We hope that this will allow us to work closely with Brazilian contacts and colleagues.

### 3.3. Other Activities

- **Global Legal Information Network**

GLIN has developed a new Website that features a search engine that coincides with the new system introduced by the U.S. Library of Congress in January of 2005.

### 3.4. Press and Communications Area

Indicator	Results
1) A sustained increase in the number of people who subscribe to Nexus Newsletter. 2) A sustained increase in subscriptions to Judicial Systems Journal and the number of articles that are cited or included in academic information systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of <b>6,021</b> individuals subscribed to the Newsletter by the end of the period (up from <b>5,958</b> in the previous quarter). <b>3,501</b> people currently read the publication in Spanish and <b>2,520</b> read it in English.</li> <li>• We received 20 new subscriptions to the Journal, 34 orders for back issues and sold a total of 74 issues. This represents a 56% increase over the previous quarter.</li> </ul>

#### a) Nexus Newsletter (No. 46 - 48)

JSCA published **Portuguese and French** editions of the newsletter during this quarter. These special editions appear twice a year and consist of a news summary. We sent the special issues to contacts in Canada, Haiti and Brazil.

#### b) *Judicial Systems Journal*

We have completed editing issue 9, which focuses on “Attorneys” and will be published during the month of July.



### c) Other Publications

We have been coordinating the publication of a three-volume series that will be launched in early August. The series, which is funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will be distributed throughout the Americas. The books are currently in the proof-reading phase and will soon be published.

The first volume, *Criminal Procedure Reforms in Latin America: Results of the Follow-up Project*, contains comparative reports from each of the three stages of the follow-up study as well as summaries of the country reports that were drafted during the final stage.

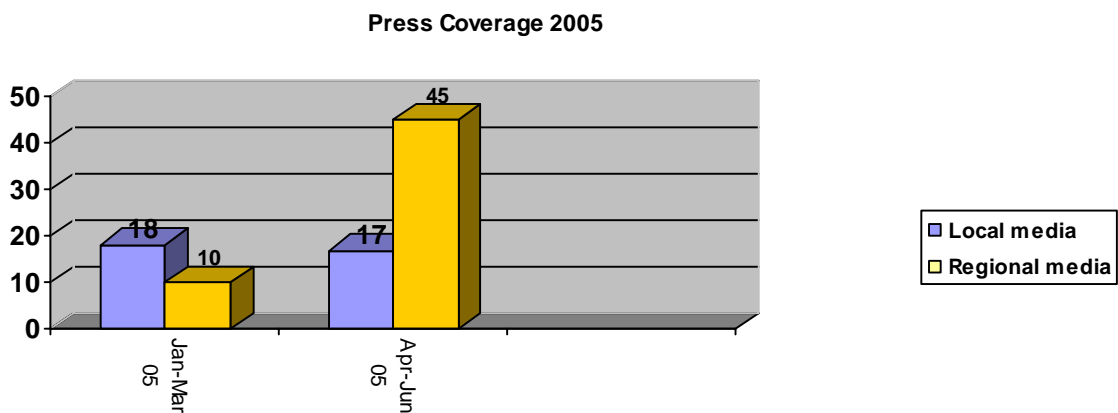
The second, *Criminal Procedure Reforms in Latin America: Local Discussions*, brings together 21 final papers written by the students from the first version of the Inter-American Program for Training Trainers for Criminal Procedure Reform as well as three texts written by students that describe experiences in innovation.

Finally, *Criminal Procedure Reforms in Latin America: Experiences in Innovation*, presents English and Spanish versions of the three articles on innovation included in the previous volume.

### d) Press Coverage

The local press regularly covers JSCA events in the countries in which they are held. Additionally, our experts are regularly invited to give interviews, contribute to reports and provide comments for news pieces on justice systems.

Sixty-two reports on JSCA appeared this quarter (17 in the local press and 45 in regional media outlets), which represents a 121% increase over the previous quarter, when 28 pieces appeared in specialized publications and other sources (see graph below). This increase is due in part to the distribution of the Index of Online Access to Judicial Information, which is mentioned in the section on JSCA's Research Area in this report.





## B. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Meeting of the Board of Directors

The XII Meeting of the JSCA Board of Directors was held on June 20, 2005 in Kingston, Jamaica. The Board approved the report and strategy plan presented by the Executive Director, analyzed documents regarding JSCA's research and discussed the appointment of two new members and the renewal of the term of Board President George M. Thomson.

### 2. Cooperation Agreements

JSCA signed an agreement with the *Asociación de Magistrados y Funcionarios Judiciales de Córdoba* on April 3.

The government of the Province of Buenos Aires, INECIP and JSCA approved an addendum to the agreement regarding efforts to strengthen the adversarial system in the province on April 27. The addendum added the province's Supreme Court as a signatory.

### 3. Financial Information

The following tables outline the use of the funds contributed by the institutions that support JSCA's institutional development. The data refers to activities that were implemented between April and June of 2005.

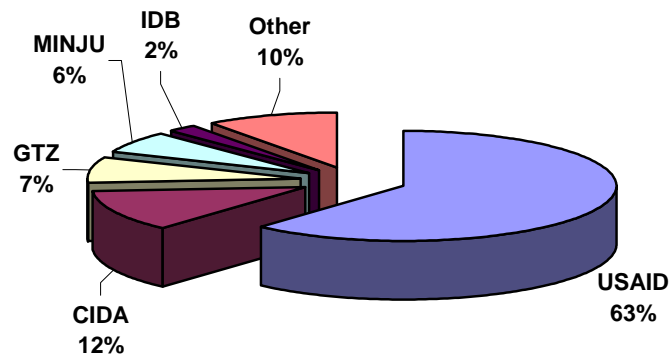
#### 3.1. Income and Expenditures

SOURCE	STARTING BALANCE	INCOME	EXPENDITURES	FINAL BALANCE
<b>USAID</b>				
<i>Activities</i>	92,004	361,115	332,799	<b>120,320</b>
<i>Overhead</i>		21,509		21,509
<b>CIDA</b>				
<i>Activities</i>	-51,527	303,197	195,804	55,866
<i>Overhead</i>	63,927	19,545	71,909	11,563
<b>IDB</b>		10,000	10,000	
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>		35,658	51,435	-15,777
<b>HEWLETT</b>	27,780		18,988	8,792
<b>MINJU</b>	-5,253	30,852	32,047	-6,448
<b>OTHER SOURCES</b>				0
<i>General Funds</i>	180,619	74,426	3,835	251,210
<i>Severance Pay Fund</i>	24,518	24,466	1,091	47,893
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>332,068</b>	<b>880,768</b>	<b>717,907</b>	<b>494,929</b>



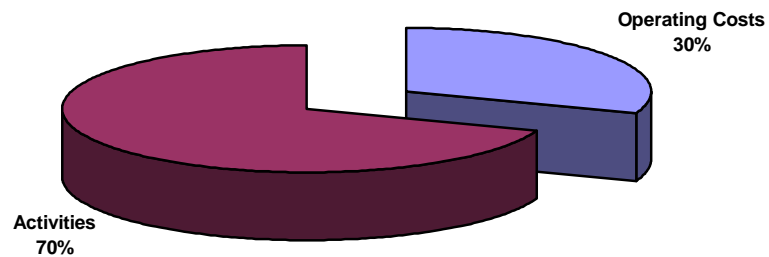
### 3.1.1. Analysis of Expenditures for April-June 2005

Most of the contributions received during this period came from USAID.



### 3.1.2. Analysis of Expenditures

#### DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES (%)

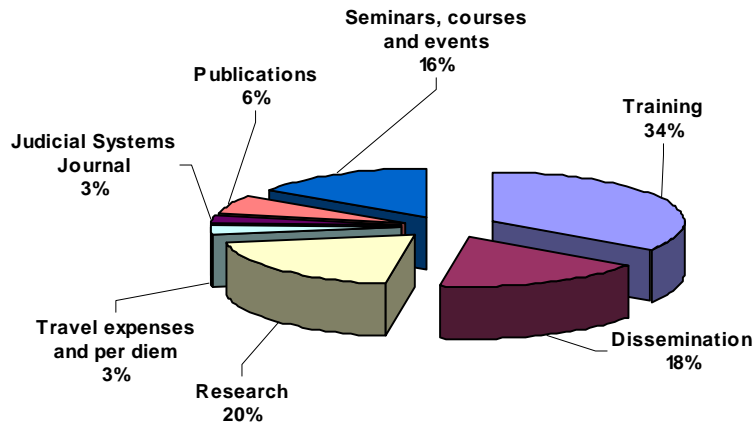


This period saw a 6% decrease in expenditures on activities and an identical increase in expenditures on operating costs.





## DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITIES EXPENDITURES (%)



These expenditures were mainly related to training and research activities, events and seminars, and dissemination of JSCA products and related information.

## EXPENDITURES RELATED TO JSCA ACTIVITIES

<b>a) Research</b>	
Research	11,734
Criminal Justice Evaluation	13,581
Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas	1,282
Judicial Systems and the Generation of Statistics	6,000
Empirical Evaluation of Chile's Criminal Procedure Reform	12,091
<b>b) Training</b>	
Training Activities	37,159
NJI Preparation Workshops	225
E-learning Development	1,500
Basic Course	9,119
E-learning Course	326
Local Replicas	28,304
<b>c) Seminars and Events</b>	
Judicial Reform Fora in Mexico	34,751
<b>d) Virtual Information Center</b>	
Website	34,948
Virtual Community	4,125
Virtual Library	1,288
<b>e) Publications</b>	
Newsletters and News Publications	12,835
Judicial Systems Journal	6,737
<b>f) Travel Expenses and Per Diem</b>	
Travel Expenses and Per Diem	6,980
Meeting of the Board of Directors	18,469
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>241,454</b>

