SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information

1.1. Désirée Number: BG 0203.01
    Twinning code: BG02/IB-JH-01

1.2. Title:
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR REFORM OF THE JUDICIARY IN BULGARIA

1.3. Sector: Justice and Home affairs

1.4. Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

2. Objectives

2.1. Overall Objectives:
- To support the Bulgarian Government and the Judicial System in implementing the Strategy for the Reform of the Judiciary, aiming at meeting EU standards and practices in terms of quality of justice.

2.2. Project purpose:
- To improve equal access to justice
- To improve the court decisions enforcement system in order to ensure an effective and prompt protection of the rights of citizens and legal entities
- To introduce new information technologies in the courts for improvement of their efficiency
- To strengthen the National Institution for Professional Qualification

2.3. Accession Partnership /AP/ and National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis /NPAA/ priorities:

Accession Partnership 2001:
In need of particularly urgent action, to start the implementation of the Strategy for reform of the judicial system, paying particular attention to:
Ensuring the full implementation of fundamental human rights in penal cases, such as the access to legal aid.

3. Description

3.1. Background and justification:

The weaknesses of the Bulgarian judicial system have been pointed out subsequently in the 1999-, 2000- and 2001-EC Regular Reports. The recommendations are that Bulgaria should continue the required reforms, in order to be able to implement the acquis and to meet the Member States’ standards for administration of justice and for law enforcement. The EC has highlighted the reform of the Judiciary as one of the key strategic requirements that Bulgaria needs to fulfill in order to achieve a faster progress towards accession.
The EC 2001 Regular Report points out that according to Bulgarian law, the Judiciary should have its own budget prepared by the SJC. About 80% of the budget for the Judiciary goes on salaries for judges and staff, and much of what remains goes on day-to-day running costs of the Judiciary, leaving little for equipment. Procedures for funding the management of court, prosecution and investigation service premises are complicated and untransparent. The conditions in the majority of the courts, prosecution offices and investigation services remain very poor. Concerning court administration, manual registration and administrative processing of cases remain common practice. Where courts have introduced information technology, this is largely due to local initiatives or donor assistance programmes.

According to SIGMA report to the European Commission, case administration in the courts needs to be improved and computerized. Another conclusion of the same report is that the need to manage the computerization on the national level calls for a central capacity to define needs, implement computerization including procurement of software and hardware as well as to advise and help computerized courts.

The EC 2001 Regular Report points out also that training remains inadequate. As yet no systematic training is provided for members of the judiciary. The Magistrates Training Centre, an NGO funded largely by foreign donors, focuses on the training of judges. Newly appointed judges now attend initial training. A pilot programme for training of public prosecutors was started in April 2001. The Centre also delivers some general courses in EC law and EU institutions. Several specialised courses have been organised for magistrates on international co-operation in penal matters, extradition and insolvency proceedings. Since the last Regular Report, a consensus has emerged between the Supreme Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice on the need to establish a national public institute for training of members of the judiciary.

**Approach to Reform**

Reforming the Bulgarian judicial system will require a long term effort and sustainable systemic change that accounts for a wide range of interrelated problems. In preparing and adopting the five-year *Strategy for Reform of the Judiciary*, the Government of Bulgaria has identified the full range of institutional and material problems facing the judiciary and organized them into logical groupings so that each can be addressed. The Strategy complies with the requirements in the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) and with the priorities of the Accession Partnership. It has been further elaborated through a detailed Action Plan. Both the Strategy and the Action Plan are subdivided into identical sub-goals, each of which contains a series of short, medium and long-term priorities with specific actions to be taken, targeted completion dates, responsible state agencies, and critical assumptions that effect the realization of the goals. Both documents are attached.

The Strategy and Action Plan were developed through exhaustive consultation and input from members of the judiciary and relevant officials to ensure their completeness and the commitment of those affected by the prospective reforms. The Ministry of Justice has also hosted a conference of all donors in Bulgaria to solicit their input into the process and to ensure the coordinated allocation of donor resources throughout the implementation process. A National Conference took place in February 2002 at which working groups composed of Bulgarian experts discussed and advanced the various objectives called for in the Implementation Program.

The entire process is one of inclusion and coordinated effort. The resources and technical assistance called for in this Summary Project Fiche are an integral and essential part of that process. Each of the sub-projects is intended to complement work currently being undertaken by Bulgarian authorities and
the various donors active in Bulgaria. Those donor activities are summarized below. The essential idea is to avoid duplicity of effort and to leverage resources by building upon what has been done or is currently underway.

Many of the goals of the Strategy concern systemic and organizational changes that require considerable technical as opposed to primarily investment assistance. These involve, for example, changes to legislation, capacity building and the facilitation of intergovernmental linkages. Sub-projects one, two and four fall primarily into this category.

Sub-project three is more investment oriented as it concerns the automation of the judicial system. Consistent with the Strategy and prior to the implementation phase of this Project a judicial technology agency will have been established under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice to coordinate and implement all aspects of automation within the judiciary and between the judiciary and other branches of government. That agency will be linked at various levels to other governmental entities such as the Supreme Judicial Council at a policy level, and the National Statistics Bureau and others at the implementation level. It will coordinate and implement a variety of tasks including the distribution of computer hardware and related equipment, the development of software for use in the judiciary and the integration of judicial software systems into the national information system. The development of comprehensive automation policies, the efficient distribution of resources, training and the continued coordination of donor assistance in judicial automation will be among the agency’s priorities. Its competence will be broadened with a view of achieving more efficient administration of the court system.

It is anticipated that the nucleus of the agency will be formed through the reassignment and consolidation of information technology specialists already in government service, and supplemented by donor assistance. Additionally, the MOJ has already drafted new regulations to modernize and simplify the operations of the courts (see Annex 5).

With a decision, a unit under the auspices of the SJC has been established to coordinate and implement all aspects of automation within the judiciary. It will function until the establishment of the judicial technology agency.

In addition sub-project 4 will target the strengthening of a National Institution for Professional Qualification. Since very recently, the university programmes have been lining up with European academic standards and include courses in EU Law, International Human Rights Law and other programmes. In addition, many of the domestic laws have been harmonized to European Law or are in the process of being harmonized. The current magistrates, thus, have not had a systematic training approach to these legal changes. Also, the recruitment and selection process for magistrates is fraught with problems and issues allowing for the possibility of substandard professional standards. In order to deliver training in a comprehensive and cohesive manner, in both initial and “on-the-job” training, and to ensure quality control of the content and the methodology thus developing and enhancing the professional standards of the magistrates, training should be delivered through a recognized institution. Most of the magistrates training is being conducted through the Magistrates’ Training Center (MTC) which is a non-governmental organization funded primarily by USAID. Therefore a draft amendment to the Judicial System Act, providing for a public institution for the training of magistrates has been elaborated.
3.2. Linked activities:

National Phare Programme:
Phare 1999 *Strengthening the independence of the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice* (EURO 2 000 000). The twinning project includes completion of reforms at all levels including improved operation of the judicial system such as court administration, training for the judiciary in community law and its application and reinforcement of the professional skills of members of the judiciary. Investment part for three pilot courts in Sofia is also foreseen.

Phare 2000 *Strengthening the Public Prosecutor’s Office* (3 000 000 EURO). The project is aimed at prosecutor’s offices at central, regional and local levels to strengthen their capacity to combat organized crime and corruption, and to improve the interagency co-operation in the area. Investment component for introduction of modern information technologies in the system of the prosecution is envisaged by the project.

Phare 2001 *Streamlining Bankruptcy Proceedings* (1 200 000 EURO). This project aims to improve and streamline bankruptcy proceedings, in line with the best EU practice.

Phare 2001 *Recruitment and training strategy for the Judiciary* (2 000 000 EURO). This project aims at improving the system for selection, professional development and qualification for the magistrates and for professional development of clerical staff in the judicial institutions.

Horizontal Phare Programme:
There is a Phare Horizontal Programme on Justice and Home Affairs for the Candidate Countries. Three of its components are dedicated for the judiciary, namely:

- Rule of Law (Leading MS - the Netherlands, Central International Legal Co-operation);
- Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters (Leading MS - UK, supported by France and Italy);
- Training of Judges in EC Law (Leading MS - Luxembourg - European Institute for Public Administration, with the participation of France, Finland, Italy and Sweden), aimed at building capacity for training of judges in EC law;

The PHARE 2002 project “Implementation of the Strategy for reform of the Judiciary” will build on the activities of the earlier projects and will further develop their measures aimed at reform and modernization of the judiciary, as well as at improvement of its efficiency. This project will require also close and careful coordination with the ongoing projects, in order to avoid unnecessary overlap and duplication.

**USAID**

The USAID Judicial Development Project (JDP) is involved in a variety of activities aimed at strengthening the Judiciary in Bulgaria within the wider goal of EU accession.

The JDP is heavily focused on court administration. It has established 11 Model Pilot Courts in various locations throughout the country at regional, district and appeal levels. Through the work in the Pilot Courts the JDP has improved public access and court security through reorganised premises; reengineered court administration processes; standardized forms and manuals; conducted research on case management/case delay issues; introduced the position of professional court administrator; and extensively trained staff and management in a wide variety of topical areas. It has also designed and implemented an improved manual filing system that the Ministry of Justice will introduce nation-wide in 2002.

Automation factors significantly into the JDP’s court administration component. It has fully automated the 11 Pilot Courts with hardware, software, LANs, and telecommunications equipment. All judges and staff in those courts are receiving extensive training in the use of the equipment and new technologies.
Others: The World Bank has been involved in the area of the judicial reform, primarily in the areas of commercial law, bankruptcy law and especially liquidation proceedings, as well as formation of the cadastre and the property register.

The American Bar Association (ABA/CEELI) has helped with amendments to the Commercial Act, Part IV “Insolvency”. The ABA has also funded some training for judicial staff. The ABA has organized Moot Court competitions in the field of EC Law and assisted in the introduction of court speakers in the different law enforcement bodies.

A number of Dutch organizations are financing the MATRA project, which aims at developing the knowledge of European Union Law and practice in the Bulgarian judiciary. The MATRA programme is a training of trainers programme. It started in November 2000. The curricula of the training courses have been included in the curriculum of the MTC. It is anticipated that MATRA will continue with a specialised EU Law programme under the current year.

The Open Society Foundation/COLPI together with the ABA/CEELI have financed the project for the establishment of press services in the different bodies of the judiciary. The OSF/COLPI also finance training of prosecutors and investigation officers and the development of curricula for that training.

The Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Judicial Council will ensure a proper donor’s coordination and guarantee that there will be no overlap between this project and any other ongoing or planned donor’s activities.

3.3. Results

The concrete results of this project will be:
- Equal access to justice improved
- Administrative structure for legal aid developed
- Increased efficiency of enforcement of judgements
- Increased efficiency of the judicial system through effective and prompt protection of the rights of citizens and legal entities
- First stage of overall computerisation and introduction of modern information technologies in the courts in Bulgaria
- Administrative structure responsible for the investment activities in the Judiciary, as well as for the introduction and support of computerized systems developed
- Overall IT programme developed in close collaboration with the responsible administrative entity according to the recommendations of the Committee of experts on information technology and law of the Council of Europe.
- Institutional development and administrative capacity of the National Institute for Professional Qualification strengthened
- Training programmes for magistrates updated and upgraded in collaboration with the Magistrates Training Centre
- Training programmes for administrative staff updated and upgraded
- Initial and “on-the-job” training of magistrates achieved
- Computer laboratory with modern training facilities and library set up

3.5. Activities:
Within the Project there will be two main activities: Institutional Building (Twinning) and Investment.
Sub-project 1: Improving equal access to justice

- Screening of the existing legislation to improve access to free legal aid in civil and penal cases and comparing it with the legislation in Member States
- Drafting concrete recommendations for legislative amendments in the screened legislation with a view of improving the system for ensuring free legal aid
- Examination of the need to develop administrative structures and procedures to ensure legal aid on the territory of the whole country
- Provide training on implementation of new legal aid procedures

Sub-project 2: Improvement of the enforcement of judgements in order to ensure an effective and prompt protection of the rights of citizens and legal entities

- Screening of the existing structures and practices in the enforcement of judgements field of the Member States and comparing them with the Bulgarian enforcement system
- Drafting overall concept for legislative amendments in the procedures and structures of the enforcement of judgements in Bulgaria in the context of the European standards in the field
- Concrete recommendations for legislative amendments in the enforcement of judgements

Sub-project 3: Computerization of the courts

- Final needs assessment on the basis of the Strategy, the Action Plan and the recommendations of the Committee of experts on information technology and law in the Council of Europe (report of October 2001).
- Development, within the framework of the Strategy and the Action Plan, of an IT programme, allowing multi-annual funding by donors.
- Supply of the necessary hardware and equipment
- Establishment of a computerized court-case and document management system compatible on a national level
- Further implementation of standardized software products in the courts
- Examination of the need for an administrative structure responsible for the investment activities in the Judiciary, as well as for the introduction and support of the computerized systems

Sub-project 4: Strengthening of the National Institution for Professional Qualification

- Selection and training of trainers of the Institute for Professional Qualification
- Training for the curriculum developers
- Update and upgrade of training programme for magistrates stressing upon judicial co-operation in civil and criminal matters, fight against organised form of trans-border crime, economic law, EU law and human rights law
- Update and upgrade of training programmes for administrative staff
- Setting up of computer laboratory equipped with modern training facilities and library
3.5. Lessons learned:
Need for better donor co-ordination, exercised mainly by the beneficiary institution - Ministry of Justice and Supreme Judicial council.
The Supreme Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice have regular common meetings with the different donors.
A donors conference has been held in December 2001 in order to achieve best donor co-ordination.

4. Institutional Framework

The project beneficiaries will be both the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Judicial Council.

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) is the authority responsible for the court premises and the investment activities in the Judiciary. The Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) is in charge of the strategic management of the judicial system and has powers for preparation and distribution of the judiciary’s budget.

A working group, composed of five of the Supreme Judicial Council’s members has been established, in order to monitor the whole process of PHARE programming for the Judiciary. Its members are: Mrs. Lubka Ilieva - Judge, Supreme Cassation Court, Mrs. Nelly Kutszkova - Judge, Head of Sofia District Court, Mrs. Lidia Ivanova - Judge, Supreme Cassation Court, Mr. Rossen Dimov - Prosecutor Plovdiv Appelate Prosecutor’s Office, Mr. Rumen Georgiev - Director of the Specialized Investigation Service. This working group has regular meetings with the Deputy Ministers of Justice and its activity is another guarantee for proper coordination between the existing and the future donors’ projects aimed at Judiciary.

The Ministry of Justice will manage and implement the project.

5. Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract</th>
<th>Twinning</th>
<th>Phare Support</th>
<th>Investment Support</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National Cofinancing*</th>
<th>IFI*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contract 1</td>
<td>Twinning</td>
<td>Phare Support</td>
<td>Investment Support</td>
<td>Institution Building</td>
<td>800 000</td>
<td>800 000</td>
<td>800 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sub-project 1,2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 2</td>
<td>Twinning</td>
<td>Phare Support</td>
<td>Investment Support</td>
<td>Institution Building</td>
<td>800 000</td>
<td>800 000</td>
<td>800 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sub-project 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract 3</td>
<td>Computer equipment</td>
<td>Phare Support</td>
<td>7 700 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 700 000</td>
<td>2 570 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 270 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sub-project 3,4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phare Support</td>
<td>7 700 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 300 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 570 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the total cost of the project is greater than the amount envisaged in the project fiche, the extra support required will be provided by additional national co-financing. The additional national co-financing will be provided by:

- either allocating extra national funds to conclude a contract with the contractor proposed further to the completion of the procurement process following the Practical Guide to PHARE, ISPA and SPARD Contract Procedures, or
- increasing of the cost of the on-going PHARE financed contract via an addendum.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1. Implementing Agency

The Central Financing and Contracting Unit (CFCU) in Sofia has the responsibility for the implementation of this project. It will be responsible for tendering, contacting, payments and financial reporting. E-mail: cfcu@tecnolink.com.

The CFCU will work closely together with the beneficiaries: The Supreme Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice (1 “Slavyanska” str., Sofia 1000 tel./fax: ++359 2 980 76 32, e-mail: vss_adm@inet.bg), in particular with the Project Management Team. Technical specifications for equipment and the TORs for the TA sub-projects will be elaborated by the joint task force for the implementation of the project and EU nominated experts. The experts will be expected to participate in any tender evaluation boards.

Contact persons for the implementation of the twinings will be:

Project Leader - Miglena Tacheva, Deputy Minister of Justice

Ministry of Justice:
Snejana Maleeva – Director, European Integration Directorate, Tel.+ 359 2 981-63-31, e-mail maleeva@mjeli.government.bg
Maria Nikolova – Senior Expert, “Legal European Integration” Directorate, Tel: + 359 2 980 92 15/933 32 28, e-mail: M_Nikolova@mjeli.government.bg
Galina Kostadinova - Expert at the “Legal European Integration” Directorate, Tel. +359 2 933-32-08, e-mail: G_Kostadinova@mjeli.government.bg

Supreme Judicial Council:
Tzvetelina Cholakova – Expert, European Integration and International Programmes for the Judiciary, Tel: 933 32 90, e-mail: cholakova@delbg.com

6.2. Twinning

Part of the project will be implemented through twinning with one or more Member States. In all the twinning projects, the success in delivering a guaranteed result will depend on the coherence of a number of successful inputs, the continuity of those inputs and steady progress. In case if no suitable twinning proposal is forthcoming, this component of the project will be implemented through conventional technical assistance.

The twinning will include a Member State Project Leader, who will continue to work in his/her Member State administration but at the same time will conceive, supervise and coordinate the
overall thrust of the project. He/She will be complemented by one or two full-time experts - Pre-Accession Advisors (PAA). The PAAs will work on a day-to-day basis with the beneficiaries and accompany the implementation of the twinning project for the period of one year. There will be two covenant contracts. One of the PAAs will be mainly responsible for sub-projects 1, 2 and 3 and the other PAA will be mainly responsible for the activities of sub-project 4.

**Required inputs of PAA:**
The twinning institution has to be well acquainted with the management of the judiciary and the provision of analyses of its needs. The twinning institution must be closely linked to, or preferably be within the structures of the governmental administration of an EU Member State.

**The PAA for sub-projects 1, 2 and 3 should correspond to the following job description:**
- highly qualified lawyer with a long experience in the judicial system
- additional experience in the field of enforcement of judgements
- working experience with structures/organizations for management and development of the judicial system will be a plus
- knowledge about the Bulgarian judicial system will be a plus.
- excellent expertise and analytic skills.
- fluency in English
- computer literate
- high communication skills.

**The PAA for sub-project 4 should correspond to the following job description:**
- highly qualified lawyer with a long experience in the judicial system
- working experience with structures/organizations for management and development of the judicial system will be a plus
- experience in training of human resources for the judiciary, and/or within bodies for provision and supervision of training for magistrates
- knowledge about the Bulgarian judicial system will be a plus.
- excellent expertise and analytic skills.
- fluency in English
- computer literate
- high communication skills.

**Short- and medium-term experts**
Areas not directly covered by the PAA should be taken over by short-term experts with special regard to:
- advise in matters of technical implementation
- elaboration and introduction of the legislation in the field of enforcement of judgements
- advise on particular issues of training of magistrates and administrative staff
- advise on update and implementation of training programmes

The concrete assignments and further topics will be a subject to the preparation of the technical covenant and the recommendations.

---

1 For sub-project 2
2 For sub-project 4
3 For sub-project 4
6.3. Non-standard aspects
The project will be managed under DIS rules.

6.4. Contracts

Three contracts will be developed under this project: two for twinning (each of them worth 800.000€) and one for the investment component (7 700 000 Euro).

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1. Twinning
7.1.1. Twinning selection round – September 2002
7.1.2. Choice of twinning partner – Q4 of 2002
7.1.3. Start of project activity – Q1, Q2 of 2003
7.1.4. Project completion – Q2, Q3 of 2004

7.2. Investment component
7.2.1. Preparation of tender specifications – Q4 of 2002
7.2.2. Preparation of tender dossier – Q1 of 2003
7.2.3. Start of real supply – Q3, Q4 of 2003

8. Equal Opportunity
Equal opportunity principles and practices in ensuring equitable gender participation in the project will be followed. It will be included in the Terms of reference of the project as a joint responsibility of the Contractor and the beneficiary institutions.

9. Environment

10. Rates of return

11. Investment criteria

12. Conditionality and sequencing

The Ministry of Justice through its judicial technology agency should prepare a common strategy for the computerization of all courts in Bulgaria with clear identification of the budgetary means available and the possible participation by all international and domestic donors.

The tender for the equipment will be prepared on the bases of the Feasibility Study, prepared by the USAID, which will be further developed by the Ministry of Justice through its judicial technology agency. In order to secure the neutral character of the technical specifications, it is preferable that two experts of two different nationalities are appointed for this job.

Projects to be implemented through Twinning require the full commitment and participation of the senior management of the beneficiary institutions- The Supreme Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice. In addition, to provide the twinning partner with adequate staff and other resources to operate effectively, the senior management must be whole-heartedly involved in the development and implementation of the policies and institutional change required to deliver the project results.
The MoJ and the SJC will make available full time staff, fluent in English and with sufficiently developed managerial and coordination skills, including a project leader, in order to ensure the successful implementation of the project, together with the staff seconded by EU Member States under the Twinning.

**ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE**

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory) - **enclosed**
2. Detailed implementation chart (compulsory) - **enclosed**
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period) (compulsory)
4. Reference to feasibility / pre-feasibility studies. For all investment projects, the executive summary of the economic and financial appraisals, and the environmental impact assessment should be attached (compulsory) – **enclosed study by USAID**
5. List of relevant Laws and Regulations (optional) - **enclosed**
6. Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies (may include Institution Development Plan, Business plans, Sector studies etc) (optional)
**ANNEX 1: Logical Framework Matrix**

**Phare log frame**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project</th>
<th>Programme name and number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total budget : EUR 11 870 000 million, Phare budget : EUR 9 300 000 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To support the Bulgarian Government and the Judicial System in implementing the Strategy for Reform of the Judiciary, aiming at meeting EU standards and practices in terms of quality of justice</td>
<td>Relevant activities of the Action Plan fulfilled</td>
<td>State Gazette, Judicial Statistic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To make progress towards equal access to justice</td>
<td>National bureau for legal aid established</td>
<td>State Gazette, Commission regular report</td>
<td>Remainder of acquis in JHA implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of the enforcement of judgements in order to ensure effective and prompt protection of the rights of citizens and legal entities</td>
<td>Amendments to the Civil Procedure Code, regulating the enforcement of judgements adopted by end 2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To improve the efficiency of the courts</td>
<td>Judicial technology agency coordinating and implementing all aspects of automation within the judiciary and between the judiciary and other branches of government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To strengthen the National Institution for Professional Qualification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>Objectively verifiable indicators</td>
<td>Sources of Verification</td>
<td>Assumptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Administrative structure for legal aid established  
• First stage of overall computerisation, introduction of modern information technologies in the courts in Bulgaria  
• Judicial technology agency within the MoJ, responsible for the investment activities in the Judiciary, as well as for the introduction and support of computerized systems established  
• Institutional development and administrative capacity of the National Institute for Professional Qualification strengthened  
• Computer laboratory with modern training facilities and library set up | • A functioning information system for the courts with all relevant personnel trained  
• Proposals for legislative amendments | • PAA and technical assistance reports  
• Reports on the implementation of the Strategy for reform of the Judiciary in Bulgaria  
• Monitoring by Delegation | • Support from other relevant institutions  
• Adequate provision from state budget |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Training programmes for magistrates and administrative staff updated and upgraded  
• Initial and “on-the-job” training of magistrates achieved  
• Computerization of the courts  
• Organisation and management support and training of trainers in the National Institution for Professional Qualification | • Twinning covenant (one or two PAAs, ten short term experts, training) or Technical assistance contract  
• Purchase of equipment | • MoJ and SJC recruit and retain adequate staff  
• Horizontal PHARE programmes in JHA |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preconditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Judicial technology agency established prior to the implementation phase of the project  
• Relevant amendments to the Law on the Judicial System by the end of 2002 |
ANNEX 2: DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Projects</th>
<th>4Q</th>
<th>1Q</th>
<th>2Q</th>
<th>3Q</th>
<th>4Q</th>
<th>1Q</th>
<th>2Q</th>
<th>3Q</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project 1:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project 2:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project 3:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project 4:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEX 3: CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarter</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracted</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursed</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 5: List of relevant Laws and Regulations

- Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria
- Judicial System Act
- Statute of the Ministry of Justice
- Civil Procedure Code
- Criminal Procedure Code
- Decision No 29/19.09.2001 of the SJC - Strengthening of IT unit within the SJC for the implementation of the automated case management system approved by the SJC
- Draft Regulation for the organisation of the court staff, the functions of the offices in the regional, district, military and appellate courts and the statute of the court staff
- Regulation No 30 dated 29.02.96 for the preparation and the order of attestation of the judicial candidates and the interns-lawyers