

ANNEX 2

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Component A- Strengthening Access to Justice for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable

1. This supports the provision of legal services for poor rural dwellers in ten (10) districts within each region, raising awareness of the services offered; liaising with justice sector authorities, carrying out local workshops and training on legal needs of the poor for local law enforcement and social service personnel, advocating for legal aid at the federal level and dissemination of legal aid-related information to relevant stakeholders.

2. *Implementation Progress* since the last supervision mission is summarized below:

- On **March 29, 2010** the seminar “Rendering Legal Services: Quality Control” took place in St. Petersburg. In order to raise the quality of services rendered by legal aid centers opened under the Project, a series of training seminars for the centers’ coordinators are planned – of which this was the first. Olga Sidorovich, ILPP Director, opened the seminar and reiterated the necessity to raise constantly the quality of legal services. Than Project Expert Alexander Khvoschinsky explained how to provide for the client’s satisfaction. He mentioned the main mistakes made by lawyers offering legal aid, such as weakness of arguments, sloppy manner, impreciseness, lack of understanding of the client’s problem, lack of coordination between the staff members working on one case;
- On **April 26, 2010** a round table was organized to share accumulated experience of twenty legal aid centers, created within the Project in July and August, 2009 as an important source for further Project development and facilitation of the national discussions on state financed legal aid system. The Project tests two systems of legal aid: primary (provided by the lawyers) and secondary (provided by the attorneys). Though in theory such division in the countries like the Netherlands and Belgium is clear, practical delimitation often presents challenges and entails jurisdiction disputes between attorneys and lawyers. Therefore, the round table aimed at clarification of the practical delimitation of two models. Such discussions benefit not only the Project, they also enhance public discussions. Legal aid centers use the forms for accumulation of the clients’ data since November, 2009. Those forms have to satisfy two important criteria: they have to be convenient to fill in, but comprehensive. For balancing those two criteria the Project experts needed feedback from the coordinators of the legal aid centers in order to further elaborate the existing forms. It is planned that the forms created and tested during the Project can be later used for the operation of the state financed legal aid systems;
- On **April 29, 2010** a round table “Legal Aid as Main Social Guarantee of Effective Rights’ Enjoyment” was organized in Perm to encourage deeper cooperation between legal aid centers and administrative authorities. Effective functioning of the legal aid system is not possible without active cooperation of the lawyers working in the legal aid centers and governmental or municipal entities. Municipalities have a direct interest in the functioning of the legal aid centers given their potential to decrease the legal aid workload of the administrative bodies. Municipalities are obliged to provide primary legal aid under the provision of the Federal Law “On General Principles of Organization of the Local Government in the Russian Federation” (articles 17, 22-25, 28, 30, 35, 37, 50, and 52). In her opening speech Tatyana Margolina, Ombudsmen in Perm Region underlined importance legal aid in ensuring the effective enforcement of human rights. Igor Orlov, Minister of Public Security of Perm Region, stressed the social importance of the Project. In his belief, the Project discharges an important function of mitigating social tensions between the resolutions of the disputes between the citizens and administrative bodies (often on the prejudicial stages). Olga Tsodikovich, Deputy President of Judicial Council of Perm Region, Judge of Perm Regional Court, emphasized the relevance of the research undertaken within the second component in ensuring fair treatment of the parties in the judicial procedure and better access to justice. Vladimir Mazaev, a leading Project expert, presented an overview of law on legal aid, specifically covering a duty of the state to provide

legal aid, content of the notion “legal aid” and a scope of recipients. Representatives of municipalities admitted that they are delivering legal aid regularly. However, due to a number of reasons (connected primarily to the scarce budgeting) such legal aid cannot meet the high demand for it. The closing session of the round table was dedicated to analysis of the foreign experience in legal aid. Marina Agaltsova, Project Coordinator, has covered both the theoretical basis and practical aspects of legal aid systems in the Netherlands and Moldova;

- On **May 22, 2010** a round table on the Project implementation was organized in St. Petersburg. The round table was attended by the coordinators of the legal aid centers and representatives of several NGO and municipalities. The round table was opened by Elena Shakhova, a Project administrator in Leningrad region, who presented Project interim results. In particular, she identified that since the Project was set up, 868 people applied to the centers for legal aid. A majority of applicants (about 50%) are retired people and in 19% of the cases, they were disabled people. An approximately equal number of consultations (around 5%) were veterans of the World War II and unemployed. Moreover, ten applications from the homeless people were registered, as well as four applications from legal and illegal migrants. Vladimir Mazaev, a Project expert, further expanded on the significance of the Project for the state reform in the sphere of legal aid. He commented that “within the Project two models of legal aid are tested. In Leningrad region the attorneys are providing legal aid, while in Perm region - lawyers. Both models are tested not for the purpose of experiment per se. The Ministry of Justice is now drafting a bill on legal aid. A final draft is yet to be elaborated. Therefore, we are expected to provide suggestions on the design of legal aid scheme, since the scope of our considerations includes quality and quantity of legal aid, standards, clients’ profile and mapping the ways of communication between the municipalities, mass media and legal aid centers. Since currently there are no unified standards on legal aid in Russia, our results are anticipated with a strong interest”. During the second part of the round table the coordinators of the legal aid centers articulated their concerns and wishes for the Project. Experience of Perm region in Project implementation was shared with the participants by Yulia Tiunova, a specialist in the Project public outreach campaign in Perm region. She underlined that strong support from regional authorities in Perm resulted in the allocation of legal aid centers in the libraries, where employees of the library took responsibility for filling in the primary documentation before the consultations. Other important factors in public outreach campaign in Perm were the support of the regional Ombudsmen office as well as the communication efforts of the Perm Regional Human Rights Center.
- A round table “**Legal Aid to the Juveniles: Current Challenges and Perspectives for the Future Development**”, organized on **June 9, 2010** in Perm Juvenile Correctional Facility, was aimed at connecting imprisoned juveniles with the consultants, working in the legal aid centers, established within the Project on Access to Justice. The round table brought together 27 participants from different backgrounds. Project leading expert Anna Shilovskaya presented a report on legal aid to the juveniles. She has shown that in 2009 around 75% of the incarcerated juveniles did not receive money transfers from the parents, while almost 50% did not have meetings with the parents. These figures show that a relationship between imprisonment and wider problems associated with social cohesion. Hence, there is a clear need for public provision of assistance. One of the components of effective assistance should be the timely resolution of the legal problems, delivered by a well-qualified provider. The participants have noted that in Perm region a system supervising adaptation of the released juvenile requires that social workers supervise the rehabilitation process of the released minor during six months after the release.
- Access to justice is an essential guarantee of fair trial (due process) right, established in the article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The European Court of Human Rights has found in *Golder v. UK* that access to justice includes access to the courts in criminal, civil and other matters. The Constitution of the Russian Federation in the article 46 establishes that “everyone shall be guaranteed judicial protection of his rights and freedoms”. Vladimir Lukin, Russian Ombudsmen, in his annual report for the year 2008 on the human rights noted that “effective enjoyment of the right established in the article 46 demands a real access to justice”. To discuss the problems of access to

justice in Perm region a round table “Practical Aspects of Access to Justice in Perm Region” was convened on **10 June, 2010** in Perm. A round table was organized by the Perm Regional Human Rights Center in realization of the part of the Project on Access to Justice, implemented by the Institute of Law and Public Policy. A round table brought together 34 participants, including consultants from ten legal aid centers, representatives of Perm ombudsmen office, judiciary, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions. The participants had a chance to discuss their concerns with **Olga Tsodikovich**, deputy chair of the Judiciary Council of Perm Region. Procedural barriers were at the heart of the discussion. The consultants of the legal aid centers (working within the Project) raised concerns relating to the access to justice by the indigenous people. Considering the fact, that some districts of Perm region are heavily populated by the indigenous people (komi-permyaki) with rather weak knowledge of Russian, it follows that effective implementation of their procedural rights has to accommodate their special needs. The consultants of the legal aid centers voiced the problems arising in filing the application to the court, since the court secretaries reject the applications even if they are drafted in accordance with procedural and substantive legal requirements. As a result of the round table discussion the participants cited a number of negative practices in access to justice along with recommendations. The elaborated recommendations will be sent to the Perm Regional Court. Larisa Soboleva, assistant to the Chief Justice of Perm Regional Court, underlined that the services delivered by the consultants of the legal aid centers, have a unique nature, because they combine legal consultation and pre-trial dispute settlement. Moreover, lawyers while consulting the clients alleviate their psychological tensions, thus, providing integrated services. The concept of integrated services is now widely discussed in the foreign literature on legal aid, because it delivers at once a variety of services: legal, meditative, psychological and medical.

- Implementation of the Project on Access to Justice in Perm krai shows that the most commonly experienced problem relates to housing (31%). Thus, in order to enhance knowledge of the legal aid consultants, working in the Project, on **31 August, 2010** the Institute of Law and Public Policy together with Perm Regional Human Rights Center organized in Perm a seminar dedicated to the discussion of the current legal basis in the housing laws “**Legal Challenges of the Housing Law: Eviction, Contracts, and Utilities**”. The seminar brought together 23 participants, including legal aid consultants, representatives of the Perm Ombudsmen office, Perm Regional Court, household societies. Not surprisingly, issues such as eviction, contracts, and utilities attracted considerable attention. Regards eviction, the presenter, Dmitry Karpuhin (Ph.D, associate professor), covered in detail legal rights of the members of the tenant’s family after the tenant’s death in the social rent. In discussion of the real estate contracts, a number of complex issues were raised, in particular, in connection with the life annuity, since it is regularly used by the poor. Recalling that the housing issues are one of the main concerns of the clients of legal aid centers, a need to publish a manual for the poor on their rights in housing, was clearly determined. A title of the proposed manual is “Your Rights. Dwelling. Question – Answer”. This book will identify the most challenging legal situations through real life examples and provide legal means to address them;
- Implementation of the Project on Access to Justice shows that legal aid centers created within the Project provide mostly primary legal aid: how to lodge an application to different social services or governmental authorities (these legal services within the Project are called “inquiries”), oral consultations on common legal issues). Because clients’ evaluation of legal services depends on several factors, such as polite and professional treatment, clarity and comprehensibility of consultations, any discussion on quality of legal aid services can not evade mentioning these issues as well. **Training “Primary Legal Aid”**, organized within the Project on Access to Justice on **11 September, 2010 in St. Petersburg**, aimed at presenting international and national standards of legal aid delivery and assessment criteria of legal aid quality. The training convened 21 participants, including consultants of legal aid centers and their assistants, representatives of local NGOs and legal clinics. The discussion covered the following topics: primary and secondary legal aid, mechanism of legal aid delivery, criteria for the quality assessment of primary legal aid. The training, predominantly

based on role plays, was led by Arkady Gutnikov, director of Legal Clinics Center, acting director of Center for Legal Education "Living Law", and Olga Pautova, attorney of Leningrad Bar Association.

- In the first half of 2010 the centers have rendered 4560 consultations of which 73% in Perm region and 82% in Leningrad region were oral, 9% in both regions were aimed at giving references and memoranda, 2% in Perm region and 4% in Leningrad region – written consultations, representation in courts equaled to 2%. Significant themes for aid include complaints on violations of housing rights – 31%, disputes on succession (hereditary rights) – 12%, family disputes – 10% and violation of social rights – 9% in Leningrad region and 16% in Perm region. Non-working pensioners represent the main client group (44% in Leningrad region and 31% in Perm region). Low-income population comprises 14% of all applicants for Leningrad region and 24% for Perm region. Disabled persons comprise 21% of consultations in Leningrad region and 10% in Perm krai.

3. *The mission rates the status of implementation of this Part as highly satisfactory.*

Component B – Improving Courts' Treatment of Poor Litigants

4. This component is aimed at carrying out training to develop a methodology and build local civil society capacity for monitoring and providing feedback on court biases and violations of due process towards poor and disadvantaged litigants in the two regions; conducting random monitoring of court hearings in courts of the Justices of Peace; preparing guidelines on procedures and actual practices to ensure judicial fairness to poor litigants; conduct workshops for judges, prosecutors and other justice system personnel; development and dissemination of a set of guidelines to courts, civil society organizations and the media for the fair treatment of poor litigants; conducting court users' exit surveys and focus groups to monitor the impact of the aforementioned project activities on the poor litigants' satisfaction with the courts.

5. *Implementation Progress* since the last supervision mission is summarized below:

- On **March 3-4, 2010** Institute of Law and Public Policy together with "Agency Expertiza" and Fund "Civil Position" organized a training session with twenty primary selected court observers in Perm region. A session was opened by Lyubov Ezhova, a team leader of the Project, Olga Tsodikovich, deputy chair of the Judiciary Council of Perm Region and Marina Agaltsova, Project coordinator. The first day of training was dedicated to the detailed study of the monitoring methodology. First, Lyubov Ezhova elaborated on the main principles of the monitoring, such as non-interference, confidentiality and focus only on the court procedure (the monitoring does not intend to focus on substance of the proceedings). Then each question of the monitoring methodology was carefully reviewed to ensure that monitoring is efficient. In the second day Julia Tarasova, a team leader of the psychological service in the Academy of Justice, conducted a psychological training, which aimed at equipping the court observers with the necessary psychological tools to guarantee high professionalism of the monitoring. In particular, the court observers were introduced to such notions as emotional intellect, channels of information reception, boundaries in relations and rules of personal safety.
- In the second training session of the court observers in Perm, which took place on **March 15, 2010**, twenty selected court observers have participated. They have shared their experience from the preliminary court's visits. During the training session the questions of the court observers on the monitoring methodology, number of monitored cases and report procedure were clarified. The training was conducted by the monitoring team leader Lyubov Ezhova. Assistant of the President of Perm Regional Court Larisa Soboleva and Deputy Director of the Justice of Peace Agency Anatoliy Krasnoperov also participated in the training;
- Court monitoring was conducted in Leningrad region in January-March 2010 and in Perm region in March-May 2010. 17 Justices of the Peace in Leningrad region and 29 in Perm krai were surveyed. Within the course of the monitoring observers monitored both trial in full and single hearings,

interviewed parties to the case, their representatives and court staff members. “Recommendations to Improve Access to Justice for the Poor and Vulnerable Parties of the Civil Proceedings” were developed as a result of the monitoring;

- In **June 2010** Project Expert V. Voronkov developed a manual “Conducting Monitoring of Court Hearings in Justices’ of the Peace Courts and Interviews of Participants to the Case: Methodology, Tools, Implementation and Control Procedures” based on the results and experience of the monitoring. This manual is mainly addressed to those human rights and socially oriented NGOs which may like to conduct such monitoring in their respective regions;
- On **26 and 30 August, 2010** the Institute of Law and Public Policy together with Agency “Expertiza”, the monitoring executive company, organized in St. Petersburg and Perm respectively seminars to discuss the results of the monitoring and the “**Recommendations to Improve Access to Justice for the Poor and Vulnerable Parties of the Civil Proceedings**”. The seminars were attended by the Justices of Peace and the court clerks. The seminars were also joined by the representatives of the judicial community of both regions. Seminar in St. Petersburg was also attended by: Irina Lodyzhenskaya, president of the Leningrad regional court, Irina Podnosova, a member of the Judicial Council of Perm Region, Vladimir Yakovlev, chief of Magistrate Department of the Leningrad Government. Among the participants of the seminar in Perm were: Vladimir Velyaninov, president of Perm regional court, Tatyana Margolina, ombudsmen of Perm region, Irina Bochenkova, chair of the Judicial Council in Perm region. The seminars in both regions were conducted by the experts of Agency “Expertiza”: Elena Bogdanova and Maxim Timofeev in St. Petersburg, and in Perm – by a leader of the working group Luybov Ezhova. Both sessions were opened by ILPP Director Olga Sidorovich. The seminars have shown that the judges in general have a positive attitude towards the conducted monitoring; and have found it enriching. The judges have asserted that the efforts to provide legal aid through legal aid network have to be intensified. They have also identified a need to conduct a series of trainings to improve their communications skills while interacting with the poor and vulnerable. Vladimir Velyaninov concluded that the monitoring showed generally high professional level of the court hearings and observation of fair trial standards. The drawbacks, identified by the monitoring, are mostly a result of the so-called “human factor”, which should also be carefully addressed to bring closer adherence to the international standards. During the discussion a number of valuable information about the monitoring and the Recommendations emerged, nuances geared to them were ascertained, which will be included in the subsequent elaboration of Recommendations.

Component C – Building Local Capacity for the Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders

6. This Part is aimed at development and application of methodologies for socio-psychological evaluation and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders; carrying out training for social services professionals, courts and law enforcement agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working with juvenile offenders; conducting workshops to draw and disseminate lessons learnt from the experience of judicial and social services professionals, international experts and NGOs working on the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

7. *Implementation Progress* since the last supervision mission is summarized below:

- On **April 27, 2010** Institute for Law and Public Policy together with Leningrad regional court conducted a roundtable “Implementation of juvenile justice elements in districts of Leningrad region: experience and perspectives”. Participants were chief justices and judges of the districts of Leningrad region. Judges of Kirishsky, Priozersky, Luzhsky and Kirovsky districts made reports about the implementation of juvenile technologies in their districts. Participants of the roundtable revealed not only specific problems for the region, but spoke about more complex all-national problems in sphere of work with minors;

- Manual “From Local Experiments to Innovative Regions: Stages for Creation of Pilot Sites in Developing a Model of Restorative Juvenile Justice in Russia” were finalized by Project Juvenile Justice Experts Ljudmilla Karnozova and Roustem Maksoudov and published in both hard copy and on the ILPP web-site. This Manual was distributed among 37 Children Ombudsmen in Russia and sent to those regions where restorative juvenile justice elements are implemented for several years.
- In consultations with target groups and experts the necessity to develop two more manuals was defined – “Basics of the Judge’s Humanitarian Competence when Considering Criminal Cases Against Juvenile Offenders” and “Responsibility of Juvenile Offenders: Compendium of International and European Documents”;
- In August 2010 the Report was published “Enhancing Mechanisms to Work with Juvenile Offenders”. It contained both analytical materials developed as a result of seminars conducted and articles prepared by judges of Leningrad and Perm regions;
- The demand was assessed for additional trainings in two more districts of Leningrad region involving specialists from six more districts. Draft TOR was prepared accordingly.

Component D – Evaluation and Grant Management

8. This component finances activities relating to project management and oversight, outreach, monitoring and evaluation.

ANNEX 3

WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS CONDUCTED

Date	Seminars' Title	Organizer	Target Audience	Numbers of Attendance	Outcomes
Component A: "Strengthening Access to Justice for the poor and vulnerable" (through establishing two networks of legal aid centers)					
Seminars in Perm					
22 June, 2009	Training session "Practical issues of legal aid provision for the poor"	Conference hall of "Amax" hotel	consultants of legal aid centers	15	Issues on organization and work of the legal aid centers were discussed, as to: 1) the reasons for establishing legal aid centers 2) standards of the work of legal aid centers 3) documentation of legal aid centers
06 August, 2009	Seminars "Spreading information about the legal aid opportunities"	Conference hall of Hotel "Proboizuzhnik"	1) consultants of legal aid centers 2) representatives of NGOs	32	Issues on outreach campaign of the legal aid centers were discussed in order to inform people about the existing opportunities
28 October, 2009	Seminar "Accumulation of Information and Analysis of Legal Aid Centers"	Conference hall of Hotel "Amax"	1) consultants of legal aid centers 2) assistants of legal aid consultants	32	Issues on reporting documents of legal aid centers were discussed.
29 April, 2010	Round table "Legal Aid as Main Social Guarantees of Effective Rights' Enjoyment"	Conference hall of hotel "Priskamstaya"	1) Heads of municipalities of the regions where legal aid centers operate 2) governmental officials responsible for policy implementation in the sphere of legal aid	32	Success of legal aid centers largely depends on the cooperation between legal aid centers and municipalities, because municipalities can significantly contribute to the information campaign of the centers (through publishing aids in the newspapers or information boards) and assist in centers operation (through providing facilities for the consultants, assisting organization of the off-site consultations). In the round table the heads of municipalities were provided with explanations why it is important to cooperate with legal aid centers
31 August, 2010	Seminar "Legal Challenges of the Housing Law: Eviction, Contracts, and Utilities"	Conference hall of hotel "Ural"	1) consultants of legal aid centers 2) representatives of NGOs	32	target groups were presented in lecture on the main challenges of legislative regulation in housing sphere. A compelling number of applications to the legal aid centers concerns housing issues.
9 June, 2010	Round table "Legal Aid to the Juveniles: Current Challenges and Perspectives for the Future Development"	Juvenile correctional facility in the village Gmovo, Perm kni	Juvenile detainees of the correctional facilities and consultants of legal aid centers	28	Juvenile detainees got acquainted with the opportunities to receive legal aid
10 June, 2010	Round table "Practical Aspects of Access to Justice in Perm Region"	Conference hall of hotel "Ural"	1) consultants of legal aid centers 2) representatives of local NGOs	28	Consultants and representatives of Perm Regional Court discussed issues related to access to justice in Perm region and how this issues can be successfully litigated
23 September, 2010	Seminar on Legal Position of the ECHR on the Access to Justice	Conference hall of hotel "Ural"	1) consultants of legal aid centers, 2) representatives of local NGOs	28	Participants were introduced to law and case law of the ECHR in access to justice
24 September, 2010	Seminar "European Court of Human Rights Case-Law and the Russian Legal System. Lodging an Application to the Court"	Conference hall of hotel "Ural"	1) consultants of legal aid centers, 2) representatives of local NGOs	29	Participants got a profound knowledge through theory and practical drills on how the application to the ECHR can be launched.

Date	Seminars' Title	Organizer	Target Audience	Numbers of Attendee	Outcomes
Component B: "Improving courts' treatment of poor litigants in the civil process"					
Events in St. Petersburg					
6 November, 2009	Press Conference on Monitoring	Conference hall of Institute of Regional Press	journalists	20	Project promotion, facilitating public discussions over the Project, introducing an idea of monitoring
6 November, 2009	Focus group with Justices of Peace of Leningrad region		1) justices of peace who will participate in the monitoring 2) representatives of judiciary	32	In order for the monitoring to run smoothly the justices of peace (whose districts participating in the monitoring) were introduced to the goals of monitoring, monitoring procedure and methodology. Sociological tools were also discussed with the judges and subsequently further elaborated
8-9 December, 2009	First training of the court observers	Conference hall of hotel "Rus"	court observers	25	Court observers were introduced to the concept of monitoring and got extensive training on how the monitoring should be conducted. The following issues were discussed: monitoring procedures, how to fill in sociological toolkits.
21 December, 2009	Second training of the court observers	Conference hall of hotel "Rus"	court observers	23	Court observers after trying to monitor several court proceedings discussed common mistakes and clarified issues arising from the monitoring procedures or filling in the toolkit.
12 September, 2010	Press Conference on Monitoring	Conference hall "Rostbalt", Russian news network	journalists	15	Presentation of the results of the monitoring, facilitating public debate around implementation of the right to fair trial in Russia
Events in Perm					
25 February, 2010	Focus group with Justices of Peace of Leningrad region	Conference hall of hotel "Ural"	1) justices of peace who will participate in the monitoring 2) representatives of judiciary	23	In order for the monitoring to run smoothly the justices of peace (whose districts participating in the monitoring) were introduced to the goals of monitoring, monitoring procedure and methodology. Sociological tools were also discussed with the judges and subsequently further elaborated
3-4 December, 2009	First training of the court observers	Conference hall of hotel "Ural"	court observers	25	Court observers were introduced to the concept of monitoring and got extensive training on how the monitoring should be conducted. The following issues were discussed: monitoring procedures, how to fill in sociological toolkits.
	Second training of the court observers	Conference hall of hotel "Ural"	court observers	23	Court observers after trying to monitor several court proceedings discussed common mistakes and clarified issues arising from the monitoring procedures or filling in the toolkit.

Component C: "Building Local Capacity for Reimbursement of Juvenile Offenders"						
28-29 April, 2009	Development of the Restorative Justice Model in Leningrad Region	Kingisepp City Court	Judges, representatives of the judiciary, commission on the minors' affairs and law enforcement bodies	21	Building local capacity in juvenile justice	
15 June, 2009	Seminar "Introduction to correctional juvenile justice for the state and the local government officials, and the NGO leaders of Kingisepp and Kingisepp district"	Kingisepp City Court	as above	21	as above	
16-18 June, 2009	Seminar "Training of the mediators for correctional juvenile justice programs in the Leningrad region"	Kingisepp City Court	as above	21	as above	
22-25 September, 2009	Training sessions "School Reconciliation Services"	Kingisepp City Court	as above	21	as above	
17-19 November, 2009	Training "Restorative juvenile justice: studying mediation skills. Second stage"	Kingisepp City Court	as above	21	as above	
27 April, 2010	Roundtable "Implementation of juvenile justice elements in districts of Leningrad region: experience and perspectives"	St. Petersburg, Leningrad Regional Court	as above	25	as above	

