



is our special pleasure to share with you that the Association obtained funding for two projects during the year, implemented by interested members.

The Association of Women Judges in Bosnia and Herzegovina wishes a happy and successful 2014 to all its members, colleagues, and partners.

GENDER EQUALITY AND COMBATING VIOLENCE, AS HUMAN RIGHTS

The principle of gender equality is among the standards for respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Numerous international and regional documents are aimed at improving and promoting gender equality and ensuring protection from gender-based discrimination. The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of December 10, 1948 provides equal rights and responsibilities to all women and men, regardless of their social roles or relationships. The UN Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of December 18, 1979 explicitly confirms women's right to be free from discrimination and sets the foundation for protection of this right by establishing a framework for national action aimed at the elimination of discrimination and the grounds for achieving equality between men and women, by providing women with equal access and opportunities in spheres of both political and public life, such as education, health and employment. The Council of Europe's 2011 Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence

In this Newsletter:

- » GENDER EQUALITY AND COMBATING VIOLENCE, AS HUMAN RIGHTS
- » SEXTORTION AS A FORM OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
- » AWJ - ANNUAL RETREAT WORKSHOP
- » AWJ - LEGAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP
- » STUDY TRIP TO COURTS OF THE STATE OF OREGON
- » STRATEGIC PLANNING OF ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN JUDGES IN BIH
- » PROJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN JUDGES IN BIH
- » WORKSHOP OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN JUDGES IN BIH
- » ASSEMBLY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN JUDGES IN BIH

EDITORIAL

Dear readers,

It is our pleasure to present to you the fourth issue of the Newsletter of the Association of Women Judges in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As you will learn from this issue, the Association became much stronger and more recognizable in 2013, and it attracted a large number of new members, both male and female. At the General Assembly of the Association, which took place in late December, Judge Adisa Zahiragić was re-elected as the president of the Association, owing to her selfless efforts and extremely successful work so far in making the importance of the Association known.

This issue offers two expert articles; one about "sextortion" and the other about gender equality in the context of human rights. The newsletter also includes overviews of workshops and activities of Association members, and a description of a study trip to the United States on the topic of domestic violence. It

lence (Istanbul Convention) aims to protect women from all forms of violence, and to prevent, prosecute, and eliminate violence against women and domestic violence, contributing to the suppression of all forms of discrimination against women and promoting the full equality of men and women.

As a member of the Council of Europe, Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to improving and promoting principles of gender equality and to ensuring protections against gender-based discrimination. To this end, the process of harmonizing national legal and institutional frameworks with international standards has started, aimed at eliminating existing gender discrimination. The 2003 Law on Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina represents the most important instrument for raising awareness of gender equality issues and introducing the principle of gender equality into public policies and regulations, following the standards defined in the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Entity-level laws on protection from domestic violence, Gender Action Plans, and strategies for preventing and combating domestic violence also follow international standards in ensuring the safety of victims, efficient prosecution, and the sanctioning of perpetrators of domestic violence.

The Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms with protocols (hereinafter, the European Convention) – which was directly incorporated in the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina – include basic provisions for ensuring human rights and fundamen-

tal freedoms, including protection from gender-based discrimination. The European Convention is a fundamental instrument for human rights protection in Europe, and as the competent authority for implementation of the European Convention, the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter, the European Court) represents the most efficient international mechanism for protection of human rights and its decisions significantly impact the legislative and judicial practices in member states of the Council of Europe.

The extensive case law of the European Court since 1959 includes a relatively small number of cases dealing with gender equality issues. This certainly does not mean that violations of the right to gender equality are a rare phenomenon. But this is likely due to the fact that the European Convention, like many relevant international instruments of human rights protection, was passed shortly after the Second World War, with the primary goal to prevent creation of new totalitarian states on European soil; and the European Court was focused on regulation of the public sphere, i.e. protection against states' interference in individual freedoms, marginalizing the positive obligation of states to protect rights in relations between private-legal entities where public authorities are not involved.

Analysis of the European Court's decisions in cases involving gender equality shows that the majority of such decisions were ruled in the last decade and that the Court is increasingly gender sensitive. Such case law includes questions of gender-based discrimination, violence against women, and reproductive self-determination. The case law

pertaining to cases of violence against women is particularly interesting and can be divided into four groups: sexual violence, domestic violence, economic violence, and sexual mutilation. Here, we will only tackle the issue of violence.

In cases of sexual violence, the European Court has rigorously valued actions and omissions of states, primarily guided by the question of what efficient protection from sexual violence means, particularly with regard to vulnerable groups of women (members of ethnic minorities, mentally challenged persons, and underage girls). Obligations were imposed on states to conduct criminal proceedings in all cases of involuntary sexual intercourse and in cases when victims did not resist (*X. and Y. vs. Holland*, *M. C. vs. Bulgaria*); to abolish procedural obstacles for prosecution of involuntary sexual acts (*X. and Y.*); to conduct efficient investigation and prosecution of these criminal offenses (*Aydin vs. Turkey*, *M. C. vs. Bulgaria*), including ensuring gynecological examination of the victim by competent persons (*Aydin vs. Turkey*); and to examine all other circumstances of a case involving sexual intercourse with a person known to the victim, without clear evidence pointing to use of force (*I.G. vs. Moldova*).

As in cases of sexual violence, the European Court dealt with the right and preventative obligation of states in cases of domestic violence as well. Omissions of a state were manifested differently as: omission to prevent homicide, failure to file a criminal report, advice to victims to drop charges (*Kontrova vs. Slovakia*), failure to respond to an emergency call, failure to conduct an investigation, brief and inadequate implementation of psychiatric tre-

atment (Tomašić vs. Croatia), non-existence of protective measures or omitting to impose such measures (Opuz vs. Turkey), stagnation in the processing of issuance of a temporary decision on custody of a child in the context of domestic violence (Bevacqua and S. vs. Bulgaria), and non-existence of protective measures against physical domestic violence and failure of the police to provide help to a victim. In the cases of Kontrova, Tomašić and Opuz, such omissions led to the death of a family member. In the Kontrova case, the appellant's husband, a long-standing abuser, killed their juvenile children and then committed suicide. In the Tomašić case, after several threats to his wife resulted in a five-month imprisonment, the husband/father killed his wife and child and then committed suicide only one month after his release from prison and after mandatory psychiatric treatment was no longer in force, although expert neuropsychiatric findings had indicated that he needed continued treatment. It should be noted that entity-level laws, the Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Article 74) and the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska (Article 58), do not provide the option of extended mandatory psychiatric treatment following a served prison sentence for those who need such treatment, which was criticized by the European Court, as it deemed that such measures were inadequate to protect victims from abusers. In these and similar cases, the European Court considered violations of Articles 2 and 3 of the European Convention (Article 2 protects the right to life and Article 3 prohibits torture, including "inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment"), and in some cases it considered violation of the right to respect for

private and family life specified in Article 8. In the 2009 judgment in Opuz vs. Turkey, the Court found that Article 14 of the European Convention (prohibition of discrimination) had been violated – a first in domestic violence cases – and that the victims (the perpetrator's wife and mother-in-law, whom he killed) were exposed to gender-based violence, which mostly affects women, and that passivity on the part of judicial authorities encouraged perpetrators. The European Court found that, irrespective of reforms implemented in the field of domestic violence in Turkey, an absence of judicial response and surrender by the prosecution, advice to victims to drop charges, delays in procedure, and inadequate and overly lenient sanctioning of the perpetrator by way of framing domestic violence as a "family problem" showed that Turkey was not truly dedicated to resolving the issue of domestic violence.

The European Court analyzed the omissions of the sued states in detail and imposed on them the following obligations related to human rights protection: 1. establish an efficient legal framework by criminalizing all acts of domestic violence and eliminating obstacles for criminal prosecution, such as the requirement that victims initiate the procedure, and introduce protective measures (Bevacqua vs. Bulgaria, Opuz vs. Turkey); 2. provide and efficiently implement protective measures in cases of violence with a broad spectrum of police protection, including escort, searches, and arrest and detention of the perpetrator, psychiatric evaluation and treatment of the perpetrator, risk evaluation upon release of the perpetrator, and measures of family protection; and 3. efficiently

investigate violations, sentence perpetrators, and compensate victims. By imposing this broad spectrum of positive obligations and applying the gender sensitive approach, the Court confirmed domestic violence as a serious human rights violation, and violence against women as a violation of fundamental human rights and a form of discrimination.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. its entities, have adopted legal frameworks to ensure gender equality and protection from domestic violence, and the development of a program of measures aimed at achieving gender equality in all fields and at all levels of government. Case law in domestic violence is gradually developing, which offers some encouragement that the existing gap between standards in protection of human rights of women and the inequality that women experience on a daily basis can be overcome. But women have to speak publicly about their experiences and persist on the path of creating a gender-sensitive society in BiH that does not accept violence as an inevitable part of life.

**Judge Sanela Kovač-Grabonjić,
Sarajevo Cantonal Court**

SEXTORTION AS A FORM OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Everyone concerned with gender-based violence must be made aware of sextortion and of the fact that it is yet another form of gender-based violence, despite little attention dedicated to the problem. In a male-dominated society, it is a common conception that a woman can and should achieve success by using her body and appearance to attain the favor of men in positions of power. However, this also leads men to abuse their social hegemony and ask

or demand favors from women. This would not be a problem if women were in the position to decisively refuse to submit in such situations; but men who resort to this abuse (which is not only physical) and force women to “play by their rules” or suffer the consequences hold power that pressures women to satisfy their wishes and urges.

In a society such as that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which there is an obvious underrepresentation of women in positions of power, women are generally subordinate and cannot adequately defend themselves in situations where such pressures are exerted. Therefore, the question becomes, what alternatives are left to women if they do not want to jeopardize their often precarious material subsistence? Further, it is unclear whether women who do hold positions of power perceive the real inequalities facing most women, and whether they are able to understand both women who choose the “easy way out” and those who fight against this kind of personal and professional devaluation.

If the point of departure is a common definition of violence as any act or acts toward another person or persons that are not approved by that person or those persons, then it is only in cases when a woman does not explicitly approve of becoming an object of sexual harassment or blackmail that there can be talk of sextortion as a form of violence. Everything else would be a form of corruption, which is not necessarily a violation of sexual integrity and sexual freedoms as defined by current laws in this field.

However, the phenomenon of sextortion cannot be observed outside the social context, foremost as it relates to dynamics between genders, the real participation of women in all spheres of the society, and the cultu-

ral norms and stereotypes that influence women’s perception of why they do not have the social space to even articulate and affirm the existence of this problem. This is not dissimilar to other forms of gender-based violence (e.g. violence between intimate partners). Nevertheless, certain other forms of gender-based violence are already validated as such, partly because there is no doubt as to whether these forms of violence are gender-based or not. Thus far, sextortion has not been dealt with as a separate and unique problem, and that may be among the main reasons why there is little clarity as to whether it is indeed a form of gender-based violence, or something else. Undoubtedly, sextortion is connected to gender roles and in part determines the position of women and men in the current constellation of social relations. Therefore, social organizations that address issues related to gender should be committed to putting sextortion on their agendas and dedicating much more attention to it.

AWJ - ANNUAL RETREAT WORKSHOP



The annual retreat for the AWJ, held in Mostar, was organized by DCAF and Atlantic Initiative on March 23-24, with additional support by the US Office for Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT). The topics of workshops were sexual harassment and gender-

based discrimination, chosen after consultations with members of the AWJ who specifically requested these training opportunities to further their legal capacities. In addition, one session was held on avoiding professional burnout and stress.

The workshops featured two primary presenters – Ms. Avery Bakeley, Deputy Assistant Director of the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity of the US Dept of Justice and an expert and trainer on sexual harassment and gender-based discrimination; and Ms. Hajrija Hadžiomerović-Muftić, a Bosnian Federal Prosecutor and expert on the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality in BiH. Ms. Bakeley’s participation was sponsored by OPDAT.

In total, 37 members of the AWJ participated in the retreat, 13 of whom were from the RS.

AWJ – LEGAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

In May 2013, a two-day capacity building workshop was organized and supported by DCAF, the Atlantic Initiative, and the US Office for Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT). The workshop, while not a pre-planned activity under the auspices of the Gender and Justice Reform project, resulted from ongoing communication and collaboration with OPDAT.

During the annual AWJ retreat held in Mostar in April 2013, OPDAT representative Ruth Plagenhoef announced to AWJ members that OPDAT would be bringing US Federal District Court Judge Ann Aiken to BiH for a week in May to work with judges and parliamentarians. Members of the AWJ expressed an interest in holding an exclusive event for the

Association and, after a series of communications, OPDAT agreed to sponsor Judge Aiken's participation at an AWJ workshop before her return to the US. Judge Aiken presented sessions on:

- Women in the US Judiciary: A Short History
- The Rule of Law: The Role of Judicial Leadership in and out of the Courtroom
- Sentencing: Considerations for Community Safety and Offender Accountability-Part I & II

In addition to Judge Aiken's presentations, Sarajevo Cantonal Court Judge and AWJ President Adisa Zahiragić presented a workshop on implementation of the Gender Equality Law, as a follow-up to sexual harassment workshops held in Mostar in April. Both presenters received very positive remarks from AWJ members. Notably, Judge Aiken's message strongly promoted the professional responsibility of judges to be leaders both in the courtroom and within their communities – a message consistent with the strategic priorities of the AWJ. A significant number of AWJ members approached Judge Aiken and AI/DCAF staff to indicate their appreciation and respect for Judge Aiken and said her message was inspirational. Altogether, 23 judges, 19 from the Federation and 4 from the RS, attended the two-day workshop.

STUDY TRIP TO COURTS OF THE STATE OF OREGON

The Center for Security, Development and the Rule of Law (DCAF) and the Atlantic Initiative (AI) are partners in a multi-year project, "Gender and Judicial Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina," implemented at the state and entity levels with support of the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway. Apart from strengthening the Association of Women Judges in BiH and cooperating with entity-level judicial and prosecutorial training centers, the project also aims to carry out research on gender equality topics that have not been sufficiently addressed in our judiciary so far.



of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway. Apart from strengthening the Association of Women Judges in BiH, the development of a Benchbook, "Judicial Considerations for Domestic Violence Cases in BiH" was launched in order to support more systematic case evaluation and better understanding of the mitigating and aggravating factors in domestic violence cases. Nine judges from the Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska are on the Benchbook panel.

The OPDAT program, based out of the United States Embassy in BiH, recognized the development of the Benchbook as extremely important and invited judges from the panel on a study trip to observe courts of the State of Oregon from October 4-13, 2013. The study trip was jointly organized by OPDAT, DCAF

and Chief Justice Ann Aiken of the Federal District Court of Oregon. Judge Aiken personally hosted the BiH judicial delegation throughout the trip making it possible to access judges, elected officials and legal professionals at the highest levels in the State of Oregon. As a result, judges from BiH were able to engage with judicial and legal representatives from across Oregon with a focus on relevant laws, proceedings and policies related to domestic violence.

They visited courts of the Lane County Circuit Court District, including Juvenile Court, where they observed trials involving the award of supervision of juveniles. They participated in a multidisciplinary meeting on responses to domestic violence with Erin Greenawald, Assistant Attorney General; Sergeant Todd Baltzell, Newberg-Dundee Police Department; and Ronelle Shankle, Attorney General's Office, Crime Victim Services. And, they met with Heidi Moawad, policy advisor to the Governor of the State of Oregon for criminal justice and corrections, attended hearings on the imposition of protective measures, and actively participated in discussions with judges of the Oregon Supreme Court.



Judges from BiH also engaged in a discussion on a show cause order conducted by Lane County Circuit Court Judge Kasabhai; as well as on

corrective measures in the Community Corrections and Batterer's Intervention Program with Laura Ritchie, head of the Domestic Violence Department; Andrew Altman, Domestic Violence Department Supervisor; and Dr. Chris Huffine, Director of Allies in Change, an organization that works to support healthy relationship management. The BiH judges had the opportunity to discuss criminal prosecution issues in domestic violence cases specifically with Multnomah County Circuit Court Judges Amy Holmes Hehn and Maureen McKnight, Multnomah County Deputy District Attorney Chris Mascal, who works on domestic violence cases, and defense attorney Cate Wollam.

A discussion on the leadership of judges with Oregon Supreme Court Judge Dave Brewer and Attorney General Hardy Myers was particularly important and informative.

In honor of the judges, the University of Oregon Law School organized a reception, and the judges were invited to a luncheon at the Rotary Club in Eugene, Oregon. During the Rotary luncheon, Maida Čehajić of the Atlantic Initiative spoke to attendees about the fundamental issues pertaining to gender equality in BiH, and Sarajevo Cantonal Court Judge Adisa Zahiragić presented the challenges that face the judiciary in BiH when it comes to domestic violence cases.

As a part of their visit to the Lane County Circuit Courts, the judges also met Judges Rooke-Ley, Chanti, Love, and Spence, along with Assistant District Attorneys Zemper and Sabri, and Oregon State Representative Williamson.

Judges from BiH who took part in the study trip are: Biljana Vučetić,

Basic Court Banja Luka; Dragan Uletović, Basic Court Banja Luka; Branimir Maletić, Basic Court Gradiška; Adisa Zahiragić, Cantonal Court Sarajevo; Amela Mahić-Samardžić, Municipal Court Sarajevo; Rada Bjeljac, Municipal Court Sarajevo; Jasmina Ćosić, Municipal Court Sarajevo; Sanela Grabonjić-Kovač, Cantonal Court Sarajevo; and Darko Samardžić, Court of BiH.

STRATEGIC PLANNING OF ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN JUDGES IN BIH

In cooperation with the Association of Women Judges in BiH, DCAF and the Atlantic Initiative organized a strategic planning session on November 16, 2013 on Mount Vlašić, comprised of the Association's Coordinating Committee and members of the Association who expressed a willingness to participate in Association projects and initiatives in the forthcoming period.

To-date activities of the Association were presented and participants were informed about projects that the Association has undertaken in partnership with the Swiss and US Embassies in BiH. During the session, participants took part in analysis of AWJ projects, developed a project implementation plan, and learned about reporting, monitoring, and evaluation.

PROJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN JUDGES IN BIH

Owing to its increasing visibility and successful implementation of activities, two projects of the Association of Women Judges in BiH were funded in 2013 by small grants from the US and Swiss Em-

bassies. Agreements with donors have been signed, and the president of the Association is primarily responsible for implementing these projects, for which the Coordinating Committee of the Association has already adopted action plans.

The project supported by the US Embassy is focused on raising awareness among women politicians of the problem of "sextortion." The Association foresees organization of three events (in Sarajevo, Banja Luka, and the Brčko District) for judges and women politicians (from the legislative and executive branches). The aim is to inform women in leadership roles about sextortion in BiH society, and to discuss the extent to which the problem has been recognized at an institutional level, if it has been adequately sanctioned through existing laws, and how victims are being protected. As part of an earlier project, the Association conducted research throughout BiH that led to the conclusion that sextortion, primarily against women, has indeed been a problem in local (municipal) institutions, faculties, and working environments.

Through its grant, the US Government encourages the judiciary to communicate with executive and legislative branches, particularly women politicians, to explain the nature of this problem and the need for amendments to laws to address it. Judges are able to see the problems in applicable laws through their experience with specific cases, but politicians in the legislative and executive branches must then be informed in order to make appropriate changes. Activities related to this initiative began in November and December, to be completed by the end of January 2014.

The Swiss-funded project involves strengthening of the Association's capacities in several ways: the creation of a website and new promotion materials, and organization of a meeting of Association members with potential members meant to expand the Association's membership. Meetings have been planned in Istočno Sarajevo, Bijeljina, Bihać, and Mostar. Activities are to begin in January and end as of July 31, 2014. The goal of the project is to increase membership of the Association and its visibility in legal circles, and to enhance communication within our community.

I hope that we will justify the confidence of our donors through these small projects, achieve the desired goals, open new possibilities for future projects, and strengthen our capacities.

Adisa Zahiragić, President of the Association of Women Judges in BiH

WORKSHOP OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN JUDGES IN BIH, DECEMBER 7-8, 2013, TESLIĆ

On December 7 and 8, 2013, the fifth workshop of the Association of Women Judges in Bosnia and Herzegovina was organized by the Association, along with the Center for Security, Development and the Rule of Law (DCAF) and the Atlantic Initiative. Twenty-three Association members attended the workshop, which included presentations of the "Guidelines for Judicial Considerations in Domestic Violence Cases in BiH" and the results of research on "The Impact of Gender Impact on the BiH Judiciary."



The goal of the workshop was to strengthen the Association's professional capacities through training in domestic violence and gender issues. On the first day, Heather Huhtanen of DCAF and Judges Dragan Uletilović and Branimir Maletić presented the "Guidelines for Judicial Considerations in Domestic Violence Cases in BiH," based on materials developed by nine judges from across Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is particularly important to emphasize the practical significance of the Guidelines for case law in BiH, and this was stressed in the workshop through real-world examples, group work, and exercises.

On the second day, Majda Halilović of the Atlantic Initiative presented the results of research on "The Impact of Gender on the BiH Judiciary." The results, statistical indicators, and examples from the daily practice of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers illustrate the role of gender in court procedures and relations within the judiciary. During the discussion and case scenario analyses, workshop participants confirmed that the sex of defendants, judges,

prosecutors, and lawyers, or perceptions of gender roles, may indeed influence judicial processes.



Evaluation forms completed by workshop participants gave extremely positive feedback. Participants indicated that the workshop improved their knowledge about the issues of domestic violence and the impact of gender on the judiciary. They agreed that the workshop was relevant for their future work, and that it supported cooperation with other stakeholders and the strengthening of the Association's capacities.

ASSEMBLY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN JUDGES IN BIH

The fourth Assembly of the Association of Women Judges in BiH, organized on December 20, 2013 by Association members with the support of the Center for Security, Development and the Rule of Law (DCAF) and the Atlantic Initiative, was the final activity of the Association in 2013. The session was held in the Multimedia Room of the Cantonal Court in Sarajevo and brought together around 30 members.

This year's Assembly was of special importance due to elections of the Association president, the Coordinating Committee, and members of the Court of Honor of the Association. Sarajevo Cantonal Court Judge Adisa Zahiragić was re-elected as the Association's president. New members of the Coordinating Committee are: Adisa Zahiragić, Amela Mahić Samardžić, Ružica Jukić, Rada Bjeljac, Biljana Vučetić, Minka Kreho, and Mediha Pašić, with Adisa Zahiragić named president of the Coordinating Committee. Members of the Court of Honor are: Nives Četojević, Dubravka Krajišnik, and Zinaida Husić, with Nives Četojević serving as president.

Judge Amela Mahić-Samardžić presented projects of the Association, and Association president Adisa Zahiragić presented the financial report and discussed cooperation with donors, other associations, and partner organizations.



» 2013 IN NUMBERS:

On January 1, 2012 the Association had 86 members

On December 15, 2013 the Association had 105 members

Capacity building workshops:

4 ("Recognition and Judicial Responses to Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence," Mostar; "Judicial Responsibility and Development of the Judiciary," Konjic; "Strategic Planning for Activities of the Association of Women Judges in BiH," Vlačić; and presentation of the "Guidelines for Judicial Considerations in Domestic Violence Cases in BiH" and results of research on "The Impact of Gender on the BiH Judiciary," Teslić)

Total number of workshop participants: 97

Meeting of the Coordinating Committee: 1

July 8, 2013, Sarajevo

Number of publications contributed by members of the Association: 2

Participation in international events:

Study visit to courts of the State of Oregon

Newsletter issues: 2