

Avocats Sans Frontières

Newsletter 2005 - I

January 2005

Dear reader,

It is with pleasure that Avocats Sans Frontières sends you its first newsletter of the year. The newsletter covers the past two and a half months of activities and action in the field missions. You will see that it also contains a special section on the "Mobile Courts Project" that Avocats Sans Frontières runs in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). One of the new features of the Avocats Sans Frontières newsletter for 2005 will be that, at regular intervals, it will contain a more extensive description of a selected activity in the field. Of course Avocats Sans Frontières is always interested in receiving feedback how to further improve or change its newsletter. All suggestions can be mailed to info@asf.be with subject "newsletter feedback".

An important news for the coming month is that Avocats Sans Frontières has decided to set up an extensive training program for Congolese lawyers in the context of the fight against impunity and the intervention of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in the DRC. The training program will be carried out in partnership with REDRESS and the ICC Registry. One of the objectives is to ensure that enough Congolese counsel will be available to assist victims and accused before the ICC if and when cases get underway. The possibility for victims and defendants alike to nominate local counsel to represent and defend them before the ICC is an important element of ensuring a sufficient connection between what goes on in the Court and the local communities back in the DRC. The training program is part of a larger project around the fight against impunity in the DRC and the reconstruction of the Congolese legal system for which Avocats Sans Frontières is currently negotiating funding.

A significant event for the team at the Secretariat in Brussels was the move to the new offices, in the week between Christmas and New Year. Avocats Sans Frontières now has its Secretariat at Chaussée de Haecht 159, 1030 Brussels, Belgium in a building that is part of a larger complex where also Greenpeace is housed. With everyone unpacked and well installed, the team has already been hard at work together with the field office staff to ensure that also in 2005 Avocats Sans Frontières will contribute to making law relevant for the weakest groups and individuals in society.

Happy reading!

*Peter Van der Auweraert
Executive Director*

ZOOM...

Mobile courts in DR Congo

**Support to the reconstruction of a State governed by the rule
of law**

Recently officially pacified, the Democratic Republic of Congo has embarked upon a transitional process aiming for the organisation of free and independent elections by June 2005. Recent wars have destroyed an infrastructure already heavily impaired by Mobutu's thirty-year reign, and public institutions in particular are in dire need of reconstruction. Avocats Sans Frontières' project to support mobile courts in the Democratic Republic of Congo arises from the urgency to reconstruct a State governed by law, and to enhance the capacities of the Congolese judicial system. The mobile courts in the DRC under the auspices of Avocats Sans Frontières were initiated in Demba in August 2004. First in a series of illustrations of the activities of Avocats Sans Frontières, the following intends to retrace the origins of the project in question, and to highlight the conclusions drawn so far for its future implementation.

Legal context in the DRC and the objectives of the project

The DRC covers a vast territory, and in most inland towns and villages, justice has not been heard of for several years. The shortage of proper courts in all areas of the country constitutes an important gap in the Congolese judiciary which is greatly detrimental to the level of accessibility of justice. In order to remedy such problems, Article 67 of the Code of Organisation and Judicial Competence states that "s'ils l'estiment nécessaire pour la bonne administration de la justice, les Cours et Tribunaux peuvent siéger dans toutes les localités de leur ressort". The concept of mobile courts is thus inherent to Congolese law, but if such courts have been organised in the past, they have lacked governmental support and have depended solely on the initiative of the Congolese magistrates themselves. These hearings have therefore been confined to towns with great economic activity, and large areas of the country have consequently been left out. At the expense of justice, former mobile courts have merely become business activities, and as such they have failed to reach the most remote areas of the country.

The fact that access to justice is limited in the DRC has resulted in various "parallel" means of conflict resolution. The latter represent more weaknesses than strengths however, and the principle of functioning mobile courts is hence reinforced. The legal competence of customary justice is limited, deficient means of transportation make it difficult for officials of the judiciary police to travel into remote areas, and military legal systems remaining from the war are illegal and are being dismantled. Similarly, "private" initiatives on behalf of civil society, churches and religious communities lack the means and the vocation to totally replace legal justice and the need for mobile courts is therefore apparent.

The setting up of a project to support mobile courts in the DRC was preceded by consultation rounds on behalf of Avocats Sans Frontières with various local actors. During these meetings, ways in which to solve the problems faced by the Congolese judiciary were discussed, and the particulars of the project in question were elaborated. The intention set forth by the final project is to mobilise organisational and financial means in order to provide a more structured environment that welcomes the initiatives of the magistrates more efficiently. The mobility of Congolese District Courts is enhanced by the project in order to deal with blatant cases of impunity in remote communities.

The fact that the legislative framework of the mobile courts is anchored in Congolese law implies that the main actors in the proceedings are representatives of the Congolese judicial machinery. Avocats Sans Frontières thus remains a mere supporter of the activities of the mobile courts, i.e. the organisation supervises and establishes mechanisms for control and evaluation of the activities, but does not direct them.

The activities

A "justice" team made up of three judges of the District Court, a registrar, a bailiff, an official from the office of the public prosecutor and two lawyers is set up. The team travels to the chief localities of various territories where it holds hearings during one month, trying pending cases as well as new ones presented by the population. Mobile courts are only organised in towns lacking effective courts, and the scheme is carried out in the jurisdiction of a district with human resources from courts of the region. All costs incurred during the exercise are entirely supported. This assures free legal assistance to the

population and compensation to the lawyers, one main aim being to ensure the respect of the right to defence and fair trial. The preparation of cases on the cause-list is entrusted to an official from the office of the public prosecutor, who goes ahead of the rest of the team to collect complaints and investigate criminal cases. The registrar and the lawyers arrive at the end of the investigating stage in order to set up a cause-list and prepare the defence of the cases. The court comes a few days later to deal with cases without stopping until their final settlement. Judgement is pronounced immediately or in the following days, and the responsibility for the implementation of judgements lies with the office of the public prosecution.

For 14 months, beginning in August 2004, the project is to be implemented as a pilot scheme in three provinces, all characterised by high levels of disorganisation and/or institutional neglect. Initially, the provinces chosen were those of Western Kasai, Nord Kivu and Equateur. For security reasons, Maniema later had to substitute Nord Kivu however.

The first experience: the mobile court in Demba

Because of its advantage of political stability and reasonable size, the province of Western Kasai was chosen as the best place to start the mobile courts. Hearings are planned to take place in the two districts of the province (Lulua and Kasai), in collaboration with the District Courts of Kananga and Luebo. On the 7th of August the first session was initiated when a registrar left for Demba, and the actual hearings were held there between 23 August and 11 September. The court ruled on criminal and civil matters and although there were other issues at stake, a majority of the cases concerned land disputes.

General publicity efforts as well as the launching of several awareness and sensitisation initiatives are foreseen by the project in order to inform the public of the mobile court's mode of operation. Such initiatives address the population located at the trajectory of the circuit judges and benefit from the collaboration of civil society. As regards Western Kasai, the sensitisation process was conceived in collaboration with Reprodhoc , and an observatory team was set up and trained in order to attend the hearings and investigate the degree of satisfaction of the public. During the first week of hearings the court did not act to its full potential due to failure of a lot of parties to show up, but already the second week the hearings were much more animated, and the last week was heavily booked.

The future of the project...

The hearings were appreciated by people having attended them, as well as by the magistrates and lawyers involved. The observatory team co-ordinator measured the impact of the presence of the court in Demba very positively and although not numerous, the cases were generally well treated. Moreover, difficulties encountered during this initial experience have already resulted in fruitful modifications of the second session, in Tshimbulu. Challenges in relation to the notification and investigation procedures, the gathering of evidence, the defence and the implementation of judgement clarified the importance of strong preparatory work. The intervention on behalf of Avocats Sans Frontières is reinforced as regards supervision and presence on the ground and the organisational capacities of the mobile team in general have been enhanced to allow for efficient hearings.

Following Demba, the District Court of Kananga has held hearings in Tshimbulu, and Kazumba is next on the list (both are territorial chief localities in the district of Lulua, in Western Kasai). Exploratory missions have been undertaken in October in order to study the possibilities of implementing the project in the province of Equateur. Due to a lack of magistrates, ASF's mission to the DRC decided to hold hearings in Maniema first however. The first hearing in this province will be organised in Kasongo at the beginning of February.

Timor Leste

Context

Timor Leste wants the United Nations to extend its mission there for at least one more year after its current mandate expires next May.

In addition, the Timorese Parliament has passed a law on 'Freedom, Assembly and Demonstration', in early December. The President has, under Timorese law, 30 days to approve it. Meanwhile, organisations such as Human Rights Watch urge him not to sanction the law in question since it violates the basic human rights of assembly and free expression.

Activities

On 23 October the Bar Association held a workshop on the exchange program with the Malaysian Bar Council of June 2004. Representatives of ASF were present, and skills were shared with members of the Timor Bar who had not been able to attend the June training program. Participation was high, and the event was quickly followed up by a second workshop, which concerned the establishment and development of the Guinea Bissau Bar Association. This second workshop also included discussions on the need for accreditation standards, as well as further deliberations on the potential areas for revision of the Advocacy Statute. Furthermore, contacts were established with a member of the Portuguese Bar Association towards creating a professional network combining other regional and Portuguese speaking Bar Associations who have not responded to the initial inquiry sent out by the Timorese Bar. Additional follow-up contacts were also made with the Singapore Law Council regarding the further development of a training program for Timorese Bar members scheduled for the beginning of 2005.

Programme Officer Shelley Wieck has also begun the 'mentorship' component of the Training Program for private lawyers. These initial sessions were well received and presented a good opportunity to spend time with various law firms, observe their organisational systems, and identify ways in which the lawyers and their administrative staff can be more efficient. Initial research was also conducted and pleading samples compiled for translation and use in the private Lawyer Form Book. Preparation and implementation of the inter-active, participatory workshop on "Client Counselling" was completed in December in collaboration with a local theatre group, "Bibi Bulak", to act as mock "clients" for practice interview sessions. A panel of experts then evaluated the private lawyers' practice interviews. Evaluation of the preliminary training programs in 2004 was conducted and further planning and development of a more comprehensive training program for late January 2005 is underway.

Following a successful completion of the first workshop on Professional Ethics held in November, additional preparation was conducted towards the planning and facilitation of the remaining two workshops in December and January, which will result in the drafting of a Code of Conduct for the private lawyers.

A small delegation of members of the Timorese Bar Association have met informally with various members of Commission A of the National Parliament in order to provide general background on the development of the Bar as well as on the importance of the Advocacy Statute. The meeting was well received and the suggestion made that additional meetings be held in order to review the Advocacy Statute and prepare for it to be presented to Parliament by the Commission.

ASF and the Timorese Bar Association met in December with the Public Defender General to discuss the future role of the Public Defenders within the Bar Association. Also, the first monthly meeting of the various sub-commissions of the Bar has been held.

As regards the Law Directory, it has been distributed to all the Bar Association members, judicial sector actors, government offices, national and international NGOs and community organisations for further distribution to people in need of legal information and assistance. It is relevant to note that the Bar Association Law Directory was created in order to provide access to specific information on all private lawyers. The response to it has been very positive.

Preliminary research was commenced for the selection and acquisition of Portuguese and Indonesian law books and materials for the Timorese Bar law library.

ASF carried out surveys in the districts of Suai and Baucau together with UN Human Rights Unit. The information collected will now be analysed and a report on access to legal assistance and information for rural population is expected to be finalised in February 2005. This will be used to prepare a workshop in April, 2005.

Rwanda

Context

November and December were months of important internal unrest but also of very strong regional tension. The conference uniting the heads of State of the Great Lake region in Dar es Salam (Tanzania) had the potential of constituting a glimmer of hope, and this especially since the participants decided to do all in their power to preserve peace and security. Nevertheless, tension rapidly increased between Rwanda and neighbouring Uganda and DRC.

Pursuant attacks in Rwanda attributed to Interahamwe militias, President Kagame threatened to send troops to the DRC in order to neutralise the Ex-FAR and Interahamwe. A series of accusations, denials and counter-accusations followed; the DRC charged Rwanda of already being present on its territory, something which the latter denied and accused the DRC in turn of protecting culprits of the 1994 Rwandan genocide. Fighting took place in the Congolese region of Kanyabanyonga and Rwanda was accused of supporting militias fighting the Congolese army. The situation calmed somewhat however, following carrot-stick diplomacy on behalf of the UN, the African Union, The USA and the EU. Diplomatic channels recognised the necessity to regulate the question of the Interahamwe and the Ex-FAR, but nevertheless saw a new Rwandese incursion into the DRC as unacceptable.

On the internal level, the tension observed since the report of the Parliamentary Commission on the persistence of a genocidal ideology was further heightened in November. The trial of a journalist (Charles Kabonero) did indeed raise new questions regarding the notion of 'divisionism', a concept lacking definition in Rwandese legal texts. To this has been added the highly delicate issue of the land reforms adopted by the National Assembly in November.

Activities

For ASF's mission to Rwanda, these two past months have been marked in particular by the training of Inyangamugayo's (Gacaca judges) at the level of sectors and at that of appeal jurisdictions. A first training session for Gacaca educators was held from 2 to 12 November, and it dealt with judgement issues. The training session in question was organised by ASF, in close collaboration with the National Service of Gacaca Jurisdictions (SNJG). 551 educators thus benefited from teachings by experts from ASF and the SNJG. These training sessions were judged by the participants themselves as being highly pedagogical. Rwandans media, in particular radio and television, widely covered the event.

Subsequently, the educators trained by ASF had in turn to train Inyangamugayos. Thanks to important logistical organisation, this phase began 29 November 2004 and should finish during the first half of January 2005.

ASF's mission in Kigali has welcomed five lawyers of the organisation's network of voluntary jurists. Logistical support has been given in the perspective of the next procedure to take place before the Criminal Court of Brussels, where two Rwandans stand accused of violations of the Geneva Conventions during the 1994 Rwandan genocide. The five above-mentioned lawyers represent the victims in this so-called 'Kibungo' trial, and they travelled to Rwanda in the aim of obtaining more

information.

The Vade Mecum on the rules applicable before the national jurisdictions of Rwanda regarding the contention of the genocide was finalised in November after intense work on behalf of the authors and of the totality of the ASF-team in Kigali. The document in question clarifies the law currently applicable to the genocide. In order to do so, the Vade Mecum integrates the June 2004 law on the "*organisation, competence and mode of operation of the Gacaca Jurisdictions dealing with lawsuits and judgement of infractions constituting crime of genocide and other crimes against humanity committed between 1 October 1990 and 31 December 1994*". This law has been analysed and put into perspective with other laws issued by the legal reform in Rwanda: the Penal code, the Code of organisation, mode of operation and legal competence, the law of administration and evidence, etc... The work also includes a retrospective analysis of the genocide since its beginning as well as the jurisprudence relative to the contention. A version in Kinyarwanda is currently underway.

An agreement has been reached with the National Service of Gacaca Jurisdictions regarding the final version of the "simplified guide to judgement procedure", created by ASF for the Inyangamugayo. The document in question is currently being produced.

The sixth volume of the collection of jurisprudence relative to the genocide is underway. Moreover, the preparation of the January 2005 training of officers of the Public Ministry is progressing as planned. This training, which will be given by experts from ASF and Rwanda will treat the new rules applicable to the genocide. The Vade Mecum will be of much use during this event.

As regards international justice, hearings have been held before the ICTR in November, the trial of Colonel Aloys Simba being particularly noteworthy. The Appeals Chamber has confirmed the condemnation of the Adventist priest Elisaphan Ntakirutimana and his son Gérard. Moreover, a newly accused (Lieutenant Colonel Ephrem Setako) has been arrested in Amsterdam and transferred to the ICTR. As regards the access to witnesses and their protection, the polemic continues between the ICTR and Rwanda.

Burundi

Context

1 November 2004 should have marked the end of the transition period and the establishment of a democratically elected government. Unfortunately, disagreement in Burundi political quarters has not allowed for consensus to be achieved regarding the application of all the dispositions of the Arusha Accords. Due to logistical difficulties, the referendum on the transitory constitution which governs Burundi since November 2003 has been postponed several times, and it is now set for 28 February 2005. The UN Security Council visited Burundi in November in an attempt to maintain the dynamics of the peace process.

The Council of Ministers has adopted a bill concerning special procedures to repress violence, armed robbery and rape. The project aims to accelerate legal procedures and has occasioned violent reactions on behalf of Amnesty International regarding its respect of law and due process.

The Burundi political scene was during the month of December 2004 marked by a campaign intended to explain the transitory constitution to the public. The campaign nevertheless bore much resemblance to a popular consultation and was therefore at the origin of a political debate. The presidential movement wanted to introduce amendments to the constitution already adopted by parliament, thus taking advantage of the public's wishes to elect their leader directly by universal suffrage. Moreover, the Burundi population is negative to the use of blocked lists, interpreting

it as a way of maintaining the power of certain politicians and bypassing the results of the ballot boxes.

Another event of the end of 2004 was the official start of the campaign to demobilise ex combatants and soldiers of the governmental forces. The President launched the campaign in question on Thursday 2 December in Muramvya, and the event was crowned by the symbolic destruction of a hundred rifles. The campaign is not trouble free however, as the follow-up of demobilised child soldiers is difficult. The children in question have received a goat each, a measure deemed insufficient for the commencement of civil life. Furthermore, the armed groups still refuse to hand over their weapons under the pretext that the governmental forces do not render theirs.

2 December 2004, the UN approved a resolution regarding the establishment of an International Investigation Commission in Burundi. This commission detains a 6-month mandate and is the only authority entitled to qualify crimes of genocide.

Activities

After a modest start of criminal hearings in September, the months of October, November and December witnessed increased activity. During November, 239 cases (crimes in general and in relation to the conflict of 1993) were thus settled before the military and civil jurisdictions where ASF intervenes. ASF covered 89 of these cases and attended 100 hearings. This assumption of responsibility allowed for the defence of 199 suspects and 60 plaintiffs. Nevertheless, the treatment of criminal cases - and in particular of those related to the conflict of 1993 - by the High Courts remains insufficient in relation to the number of cases programmed. Some High Courts where ASF usually intervenes did not include any ASF cases on their cause-list, and the organisation is again of the intention to incite all partners to mobilise in order to improve this result.

The lack of attention given to sexual violence constitutes a major source of problems in Burundi society. Indeed, in year 2004 the Women Health Centre of *Médécins Sans Frontières-Belgique (MSF)* registered an average of 120 victims of sexual violence per month (i.e. more than 12'000 a year). ASF continues its regular legal presence at the Women Health Centre in the framework of the struggle to halt violence perpetrated against women and children. In December 2004, 3 new cases were forwarded by MSF-B, and 34 cases are currently pending before legal instances.

In the same perspective, ASF prepares new educational radio shows entitled "Victims of sexual violence vis-à-vis the police force". This theme is developed in a series of 8 sketches illustrating the harassment on behalf of the police which victims of sexual violence have to face. The scripts have been written by ASF and then entrusted to the person in charge of the theatrical group Ninde, which undertakes the drafting of the synopsis in Kirundi. The diffusion of these shows will begin during the month of January 2005.

Pursuant to the decision of OHCHR to retire from the area of legal assistance, ASF became the only real actor in this field, and the organisation had to rethink its mode of operation. However, following a meeting on the 21st of December 2004 with the Legal Assistance Program Officer at the OHCHR it seems that the latter has obtained a supplementary delay of three months (until the end of March 2005) to organise the ending of its program and to find a successor. In the meantime, the Office has announced that its lawyers will continue to ensure their clients' defence.

Since the new organisation of hearings in September 2004, ASF was able to begin the evaluation of criminal hearings in December. ASF thus applied recommendations settled in agreement with all actors in the framework of Legal Assistance in cases related to the crisis. On this subject, the partners of the Legal Assistance and the Presidents of the three Courts of Appeal held a meeting on 22 December 2004, under the presidency of the Supreme Court.

The Kassy Manlan case (see previous Newsletter) was called four times during the month of December, and the case has been subject to numerous changes. Lately Jean-Paul Bukeyenzeza, legally represented by ASF, reconsidered his previous statements. On the 22 December, he explained to the Court that his May 2003 declarations were based on a promise of liberation by the Attorney General. During the most recent hearings in January 2005, the latter requested penalties for the 13 detainees, ranging from 2 years in prison to the capital punishment. Pleading hearings will begin January 27 2005.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Context

To the disadvantage of eastern DRC's civil population, there has since the end of September been an increase in hostilities between armed governmental forces and various dissident groups. The UN mission for observation in the DRC has been authorised an extension until March 2005 and a 5'900 person increase in manpower. The MONUC has also changed its position in respect of the nature of the conflict and is now convinced that foreign troops indeed entered Congolese territory following the threats made by Rwanda on 23 November last year.

In order to come to the rescue of the inhabitants of Kanyabayonga and other refugees in Kivu, the Congolese government has accredited *Caritas Développement Congo* a million dollars.

In addition, the governments of the DRC and Rwanda decided to launch at the end of October a joint mechanism allowing them to control their common border (see Newsletter July/August 2004). The hope was to contribute to a solution of the delicate problem posed by the plundering of the area's resources, which has hitherto helped feed the tensions between the two countries. Unfortunately, as of the end of December, the results were hardly encouraging. Indeed, the spokesperson for the Congolese government has declared that the DRC is at war with Rwanda, something which the latter continues to deny. At the same time, Kinshasa has forwarded a conciliatory mission in eastern DRC in order to try to ease the tensions of the region and better understand the motives of the combats that plague Kanyabayonga.

Activities

After the seminar intended to train the second time the magistrates of the province of Western Kasai, ASF concentrated on the preparation of that of the province of Equateur, which was held between the 8th and 13th of November in Mbandaka. In December, *Avocats Sans Frontières* undertook an exploratory mission in Mbuji-Mayi for the next training session for magistrates in Eastern Kasai.

The mobile court has held hearings in Tshimbulu in December; the next will take place in the town of Kazumba at the end of January. Two exploratory missions were organised in Kindu at the end of the year for the opening of a decentralised office in the framework of the 'support to mobile courts' project in the Maniema province. Premises were found at the end of December and the official opening of the office and the launching of the project are scheduled for the end of January.

The project "*Boutique de Droit*" initiated a fresh experience at the end of the year: an itinerant workshop (*la Boutique de Droit itinérante*) with permanencies held outside the office. After a first experience in Malueka, the project was implemented with success in Lemba, N'djili and Masina. Parallel to this project, the "live" workshop was set into practice at the end of September. The latter was developed in collaboration with MONUC's Radio Okapi and consists of a weekly radio show popularising civil rights (Mondays at 9h30 a.m.).

In addition, following an agreement of judicial cooperation between the DRC and the ICC allowing for investigations in respect of certain international crimes, ASF

organised an impunity workshop between the 23 and 25 November in Kisangani. Speakers at this event were the head of the ICC Victims Direction (*Direction Victimes*), a member of the ICC prosecution, a representative of the International NGO REDRESS, a Human Rights Officer of the MONUC, two Congolese experts (Professor Luzolo and Me Nicole Odia) and ASF's head of mission in DRC. The workshop was addressed to members of Congolese NGOs working on the representation and protection of victims, to the leaders of civil and military jurisdictions and to the barristers presidents of the Eastern Province, Equateur and North and South Kivu.

As regards the diffusion of the transitional constitution, the copies destined for the town of Kinshasa and the provinces of Lower-Congo and Bandundu were dispatched in November, via the REPRODHOOC (*Réseau Provincial des Organisations Droits de l'Homme en République du Congo*).

It should also be noted that ASF has signed a draft-agreement with the RECIC/PO (*Réseau d'Education Civique Congolais / Province Orientale*), which will distribute 3'229 copies of the constitution in French, Lingala and Swahili in the Eastern Province (*Province Orientale*). A set of fifty constitutions has also been handed to RCN.

Israel and the Palestinian territories

Despite disruptions caused by the recent death of the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, ASF's plans to organise a seminar between Palestinian and Israeli lawyers are progressing well (see previous Newsletter for details regarding the project).

Nicolas Jacobs, our Project Officer, travelled November 13-19 to Israel and the West Bank in order to meet with partner local NGO's and human rights lawyers. The aim was three-fold: 1) to ensure that information concerning the holding of the seminar has been adequately disseminated, 2) to make sure that the reasons and objectives of the seminar in question have been clearly understood by potential participants, and 3) to discuss the program of the seminar in order to determine which subject-matters are essential and which most strongly appeal to a majority of human rights lawyers'.

These objectives were globally met during the mission and the list of participants has since been finalised. Another mission at the beginning of 2005 will permit further exploration of a number of contacts (NGO's or private lawyers) and secure travel arrangements and details concerning the seminar program.

Finally, the seminar is now set to take place between the 10th and the 13th of March and will be carried out on the premises of the Maison de l'Avocat in Brussels. Also, social activities and evenings will be organised in collaboration with the *Conférence du Jeune Barreau de Bruxelles*.

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- Regularly consult our website (www.asf.be) to find our regularly updated vacancies for volunteers, interns and regular staff.