

Standard Summary Project Fiche

IPA Decentralised National Programmes

Project number: TR 07 01 03

1. Basic information

- 1.1 CRIS Number:
- 1.2 Title: Training of Military Judges and Prosecutors on Human Rights Issues
- 1.3 Sector: Political Criteria
- 1.3 Location: Turkey

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) will be Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities.

The Head of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer.

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Please see Annex III for the detail of implementation arrangements.

1.6 Beneficiary (including details of Senior Programme Officer):

The Beneficiaries of this project are Ministry of National Defense (MoND) and Turkish General Staff (TGS).

Senior Project Officer

Military Judge Colonel Neşet UNCU

Military Justice Affairs Chairmanship of MoND

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Please see Annex III for the detailed information on Beneficiaries.

1.7 Overall cost: 2,000,000 €

1.8 EU contribution: 2,000,000 €

1.9 Final date for contracting: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement.

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 4 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement.

1.11 Final date for disbursements: 5 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement.

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

To support the interpretation and application of legal provisions related to human rights and fundamental freedoms in line with European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and its related case law.

2.2 Project Purpose:

To improve the knowledge and implementation capacity of military judges and prosecutors and legal counselors at MoND and TGS on ECHR, European Court of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECtHR) and its related case law by the end of the 2010.

2.3 Link with Accession Partnership (AP)/ National Programme for Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA)

Link with AP

The objectives of this project are in line with the short and medium-term objectives of the Accession Partnership 2006:

“Judicial system” under the Section 3.1.. Short Term Priorities foresees ensuring consistent interpretation of legal provisions, including the new penal code, related to human rights and fundamental freedoms by all judicial authorities in line with the European Convention on Human Rights and its related case law.

The Accession Partnership also refers to the need “abolish any remaining competence of military courts to try civilians “ as a short-term priority in particular with respect to “Civil-Military Relations”.

Link with NPAA

According to the priorities stated in the National Plan, an effective judicial system will be established by upgrading the function capacity of the judiciary..

This project is based on main element “training activities concerning strengthening of judicial efficiency and capacity and other related activities” stated in the Table 24.14.1.2.

2.3 Link with Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD):

The project also fits in the priorities of MIPD:

“**Within the *Institution Building* component the focus of assistance in the area of the political criteria will be on the institutions that are directly concerned by the reforms: the judiciary and the law enforcement services.” (p.3).**

Addressing the Copenhagen political criteria

“Judiciary: Comprehensive training for the consistent interpretation of legal provisions related to human rights and fundamental freedoms...”(p.16).

“..., it is expected that Turkey will have made considerable progress within this time frame. In particular,

The judiciary will function more effectively and access to justice will be facilitated for all Turkish citizens.” (p.18)

2.4 Link with National Development:

N/A.

2.5 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans (where applicable)

N/A.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

Turkish Military judiciary as a part of the Turkish judicial system according to the Turkish Constitution is grouped under two headings namely as military criminal jurisdiction and military administrative jurisdiction.

Military criminal jurisdiction, regulated by the Article No.145 of the Turkish Constitution, is exercised by military courts and military disciplinary courts. Military Courts are established and they function as per the Constitution and Law No.353 on the Establishment and Proceedings of Military Courts. In accordance with the Article No.9 of the mentioned law, they have jurisdiction over the cases related with the military crimes committed by the military personnel, and the crimes committed by the military personnel against military persons or at military locations or related with the military service and duties.

In accordance with the amendment made on the Law No.353 on “Establishment and Proceedings of Military Courts” through the Law No.5530 and dated 29 June 2006, courts of justice shall try the civilians. Only in exceptional cases, the civilians shall be tried by the military courts for the military offences mentioned in the Military Penal Code committed together with the military persons.

Commissioned officer shall work at the military courts with military judges. In accordance with the Law No.353, Article No.3, they shall be at least at the rank of captain and shall not be the immediate superior or the subordinate of the defendant. The office of commander, under which the military court is established, appoints the commissioned officers and the appointments are renewed annually.

Disciplinary Courts are established in accordance with the provisions of the Law No.477 concerning “The Establishment of Disciplinary Courts, Trial Procedures and Disciplinary Crimes and Penalties” and Article No.145 of the Constitution, and they are in

charge with the duty of handling the cases of disciplinary offences committed by the military persons.

Disciplinary Courts are formed of three commissioned officers during the trial. In the trials of non-commissioned officers and the enlisted, one of the members is selected among the non-commissioned officers. The office of commander under which the disciplinary court is established, appoints the members who will serve at these courts and the appointments are renewed annually.

Military High Court of Appeals is established and it functions through the Article No.156 of the Constitution and the Law No.1600 on "Military High Court of Appeals". It is the last instance for reviewing decisions given by military courts. Members of the Military High Court of Appeals shall be appointed by the President of the Republic among three candidates nominated by the Plenary Assembly of the Military High Court of Appeals. All the members are military judges.

High Military Administrative Court of Appeals is established by the Article No.157 of the Constitution and the Law No.1602 on High Military Administrative Court of Appeals. It is the first and the last instance for the judicial resolution of disputes arising from administrative acts and actions involving military personnel and relating to military service.

There are five judges and two staff officers in each Chamber. Decisions are given by a jury of five, the majority of which should be military judges.

Military judge and staff officer members shall be appointed by the President of the Republic from a list of three candidates, nominated by the Plenary Assembly composed of only military judge members of the Court and by the Chief of the General Staff, respectively.

Employment and professional trainings of the military judges are carried out in accordance with the Law No.357 and the provisions of the regulation concerning "Employment and Training of the Military Judge Candidates".

The military judge candidates are trained for one-year period. During the training period, trainee military judges are trained at the Supreme Military Courts, Military Courts and Courts of Justice. Moreover, they are trained at the Ministry of National Defense Military Justice Affairs Department and at the Law Academy of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) that is established by the Law No.4954 and where mainly the civilian judges are trained.

On the job training of the military judges is made in accordance with the Law No.357 and the provisions of the Regulation concerning "On the Job Training of the Military Judges Accordingly, military judges participate in a seven-day-seminar provided by the MoND bi-annually. Besides, they participate in the trainings provided by the MoJ.

The conclusion of the Helsinki European Council in December 1999 recognized Turkey as a candidate for membership to the European Union (EU). As a candidate country, Turkey has to approximate the whole body of EU acquis. ECHR is the primary European instrument for the protection of human rights; better application of the ECHR within the Turkish domestic legal system is a common objective of the EU and the Turkish Government who has recognized the right of individual petition before the ECtHR since 28 January 1987.

In recent years, significant improvements have been achieved in Turkey in the field of human rights, which has also been acknowledged in Progress Reports published by EU. Within the 9th Reform Package, the competence of Military Courts to try civilians has been limited by the adoption of the Code of the Establishment and Judicial Procedure of the Military Courts (Law Number 353). Accordingly, in peace times no civilians will be tried by the military courts. There is only an exception where the Courts have the judicial power over the civilians in times of peace; that is if a crime is committed in cooperation with a member of the military. The EU Commission welcomed this change in the Code and it was mentioned in EU Progress Report of 2006.

However the objectives of the process of approximation is not only to implement the relevant amendments to existing legislation but as importantly, to strengthen the capacities of the institutions responsible for the implementation of existing law, new procedures and processes, especially institutions in Turkish Judicial System.

For this reason, many projects have been implemented with MoJ such as training of judges and prosecutors in human rights issues, implementation on human rights reforms in Turkey. However, these projects are not sufficient to strengthen the capacity of Turkish Judicial System. In order to maintain real progress on the judicial system, Military Judiciary, which is the constitutional part of the Turkish Judicial System, must be improved.

In addition, the number of applications to the ECtHR against Turkey was 20.141 between 1998 and 2006. Approximately 10 % of these applications were in relation with the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF). Most of the violation judgments resulting from these applications that Turkey violates human rights are based on deficiencies at the investigation and prosecution phases, the long duration of the jurisdiction process and the challenges in the military judicial system. The fact that the civilians are subject to the judgment of the military courts and the disciplinary superior has the right to issue punishments that may restrict the individual freedoms (Ali Darıcı vs. Turkey); additionally the fact that High Administrative Military Court does not provide secret documents in the case file to the plaintiff throughout the judicial process and the existence of the officers at the military courts (Kahraman, Aksoy, Çorum vs. Turkey) are mostly criticized. In that respect, to remove the deficiencies at the investigation and prosecution phases and challenges in the military judiciary, military judges, prosecutors and legal counselors on the enforcement of the human rights legislative provisions, should be trained on ECHR and judgments of ECtHR.

3.2. Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable):

This project will have crucial role to improve and further develop the perceptions of the military judges and prosecutors on human rights issues so as to align their approaches with the case law of the ECtHR and to define and clarify the existing problems within the military judicial system. In this manner, definite solutions will be reached to overcome these problems. Besides, real progress on Turkish Judicial System will be provided by this project.

In this project, which will be consisting of training of future trainers and training of trainees, 410 military judges, prosecutors and 40 legal counselors at MoND, TGS and Force Commandership (in total 450 participants) will be trained. The training programme for future trainers will be composed of two training sessions divided into three parts two training sessions (5 days) on CoE, ECtHR and general information about ECHR, two training sessions

(3 days) on detailed information about ECHR and two training sessions (2 days) on training methodology. 25 personnel will participate to each session. After the training of trainers, 346 participants, divided into 35 groups, will be trained by international experts and trainers (two trainer for each group). Additionally, a seminar will be organized for 54 High Military Court's members.

By these training activities, a pool of trainees will be established. The knowledge and implementation capacity of military judges, prosecutors and legal counselors at MoND and TGS on ECHR, European Court of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECtHR) and its related case law will improve. It is targeted that this will lead to a reduction in the number of the cases related to Turkish military judiciary at the ECHR will reduce. In addition, it is aimed that the ratio of military courts' judgments referring to the ECHR increase approximately 30% at the end of 2010 which will be measured by the statistical study to specify the present situation and the situation after the project implementation by TGS and MoND in coordination.

In this manner, this project will have an important effect on changing the perception in the international arena that the military judicial system is not able to bring human rights abusers to justice and improving trust to the judicial system by public. Additionally, this project will support the interpretation and application of legal provisions related to human rights and fundamental freedoms in line with European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), ECtHR and its related case law.

The training programme, set up by the project, will be adapted to the trainings of the military judges and prosecutors' candidates by MoND . MoND will benefit from the pool of trainers in these training activities. Furthermore, these training activities will be spread to the other personnel of TAF by TGS. Curriculum and training materials, which is created in the project, will be helpful for these activities.

Furthermore, a link on the existing web-page of the MoND will be created for enabling access to the ECtHR judgements related to military judiciary. This linked page will consist of translations of judgements of ECtHR about military judiciary. In this manner, military judges, prosecutors, legal counsellors will reach easily judgements of ECtHR, in their native language, at any time. The linked page will be updated by the Departments of TGS and MoND, which have responsibility to follow the judgements of ECtHR, through continued translation by the Translation Department of TGS.

Finally, an assessment will be prepared by the working group established with experts from the Council of Europe (CoE) and representatives from the military judiciary in Turkey about the situation of Turkish Military System in the light of jurisprudence of the ECtHR as well as a comparative analysis with military judicial systems in EU Countries. This assessment will guide the MoND and TGS on how military judicial system should be improved in the approximation process to EU acquis .It is aimed that, this project will accelerate the approximation process.

3.3. Results and measurable indicators:

3.3.1. Training system for military judges and prosecutors and other TAF personnel developed.

3.3.1.1 Established pool of 50 trainers.

3.3.1.2 346 military judges, prosecutors and legal counselors trained.

3.3.1.3 Official training curriculum adapted by MoND and TGS.

3.3.2. Easy access of all military judges and prosecutors and legal counselors at MoD and TGS to the translation of the ECHR, related agreements and judgments of ECtHR provided.

3.3.2.1. Access to the linked page increased by %70 by the end of the project compared to the beginning of the training activities. This will be measured in the number of hits per day/month on the linked page.

3.3.3. Military judges and prosecutors and legal counselors awareness raised on the problematic areas in military judiciary.

3.3.3.1 The assessment made by the working group established with experts from the CoE and representatives from the military judiciary in Turkey about the situation of Turkish Military System in the light of jurisprudence of the ECtHR as well as a comparative analysis with military judicial systems in EU Countries distributed to all military judges, prosecutors and legal counselors.

3.3.3.2. An international conference in which at least 200 participants took part was organized with especially EU countries to discuss this assessment in the second half of 2010.

3.3.3.3. Cooperation with the European Human Rights protection bodies established. At least 4 countries from the EU attended the international conference.

3.4. Activities

1 direct grant contract with CoE to cover the following activities;

3.4.1. Training system for military judges and prosecutors and other TAF personnel developed.

- Development of a curriculum on ECHR and related international agreements to be used for training activities which can be replicated after project completion. This will be developed amongst others according to the needs of the participants, which will be specified by the questionnaire distributed and evaluated by MoND during the implementation of the bilateral project with United Kingdom.

- Development of training materials.
Training materials will consist of ECHR, Regulations on ECtHR, and sample cases/judgments on ECtHR, case studies and training presentations that trainers will benefit during training of trainees.

- Training of trainers.

The training programme for future trainers will be composed of two training sessions divided into three parts; two training sessions (5 days) on CoE, ECtHR and general information about ECHR, two training sessions (3 days) on detailed information about ECHR and two training sessions (2 days) on training methodology. 25 personnel will participate to each session, which will be organized in Turkey. These future trainers will be identified by MoND, TGS and CoE in coordination.

- Training of trainees.

346 participants, divided into 35 groups by MoD, will be trained by international experts. Trainers (two trainers for each group) will also accede to the trainings on specific subjects to get an experience.

- Organization a seminar

54 High Military Courts members will attend this symposium. International experts and trainers will make a presentation on ECHR and its related case law in this symposium.

- Organization of study visits for 100 participants to the ECtHR (Strasbourg) and EU countries (England, Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Hungary and Romania etc.). These participants will be divided into 8 groups. One group will consist of High Military Court's members. Other groups will be composed of military judges and prosecutors who work at the first instance military courts, and legal counselors who have duties related to human rights. In addition, one group will be created with trainers. The study visits will be of a duration of five days and will combine both the visit to the ECtHR and an EU country where the structure of the military judiciary will be examined.

3.4.2. Easy access of all military judges and prosecutors and legal counselors at MoD and TGS to the translation of the ECHR, related agreements and judgments of ECtHR provided.

- Creation of a link on the web page of MoND, which consists of translations of ECHR and judgments of ECtHR concerning judiciary, in particular military judiciary. MoND and TGS will specify these judgments in cooperation with the CoE..

3.4.3. Military judges and prosecutors and legal counselors awareness raised on the problematic areas in military judiciary

- Creation of a working group with experts of CoE and military judiciary representatives to make an assessment on the situation of Turkish Military System in the light of jurisprudence of the ECtHR as well as a comparative analysis with military judicial systems in EU Countries. The working group will prepare an assessment at the end of the analysis. This assessment will be distributed to all military judges, prosecutors and legal counselors.

- Organization of an international conference about Turkish Military System in the second quarter of 2010 for discussion of the assessment. At least 200 participants, selected by MoND, TGS and CoE, and experts from EU countries will attend the conference.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

This project adopts a logical approach in design and implementation, starting from the drafting of an overall strategy and the subsequent development and implementation of more detailed programmes and activities plans. The implementation of this project should comply with this logical approach (development of a curriculum and training materials, selection of future trainers, preparation timetable for training activities, training of trainers, preparation of training groups, training of trainees, organization a symposium, selection of the participants to the study-visits, preparation timetable for training activities, study visits, creation of working group, preparation of an assessment, distribution of the assessment to all participants, organization of an international conference).

In addition, CoE should accept the implementation of this project by a direct grant agreement and the beneficiary institutions (TGS, MoND) and CoE should work in close coordination to operate the project effectively during the implementation process.

3.6 Linked activities

3.6.1. Training of Judges and Prosecutors In Human Rights Issues in 2002 (MEDA):

The project aims to ensure consistent interpretation of legal provisions related to human rights and fundamental freedoms by all judiciary authorities in line with ECHR and its related case law. The financing agreement signed in 2002. In the project, 225 judges and prosecutors were trained as a trainer. These trainers trained other judges and prosecutors on human rights issues between 5th of April and 11th of July in 2004. Civil judges and prosecutors were attended the training activities, organized by MoJ.

3.6.2. Implementation of Human Rights Reforms in Turkey (TR0401.01):

The project purpose is “full compliance of human rights actually enjoyed by Turkish citizens and the civil society as a whole with principles, standards and practices in accordance with the ECHR.” The implementation of this project is ongoing.

3.6.3. Cascaded Training for Lawyers on ECHR (TR0501.04):

Objective of this project is to enhance the effective application of the ECHR by lawyers throughout proceedings before the courts, by increasing their knowledge related to human rights concepts and the jurisprudence of the ECtHR. This project has just started. Approximately 10.000 lawyers, represented the defense in judicial process, has been trained in this project.

3.6.4. Training of Military Judges and Prosecutors In Human Rights Issues in 2007 (Bi-lateral Project with United Kingdom).

This project, which started in the 15th of May, aims to improve the knowledge of military judges and prosecutors about ECHR and its case law. 300 military judges and prosecutors, divided into 10 groups, have been participated in this project. At the end of the project (in the third week of June), a conference is going to be organized about human rights. It doesn't consist of the activities such as training of trainers, study-visits, and analyses on Turkish military judiciary. Therefore this project doesn't have catalytic effect and ensure sustainability of the training activities.

3.7 Lessons learned:

The previous projects have been designed by taking into consideration the recommendations contained in the European Commission Regular Reports on Turkey and the judgements of ECtHR. The NPAA and AP priorities for Turkey were also considered. These projects have aimed for improving the knowledge and interpretation capacity of the main elements of the judicial system (judges and lawyers) on the ECHR and its related case law. The positive effects of the prior projects have been observed in the preparation phase, in particular, the reflection of the training activities related to human rights issues on the courts decisions, the implementation of existing law, new procedures and processes and the improvements in Turkey in the field of human rights. In this manner, TAF has been decided, that the military judiciary should be improved to support the real progress of Turkish judicial system.

In addition, this project will build up on the results that have been achieved by the bilateral project with UK. This project will benefit from the standards that have been established through the bilateral project and it will be helpful to specify the needs of participants.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)

	<u>TOTAL PUBLIC COST</u>	<u>SOURCES OF FUNDING</u>								
		<u>EU CONTRIBUTION</u>				<u>NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION</u>				
		<u>Total</u>	<u>% *</u>	<u>IB</u>	<u>INV</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Type of cofinancing (J / P) **</u>	<u>% *</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Region</u>
<u>Activities</u>										
<u>Activity 1</u>										
<u>contract 1.1 (Direct agreement)</u>	2,000,000	2,000,000	100	2,000,000						
<u>TOTAL</u>	2,000,000	2,000,000								

** compulsory for INV (minimum of 25 % of total EU + national public contribution) : Joint cofinancing (J) co financing (P) per exception

* expressed in % of the Total Public Cost

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

The duration of the project: 24 months.

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1	1 Q 2008	3 Q 2008	4 Q 2010

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1ST Quarter following the signature of the FA

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity:

Equal opportunity for men and women will be guaranteed.

6.2 Environment:

N/A.

6.3 Minority and vulnerable groups:

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minorities encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party.

There are no vulnerable military judges and prosecutors or legal counsellors. However, vulnerable groups have rights work as a military judges or prosecutors in TAF. In addition, there is no prevention to work as a legal counsellor for vulnerable groups.

This project has no negative impact on minority and vulnerable groups.

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- 3- Institutional Framework
- 4 - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:
- 5- Tasks and Responsibilities of the CoE and Budgeting
- 6- Abbreviations

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche	Programme name and number: Training of Military Judges and Prosecutors on Human Rights Issues/	
	Contracting period expires: 2 years after the signature of the FA.	Disbursement period expires 2 years after the signature of the FA.
	Total budget: 2,000,000 €	IPA budget: 2, 000, 000 €

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To support the interpretation and application of legal provisions related to human rights and fundamental freedoms in line with ECHR and its related case law.	The ratio of the cases against Turkey at the ECtHR decreased at least 4% in 10 years.	Annual statistical reports of CoE.	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To improve the knowledge and implementation capacity of military judges and prosecutors and legal counselors at MoND and TGS on ECHR, ECtHR and its related case law by the end of the 2010.	The number of the cases related to Turkish military judiciary at the ECtHR reduced at least 1% in two years. The ratio of military courts' judgements referring to the ECHR increased	Administrative reports of TGS and MoND. Administrative reports of TGS.	

	approximately 30% at the end of 2010, which will be measured by the statistical study to specify the present situation and the situation after the project implementation by TGS and MoND in coordination.		
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>1. Training system for military judges and prosecutors and other TAF personnel developed.</p> <p>2. Easy access of all military judges and prosecutors; legal counselors and advocates at MoD and TGS to the translations of ECHR, related agreements and judgements of ECtHR provided.</p> <p>3. Military judges and prosecutors and legal counselors</p>	<p>1.1. Established pool of 50 trainers.</p> <p>1.2. 346 military judges, prosecutors and legal counselors trained.</p> <p>1.3. Official training curriculum adapted by MoND and TGS.</p> <p>2.1. Access to the linked page increased by %70 by the end of the project compared to the beginning of the training activities.</p> <p>3.1. Distribution the assessment made by the working group established with experts from the CoE</p>	<p>1.1. The report prepared by CoE at the end of the project.</p> <p>1.2. Official training curriculum of MoND and TGS.</p> <p>2.1. Web-counter. (number of hits per day/month on the linked page).</p> <p>3.1. Assessment report..</p>	<p>Military judges and prosecutors use their knowledge in jurisdiction.</p>

<p>raised awareness on the identified problematic areas in military judiciary.</p>	<p>and representatives from the military judiciary in Turkey about the situation of Turkish Military System in the light of jurisprudence of the ECtHR as well as a comparative analysis with military judicial systems in EU Countries to all military judges, prosecutors and legal counselors.</p> <p>3.2. An international conference in which at least 200 participants took part organized with participation of experts from EU countries to discuss this assessment in the second half of 2010.</p> <p>3.3. Cooperation with the European Human Rights protection bodies established. At least 4 countries from the EU attended the international conference</p>	<p>3.2. Attendance list to the conference</p> <p>3.3. Attendance list to the conference.</p>	
<p>Activities</p>	<p>Means</p>	<p>Costs</p>	<p>Assumptions</p>
<p>1.1. Development of a curriculum</p>	<p>One Service: Direct grant contract with CoE.</p>	<p>2,000,000 €</p>	<p>CoE accepted to implement the project through a direct grant contract..</p>

<p>1.2. Development of training materials.</p> <p>1.3. Trainings of trainers.</p> <p>1.4. Training of trainees.</p> <p>1.5. Organization of a seminar.</p> <p>1.6. Study visits to the ECtHR (Strasbourg) and EU countries, which have military judicial system.</p> <p>2.1. Creation of a linked page, on the web page of MoND which consists translations of ECHR and ECtHR about judiciary, in particular military judiciary.</p> <p>3.1. Creation of a working group with experts of CoE and military judiciary representatives to make an assessment on the situation of Turkish Military System in the light of jurisprudence of the ECtHR as well as a comparative analysis with military judicial systems in EU Countries.</p>			
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3.2. Organization of an international conference in the second quarter of 2010.

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