

more efficient throughout Europe. Your presence helps to reinforce the indispensable mutual trust for the creation of the area of the justice area and of a European legal culture" concluded Mrs. Le Bail.

### A certain idea of Europe

Salla Saastamoinen stated that the purpose of the meeting in the afternoon of 20 January was to welcome the participation of new professions and actually see how participation would benefit the EJM. Christoph Sjonz, secretary of the EJM, gave factual information about the EJM which he also briefly presented. Regarding the website of the EJM, he confirmed that after discussions it was decided that it would integrate the European e-Justice portal. Then members of the legal professions (lawyers, notaries and judicial officers) took the floor to discuss how they envisaged the participation of their profession within the EJM and what mutual benefits were sought.

Evanna Fruithof, from the Bar Council of England and Wales, admitted having waited this integration for a long time. She stated that her profession would contribute to the work of the EJM, through the "unique expertise" of English lawyers. "The EJM helps to highlight the difficulties and shortcomings and propose possible solutions."

Michel Benichou, National Council of French bars, said that the integration of lawyers is for his organization a chance to make these tools and instruments more known to the lawyers of his community who then will use them for their clients. With the support of the Commission, joint training will take place to get a more complete control of these instruments. It will improve these instruments. "We will share our experience with other professions," he promised, by issuing greetings for a Europe "closer to the people" so that everyone may be able to solve his/her problems. "We want to spread a certain idea of Europe through the EJM" concluded Michel Benichou.

Markus Buschbaum, from the Chamber of Notaries of Germany, said that the common objective is that of cooperation. He presented the European Notarial Network (ENN), through a very efficient movie made by this organization and visible on the site of ENN (<http://www.enn-rne.eu/>) or on YouTube the following address: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=30A6pW1CXVg>.

Then Geoffrey Stas de Richelle, representing the International Council of Belgian Notaries raised the exchange of experiences and information relating

to the application of instruments and the development of brochures. He stated that notaries face cross-border problems increasingly frequently. In this regard, "the citizen is faced with different rights and needs access to reliable information."

Mikael Berglund, from the Swedish Enforcement Authority, introduced the Enforcement service that he represents and focused on the importance of enforcing judgments and the interest for the EJM to benefit from the expertise of these professionals.

Maria Rosa Blanch Domeque, the Spanish Contact Point, presented the Spanish occupation of Secretarios Judicial she represented. She mentioned the creation of a network of Secretarios Judicial specializing in international matter, the RESEJ.

### Going further

Mathieu Chardon explained that by reviewing the history of the EJM, the integration of legal professions seemed inevitable. He therefore congratulated on behalf of the UIHJ the European Commission and the EJM for this significant step forward for the network, legal professions, justice and citizens. However, he indicated that we should go further and that we should now give the opportunities for international organizations representing the professions to also be incorporated into the EJM, one way or another, to allow optimization of the cooperation between legal professions and the EJM. As an example, the first secretary of the UIHJ referred to the work of the Working Group of the CEPEJ (CEPEJ-GT-EXE) which, in 2009, with the cooperation of the UIHJ, presented the Guide Lines on execution, unanimously adopted on 17 December 2009 by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Through this collaboration, said Mathieu Chardon, a remarkable instrument was created which is globally approved by all enforcement professionals, so that it now constitutes the basis of European standards, even global on the profession of judicial officers and on enforcement measures.

Mrs. Saastamoinen thanked the 1<sup>st</sup> secretary of the UIHJ and stated that this issue would be discussed within the EJM. Speaking in turn, our colleague Patrick Safar (France), contact point at the EJM of the National Chamber of Judicial Officers of France (CNHJ), said he fully supported the proposal of the UIHJ. Then he outlined the great European project European Judicial Enforcement (EJE) led by the CNHJ, under the auspices of UIHJ, which brings together organizations of judicial officers from nine member countries of the European Union and the UIHJ.

## Projet Pilot A : l'UIHJ reçue à la Commission européenne le 12 mars 2010

Une délégation de l'UIHJ menée par son président Leo Netten s'est rendue le 12 mars 2010 à la Commission européenne à Bruxelles pour assister à une réunion avec Jean-François Junger, chef de secteur, DG Information, société et média, sur le projet Pilot A

Ont également participé à cette réunion Françoise Andrieux, secrétaire général de l'UIHJ, et Alain Bobant, président de l'Association droit, électronique et communication (Adec) et de la Fédération nationale des tiers de confiance (FNTC). La Commission européenne était également représentée par Mme Lahti.

Le président Netten a expliqué la mise en place du réseau e-Justice pour les huissiers de justice, visant à faire circuler l'information de manière générale et les significations, plus précisément par la voie électronique. Il a présenté l'UIHJ et situé sa place et sa présence dans les institutions européennes (Forum Justice, Cepej...). Jean François Junger a ensuite présenté ensuite le projet Pilot A. L'objet de ce projet est, dans un premier temps, de faire travailler dans un consortium six États pilotes par et sur les échanges électroniques d'information. Les ministères de la justice de ces États doivent être parties au projet. Il s'agit pour ces pays d'un choix stratégique car eux seuls peuvent changer la loi si nécessaire pour appliquer le projet. Outre les ministères, les organisations non gouvernementales et autres structures pourront se joindre au projet. Le budget du consortium est fixé à 14 millions d'euros. Le consortium décidera des voies de développement du projet.

L'objectif du projet Pilot A est de développer des solutions techniques pour connecter les systèmes judiciaires des différents pays. Tous les systèmes nationaux resteront indépendants en interne mais se connecteront à une « couche d'interopérabi-

lité » qui traduira ou convertira les données pour les faire circuler entre les États. Evidemment, le projet se base sur des pays qui ont déjà une infrastructure. La durée du projet est de trois ans. Il développera des applications pour les pays du consortium. Actuellement l'Allemagne s'est déjà positionnée, via le ministère de la justice fédéral, ainsi que par le Land Rhénanie-du-Nord-Westphalie. Il sera demandé aux pilotes de créer un groupe de référence pour améliorer les SPECS finaux (produits spécifiques) et pour que les solutions soient finalement adoptables par les vingt-sept États membres. Un deuxième groupe sera créé, sans toutefois la

partie feed-back avec les pilotes. Il s'agira d'un groupe industriel destiné à mettre en place techniquement et concrètement les solutions génériques. L'appel à proposition est lancé et sera clôturé en juin.

Il existe actuellement quatre pilot A en route et notamment le projet Pan-European Public Procurement On Line (PEPPOL) concernant le e-Procurement. Il s'agit du transport des documents électroniques avec un système de signature électronique qui sera réutilisé sur les autres projets.

Alain Bobant a posé la question de la reconnaissance des certificats sur signature électronique.

M. Junger a répondu qu'une liste des autorités de certification a été créée et que le projet PEPPOL travaille actuellement à cette reconnaissance des signatures.

Leo Netten a exposé le projet ADEC/SNG. A travers l'exemple du règlement (CE) n°1393/2007 du 13 novembre 2007 sur la signification, il a expliqué la nécessité d'une autorité certificatrice pour éviter de bloquer la circulation électronique des actes en raison de la signature électronique.

## Pilot A Project: the UIHJ at the European Commission on 12 March 2010

**A UIHJ delegation led by its president Leo Netten visited on 12 March 2010 the European Commission in Brussels to attend a meeting with Jean-François Junger, Head of Sector, DG Information Society and Media Project, on the Pilot A project**

Françoise Andrieux, Secretary General of UIHJ also attended the meeting, along with Alain Bobant, president of the Law, Electronic and Communication Association (Adec) and of the National Federation of Trusted Third Parties (FNTC). The European Commission was also represented by Mrs Lahti.

President Netten said the establishment of the e-Justice network for judicial officers, aims at the circulation of information and documents in general, specifically electronically. He presented the UIHJ and described its position and presence within the European institutions (Justice Forum, Cepej ...). Jean Francois Junger then presented the initial Pilot A project. The purpose of this project is, firstly, to work in a consortium with six pilot states on and by electronic exchange of information. The Ministries of Justice of these states must be parties to the project. It is a strategic choice for these countries because only they can change the law if necessary

to implement the project. In addition to ministries, NGOs and other organizations can join the project. The consortium's budget is 14 million. The consortium will decide on ways of developing the project.

The objective of the pilot project is to develop technical solutions for connecting the judicial systems of different countries. All systems will remain independent at domestic level but will connect to an "interoperability layer" which will translate or convert data to facilitate circulation between States.

Obviously, the project is based on countries that already have the proper infrastructure. The project duration is three years. It will develop applications for the countries of the consortium. Currently Germany has already established itself through the Federal Ministry of Justice and the Land North Rhine-Westphalia. The pilots will be asked to create a reference group to improve the final SPECS

(specific products) so that the solutions are ultimately adopted by the twenty-seven member states.

A second group will be created, but without the feedback part with the pilots. It will be an industrial group for establishing technically and practically generic solutions. The call for proposals is launched and will close in June.

There are currently four existing Pilot A, in particular the Pan-European Public Procurement On Line (PEPPOL) regarding e-Procurement. It concerns the transportation of electronic documents with an electronic signature system that will be reused on other projects.

Alain Bobant raised the question of the recognition of certificates on electronic signature.

Mr Junger said that a list of certified authorities has been created and that the PEPPOL project is currently working on this recognition of signatures.

Leo Netten presented the ADEC / SNG project. Through the example of Regulation (EC) No 1393/2007 of 13 November 2007 on the service of documents, he explained the need for a certifying authority to avoid blocking the flow of electronic documents because of the electronic signature.