The federal judiciary assists in promoting the establishment and expansion of the Rule of Law and the administration of justice around the world, consistent with the national policy of the United States. Representatives of judiciaries from all over the world have contacted the federal courts, seeking assistance in matters of court administration, case management, and other judicial functions. Requests to provide assistance to foreign judiciaries are regularly received from Executive Branch departments and agencies, the Legislative Branch, as well as by their contractors and by the World Bank, United Nations and other organizations.

Assistance Available

Through the auspices of the Committee, federal judges, court administrators, and other judiciary officials are available to:

- Conduct assessments of the needs of foreign judicial systems
- Provide in-country technical assistance to foreign judiciaries, e.g., review and comment on new laws, consult with foreign counterparts, assist in developing methodologies for educating judges and court staff, and make recommendations on specific subject-matter areas
- Assist in the development of the curriculum for judicial education programs, and participate in educational programs for foreign judges and court personnel, both in the United States and abroad
- Participate in exchanges with foreign judiciaries and in international judicial-related conferences
- Provide informational briefings on federal court management and operations to foreign judges, parliamentarians, and other officials visiting the United States
- Provide judicial expertise to international organizations

Subject Matter Expertise

Federal Judges and court administrators recommended by the Committee can provide expertise on a wide range of subjects, including:

- Alternative dispute resolution
- Automation and information technology
- Bankruptcy and commercial law
- Budget and financial management
- Case management
- Civil procedure
- Counter-Terrorism
- Court administration and organization
- Court governance
- Criminal procedure
- Human Trafficking
- Intellectual Property
- Judicial education and training
- Judicial ethics and discipline
- Judicial governance, independence, and accountability
- Legislative relations
- Media relations
- Probation and pretrial services
- Public representation of indigent criminal defendants
- Selection of judges
- Space and facilities
- Use of information technology in court administration and cases

Requesting Committee Assistance

The Committee offers its assistance, as appropriate, to support international Rule of Law programs on a case-by-case basis. Every effort is made to match requests for assistance with judges and administrators able to meet the needs identified. The Committee has access to all federal judges, federal court administrators and federal defenders and appreciates expressions of interest from individuals within the federal judiciary who are interested in lending assistance to foreign judiciaries and to organizations involved in Rule of Law and judicial reform activities.

Assistance is provided within the constraints imposed by the federal judiciary’s workload and available resources. The involvement of judges and court administrators in international judicial reform cannot detract from the judiciary’s core mission—the resolution of disputes brought before United States courts.

Neither the Judicial Conference nor the Committee (nor any individual employee of the judiciary) may enter into an exclusive arrangement with individuals, organizations, or private contractors involved in Rule of Law initiatives, including the grant application process. Although the services of the Committee members, judges, court administrators, and federal defenders are made available without compensations, reliance must generally be placed on government agencies, foreign countries, or international organizations to fund the Rule of Law assistance programs and activities, as allowed by law.
Established as the Judicial Branch under Article III of the Constitution, the United States Judiciary is comprised of the judges of the federal courts—including the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Court of International Trade, in addition to the Court of Federal Claims and Bankruptcy Courts. The federal probation system and pretrial services program, and federal defenders program are also nationwide elements of the Judicial Branch as is the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

The mission of the Committee on International Judicial Relations is to coordinate the federal judiciary’s relationship with foreign judiciaries and with those agencies and organizations that are involved in international judicial relations, the expansion of the Rule of Law, and the administration of justice. It is one of a network of committees established to support the Judicial Conference of the United States, the policy-making body for the federal courts. The chair and members of the Committee are appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States, who also presides over the United States Judicial Conference. The Committee is comprised of Article III judges, a magistrate judge, a bankruptcy judge, an academic member and the Legal Advisor to the Secretary of State.

The International Section of the Administrative Office in Washington D.C. provides staff support. The Committee is assisted by advisors and liaisons from the office of the Chief Justice and the Federal Judicial Center (the judiciary’s research, education, and training entity) as well as Executive Branch Departments and agencies including the United States Department of State; the United States Department of Justice; the United States Department of Commerce; the United States Agency for International Development; the United States Patent and Trademark Office and others. Legislative Branch liaison is through the Open World Program of the Library of Congress.