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CRIN CHILD
RIGHTS
INTERNATIONAL
NETWORK

CRIN directory of children's rights legal clinics in the European Union

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I. Introduction

This directory, assembled by the researchers at the Child Rights International Network (CRIN), provides a mapping of legal clinics with a specific focus on children's rights clinics that exist in the European Union. It is meant to, on the one hand, serve as a guideline for children seeking free legal advice in order to claim their rights. On the other hand, this directory will constitute a helpful resource for students, lawyers and activists interested in learning about the functioning of legal clinics and how to set up their own. In the long term, these objectives will help to advance clinical lawyering across Europe.

While the emphasis is on legal clinics throughout the European Union which specialise specifically in children's rights, we indicate other clinics as well. Where we were unable to identify national children's rights clinics, we include details for other institutions which might be able to help, for example so-called 'pro bono clearinghouses' which are often a good first point of contact for individuals seeking free legal advice.

This directory was compiled both through desk-based research as well as a set of interviews with legal clinics across the 28 member states of the European Union of which 33 were general legal clinics and 15 specific child legal clinics. The information provided below is a combination of independent research and the outcome of the interviews conducted. We do not mean for this paper to represent an exhaustive list of legal clinics in Europe. It is rather intended as an overview of the information we were able to gather using the research and language skills of the staff at CRIN. Therefore, some country sections provide more detailed information than others on the legal assistance mechanisms available to children in their country.

II. Legal clinics and pro bono legal services

Many universities and law schools have legal clinics or pro bono programmes run by professors, staff lawyers, and law students, and may be similarly able to offer legal assistance to children's rights organisations free of charge. Much like professional bar associations, these schools increasingly encourage or require their students to offer pro bono legal assistance, and also serve as a good information resource on local free legal advice or representation services. Legal clinics vary widely in their reach and topic matter; some may offer only direct services to individuals, while others are willing to undertake broader legal matters including children's rights work.¹

Many bar associations encourage or even require lawyers to offer pro bono legal services. Yet, finding a lawyer with the time, interest and appropriate skills to offer pro bono legal assistance on a particular project is not always an easily accomplished or straightforward task. Increasingly, new organisations called pro bono clearinghouses are emerging to match organisations in need of legal assistance with lawyers who are willing and able to offer this assistance. Pro bono clearinghouses operate on the international, national and local level, and are often a good point of first contact. Clearinghouses generally work independently, and each will have its own methods for vetting organisations and lawyers interested in receiving or providing pro bono legal services, assessing an organisation's legal needs, and finding a lawyer or lawyers with the right background and experience to meet those needs. A more detailed description of international pro bono

¹ An overview of the concepts, goals, and methods of clinical legal education and the dissemination of legal clinics worldwide is provided by Frank S. Bloch, *The Global Clinical Movement: Educating Lawyers for Social Justice*, Oxford University Press, 2010, Google eBook available at: <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=oopoAgAAQBAJ&dq=bulgaria+legal+clinic>.

clearinghouses is provided below and a working list of national clearinghouses in operation is available on the CRIN website.²

III. Children's Rights Clinics in the European Union

1. Austria

There is no established system of legal clinics in Austria and we have been unable to find specific children's rights clinics. Yet, free legal advice is available at several institutions throughout the country, such as legal service centres which are based at several regional courts, for example at Vienna, Graz, Linz and Leoben. Also, legal assistance regarding court cases is provided on specific days at district and regional courts. Legal ombudspersons deal with advice on the legal system and proceedings as well. The bar association of Austria³ offers a free so-called 'first lawyer advice' service where individuals can seek strategic legal assistance in a first orientation meeting with a lawyer.⁴

General consultancy services for children are provided by 'children and youths advocacy centres' which can be found in every federal state of Austria. While these centres are not specialised in legal advice, they can be a good first point of contact for children facing legal conflict.⁵ There is also a federal children and youths advocacy contact point at the Ministry for Youths and Families which maintains a free telephone line for children and their parents seeking legal advice.⁶

2. Belgium

The Catholic University of Leuven offers clinics to its students throughout the academic year.⁷ Some of these have specifically addressed child rights issues in the past.⁸ Yet, the clinics on offer are more geared towards research than substantive legal advice to individuals.

Other organisations which could provide help to children seeking free legal advice in Belgium are, for example, Defence for Children International - Belgium (DCI-Belgium), a non-governmental organization in Brussels which promotes and defends children's rights.⁹ While they do not serve as a direct contact point for individuals in need legal advice, they widely advocate and litigate on the topic of children's rights.

The National Commission on the Rights of the Child is an official human rights body where governmental and non-governmental organisations meet to discuss and find solutions for the remaining problems regarding the

² For further information, please refer to CRIN's Legal Assistance Toolkit for Children and Children's Rights Organisations, available at: <http://www.crin.org/en/library/publications/legal-assistance-toolkit-children-and-childrens-rights-organisations>.

³ <http://www.oerak.or.at/www/getFile.php>.

⁴ <https://www.help.gv.at/Portal.Node/hlpd/public/cont.ent/98/Seite.980300.html>.

⁵ <http://www.kija.at/kija>.

⁶ <http://www.kinderrechte.gv.at/kinder-und-jugendanwaltschaft/>.

⁷ <https://www.law.kuleuven.be/humanrights/opportunities-for-students/legal-clinics>.

⁸ <https://www.law.kuleuven.be/humanrights/opportunities-for-students/clinickrc>.

⁹ <https://www.defenceforchildren.org/dci-worldwide/dci-europe/belgium.html>, <http://www.dei-belgique.be/>.

realisation of children's rights in Belgium. Again, this organisation is focussed on advocacy rather than legal advice it mainly monitors the follow up of the concluding observations of the CRC in Belgium and advises the Belgian government on children's rights issues.¹⁰

3. Bulgaria

The Faculty of Law at the University of Rousse offers a Family Law Clinic which deals inter alia with children's rights.¹¹ The clinic was established in 1999 with the assistance of the American Law Association and its aim is to provide practical training for students and free legal advice specifically for children and disadvantaged citizens. The Law Clinic on Family and Succession Law was made possible through the financial support of the American Law Association.

Other legal clinics also exist, for example at the University of Sofia and at University of Plovdiv, but they do not offer children's rights services.¹² There is also the Bulgarian Center for Not-for-Profit Law in Sofia which seeks to support the development and establishment of a favorable legal and policy environment conducive to an independent civil society and active civil participation in decision making processes, but does not provide legal assistance to individuals.¹³

4. Croatia

The University of Zagreb offers a Law Clinic, but the clinic is not focussed on children's rights.¹⁴ Hrabri Telefon provides a helpline service for children.¹⁵ The Ombudsman for Children in Croatia advocates for and monitors children's rights in Croatia, but does not provide legal advice to individual children.¹⁶

5. Cyprus

The University of Nicosia in Cyprus offers a Child Law Clinic.¹⁷ The Child Law Clinic specialises in all matters relating to children, working for their better protection, representation and the promotion of children's rights. The primary objective of the clinic is to defend the best interests of the child and develop a legal framework for children and youths. The Child Law Clinic is a joint initiative of the law clinic at the University of Nicosia (UNic) and the 'Hope For Children' UNCRC Policy Center, an NGO with emphasis on children's rights. The center provides guidance and support relating to the rights of the child. The main themes of this section of the UNic Law Clinic are: the rights of the child in general; bullying; law relating to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, with particular emphasis on the ratification of Lanzarote Convention (Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse); juvenile justice and human rights advocacy.

¹⁰ <http://www.ncrk.be/en/content/belgian-national-commission-rights-child-ncrc>.

¹¹ <http://www.uni-ruse.bg/en/faculties/law/legalcl.htm>.

¹² Frank S. Bloch, *The Global Clinical Movement: Educating Lawyers for Social Justice*, p. 61.

¹³ <http://www.bcnl.org/en/index.html>.

¹⁴ http://www.pravo.unizg.hr/en/international_cooperation/courses_in_english.

¹⁵ <http://www.hrabritelefon.hr/about/>.

¹⁶ <http://www.dijete.hr/en/ombudsman/what-does-the-ombudsman.html>.

¹⁷ <http://www.unic.ac.cy/schools-programmes/school-of-humanities-social-sciences-and-law/department-of-law/law-clinic/child-law-clinic>.

6. Czech Republic

Some Czech NGOs provide free legal services, although this is limited to counseling rather than legal representation. The exceptions to this are generally asylum and immigration cases. There are several legal clinics at universities throughout the Czech Republic, but none of them seem to address children's rights specifically.

The Faculty of Law at Palacký University has a Centre for Clinical Legal Education.¹⁸ The clinic was founded in 1996 and was the first legal clinic in Central Europe. The following branches which might be helpful for children exist at the Centre: an Anti-discrimination Clinic, a Human Rights Clinic, an Administrative Law Clinic, a Refugee Law Clinic, a Street Law clinic and a Social Security Legal Clinic.¹⁹ There are also legal clinics at Charles University Law School in Prague and Masaryk University in Brno.

Free legal advice for individuals in the Czech Republic is also available through the Pro Bono Alliance in Prague. The Pro Bono Alliance promotes better access to legal aid and socially responsible lawyering. To achieve its goals, Pro Bono Alliance organizes educational events, supports exchange of experience and facilitates cooperation between lawyers from NGOs and other legal professions, participates in legislative change, supports pro bono activities of lawyers and spreads information about the protection of human rights. It serves both as a pro bono clearinghouse by engaging lawyers in public interest activities and provide citizens with basic advice on where and how to get legal aid.²⁰

7. Denmark

Denmark has 88 legal advisory clinics, so-called 'Advokatsvagten', which were established by the Danish Legal Aid Society.²¹ The lawyers work on individual cases with the clinics pro bono. Trainee Lawyers can count the hours which they work pro bono towards the mandatory 'advokat' training commitments. While the advisory clinics have been successful, there is an issue with maintaining a steady number of trainee lawyers. All citizens, including children, can go to the advisory clinics for legal assistance.²² In order to receive advice from the Danish private legal aid institution, the so-called 'Retshjelpen', which, for instance, help clients with basic written communications, the client's annual income needs to be below £28-£30k per annum.²³

Lawyers in Denmark may also provide free legal aid directly. All recipients of legal aid are free to choose the lawyer of their choice.²⁴ Most Danish citizens have legal expense insurance provided for by their home

¹⁸ <http://www.pf.upol.cz/en/groups/studying/law-clinic-centre/>.

¹⁹ Tomoszková, Veronika/Voparilová, Magdaléna/Adameová, Zuzana, *Clinical Legal Education in the Czech Republic (Palacky University Olomouc)*, *Education and Law Review*, 4, April-September 2011.

²⁰ www.probonoalliance.cz.

²¹ <http://www.advokatvagterne.dk/>,

²² Latham & Watkins LLP, *A Survey of Pro Bono Practices and Opportunities in 71 Jurisdictions*, Prepared for the Pro Bono Institute, August 2012, p. 65; a complete list of legal aid offices in Denmark and links to their separate offices can be found at <http://www.advokatvagterne.dk/117>.

²³ Latham & Watkins LLP, p. 66.

²⁴ Latham & Watkins LLP, p. 66.

insurance. In employment disputes, they are often covered by their trade unions.²⁵ Yet, our research did not produce any university-run legal clinics or child-specific free legal services in Denmark.

8. Estonia

Legal assistance free of charge is provided by several student-run legal clinics in Estonia. In Tartu, The 'Law Office' of the University of Tartu offers advice by students who have not yet fully obtained their law degree. In Tallinn, free legal assistance is provided by 'The Students' Legal Bureau', situated in the service bureau of Tallinn City Office on set days of the week. The Students' Legal Bureau also gives free legal assistance to the economically least privileged residents of Tallinn in Tallinn Circuit Court at set times.²⁶

In addition, the government of Estonia, in cooperation with the Lawyers' Association, provides information on free legal assistance online²⁷ aimed at helping less privileged individuals to find answers to legal questions that they encounter in everyday life. Separately, the Lawyers' Association also offers free legal advice in so-called 'Legal Pharmacies' (Õigusapteegid) in Tallinn, Tartu and Jõhvi.²⁸ Child-specific free legal services were not found.

9. Finland

In the Finnish legal system, the state provides a high level of security of legal aid.²⁹ While there exists an ombudsperson for children in Finland, he or she does not take on individual cases.³⁰ Student-run legal clinics do exist, such as the International Human Rights Law Clinic at Åbo Akademi University in Turku,³¹ but these also do not offer advice on individual cases.

Yet, the Finnish Bar Association runs legal clinic style centres, so-called 'Asianajajapäivystys', which are available to individuals seeking free legal assistance. Clinic locations include Heinola, Helsinki, Kajaani, Lahti, Oulu, Pori, Rauma, Tampere, Turku and Vantaa.³² While the clinics do not provide written advice or communications, the advisors will explain the next steps to be taken and, where necessary, refer the individual to another lawyer or institution for further assistance. None of the clinics are specialized. Organizations such as the Finnish League for Human Rights³³ can assist in providing general advice in more specialized areas, like children's rights.

10. France

There is no such thing as a prevalent pro bono culture in France due to its civil law jurisdiction and history of

²⁵ Latham & Watkins LLP, p. 67.

²⁶ Helpful information on free legal advice in Estonia is available here: https://www.eesti.ee/eng/topics/oigusabi/kui_arvate_et_peaks_oigusalast_nou_kusima/kes_jagavad_oigusabi_1.

²⁷ <http://www.juristaitab.ee/>.

²⁸ <http://www.juristideliit.ee/new/>.

²⁹ http://www.asianajajaliitto.fi/en/legal_services/legal_fees/public_legal_aid.

³⁰ <http://www.lapsiasia.fi/en/overv>.

³¹ <http://www.abo.fi/institution/en/humanrightsclinic>.

³² A list of the legal clinics in Finnish is available at: <http://www.asianajajaliitto.fi/asianajajapalvelut/asianajajapaivystys>.

³³ <http://www.ihmisoikeusliitto.fi/>.

providing less privileged members of society with legal aid. Rather than working for free on specific cases, lawyers are paid a fee by the state while the client does not incur any costs. This system is called 'aide juridictionnelle'.³⁴ As a complementary offer to this traditional system of legal aid, a programme by the name of 'Accès au Droit' has been created by the Bar Association of Paris. here, lawyers advise clients free of charge and in confidentiality in several locations throughout Paris, such as the Palais de Justice, the Maisons de la Justice et du Droit, the Mairies d'arrondissements and several so-called Points d'Accès au Droit (PAD).³⁵ Specific areas available for consultation are inter alia family law, immigration law, criminal law, juvenile law and victims' rights.³⁶ There is a specific section called 'L'Antenne des Mineurs' at the Palais de Justice which offer free and confidential legal advice to minors every day of the week.³⁷ Furthermore, the Accès au Droit network has established the so-called 'Bus de la Solidarité', a bus which travels around the city offering legal assistance to anyone.³⁸ Finally, free legal advice for children is available at the 'Centre d'Information et Documentation Jeunesse'.³⁹

Furthermore, the 'Alliance of Lawyers for Human Rights' (AADH) in France assists individuals particularly in cases of human rights or children's rights violations.⁴⁰ AADH provides useful legal information to structure and ensure the victim's defence as well as actual legal representation before the courts.⁴¹

Various legal clinics exist at law faculties across French universities - from Sciences Po,⁴² Panthéon-Assa,⁴³ and Paris Oest Nanterre⁴⁴ in Paris to the Universities in Bordeaux,⁴⁵ Saint-Denis,⁴⁶ Tours⁴⁷ and Caen.⁴⁸ But none of these specialise in children's rights.

11. Germany

In Germany the minimum attorney's fees in the litigation context are set by a statutory fee scale, the general principle is that 'the loser pays' and the state provides legal aid to those who cannot afford court or attorney's fees. Despite the strong legal aid system in Germany there is a high risk that legal aid cases are not prioritized by the lawyers, leading to unsatisfactory results. Observers have therefore been requesting an increased level of pro bono lawyering in Germany.⁴⁹

³⁴ Latham & Watkins LLP, p. 84.

³⁵ <http://www.avocatparis.org/acces-au-droit-et-a-la-justice-2/consultations-gratuites.html>.

³⁶ <http://www.avocatparis.org/acces-au-droit-et-a-la-justice-2/consultations-gratuites.html>.

³⁷ http://dl.avocatparis.org/pdf/acces_droit/Depliant_antenne_mineurs.pdf.

³⁸ <http://www.avocatparis.org/acces-au-droit-et-a-la-justice-2/consultations-gratuites.html>.

³⁹ <http://www.avocatparis.org/acces-au-droit-et-a-la-justice-2/consultations-gratuites.html>.

⁴⁰ <http://aadh.fr/?lang=en>.

⁴¹ http://aadh.fr/?page_id=802&lang=en.

⁴² [http://www.law.nyu.edu/global/globalopportunities/nyulawabroad/paris/;](http://www.law.nyu.edu/global/globalopportunities/nyulawabroad/paris/)

<http://master.sciences-po.fr/droit/en/content/clinic>.

⁴³ <http://www.crdh.fr/cooperation/reseaux/atelier-juridique/>.

⁴⁴ <http://ufr-dsp.u-paris10.fr/ufr-dsp-droit-et-science-politique-/etudiants/euclid-386003.kjsp?STNAV=&RUBNAV=&RH=1314308994710>.

⁴⁵ <http://www.u-bordeaux4.fr/info/?contentId=52280>.

⁴⁶ <http://lacliniquejuridique.fr/>.

⁴⁷ <http://www.univ-tours.fr/formations/clinique-juridique-294494.kjsp?RH=1179482153096>.

⁴⁸ <http://www.unicaen.fr/recherche/mrsh/crdfed/clinique>.

⁴⁹ Latham & Watkins LLP, p. 84.

A number of student legal clinics have been established.⁵⁰ However, the practice is not widespread. This is due to the fact that the Legal Services Act, which enables law students to give free legal advice under the supervision of qualified lawyers, only came into force on 12 December 2007. None of these newly established clinics deal specifically with children's rights. One example of a clinic which deals with a wide spread of legal issues can be found at the University of Jena. 'Paralegal'⁵¹ is attached to the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena and is Germany's first legal clinic connected to a University and was established in 2011. The clinic does not limit the areas of law that they can assist with and cases are handled by students under the supervision of qualified lawyers.
found none

12. Greece

Free legal assistance in Greece is especially focussed on the rights of migrants and refugees. Regarding children's rights assistance, the General Secretariat for Youth of the Greek State launched a program called "Youth Legal Aid" in 2010 which aims to provide free legal aid to minors and socially vulnerable target groups of young citizens up to 30 years of age. Legal services are provided by young lawyers of up to 35 years of age. The programme accepts criminal as well as civil and administrative as well as labour law cases and can be supplementary to the general legal aid system in place, but cannot replace it.⁵²

Additionally, the 'Association for the Social Support of Youth' (ARSIS), an NGO established in 1992, specialises in the social support of and advocacy for youths who are in difficulty or danger. Their main target is the prevention of youth marginalisation, the elaboration of policies which defend youth rights and the active social support towards disadvantaged young people. ARSIS operates in Athens, Thessaloniki, Volos, Alexandroupoli, Kozani and Tirana and offers legal aid to unaccompanied minors at a number of shelters run by the organisation.⁵³

13. Hungary

Various entities provide free legal assistance to children in Hungary. A clinical program which specifically addresses family and child advocacy can be found at the 'Association for Legal Clinic and Street Law Program' at Eotvos Lorand University (ELTE) School of Law in Budapest.⁵⁴ As part of the Open Society Institute/Street Law Network Program, the law school-based street law program began at ELTE University in 2000. Later on, the Ministry of Education began to support the teacher training for participating teachers, and the Hungarian Bar Association became involved by providing lawyers to assist teachers in areas of the country where there were no law schools nearby. There are also legal clinics at Debrecen, Miskolc and

⁵⁰ An overview of clinics in Germany is available at http://b-s-r-b.de/?page_id=152 and <http://prezi.com/pvr7wmyqcr6t/studentische-rechtsberatungen-in-deutschland-ubersicht/>; some examples of clinics can be found at <http://www.paralegal.uni-jena.de/>, <http://www.lawandlegal.de/de/>, <http://www.hhu.de/hilfe>, <http://www.lto.de/recht/studium-referendariat/s/iurratio-und-student-litigators-der-nachwuchs-foerdert-sich-selbst/>, <http://www.student-litigators.de/index.html>.

⁵¹ <http://www.paralegal.uni-jena.de/>.

⁵² Latham & Watkins LLP, p. 95-96;

<http://www.neagenia.gr/frontoffice/portal.asp?cpage=RESOURCE&cresrc=1287&cnode=1>.

⁵³ <http://arsis.gr/en/home/>; <http://www.refugeelegalaidinformation.org/greece-pro-bono-directory>.

⁵⁴ <http://www.streetlaw.org/en/Location/15/Hungary>.

Pecs Universities and some of them inter alia address family law issues.⁵⁵

A long-standing Human Rights Clearinghouse which serves as a mediator between lawyers offering pro bono advice and individuals seeking free legal assistance can also be found in Budapest, as part of the Global Network for Public Interest Law.⁵⁶ Finally, the 'Hungarian Helsinki Committee', also based in Budapest, maintains a 'Human Rights Legal Counselling Program' which provides free legal advice to all in the area of human rights, and it is staffed by attorneys and interns.⁵⁷

14. Ireland

One of the most established child rights clinics in Europe can be found at the University College Cork in Ireland. The 'Child Law Clinic' aims to improve the quality of children's representation and to promote evidence-based reform in all areas of child law, supports lawyers litigating children's issues and provides students with practical experience of child law and litigation. The clinic does not provide legal advice to individuals, but rather supports lawyers to represent and litigate on behalf of children. It also aims to provide legal support to organisations working with and for children.⁵⁸

The clinic operates primarily on a national basis within the Republic of Ireland; it also however, has an international focus. It has supported a case that has gone to the European Court of Human Rights and has made several contributions to International bodies including the Inter-American Court of human rights, a number of UN bodies, and other international organisations. The clinic takes place against the backdrop of the LLM Child and Family Law. A range of child law issues have come to the clinic's attention since its establishment including the rights of children in care to access their siblings; a child's right of access to court; the right of a child to be protected from abuse in foster care; the limits of information exchange between family law and criminal courts; and the operation of the in camera rule.⁵⁹

15. Italy

There is no developed pro bono culture in Italy and several obstacles to free legal assistance by lawyers exist in Italy's statutory system. A great reliance is placed on the legal aid system.⁶⁰ Notably, a number of different programmes has been established across Italy in recent years specifically to assist refugees.⁶¹

Still, some legal clinics at universities do exist. The Brescia Legal Clinic is the first Legal Clinic in Italy and it was established in 2009.⁶² Also, the International University College of Turin sustains a 'Human Rights and Migration Law Clinic' which may handle children's rights cases as well. The Human Rights & Migration Law Clinic is an initiative of the Institute for the study of Political Economy and Law (IPEL) operating under the remit of the International University College of Turin (IUC) in conjunction with the University of Turin and the

⁵⁵ Frank S. Bloch, *The Global Clinical Movement: Educating Lawyers for Social Justice*, p. 60.

⁵⁶ <http://www.pilnet.org/public-interest-lawyers/europe.html>.

⁵⁷ <http://helsinki.hu/en/about/annual-reports>.

⁵⁸ <http://www.ucc.ie/en/childlawclinic/overview/>.

⁵⁹ Information obtained from interview with Child Law Clinic, University College Cork.

⁶⁰ Latham & Watkins LLP, p. 139.

⁶¹ Latham & Watkins LLP, p. 95.

⁶² http://www.gaje.org/wp-content/uploads/gravity_forms/12/2011/08/Fabio%20Ravelli%20-%20Brescia%20Legal%20Clinic%20Presentation.pdf; <http://www.clinicalegale.jus.unibs.it/>.

University of Eastern Piedmont in Alessandria. Students at the clinic provide research and much-needed pro bono legal assistance to under-represented individuals and organizations within Turin, complementing the already existing support provided by organizations working locally for the benefit of migrants.⁶³

16. Latvia

Free legal assistance, albeit non-child specific is available at several organisation in Latvia. The Latvian Pro Bono Legal Clearinghouse in Riga offers advice on how to find pro bono lawyers in the country.⁶⁴ Stradiņš University in Riga operates a legal clinic.⁶⁵ The Latvian Centre for Human Rights (LCHR) in Riga offers legal assistance services to the individuals with human rights cases. Anyone can submit an oral or a written complaint to LCHR's lawyers, which will be handled confidentially and free of charge. Legal assistance includes legal advice, help with the drafting of legal documents as well as representation in court in some cases.⁶⁶

17. Lithuania

Lithuania has several university-based legal clinics, but none of them focus specifically on children's rights. We were able to find a legal clinic at Vilnius University Law Faculty⁶⁷ as well as a legal assistance centre at Mykolas Riomeris University.⁶⁸ Legal advice is also available at several non-university-based institutions, such as the Independent Human Rights Centre (Nepriklausomas žmogaus teisių centras) which was established in 2014⁶⁹ and the National Human Rights Centre which provides legal and other assistance to victims of illegal actions of civil servants or other officials.⁷⁰ We also found a 'Legal Aid Centre' at the European Foundation of Human Rights (Europos žmogaus teisių fondas, EFHR) in Vilnius.⁷¹ While the Legal Aid Centre does not work on children's rights particularly, it does provide legal aid to victims of discrimination and violations of human rights at work or in the private sphere, and to witnesses of such violations, and could thus be a helpful point of contact for children as well. Their services include legal advice, preparation of legal documents and representation in court and other institutions and are provided by practising lawyers from renowned Lithuanian law firms cooperating with EFHR.⁷²

A child specific institution in Lithuania can be found in the Children Support Centre which is also based in Vilnius. The Centre does not advertise any specialised child legal services, but works with children on a range of issues and programs, including psychological assistance and youth work. They could be contacted by children wanting to on how to find a children's rights lawyer in Lithuania.⁷³

⁶³ <http://www.iuctorino.it/content/clinical-program-0>.

⁶⁴ <http://www.idejupartneri.lv/>.

⁶⁵ <http://www.rsu.lv/studentiem/382-juridiska-fakultate/6697-sakusi-darbu-rsu-juridiska-klinika>.

⁶⁶ <http://cilvektiesibas.org.lv/lv/legal-assistance/>.

⁶⁷ <http://teisesklinika.lt/?s0=paslaugos&s1=Paslauga3>.

⁶⁸ <http://manoteises.lt/reikia-pagalbos/nemokama-teisine-pagalba/>.

⁶⁹ <http://www.slfrontas.lt/news.php?readmore=328>.

⁷⁰ <http://www.asakalas.lt/?item=home&lang=1>.

⁷¹ <http://lt.efhr.eu/teisines-pagalbos-centras/>.

⁷² <http://en.efhr.eu/legal-aid-centre/>.

⁷³ <http://www.pvc.lt/en>.

18. Luxembourg

Research suggests that there are no legal clinics in Luxembourg so far. But in order to promote children's rights, Luxembourg has established an Ombudscommittee for the Rights of the Child. The work of the Committee mainly focuses more on the compliance of Luxembourg with the CRC and advocacy for children's rights, but they also provide an independent contact point for parents or children with concerns. While this does not necessarily involve direct legal assistance, the Committee can still serve as a helpful point of contact for children seeking advice on how to find free legal assistance..⁷⁴

19. Malta

The Aditus Foundation in Valletta is an independent, voluntary and non-profit organisation established with a mission to monitor, act and report on access to fundamental human rights. One of their priority topics has been children's rights. The Foundation provides a range of services to individuals, such as general information, advice and interventions in individual cases, with a special focus on legal advice. They also use strategic litigation as a tool to advance human rights and children's rights.⁷⁵

One legal clinic exists at the University of Malta, but its focus is on civil law.⁷⁶ Malta set up an Office of the Commissioner for Children in 2003 and the Commissioner is tasked to promote the welfare of children and the compliance with the CRC. The Office does not provide direct assistance to children, but is research-based.⁷⁷

20. Netherlands

Several well-established legal clinics exist in the Netherlands, but none of them are focussed on children's rights. At the University of Amsterdam International Law Clinic, students provide legal services to law firms government bodies, companies and non-governmental organisations on active legal matters concerning questions of international and European law, but no services for individuals are on offer.⁷⁸ Nonetheless, the clinic has worked on child related matters before when they were approached by a Dutch law firm with a question relating to children in an asylum case. They never represented or met the dutch children in person and the project was about Dutch procedure rather than children's rights. The clinic receives instructions regarding children approximately once every three years.⁷⁹

The Clinical Programme at Utrecht University School of Law is divided into three groups of students: two groups provide pro bono services to The Hague based international courts and tribunals on international justice issues and one group advises the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on international human rights matters. As the Programme's work is focused on international organizations with a strong judicial component, it cannot be used by individuals seeking advice on individual cases.⁸⁰ The Student Law Office

⁷⁴ <http://ork.lu/>.

⁷⁵ http://www.aditus.org.mt/aditus_foundation/Our_Projects.html.

⁷⁶ <http://www.um.edu.mt/laws/civil>.

⁷⁷ <http://www.tfal.org.mt/aboutus.aspx?lid=1>.

⁷⁸ <http://ailc.uva.nl/>.

⁷⁹ Information obtained through interview with the clinic.

⁸⁰ Olásolo, Héctor, *Legal Clinics in Continental Western Europe: the Approach of the Utrecht Legal Clinic on*

Maastricht is a foundation for students, by students from Maastricht, where legal advice is given to students who are confronted with a legal problem which they are not able to solve by themselves.⁸¹ We have found several child law research institutes at universities, such as at the University of Leiden⁸² and the University of Amsterdam,⁸³ but their work is more geared towards research than assistance with individual cases.

Otherwise there is the so-called 'Kindertelefoon', a long-standing anonymous telephone helpline which children can call and ask for any kind of advice needed.⁸⁴ Practical advice on the rights of children in the Netherlands is provided by the Child Ombudsman.⁸⁵

21. Poland

The Legal Clinics Foundation supports and coordinates a network of 25 legal clinics in Poland and promotes pro bono work.⁸⁶ The first Law Clinic was established in 1997 at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, supported by the Ford Foundation. Law clinics connected with universities have increased quickly in Poland since then, clinics now include the Gdynia Legal Clinic, Gdanska Legal Clinic, Warszawa Legal Clinic, Lodz University Legal Clinic and Bialystok Legal Clinic. By 2008, 25 university legal clinics had been established throughout the country.⁸⁷ A full list of the legal clinics in Poland as well as information on how to start your own legal clinic is available at the Legal Clinics Foundation's website.⁸⁸ In spite of the amount of clinics in Poland, our research did not produce any information on child-specific clinics.

Nonetheless, there are several institutions where children can seek free legal advice. The 'Nobody's Children Foundation' (Fundacja Dzieci Niczyje) in Warsaw is a non-governmental non-profit organization which aims to protect children from abuse and providing help for abused children, their families, and their caregivers. The facilities run by the Foundation offer psychological, medical, and legal help to victims of abuse and their caregivers as well as various training programmes and helplines. They also assist children having to participate in legal proceedings as witnesses and train judges, prosecutors, police officers, expert witnesses, psychologists and pedagogic counselors on how to interview children.⁸⁹ The Polish Foundation of Children and Young People (Polska Fundacja Dzieci i Młodzieży) does not offer legal services, but focus on grants and training courses for local authorities.⁹⁰ There is also a pro bono clearinghouse in Warsaw, the Centrum Pro Bono Poland, which works as the main pro bono case provider to law firms in Poland.⁹¹

Conflict, Human Rights and International Justice, 104 Am. Soc'y Int'l L. Proc. 98 2010, p. 99.

⁸¹ <http://www.studentenrechtshulp.nl/SRHen/>.

⁸² <http://law.leiden.edu/organisation/private-law/child-law/>.

⁸³ <http://arils.uva.nl/research/research-platforms/research-platforms/research-platforms/content-2/folder/centre-for-children-s-rights-amsterdam.html>.

⁸⁴ <http://www.kindertelefoon.nl/>.

⁸⁵ <http://www.government.nl/issues/children-and-children-s-rights/children-s-rights>,
<http://www.dekinderombudsman.nl/>.

⁸⁶ http://www.fupp.org.pl/index_eng.php

⁸⁷ Krasnicka, Izabela, *Legal Education and Clinical Legal Education in Poland*, 13 International Journal of Clinical Legal Education 47 2008, pp. 50 - 51.

⁸⁸ http://www.fupp.org.pl/index_eng.php?id=clinics_poland

⁸⁹ <http://fdn.pl/en>.

⁹⁰ <http://www.pcyf.org.pl/index.php?lang=en&s1=fundacja>.

⁹¹ www.centrumprobono.pl.

22. Portugal

While we have not been able to find legal clinics in Portugal, this void is partly filled by the overall great reliance on legal aid in Portugal. The right of access to justice is provided by the constitution, and so there is a general duty on attorneys to protect this right. In order to increase the legal assistance available to those who cannot afford it, the government has encouraged cooperation between the Portuguese social security services and the Portuguese Bar Association. Pro bono work is generally in relation to NGOs rather than legal clinics helping individuals.⁹² The Portuguese Bar Association requires lawyers to cooperate with their local communities. Attorneys can volunteer to have their name included in a list of available legal assistance attorneys. If chosen a specific case, attorneys will then provide legal assistance in one of the 'Legal Consulting Offices' set up by the Bar Association.⁹³

There are also non-profit organizations and associations which offer legal support services to the public. The Association of Support to Victims (Associação de Apoio à Vítima), for example, offers support and legal assistance to victims of crime and their families.⁹⁴ The National Commission for the Protection of Children and Youths in Risk (Comissão Nacional de Protecção de Crianças e Jovens em Risco) coordinates child rights policies and focuses on advocacy.⁹⁵

23. Romania

While we were unable to find specifics on legal clinics in Romania, there exist several human rights organisations in the country which may be able to point children seeking free legal assistance in the right direction.

The Romanian National Authority for the Protection of Children's Rights (NAPCR) has developed a website which offers information on children's rights in Romania to children, families and professionals. Services include a helpline and various programmes and campaigns. No direct legal services are offered.⁹⁶ The Association for the Defence of Human Rights in Romania – the Helsinki Committee (APADOR-CH) in Bucharest is a non-governmental, not-for-profit organization, which conducts legal advocacy, carries out fact-finding missions in prisons and engages in strategic litigation before domestic courts and the European Court of Human Rights, inter alia on children's right.⁹⁷ APADOR-CH is currently taking part in an international project focused on children deprived of liberty in Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland.⁹⁸

24. Slovakia

We have not been able to find child specific legal assistance schemes in Slovakia through our research.

⁹² Latham & Watkins LLP, p. 241.

⁹³ Latham & Watkins LLP, p. 245.

⁹⁴ http://apav.pt/apav_v2/index.php/pt/

⁹⁵ [http://www.crin.org/en/library/organisations/comiss%C3%A3o-nacional-de-protec%](http://www.crin.org/en/library/organisations/comiss%C3%A3o-nacional-de-protec%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-crian%C3%A7as-e-jovens-em-risco),
[http://www.cnpcjr.pt/#2.](http://www.cnpcjr.pt/#2)

[C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-crian%C3%A7as-e-jovens-em-risco.](http://www.cncpcjr.pt/#2)

⁹⁶ <http://www.childrights.ro/index.htm>, <http://www.copii.ro/>.

⁹⁷ <http://www.apador.org/en/despre-apador-ch/>.

⁹⁸ <http://www.apador.org/en/proiecte-in-derulare/>.

Legal clinics do exist in Slovakia, such as various different clinics at the University of Trnava Faculty of Law⁹⁹ and street law clinics at University of Pavol Jozef Šafárik Faculty of Law in Košice and at Matej Bel University in town of Banská Bystrica.¹⁰⁰ The Children of Slovakia Foundation conducts many different child focussed activities and projects, but does not offer advice on individual legal cases.¹⁰¹

25. Slovenia

Our research has not found child specific free legal services in Slovenia. The government of Slovenia established the post of a Human Rights Ombudsman in 1993. The ombudsman works inter alia on the protection of children's rights. As is common in this role, the ombudsman does not take on individual cases, but advocates for human rights more broadly.¹⁰² Since 2000, the University of Ljubljana offers legal assistance to refugees and foreigners through a special legal clinic.¹⁰³

26. Spain

Our research has not found any clinics or other entities which offer free legal assistance specifically on the topic of children's rights. Free legal assistance in Spain is heavily reliant on the domestic legal aid system, the 'asistencia juridical gratuita'.¹⁰⁴ Some legal clinics have started developing in recent years, but none of them have a children's rights focus. Examples can be found at the University Rovira I Virgili in Tarragona where an environmental law clinic was established¹⁰⁵ and in the International Human Rights Clinic at the Carlos III University in Madrid.¹⁰⁶ The Lawyers Social Responsibility Centre of the Madrid Bar Association offers pro bono legal advice to organisations, but not directly to individuals.¹⁰⁷ Save the Children, an international children's charity, is active in Spain, but yet again does not offer free legal advice to children.¹⁰⁸

27. Sweden

Research suggests that Sweden does not have any university-based or other legal clinics. While there is no long-standing history of pro bono in the country, lawyers are now expressing an increased interest in pro bono work in Sweden, and it may be that this will foster the creation of university legal clinics.¹⁰⁹ The following entities could be approached by children when seeking information on where to obtain free legal assistance on children's rights matters.

⁹⁹ <http://iuridica.truni.sk/index.php/en/basic-information>.

¹⁰⁰ First-hand sources expired, see for overview http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_clinic#Slovakia.

¹⁰¹ <http://www.nds.sk/informacie/children-of-slovakia-foundation/>.

¹⁰² <http://www.varuh-rs.si/about-us/fields-of-work/protection-of-childrens-rights/?L=6>.

¹⁰³ <http://www.pf.uni-lj.si/en/extra-curricular-activities/legal-clinic-for-refugees-and-foreigners/>.

¹⁰⁴ Latham & Watkins LLP, p. 304.

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.urv.cat/campuscatalunya/fcj.html>.

¹⁰⁶ http://www.uc3m.es/portal/page/portal/instituto_derechos_humanos/clinica_juridica

¹⁰⁷ http://crsa.icam.es/web3/cache/CRSA_probono.html.

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.savethechildren.es/nosotros.php>.

¹⁰⁹ Advokaten, 'Advokater i det godas tjänst', ['Lawyers serving the good']
http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CDQQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.advokatsamfundet.se%2FAdvokaten%2FTidningsnummer%2F2012%2FNr-3-2012-Argan-g-78%2FAdvokater-i-det-godas-tjanst%2F&ei=5eMAUvjJFqi34AT7xIDQDA&usq=AFQjCNEERNalltHiYutM0E2VQil8VJGJlwg&sig2=XfZQnKUwW3QGZmcer_6U-w&bvm=bv.50310824,d.bGE

The Swedish government introduced an Ombudsman for Children in 1993. The ombudsman is a government agency whose task is to represent the rights and interests of children and young people, based on the Convention of the Rights of the Child, and to monitor compliance with the Convention. By law, the Ombudsman for Children is not permitted to intervene in individual cases, but is obliged to report cases of child maltreatment. The Ombudsman for Children shall immediately submit a report to the Social Welfare Board if it becomes aware that a child is abused at home or is otherwise aware that the Board needs to intervene to protect a child.¹¹⁰

Children's Rights in Society (BRIS) is a Swedish non-profit that supports children in distress and is a link between children, adults and the community. The core of BRIS's volunteer-run support services is the Children's Helpline, the BRIS-mail and the BRIS-chat, which children and young people from around the country can use up to age 18 to safely, anonymously get advice and help. While BRIS's work is based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the organisation does not offer legal services per se.¹¹¹

Save the Children Sweden is a membership organization with more than 87 000 members, organized in about 250 local branches all over Sweden. Many of them work actively for children's rights on a local level, supported by eleven regional offices. Some help children with their homework and organize activities for children seeking asylum, others raise money or lobby for children's rights towards the municipalities, but no legal advice per se is offered.¹¹²

28. United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has several well established legal clinics which have long-standing experience in offering specific legal advice to children. Coram Children's Legal Centre, based in Colchester and London, offers expertise in all areas of family, child and education law, including domestic violence, child protection, immigration/asylum and school admissions. Coram provides free legal information as well as advice and representation to children and advice is provided through telephone advice lines, online information and individual case work. Coram has no less than 40 staff members, including around 25 legal staff. All advice services are run in-house unless there is a need to brief barristers for specific representation..¹¹³

The University of Law, incorporating the College of Law, runs free legal advice services through its students in many parts of England - from Bristol to Manchester, Birmingham, Chester, Guildford, York and London.¹¹⁴ Several of these locations offer family law advice through a Family Law Email Advice Line (FEAL), for example in Bristol, Chester and London. Here, students provide independent and free legal advice on family problems, including children's matters, through these help lines.

Students involved in the Legal Advice Clinic at BPP Law School give legal advice on specific cases, including free legal representation from various locations. Specific projects are run in different BPP colleges around the UK. While there are no child specific programmes, several programmes could be used by children seeking free legal advice, such as the human rights project in Leeds, Birmingham,

¹¹⁰ <http://www.government.se/sb/d/15662/a/183504>, <http://www.barnombudsmannen.se/english/about-us/>.

¹¹¹ <http://www.bris.se/?pageID=62>.

¹¹² <http://www.raddabarnen.se/engagera-dig>, <http://www.savethechildren.se/Where-we-work/Sweden/>.

¹¹³ <http://www.childrenslegalcentre.com/>.

¹¹⁴ <http://www.law.ac.uk/about/legal-advice-for-the-public/>.

Bristol, Manchester, Swinden, Liverpool and Cambridge.¹¹⁵

The European Children's Rights Unit at the University of Liverpool Law School is less of a classic legal clinic, but rather a research entity which works alongside many external members from a range of academic, NGO and other research-driven organisations, to pursue a participatory, interdisciplinary research ethos into children's rights. Its focus is on the European dimension and the interplay between different levels of governance and the impact of those interactions on children's rights.¹¹⁶ Instead, specific family law enquiries can be directed to the Liverpool University Law Clinic. While the clinic does not specialise exclusively in children's rights, enquiries concerning children's rights will still be considered by the clinic.¹¹⁷

The Education Clinic at University College London provides representation and assistance to young people and their families who are experiencing difficulties in their education by providing advice, challenging exclusions and statements of special educational needs or securing them places in alternative institutions. The clinic, run by students in partnership with Just for Kids Law, also advises young people upon their release from custody in case they require accommodation and support and conduct research on related judicial review proceedings.¹¹⁸

Shelter, a UK housing charity, also offers Children's Legal Service with a particular focus on housing issues. While their Children's Legal Service is based in London, it represents young people, children and families from across England. Shelter takes on test cases in which the housing needs of children – both within families and unaccompanied teenagers – are a central factor. In addition, Shelter undertakes policy work to increase awareness of the interests of children in the decisions of local authorities, housing associations and the courts.¹¹⁹

The Student Law Office at Northumbria University School of Law in Newcastle upon Tyne also works inter alia on family and human rights law. Students work in "firms" of 6 with an expert supervisor and can provide individuals with free legal advice.¹²⁰

The Scottish Child Law Centre, based in Edinburgh, operates throughout Scotland, and assists children by providing free expert legal advice and information through their advice line, e-mail, text messages and website. They also conduct trainings on children's rights to groups and individuals across Scotland, and offer a range of leaflets and publications on various legal issues. Members of the Centre also visit schools and youth organizations to educate about children's rights. The organization is supported by many volunteer lawyers, law students and administrative staff.¹²¹

The Free Legal Advice Centre at the University of Edinburgh is run by law students for the benefit of people living in and around Edinburgh. They also deal with family law enquiries. While the centre is not specialised in children's rights, enquiries concerning children's issues can still be answered. The service is restricted to

¹¹⁵ <http://www.bppstudents.com/pro-bono-projects/>.

¹¹⁶ <http://www.liv.ac.uk/law/research/european-childrens-rights-unit/about/>.

¹¹⁷ <http://www.liv.ac.uk/law/liverpool-law-clinic/>.

¹¹⁸ <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/laws/accesstojustice/education-clinic>.

¹¹⁹ http://england.shelter.org.uk/professional_resources/working_with_children_and_young_people/childrens_service/childrens_legal_service.

¹²⁰ <http://www.northumbria.ac.uk/sd/academic/law/slo/areas/>.

¹²¹ <http://www.sclc.org.uk/>.

legal advice. Representation in court or in front of a tribunal is not a possibility.¹²²

Fife Law Centre, a local charity, and students from Dundee University Law Student Clinic launched a drop in law clinic at the Adam Smith College, Levenmouth Campus, in March 2011. The law clinic offers a range of advice on complex legal issues for those citizens of Fife who have difficulty accessing legal services or who cannot afford other forms of legal representation. Specialisms include specifically children's rights. The drop in law clinic opens twice a week and operates on an appointment only service.¹²³

Clan Child Law delivers free legal advice and representation in Edinburgh and the Lothians for children and young people. They assist children and youths up to the age of 18, or 21 if they have been looked after children.¹²⁴

The Law Clinic at Cardiff University Law School launched a children's rights pro bono scheme in 2013 in conjunction with international children's charity Cerebra. Assisted by practising solicitors, students learn about the law relating to disabled children and provide advice relating to disputes over educational and funding matters.¹²⁵

The Children's Law Centre in Belfast provides the only child friendly legal advice and information service in Northern Ireland. Each year, over 2000 issues are dealt with. On a daily basis, the advice team assists children, young people, their parents and professionals with legal queries relating to difficulties in school, access to services for disabled children, special educational needs, mental health service provision, family law issues or general legal queries. Free legal representation is also provided and the centre undertakes a strategic litigation scheme.¹²⁶

IV. Need for a Network

None of the child specific legal clinic we interviewed reported that they were so far part of a network. Most said that they had worked informally with others, but that it was rare for to cooperate with a clinic outside their own country.

It would be desirable if a network of children's rights clinics would be established in the future in order to empower those clinics which exist already and to enable others to follow in their footsteps and set up similar clinics. Clinics could share expertise and experience with each other on an ongoing basis and potentially even refer clients to other organisations where they are not in a position to provide assistance - whether because of area of expertise, jurisdiction or resources. A network could also help legal clinics to engage with international mechanisms.

Some non-child-specific networks of legal clinics already exist:

¹²² <http://www.freelegaladvice.ed.ac.uk/>.

¹²³ <http://www.dundee.ac.uk/law/clinic/#tab-125559>, <http://www.fifelawcentre.co.uk/>,
<http://www.dundee.ac.uk/law/news/2011/article/dundee-law-student-clinic-part>

¹²⁴ <http://clanchildlaw.org/about-us/>.

¹²⁵ <http://www.law.cf.ac.uk/probono/>.

¹²⁶ <http://www.childrenslawcentre.org.uk/index.php/what-we-do-2/legal-services>.

- European Network for Clinical Legal Education (ENCLE)¹²⁷
- Scottish University Law Clinic Network¹²⁸
- Polish Legal Clinics Foundation¹²⁹
- Global Alliance for Justice Education¹³⁰
- PILnet¹³¹
- German Network of Student Legal Services¹³²

V. Helpful Resources

The following helpful resources might be useful for individuals, student groups or universities seeking to set up their own legal clinic or anyone researching pro bono legal advice:

- Frank S. Bloch, *The Global Clinical Movement: Educating Lawyers for Social Justice*, Oxford University Press, 2010, <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=oopoAgAAQBAJ&dq=bulgaria+legal+clinic>
- CRIN's Legal Assistance Toolkit for Children and Children's Rights Organisations <http://www.crin.org/en/library/publications/legal-assistance-toolkit-children-and-childrens-rights-organisations>
- Latham & Watkins LLP, *A Survey of Pro Bono Practices and Opportunities in 71 Jurisdictions*, Prepared for the Pro Bono Institute, 2012
- Student Pro Bono, list of student Pro Bono clinics in the UK, <http://www.studentprobono.net/public/ListProBonoActivities.php>
- The Lawyer, *DIY Law Clinic*, 2012, <http://l2b.thelawyer.com/diy-law-clinic/1012711.article>
- Legal Aid Around the World, <http://www.ptla.org/legal-aid-around-world>
- Manual on Street Law-Type Teaching Clinics at Law Faculties, <http://www.hrea.org/pubs/tibbitts01.pdf>
- The Child Recovery and Reintegration Network, <http://www.childrecovery.info/index.php?id=33#sthash.QDeL8s8M.dp>
- Tomoszková, Veronika/Voparilová, Magdaléna/Adameová, Zuzana, *Clinical Legal Education in the Czech Republic (Palacky University Olomouc)*, *Education and Law Review*, 4, April-September 2011
- Krasnicka, Izabela, *Legal Education and Clinical Legal Education in Poland*, 13 *International Journal of Clinical Legal Education* 47 2008
- The Ford Foundation and the Soros Foundation have assisted many established legal clinics with funding, <http://www.fordfoundation.org/> and <http://www.sedfny.org/>

¹²⁷ <http://encle.org/membership-directories/mdir>.

¹²⁸ <http://www.freelegaladvice.ed.ac.uk/2012/08/08/scottish-university-law-clinic-network/>.

¹²⁹ http://www.fupp.org.pl/index_eng.php.

¹³⁰ <http://www.gaje.org/>.

¹³¹ www.pilnet.org, <http://www.pilnet.org/public-interest-law-programs/pro-bono-law/advocate.html>.

¹³² http://b-s-r-b.de/?page_id=152, <http://prezi.com/pvr7wmyqcr6t/studentische-rechtsberatungen-in-deutschland-ubersicht/>.