

1. There is the Courts' Organisation Code (Law 1756/1988).

In Articles 57 and following, 90 and following of the Courts' Organisation Code the rules of conduct for judicial officers are determined. Thus, in case of (irrevocable) criminal conviction by which the judicial officer was deprived of his political rights or irrevocably sentenced to imprisonment of more than three months, for an offence that was committed by deceit or on the basis of thief, fraud, forgery, perjury, rustling, extortion, false certificate, false denouncement, service related infidelity, bribery, neglect of duty, slanderous defamation, crime against sexual freedom, infringement of law on gambling, drugs, issuing of bounced check, subtraction of documents, violation of official secrecy, the judicial officer is permanently dismissed for incompetence. He is subject to disciplinary proceedings if he has no devotion to the country, to democracy, or commits acts that undermine the democratic legality. Moreover, he should not participate in an organisation, whose purposes are hidden or he should not seek selfish purposes. Still, he should not be unduly delayed in the exercise of his duties, or silence a speech of exemption and he should not have an improper behaviour inside and outside the service.

2. Lawyers may be permanently dismissed (art.81 of Code for Lawyers, L.D. 3026/1954) in case of irrevocable conviction of theft, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, forgery, bribery, infidelity, service related infidelity, counterfeiting or for felony that incurs life imprisonment or other sentence. They should not engage in trade or in other work that does not conform to the dignity or independence of lawyers (art.63). They should not defend illegal cases, not delay trials, not neglect their duty (art. 46). They should be decent, they should display good behaviour and solidarity, they should be discreet as far as their clients' cases are concerned and they are not heard as witnesses for their cases, without the permission of the Bar Association they belong to (art. 48-49).

3. There is no common Code for Judges and Lawyers. But in both codes, there are common points/features, such as violation of duty, protection of personal data, duty of confidentiality etc.

4. The institutionalization of rules or regulations concerning professional ethics, conduct and responsibility of both judges and lawyers is under consideration.

5. There are rules on the aforementioned Codes that refer to the relations between judges and lawyers, such as the official and social relations e.g. if there is social contact between lawyer and judge, if there is reason for the abstention of the judge from the case or reason for his exception from the case which the lawyer is dealing with.

6. The main principles concerning judges and lawyers are honesty, dignity, legal training, belief in justice, confidence and additionally for lawyers the duty of true.

7. The training institution for judges is the National School of Judicial Officers in Thessaloniki. There is no specific training institution for lawyers. However, during the period of their exercise, there is the possibility of term in judicial formations.

8. The training of judges in the National School of Judicial Officers lasts for a year. The training is at theoretical and practical level. The courses (that) are thought are purely/only legal e.g. judicial ethics, history of justice etc. During their traineeship, they visit courts, penitentiary institutions, Parliament, laboratories of police etc. Trainees lawyers practice themselves in older lawyers or in important judicial formations. For judges that are already in the service and for lawyers as well, recurrent training courses are organized by the Ministry of Justice, the National School of Judicial Officers and courts in big regions of our country. Similar courses are organized by Bar Associations.

9. The initial training lasts for a year for judges and two years for lawyers.

10. During the training related to the professional ethics, the relations between lawyers and judges as well as the mutual rights and obligations are referred, as they are defined by the above Codes and the provisions of Constitution and Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

11. There are training courses, in which judges and lawyers have the capability of joint participation, without, however, this participation to be mandatory. Their duration varies, it is not strictly defined, their content refers to public interest legal issues, as for example protection of individual rights, fair trial etc. and their cost is covered by the organizers.

12. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure form the legal framework of lawyers-judges in the respective trials e.g. lawyers have the right to course unhindered and unrestrictedly their duties, the judge has the right to direct the process.

14. The relation between lawyers and judges in civil and criminal cases is restricted in completely official frames. Where, however, it is possible, e.g. completion of formal shortages, the contact is always through the Secretariat of the Court. The administrative Courts, because of the ex officio investigation of the case, have the ability of relevant communication. An electronic communication has been planned and is in operation.

15. There is no process in order that lawyers and judges agree reciprocally on the judicial resolution of the case. The Court may make a compromise proposal to the litigants but it depends on them if they accept it or not. There may be a court settlement between the litigants, which is certified by the Court.

16. The Court is not obliged, in each case, to accept compromise, or to propose one.

17. There is no negotiation between judges and lawyers.

18. The judge may request the completion of formal failings and if the litigant ignores it, he should face the consequences (art.227 of Code of Civil Procedure). The judge may revoke the right of speech from persons who participated in the debate, if these persons violated the regulatory provisions or his instructions (art.233 par.1 of Code of Civil Procedure). The judge has the right to ban a question or reading of documents. The litigant, however, has the right to appeal to court in order for this to be adjudicated on (art.235 of Code of Civil Procedure). The judge should be composed and impassive (art. 333 of Code of Civil Procedure). He may ban pointless or off topic questions or interrupt the litigants when they keep no measure on their expressions (art 334 of Code of Civil Procedure). He may also call to order the advocates who use indecent expressions or attempt personal attacks and if they insist on, the judge may cut them off.

19. 1) A criminal trial may be delayed if the lawyer is ill and the trial cannot be interrupted, but it should be postponed (art.349 of Code of Penal Procedure). 2) Moreover, the abstention of lawyers from their duties is reason of force majeure 3) Force majeure still occurs when the lawyer is parallelly engaged in other trial. 4) In civil proceedings (art.241 of Code of Civil Procedure) a lawyer may request for a trial postponement, only once, for important reason, which will be determined by the court.

20. The relation between lawyers and judges is regulated by the aforementioned rules. There is no personal contact or cooperation during a case, except of the strictly official duties.

21. The Bar Associations and the respective judicial Associations have regular contacts in order to express thoughts and opinions for the improvement of the administration of justice and the relations of these two parts.

22. There are always rooms for improvement of cooperation between lawyers and judges. In Greece, the relations between these two parties are excellent, based on mutual respect, in order to improve the administration of justice.

23. 1) Art. 214A of Code of Civil Procedure. Litigants may come to a compromise, drawing up minutes in civil proceedings, which are certified by the court. 2) In County Courts, the judge, attempts to reconcile the litigants and their lawyers (art.208-214 of Code of Civil Procedure). 3) The same applies to higher Courts.

24. In Greece, the judges are admitted to the Judiciary after examination, provided they are lawyers beforehand. The judge may practice only if he resigns or he leaves from the Judiciary for other reasons.

25. In Greece lawyers can not act as deputy judges.

26. In media, there are often debates as for as the relation of these two parts are concerned, especially on the occasion of serious cases that concern the public opinion.

27. The judges never comment in the media on pending cases and on judgments. The lawyers have this capability and it occurs in many occasions. Sometimes, however, representatives of judicial Associations appear in media, not commenting on cases, but providing declarations for specific judicial actions, providing in this way formal information to the public opinion, in case there is an incorrect. Moreover, representatives of Judicial Associations may appear in the media on other issues such as the economics of judges.