

Strasbourg, 27 January 2011

CCJE-GT(2011)1

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN JUDGES (CCJE)

Questionnaire with a view of the preparation of Opinion No. 14 on the non-materialisation of the judicial process and the use of IT by judges and court staff

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire with a view of the preparation of Opinion No. 14 on the non-materialisation of the judicial process and the use of IT by judges/court staff

1. Access to co	urts	courts	;
-----------------	------	--------	---

- a) May legal proceedings be instigated by electronic means?
- b) Is there relevant legislation?
- c) What are the main requirements for instigating legal proceedings by electronic means? (multiple choice possible)

The parties must submit the claim with a qualified electronic signature

The parties must fill in a downloadable form to be submitted electronically

Other, please specify.

d) To what extent are legal proceedings instigated by electronic means in practice?

2. Procedure within courts

- a) Once a claim has been issued electronically, does the procedure differ from a traditional procedure?
- b) Does the electronic procedure differ according to the type of case (civil, criminal, administrative, etc.)?
- c) How does the court communicate with the parties:

With parties who use electronic means	With other parties:		
themselves:			
by traditional means?	by traditional means?		
by using electronic communication?	by using electronic communication?		
both?	both?		

- d) Do specific electronic means exist for the communication between lawyers and courts? Please specify.
- e) Do electronic files exist?
- If an electronic file exist, is there a paper file as well?
- If both exist, which is the "authentic" file?
- f) If yes, is there relevant legislation?
- g) What are the main requirements with respect to electronic files?
- h) Are there special regulations and safeguards with respect to electronic files containing particularly sensitive information (e.g. health information, information concerning secret services)?
- i) What happens when the authenticity of an electronic document is doubtful/controversial among the parties?

j) If parties wish to submit documents which are not in an electronic form (e.g. documents on paper), what procedure will the parties and the courts follow? k) Must paper documents be kept? If yes, how long? I) What is the procedure when a judge's or court clerk's hand signature is prescribed? Does digital signature exist? m) Do parties have access to the complete court file: Yes, always Yes, but only with specific conditions Please indicate, if appropriate, the relevant legislation. n) Do the parties or their lawyers have the possibility to follow the state of the proceedings via internet (secured)? o) Is the access to electronic files within the court regulated? Please specify. p) Have judges/court staff access: Judges Court staff to all court files? to all court files? only to files within their jurisdiction? only to files within their jurisdiction? 3. Oral hearing a) Are there oral hearings based on electronic means (e.g. judges act based on electronic files accessible in computer)? b) Are the expertise, the draft decision written by the rapporteur and personal notes accessible for judges in computer? c) Is the complete file accessible for the parties or their lawyers during the hearing (also in computer)? d) Has technical equipment been installed in courts enabling to project documents on screens visible to judges, parties and audience? e) Are oral hearings audio or video recorded? f) Is video conference in public hearing used: for the hearing of witnesses? for the hearing of experts? for the hearing of parties? other? Please specify. Please indicate the relevant legislation as well as the restrictions, if appropriate. g) If possible, please detail how many courts have been equipped with an adequate and sufficient electronic equipment to assist judges, court clerks and parties during oral hearings?

100% of	+50% of	-50%	of	-10%	of
courts	courts	courts		courts	

Electronic files access			
Electronic data base of jurisprudence			
Screen projectors			
Internet access			
Video conferencing			
Audio conferencing			
Video recording			
Audio recording			

4. Information services for judges

Are there central databases accessible for judges containing:

Database run by State	Database run by a private institution	
national legislation	national legislation	
European legislation	☐ European legislation	
national case-law	national case-law	
international case-law	international case-law	
☐ law review articles	☐ law review articles	

Please specify the private institution.

5. Practical court work

- a) What is the work of the judge:
- in writing the documents?
- in delivering the documents?
- in registering the documents?
- b) What is the work of the court staff:
- in writing the documents?
- in delivering the documents?
- in registering the documents?
- c) Is there enough staff to do this work? Please specify.
- d) Do judges write their decisions themselves on their computer?
- e) Do judges use specific technics (e.g. voice recognition, structure or model of decision available in a database)? Please specify.
- f) Is modern technology used to monitor the length of proceedings and for case flow management within the court (eg. alert system)?

g) Are data concerning the work of each judge contained in a database which can be used for statistics, evaluations, etc. ? Please specify

6. Internet

- a) Is internet accessible for each judge in his/her office? Is this access limited? Please specify.
- b) Do all courts have their own website? Please specify which court and the content of the website.

7. Use of private personal computers/laptops by judges and court staff

- a) May a judge use his private PC/laptop for professional purposes (e.g. at home or on the way home and back?)
- b) May e-mails be send from the court to a judge's private e-mail address and vice versa containing professional information?
- c) Does this require special technical safeguards (e.g. excluding access by third persons, family members, etc.)? Please specify.
- d) Is the situation the same for all court staff?

8. Use of data

- e) Is the data contained in the procedure used for another aim than the procedure itself?
- f) Is this data used for statistics?
- g) If yes:
- who produces these statistics?

additional task)?

9.

- h	ow and by who	m are these statistics used?	
Dat	a security		
a)	Does legisla	ion exist to protect personal data processed of a court?	through the electronic
		Yes No	
b)	If yes, are the	re requirements applicable to processing data ir	o courts?
		rules on access to data by the person persons/institutions correction and deletion requirements other. Please specify.	n concerned or other
c)	If there is a g	eneral Data Protection Commissioner, has he dary?	or she already dealt with

d) Is there a special Data Protection Commissioner in each court (e.g. a judge with this

10. Participation of judges

Who decides about the electronic infrastructure of a court? Are judges implicated in the relevant decisions concerning the implementation of IT in courts?

11. Conclusion

Please give your opinion on the advantages and disadvantages of the development of IT in courts?