



EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE
(CEPEJ)

SCHEME FOR EVALUATING JUDICIAL SYSTEMS 2013

Country: Greece

National correspondent

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Phone Number :

1. Demographic and economic data

1. 1. General information

1. 1. 1. Inhabitants and economic information

1) Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January 2013)

11 062 508

2) Total of annual public expenditure at state level and where appropriate, public expenditure at regional or federal entity level (in €) - (If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP).

	Amount
State or federal level	NA
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	NA

3) Per capita GDP (in €)

17 161

4) Average gross annual salary (in €)

5) Exchange rate of national currency (non-Euro zone) to € on 1 January 2013

A1. Please indicate the sources for questions 1 to 4 and give comments concerning the interpretation of the figures supplied if appropriate:

1. 1. 2. Budgetary data concerning judicial system

6) Annual approved public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in € (if possible without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid):

TOTAL annual approved budget allocated to the functioning of all courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	442 670 924
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	382 542 800
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (equipment, investments, maintenance)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	5 947 969
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses (expertise, interpretation, etc), without legal aid. NB: this does not concern the taxes and fees to be paid by the parties.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	3 316 045
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	34 564 099
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	6 903 321
6. Annual public budget allocated to training and education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	9 396 689
7. Other (please specify):		NAP

7) If you cannot separate the budget of the public prosecution services and the budget of legal aid from the budget allocated to all courts, please indicate it clearly. If "other", please specify:

Including the budget of the public prosecution services. Not including the budget of legal aid.

8) Are litigants in general required to pay a court tax or fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction:

for criminal cases?

for other than criminal cases?

If yes, are there exceptions to the rule to pay court a tax or fee? Please provide comments on those exceptions:

8.1) Please briefly present the methodology of calculation of courts fees?

8.2) Please indicate, if possible, the amount of court fees to commence an action for 3000€ debt recovery?

9) Annual income of court taxes or fees received by the State (in €)

99 050 000

12) Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €. - If one or several data are not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP. (Question modified)

If your system enables to be granted legal aid for cases which are non litigious or not brought to court, please specify:

	Amount (in €)
Total annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	8300000
12.1 Annual public budget allocated to legal aid for cases brought to court	NA
12.1.1 in criminal law cases	NA
12.1.2 in other than criminal law cases	NA
12.2 Annual public budget allocated to legal aid for non litigious cases or cases not brought to court (legal consultation, ADR, etc)	NA

Comment :

mail cn 9/1/14: The observed increase is due to accumulated debts from previous years.

13) Total annual approved public budget allocated to the public prosecution services (in €). Please indicate in the "comment" box below any useful information to explain the figures provided .

.

NA

Comment :

14) Authorities formally responsible for the budgets allocated to the courts (multiple options possible) :

	Preparation of the total court budget	Adoption of the total court budget	Management and allocation of the budget among the courts	Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level
Ministry of Justice	Yes	No	Yes	No
Other ministry	No	Yes	No	No
Parliament	No	Yes	No	No
Supreme Court	No	No	No	No
High Judicial Council	No	No	No	No
Courts	No	No	No	No
Inspection body	No	No	No	No
Other	No	No	No	Yes

14.1) If any other Ministry and/or inspection body and/or other, please specify (considering question 14):

Ministry of Finance, the Court of Audit

A.2 You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- the characteristics of your budgetary system and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years
- if available, an organisation scheme with a description of the competencies of the different authorities responsible for the budget process

Taking into consideration the scope of the questions concerning the public budget, we understand that what interests you is the public (in any form) budget, programmed for the operation of courts. That's why in the last questionnaire (2010), we included data derived from the budgets of legal entities of public law, supervised by our ministry, as well as the Public Investment Program.

mail CN 9/1/14: The decrease in all categories is easily interpreted by the broadly known budgetary adjustment our country has been going through during the last years.

The annual budget allocated to training and education is mostly the budget of the National School of Judges (legal entity of public law), which is responsible for the prefatory training of judges to be appointed and the conduct of seminars attended by the already appointed judges (lifelong training). The budget depends on the number of candidates who pass the annual exams (held by the same entity). In addition to that, these expenses are so far funded by programs of the National Strategic Reference Framework.

Please indicate the sources for answering questions 6, 9, 12 and 13.

State Budget 2012, Public Investment Program, Court Buildings Fund Budget 2012, National School of Judges Budget 2012

1. 1. 3. Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

15) The following data would be useful for information**15.1) (Former question 10) Annual approved public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget does not include only the court system as defined under question 6, but also the prison system, the judicial protection of juveniles, the operation of the Ministry of Justice, etc.)**
 NA

641115896

15.2) (Former question 11) Please indicate the budgetary elements that are included in the whole justice system. If "other", please specify in the "comment" box below.

Court (see question 6)	Yes
Legal aid (see question 12)	Yes
Public prosecution services (see question 13)	Yes
Prison system	Yes
Probation services	Yes
Council of the judiciary	Yes
Constitutional court	NAP
Judicial management body	Yes
State advocacy	No
Enforcement services	NAP
Notariat	Yes
Forensic services	Yes
Judicial protection of juveniles	Yes
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	Yes
Refugees and asylum seekers services	No
Other	No

Comment :

The budget for the refugees and asylum seekers is drawn by the Ministry of Public Order and Citizen Protection. The budget for the State Advocacy - which in Greece we call Legal Council of State-is drawn by the Ministry of Finance.

2. Access to justice

2. 1. Legal aid

2. 1. 1. Principles

16) Does legal aid apply to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	Yes	Yes
Legal advice	Yes	Yes

17) Does legal aid include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify:

Exoneration in civil and commercial cases includes specifically (Court) stamp fees, writ fees and their superadditions, witnesses, expert fees or appointed advocace, notary public or court bailif and the obligation of guarantee for such fees.

18) Can legal aid be granted for the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (e.g. fees of an enforcement agent)?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify:

See above (Court bailiffs fees)

19) Can legal aid be granted for other costs (different from questions 16 to 18, e.g. fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries), travel costs etc ? If yes, please specify it in the "comment" box below).

Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Yes	Yes

Comment :

In administrative courts there is not any such legislative provision.

20) Number of cases referred to the court for which legal aid has been granted. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

Please specify in the "comment" box below, when appropriate.

[This question concerns only the annual number of cases for which legal aid has been granted to those referring a case to a court. It does not concern legal advice provided for cases that are not brought before the court.]

	Number
Total	NA
in criminal cases	NA
other than criminal cases	NA

Comment :

20.1) Number of cases not brought to court (see 12.2 above) for which legal aid has been granted. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

Number of cases
NA

Comment :

21) In criminal cases, can individuals who do not have sufficient financial means be assisted by a free of charge (or financed by a public budget) lawyer?

Please specify in the "comment" box below.

Accused individuals	Yes
Victims	Yes

Comment :

Law 3226/2004 provides for both cases.

22) If yes, are individuals free to choose their lawyer within the framework of the legal aid system

Yes

No

23) Does your country have an income and assets evaluation for granting legal aid to the applicant ? If you have such a system but no data available, please indicate NA. If you do not have such a system, please indicate NAP.

Please provide in the "comment" box below any information to explain the figures provided.

	amount of annual income (if possible for one person) in €	amount of assets in €
for criminal cases	NA	NA
for other than criminal cases?	NA	NA

Comment :

24) In other than criminal cases, is it possible to refuse legal aid for lack of merit of the case (for example for frivolous action or no chance of success)?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain the exact criteria for denying legal aid:

The provision for legal aid is general, so it concerns all the cases.

Mail CN 17/04/14 : Q 24 : The provision for legal aid is general and does not depend on the successful outcome of the case.

25) In other than criminal cases, is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid taken by:

the court?

an authority external to the court?

a mixed authority (court and external bodies)?

26) Is there a private system of legal expense insurance enabling individuals (this does not concern companies or other legal persons) to finance court proceedings?

Yes

No

If appropriate, please inform about the current development of such insurances in your country; is it a growing phenomenon?

The private insurance covers also legal procedures when there is such an agreement between the person and the company.

27) Can judicial decisions direct how legal costs, paid by the parties during the procedure, will be shared, in:

criminal cases?	Yes
other than criminal cases?	Yes

B.1 You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- the characteristics of your legal aid system and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

Please indicate the sources for answering questions 20 and 23:

Supreme Court (Areios Pagos), Public Prosecutor's Office by the Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human rights

2. 2. Users of the courts and victims

2. 2. 1. Rights of the users and victims

28) Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. Ministry of Justice, etc.) for which the general public may have free of charge access to the following:

The websites mentioned could appear in particular on the internet website of the CEPEJ. Please specify in the "comment" box below what documents and information the addresses for "other documents" include:

legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)? Internet address(es):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	www.ministryofjustice.gr
case-law of the higher court/s? Internet address(es):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	www.areiospagos.gr
other documents (e.g. downloadable forms, online registration)? Internet address(es):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	www.ministryofjustice.gr

Comment :
downloadable forms

29) Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframes of proceedings?

- Yes
 No
 Yes only in some specific situations

If yes only in some specific situations, please specify:

30) Is there a public and free-of-charge specific information system to inform and to help victims of crime?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify:

31) Are there special favourable arrangements to be applied, during judicial proceedings, to the following categories of vulnerable persons. If "other vulnerable person" and/or "other special arrangements",

please specify it in the "comment" box below.

[This question does not concern the police investigation phase of the procedure and does not concern compensation mechanisms for victims of criminal offences, which are addressed under questions 32 to 34.]

	Information mechanism	Special arrangements in court hearings	Other
Victims of sexual violence/rape	No	Yes	No
Victims of terrorism	No	Yes	No
Children (witnesses or victims)	Yes	Yes	No
Victims of domestic violence	Yes	Yes	No
Ethnic minorities	No	No	No
Disabled persons	No	No	No
Juvenile offenders	No	Yes	No
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)	Yes	Yes	No

Comment :

Victims of human trafficking.

31.1) Is it possible for minors to be a party to a judicial proceedings :

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify which procedure can be concerned (civil, criminal, administrative/normal or accelerated procedure) and at which conditions (can children benefit from legal aid, be represented by a lawyer, etc.) :

Minors can be parties in all judicial proceedings except the administrative procedure and they can benefit from the provisions of Law 3226/2004.

32) Does your country allocate compensation for victims of crime?

- Yes
 No

If yes, for which kind of offences

There are no specific offences provided for in law 3811/2009 "on compensation to violent crime victims and other provisions". All victims of violent crimes have the right to apply for compensation if they fulfil the criteria of law.

33) If yes, does this compensation consist in:

- a public fund?
 damages to be paid by the responsible person (decided by a court decision)?
 a private fund?

34) Are there studies that evaluate the recovery rate of the damages awarded by courts to victims?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please illustrate with available data concerning the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies and the coordinating body:

35) Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to the victims (protection and assistance)?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify:

36) Do victims of crime have the right to dispute a public prosecutor’s decision to discontinue a case?

Please verify the consistency of your answer with that of question 105 regarding the possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge".

- Yes
- No
- NAP (the public prosecutor cannot decide to discontinue a case on his/her own. A decision by a judge is needed).

If necessary, please specify:

The public prosecutor can decide to discontinue a case only when the case is in the competence of the Court.

2. 2. 2. Confidence of citizens in their justice system

37) Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:

- excessive length of proceedings?
- non execution of court decisions?
- wrongful arrest?
- wrongful condemnation?

Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure, the number of cases, the result of the procedures and the existing mechanism for calculating the compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions):

Mail CN 10/7/2014 : In the case of excessive length of proceedings, please note Law 4055 of 2012 on 'Fair trial and the reasonable length thereof', in terms of which all cases must be heard within a reasonable and brief time; the institution of judicial mediation is further encouraged; the administration of justice at first instance through a single-judge formation is promoted; technological innovations are used, allowing the electronic filing and service of pleadings; a large volume of cases are transferred to lower courts (peace courts); some simple cases, such as divorce by consent, are taken away from courts; the institution of pre-trial detention is regulated with respect for legality and the rights of the accused; the concept of "pilot trial" in the Council of State (Supreme Administrative Court) is completed and reinforced; 'pilot trial' in the Court of Audit is introduced; the right to compensation of the parties is introduced in case of breach of the reasonable time requirement in administrative proceedings.

A similar remedy was established by Law 4239/2014 on the 'Just satisfaction for excessive length of proceedings in civil and criminal courts, as well as before the Court of Auditors and other provisions'.

38) Does your country have surveys aimed at legal professionals and court users to measure their trust and/or satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system? (multiple options possible)

- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at judges
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at court staff
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at public prosecutors
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at lawyers
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at the parties
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental agencies)
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at victims

If possible, please specify their titles, object and websites where they can be consulted:

39) If possible, please specify:

	Surveys at a regular interval (for example annual)	Occasional surveys
Surveys at national level		

	No	No
Surveys at court level	No	No

40) Is there a national or local procedure for making complaints about the functioning of the judicial system (for example the handling of a case by a judge or the duration of a proceeding)?

- Yes
 No

41) Please specify which authority is responsible for dealing with such complaints and inform whether there is or not a time limit to respond and/or a time limit for dealing with the complaint (multiple options possible). Please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure in the "comment" box below.

	Time limit to respond (e.g. to acknowledge receipt of the complaint, to provide information on the follow-up to be given to the complaint, etc.)	Time limit for dealing with the complaint
Court concerned	Yes	No
Higher court	No	No
Ministry of Justice	No	No
High Council of the Judiciary	No	No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	No	No

Comment :

41.1) Please indicate the number of complaints that are upheld and the amount of compensation given to users in 2012 for complaints about the functioning of the judicial system

NA

3. Organisation of the court system

3. 1. Functioning

3. 1. 1. Courts

42) Number of courts considered as legal entities (administrative structures) and geographic locations. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Total number
42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities)	402
42.2 First instance specialised Courts (legal entities)	NAP
42.3 All the courts (geographic locations) (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction, first instance specialised courts, all second instance courts and courts of appeal and all supreme courts)	402

43) Number (legal entities) of first instance specialised courts (or specific judicial order). If data is not available, please indicate NA.

If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Number
Total (must be the same as the data given under question 42.2)	NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP
Insolvency courts	NAP
Labour courts	NAP
Family courts	NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP
Internet related disputes	NAP
Administrative courts	NAP
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP
Military courts	NAP
Other specialised 1st instance courts	NAP

Comment :

44) Is there a foreseen change in the structure of courts [for example a reduction of the number of courts (geographic locations) or a change in the powers of courts]?

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

45) Number of first instance courts (geographic locations) competent for the following cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Number
a debt collection for small claims	155
a dismissal	NA
a robbery	NA

Please give the definition for small claims and indicate the monetary value of a small claim:

The number of 155 corresponds to the number of Magistrate Courts, where small claims up to 5.000 euro are discussed according to law 3994/2011.

Please indicate the sources for answering questions 42, 43 and 45:

Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights

3. 1. 2. Judges, court staff

46) Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December 2012) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts). If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

Please provide in the "comment" box below any useful comment for interpreting the data above.

[Please make sure that public prosecutors and their staff are excluded from the following figures (they will be part of questions 55-60). If a distinction between staff attached to judges and staff attached to prosecutors cannot be made, please indicate it clearly.]

Please indicate the number of posts that are actually filled at the date of reference and not the theoretical budgetary posts.]

	Total	Males	Females	NAP
Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)	2574	831	1743	
1. Number of first instance professional judges	1518	411	1107	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	812	291	521	
3. Number of supreme court professional judges	244	129	115	

Comment :

The total number given refers to the judicial officials of the civil-penal and administrative courts; 688 Magistrates are not included. Court of Auditors' Judges are also not included.

47) Number of court presidents (professional judges). If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Total	Males	Females	NAP
Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)	573	174	399	
1. Number of first instance court presidents	402	88	314	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) court presidents	169	85	84	
3. Number of supreme court presidents	2	1	1	

48) Number of professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis and who are paid as such (if possible on 31 December 2012).

Please provide in the "comment" box below any information to explain the answer under question 48.

Gross figure NAP
 If possible, in full-time equivalent NAP

Comment :

49) Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who can possibly receive a simple defrayal of costs (if possible on 31 December 2012) (e.g. lay judges and "juges consulaires", but not arbitrators and persons sitting in a jury):

If such non-professional judges exists in your country, please specify it in the "comment" box below:

Gross figure NAP

Comment :

50) Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens?

Yes

No

If yes, for which type of case(s)?

There is a mixed jury of judges and jurors which tries certain felonies.

51) Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:

NA

52) Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts for judges (if possible on 31 December 2012) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled). If "other non-judge staff", please specify it in the "comment" box below.

Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5) Yes (among which women) 5 327

1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal	NAP
2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, court recording, helping to draft the decisions) such as registrars	NAP
3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)	NA
4. Technical staff	NA
5. Other non-judge staff	NA

Comment :

53) If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) in your judicial system, please describe briefly their status and duties:

NAP

54) Have the courts delegated certain services, which fall within their powers, to private providers (e.g. IT services, training of staff, security, archives, cleaning)?

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

Cleaning, IT services, Transcription of minutes in Civil Courts, security.

C1 You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- the characteristics of your judicial system and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

Please indicate the sources for answering questions 46, 47, 48, 49 and 52

Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights

[3. 1. 3. Public prosecutors and staff](#)

55) Number of public prosecutors (if possible on 31 December 2012) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled, for all types of courts – ordinary and specialised

jurisdictions). If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP. Please provide in the "comment" box below any useful information for interpreting the data.

	Total	Males	Females	NAP
Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 3)	549	264	285	
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	376	145	231	
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level	154	102	52	
3. Number of prosecutors at supreme court level	19	17	2	

Comment :

56) Number of heads of prosecution offices. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

Please provide in the "comment" box below any useful information for interpreting the data.

	Total	Males	Females	NAP
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1 + 2 + 3)	83	44	39	
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level	63	28	35	
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level	19	15	4	
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at supreme court level	1	1		

Comment :

57) Do other persons have similar duties to public prosecutors?

- Yes
 No
 NA

Number (full-time equivalent)

58) If yes, please specify their title and function:

Senior police officers for petty offences (e.f. traffic accidents)

59) If yes, is their number included in the number of public prosecutors that you have indicated under question 55?

- Yes
 No

59.1) Do all prosecution offices have specially trained prosecutors in domestic violence and sexual violence etc.?

- Yes

60) Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution service (if possible on 31 December 2012) (without the number of non-judge staff, see question 52) (in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled).

- Number NA
Among which women NA

C2 You can indicate below:

- Any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- The characteristics of your judicial system and the main reforms that have been implemented over the

last two years

Please indicate the sources for answering questions 55, 56 and 60.

Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights

3. 1. 4. Management of the court budget

61) Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within the court?

If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below.

	Preparation of the budget	Arbitration and allocation	Day to day management of the budget	Evaluation and control of the use of the budget
Management Board	No	No	No	No
Court President	Yes	No	No	No
Court administrative director	No	No	No	No
Head of the court clerk office	No	No	No	No
Other	Yes	No	No	No

Comment :

According to Article 64 Law 3900/2010, the government grant is administered by the three-member Grant Management Committee, which consists of members of the Court, appointed for a two-year term, following a decision of the relevant Court.

3. 1. 5. Use of Technologies in courts

62) For direct assistance to the judge/court clerk, what are the computer facilities used within the courts?

Word processing	-50% of courts
Electronic data base of caselaw	-50% of courts
Electronic files	-50% of courts
E-mail	-50% of courts
Internet connection	-50% of courts

63) For administration and management, what are the computer facilities used within the courts?

Case registration system	-50% of courts
Court management information system	-50% of courts
Financial information system	-10% of courts
Videoconferencing	-10% of courts

64) For the electronic communication and exchange of information between the courts and their environment, what are the computer facilities used by the courts ?

Si "autres moyens de communication électronique", veuillez le préciser dans la boîte de commentaires ci-dessous.

-----	-10% of courts
Website	-10% of courts
Follow-up of cases online	-10% of courts
Electronic registers	-10% of courts
Electronic processing of small claims	-10% of courts
Electronic processing of undisputed debt recovery	-10% of courts
Electronic submission of claims	-10% of courts

Videoconferencing	-10% of courts
Other electronic communication facilities	+50% of courts

Comment :

65) The use of videoconferencing in the courts (details on question 63).

Please indicate in the "comment" box below any clarification on the legal framework and the development of videoconferencing in your country.

65.1 In criminal cases, do courts or prosecution offices use videoconferencing for hearings in the presence of defendants or witnesses or victims?	No
65.2 Can such court hearing be held in the police station and/or in the prison?	No
65.3 Is there any specific legislation on the conditions for using videoconferencing in the courts / prosecution offices, especially in order to protect the rights of the defence?	No
65.4 Is videoconferencing used in other than criminal cases?	No

Comment :

C3 You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- the characteristics of your judicial system and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights

3. 2. Monitoring and evaluation

3. 2. 1. Performance and evaluation

66) Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary?

Yes

No

If yes, please indicate the name and the address of this institution:

Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights, National Statistical Service of Greece

mail cn 9/1/14: Formally there is no centralized institution for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary in Greece. However, the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights now acts with its coordinating role to collect the relevant data in a more systematic way and with a view to updating the national system of collecting data, so that it meets international needs and standards.

66.1) Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court on the internet:

Yes

No, only in an intranet website

No

67) Are individual courts required to prepare an annual activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of cases processed or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

Yes

No, only in an intranet website

68) Do you have, within the courts, a regular monitoring system of court activities concerning:

The monitoring system aims to assess the day-to-day activity of the courts (namely, what the courts

produce) thanks in particular to data collections and statistical analysis (see also questions 80 and 81).

- number of incoming cases?
- number of decisions delivered?
- number of postponed cases?
- length of proceedings (timeframes)?
- other?

If other, please specify:

69) Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the activity (in terms of performance and output) of each court?

The evaluation system refers to the performance of the court systems with prospective concerns, using indicators and targets. The evaluation may be of more qualitative nature (see questions 69-77). It does not refer to the evaluation of the overall (good) functioning of the court (see question 82).

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

Evaluation is based on the annual inspection performed by the Courts Inspectors and the Courts Disciplinary Council of the Supreme Court, Areios Pagos.

70) Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators (if no, please skip to question 72)

- Yes
- No

71) Please select the 4 main performance and quality indicators that have been defined:

- incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- closed cases
- pending cases and backlogs
- productivity of judges and court staff
- percentage of cases that are processed by a single sitting judge
- enforcement of penal decisions
- satisfaction of court staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- judicial quality and organisational quality of the courts
- costs of the judicial procedures
- other:

If other, please specify:

72) Are there quantitative performance targets (for instance a number of cases to be addressed in a month) defined for each judge?

- Yes
- No

73) Who is responsible for setting the targets for each judge?

- executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)?
- legislative power

- judicial power (for example a High Judicial Council, Higher Court)
 President of the court
 other

If other, please specify:

74) Are there performance targets defined at the level of the court (if no please skip to question 77)?

- Yes
 No

75) Who is responsible for setting the targets for the courts?:

- executive power (for example the ministry of Justice)?
 legislative power
 judicial power (for example a High Judicial Council, Higher Court)
 President of the court
 other

If other, please specify:

76) Please specify the main targets applied to the courts:

77) Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (see questions 69 to 76)? (multiple options possible)

- High Council of judiciary
 Ministry of Justice
 Inspection authority
 Supreme Court
 External audit body
 Other

If other, please specify :

78) Are quality standards determined for the whole judicial system (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify:

Quality standards/systems have been set by the High Council of Judiciary and they have been included in Law 1756/1988.

79) Do you have specialised court staff that is entrusted with these quality standards?

- Yes
 No

80) Do you monitor backlogs and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe for ?

- in civil law cases
 in criminal law cases

in administrative law cases

81) Do you monitor waiting time during court procedures?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify:

82) Is there a system to evaluate the overall (smooth) functioning of courts on the basis of an evaluation plan (plan of visits) agreed beforehand?

This question does not concern the specific evaluation of performance indicators.

- Yes
 No

Please specify the frequency of the evaluation:

Annual inspection of the evaluators (inspectors) of courts.

83) Is there a system for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the public prosecution service?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please give further details:

Annual inspection is performed by the Courts Inspectors and the Courts Disciplinary Council of the Supreme Court, Areios Pagos.

C.4 You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- the characteristics of your court monitoring and evaluation systems

mail CN 9/1/14: Q 67: Individual courts are asked to prepare an annual activity report but it is not required by law.

4. Fair trial

4. 1. Principles

4. 1. 1. General principles

84) Percentage of first instance criminal in absentia judgments (cases in which the suspect is not attending the hearing in person nor represented by a lawyer)?

NA

85) Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge if a party considers that the judge is not impartial?

- Yes
 No

Number of successful challenges (in a year):

86) Number of cases regarding Article 6 of the European Convention of Human Rights on duration and non-execution. If data is not available, please indicate NA.

	Cases declared inadmissible by the Court	Friendly settlements	Judgements establishing a violation	Judgements establishing a non violation
Civil proceedings - Article 6§1 (duration)		3	17	
Civil proceedings - Article 6§1 (non-execution)			2	1
Criminal proceedings - Article 6§1 (duration)			16	1

Please indicate the sources:

Legal Council of State

D.1 You can indicate below any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter

4. 2. Timeframes of proceedings

4. 2. 1. General information

87) Are there specific procedures for urgent matters as regards:

- civil cases?
 criminal cases?
 administrative cases?
 there is no specific procedure

If yes, please specify:

Interim proceedings for civil cases. In criminal cases, proceedings for crimes caught in the very act. Interim relief for administrative cases.

88) Are there simplified procedures for:

- civil cases (small disputes)?
 criminal cases (small offences)?
 administrative cases?
 there is no simplified procedure

If yes, please specify:

88.1) For these simplified procedures, may judges deliver an oral judgement with a written order and dispense with a full reasoned judgement?

- Yes
 No

89) Do courts and lawyers have the possibility to conclude agreements on arrangements for processing cases (presentation of files, decisions on timeframes for lawyers to submit their conclusions and on dates of hearings)?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify:

4. 2. 2. Case flow management and timeframes of judicial proceedings

90) Comment:

The national correspondents are invited to pay special attention to the quality of the answers to questions 91 to 102 regarding case flow management and timeframes of judicial proceedings. The CEPEJ agreed that the subsequent data would be processed and published only if answers from a significant number of member states – taking into account the data presented in the previous report – are given, enabling a useful comparison between the systems.

91) First instance courts: number of other than criminal and criminal law cases.

Number of other than criminal law cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

Note 1: cases mentioned in categories 3 to 5 (enforcement, land registry, business register) should be presented separately in the table. Cases mentioned in category 6 (administrative law) should also be separately mentioned for the countries which have specialised administrative courts or separate administrative law procedures or are able to distinguish in another way between administrative law cases and civil law cases.

Note 2: check if the figures submitted are (horizontally and vertically) consistent. Horizontal consistent data means: "(pending cases on 1 January 2012 + incoming cases) – resolved cases" should give the correct number of pending cases on 31 December 2012. Vertical consistency of data means that the sum of the individual case categories 1 to 7 should r

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '12	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '12
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)*	616391	709644	464392	861643
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (if feasible without administrative law cases, see category 6)*	205198	645339	372296	478241
2. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, etc. (if feasible without administrative law cases; without enforcement cases, registration cases and other cases, see categories 3-7)*	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Non litigious enforcement cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Non litigious land registry cases**	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Non litigious business registry cases**	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Administrative law cases	411193	64305	92096	383402
7. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NA	NA	NA	NA

92) If courts deal with "civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases", please indicate the case categories included:

93) If "other cases", please indicate the case categories included:

94) Number of criminal law cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

Note: please check if the figures submitted are (horizontally and vertically) consistent. Horizontal consistent data means that: "(pending cases on 1 January 2012 + incoming cases) – resolved cases" should give the correct number of pending cases on 31 December 2012. Vertical consistency of data means

that the sum of the categories 8 and 9 for criminal cases should reflect the total number of criminal cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '12	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '12
Total of criminal cases (8+9)	NA	NA	NA	NA
8. Severe criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA

95) To differentiate between misdemeanour / minor offenses and serious offenses and ensure the consistency of the responses between different systems, the CEPEJ invites to classify as misdemeanour / minor all offenses for which it is not possible to pronounce a sentence of deprivation of liberty. Conversely, should be classified as severe offenses all offenses punishable by a deprivation of liberty (arrest and detention, imprisonment). If you cannot make such a distinction, please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offenses" and cases reported in the category "minor offenses":

96) Comments on questions 90 to 95 (specific situation in your country e.g. NA-answers and the calculation of the total number of other than criminal law cases, differences in horizontal consistency etc.)

mail CN 3/1/14: Q 91 et 97: As far as the statistical information provided by the courts is concerned (e.g. answers to questions 91 & 97), we would like to note that unfortunately this data cannot be evaluated in the framework provided under the CEPEJ methodology, as the current system of collecting data was planned having altogether different national needs in mind.

mail CN 9/1/14: Q 91 et 97: and Human Rights by Magistrate Courts, Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeal.

Note that:

1) The Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights cannot verify the legitimacy of the answers, due to the lack of IT system

2) Recent law changes have altered the jurisdiction of courts, so the numbers with the previous period cannot be compared.

• As it has already been pointed out, the statistical information provided by the courts cannot be evaluated in the format provided under the CEPEJ methodology, as the current system of collecting data was planned having altogether different national needs in mind. Thus, schematically, a case brought into the Greek judicial system and getting one number of reference, in the process of being tried gets more than one numbers of reference according to the laws invoked. As a result the numbers of incoming and resolved cases do not match.

97) Second instance courts: total number of cases

Number of "other than criminal law" cases.

If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '12	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '12
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	89 875	53 496	39 203	105 371
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (if feasible without administrative law cases, see category 6)*	38 192	25 360	19 711	45 044
2. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, etc. (if feasible without administrative law cases; without enforcement cases, registration cases and other cases, see categories 3-7)*	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Non litigious enforcement cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Non litigious business registry cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Administrative law cases	51 683	28 136	19 492	60 327
7. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NA	NA	NA	NA

98) Number of criminal law cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '12	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '12
Total of criminal cases (8+9)				

	NA	NA	NA	NA
8. Severe criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA

Comment :

99) Highest instance courts: total number of cases

Number of "other than criminal law" cases:

If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '12	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '12
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	980	1712	1851	1754
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (if feasible without administrative law cases, see category 6)	980	1712	1851	1754
2. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, etc. (if feasible without administrative law cases; without enforcement cases, registration cases and other cases, see categories 3-7)	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Non litigious enforcement cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Non litigious land registry cases**	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Non litigious business registry cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Administrative law cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NA	NA	NA	NA

99.1) At the level of the Higher court, is there a procedure of manifest inadmissibility?

Yes. If yes, please indicate the number of cases closed by this procedure?

No

Number

100) Number of criminal law cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '12	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '12
Total of criminal cases (8+9)	166	1719	1612	107
8. Severe criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA

Comment :

101) Number of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases, insolvency, robbery cases and intentional homicide cases received and processed by first instance courts. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Pending cases on 1 January 2012	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 December 2012
Litigious divorce cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
Employment dismissal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insolvency	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
Intentional homicide	NA	NA	NA	NA

102) Average length of proceedings, in days (from the date the application for judicial review is lodged). If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

[The average length of proceedings has to be calculated from the date the application for judicial review is lodged to the date the judgment is made, without taking into account the enforcement procedure.]

	% of decisions subject to appeal	% pending cases more than 3 years	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average total length of the total procedure (in days)
Litigious divorce cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Employment dismissal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insolvency	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Intentional homicide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

103) Where appropriate, please inform about the specific procedure as regards divorce cases (litigious and non-litigious):

104) How is the length of proceedings calculated for the five case categories? Please give a description of the calculation method.

105) Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure (multiple options possible):

- to conduct or supervise police investigation
- to conduct investigations
- when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge
- to charge
- to present the case in the court
- to propose a sentence to the judge
- to appeal
- to supervise the enforcement procedure
- to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge (ensure consistency with question 36!)
- to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision
- other significant powers

If "other significant powers", please specify:

In temporary measures, cases which concern the possession of real estate, when one of the litigants is the State or a public corporation or municipalities. Supervision and control of correctional facilities.

106) Does the public prosecutor also have a role in civil and/or administrative cases?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

Mainly in family law cases and temporary measures cases which concern the possession of real estate, when one of the litigants is the State or a public corporation or municipalities.

106.1) Does the public prosecutor also have a role in insolvency cases?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

107) Case proceedings managed by the public prosecutor

Total number of 1st instance criminal cases.

If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Received by the public prosecutor	Cases discontinued by the public prosecutor (see 108 below)	Cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	Cases charged by the public prosecutor before the courts
Total number of 1st instance criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA

107.1) Among cases charged by the public prosecutor before the courts, how many were brought to court under a guilty plea procedure or similar ?

	Before the court case:	During the court case:
If possible, please distinguish the number of guilty plea procedure:		

108) Total cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Number
Total cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor (1+2+3)	NA
1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	
2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	
3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	

109) Do the figures include traffic offence cases?

- Yes
 No

D.2 You can indicate below:

any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter the characteristics of your system concerning timeframes of proceedings and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

Please indicate the sources for answering questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107 and 108.

Supreme Court (Areios Pagos), General Commission of the State for Regular Administrative Courts

5. Career of judges and public prosecutors

5. 1. Recruitment and promotion

5. 1. 1. Recruitment and promotion

110) How are judges recruited?

- Mainly through a competitive exam (for instance, following a university degree in law)
- Mainly through a recruitment procedure for legal professionals with long-time working experience in the legal field (for example lawyers)
- A combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- Other

If "other", please specify:

110.1) Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedure for recruiting judges?

- Yes
- No

If "yes", please specify:

111) Authority(ies) in charge: are judges initially/at the beginning of their carrier recruited and nominated by:

[This question strictly concerns the authority entrusted with the decision to recruit (not the authority formally responsible for the nomination if different from the former)].

- An authority made up of judges only?
- An authority made up of non-judges only?
- An authority made up of judges and non-judges?

Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:

National School of Judicial Officers

112) Is the same authority competent for the promotion of judges?

- Yes
- No

If no, which authority is competent for the promotion of judges ?

High Judicial Council

112.1) Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedure for promoting judges?

- Yes
- No

If "yes", please specify:

113) Which procedures and criteria are used for promoting judges? Please specify.

The criteria are qualitative and quantitative performance, as well as the ethos of the judge as these are portrayed in the relevant inspection reports. The High Judicial Council of the Supreme Court decides on the promotion when there is a vacant regular position, following a query of the Ministry of Justice.

114) Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' activity?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate the frequency
 once a year

115) Is the status of prosecution services:

- Independent?
 Under the authority of the Minister of justice ?
 Other?

Please specify:

Mail CN 17/04/14 : Q 115: Given that according to the Greek Constitution the judicial power is independent, prosecution services are under the authority of the Minister of Justice only for matters such as the budget and the recruitment of Public Prosecutors. The Minister of Justice has the capacity to ask for preliminary examination; then the prosecution is at the discretion of the Public Prosecutor (article 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure)

116) How are public prosecutors recruited?

- Mainly through a competitive exam (for instance, following a university degree in law)
 Mainly through a recruitment procedure for legal professionals with long-time working experience in the legal field (for example lawyers)
 A combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
 Other

If "other", please specify:

117) Authority(ies) in charge: are public prosecutors initially/at the beginning of their carrier recruited by:

[This question concerns the authority entrusted with the responsibility to recruit only (not the authority formally responsible for the nomination if different from the former).]

- An authority composed of public prosecutors only?
 An authority composed of non-public prosecutors only?
 An authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors?

Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:

National School of Judicial Officers

117.1) Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedure for recruiting prosecutors?

- Yes
 No

If "yes", please specify:

118) Is the same authority formally responsible for the promotion of public prosecutors?

- Yes
 No

If no, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutors:

High Judicial Council

119) Which procedures and criteria are used for promoting public prosecutors? Please specify:

The criteria are qualitative and quantitative performance, as well as the ethos of the public prosecutor, as these are portrayed in the relevant inspection reports. The High Judicial Council of the Supreme Court decides on the promotion when there is a vacant regular position, following a query of the Ministry of Justice.

119.1) Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedure for promoting prosecutors?

- Yes
- No

If "yes", please specify:

120) Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' activity?

- Yes
- No

121) Are judges appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify in the "comment" box below

Yes. If yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age	67
No	

Comment :

121.1) Can a judge be transferred to another court without his consent:

- For disciplinary reasons
- For organisational reasons
- For other reasons. Please specify modalities and safeguards

Please specify modalities and safeguards

122) If there is a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life"), how long is this period? If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Duration of the probation period (in years)
Yes	1,5
No	
NAP	

123) Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify in the "comment" box below:

Yes. If yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age	67 years old
--	--------------

No	
----	--

Comment :

Dismissal as a disciplinary sanction. Dismissal after an irrevocable conviction. Dismissal for incapacity due to illness or for professional incompetence.

124) Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period? If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

	Duration of the probation period (in years)
Yes	1,5
No	
NAP	

125) If the mandate for judges is not for an undetermined period (see question 121), what is the length of the mandate (in years)? Is it renewable?

NAP

126) If the mandate for public prosecutors is not for an undetermined period (see question 123), what is the length of the mandate (in years)? Is it renewable?

NAP

E.1 You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- the characteristics of the selection and nomination procedure of judges and public prosecutors and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

5. 2. Training

5. 2. 1. Training

127) Training of judges

Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school, traineeship in the court)	Compulsory
General in-service training	Compulsory
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	Compulsory
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	No training offered
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	Compulsory

128) Frequency of the in-service training of judges:

General in-service training	Occasional (e.g. at times)
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	No training proposed
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	Occasional (e.g. at times)

129) Training of public prosecutors

Initial training	Compulsory
General in-service training	Compulsory
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	Compulsory
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	No training proposed

In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office

Compulsory

130) Frequency of the in-service training of public prosecutors

General in-service training	Occasional (e.g. at times)
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	No training proposed
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	Occasional (e.g. at times)

131) Do you have public training institutions for judges and / or prosecutors? If yes, please indicate the budget of such institution(s) in the "comment" box below.

If your judicial training institutions do not correspond to these criteria, please specify it:

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training	2012 budget of the institution, in €
One institution for judges	No	No	No	No
One institution for prosecutors	No	No	No	No
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	Yes	No	No	No

Comment :

[Mail NC 10/7/2014 : Q 131 The vocational training of officers of the judiciary in Greece is provided by the National School of Judges. The National School of Judges was established by Act 2236/1994 and operates in our country since 2005. It is a public law entity, supervised by the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights. According to Law 3689/2008, as amended and in force by Law 3910/2011, the mission of the National School of Judges is the introductory training of candidate officers of the judiciary and the continuous education of active officers of the judiciary, of both the administrative and political justice.

From the budget of 2012, it results that the National School of Judges received a total financing amounting to EUR 2.266.300,00.

Specifically, it was funded:

- a) by the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) with the amount of EUR 1.900.000,00 for the sub-projects: a) Preliminary Training of Officers of the Judiciary and b) Continuous Training of Officers of the Judiciary,
- b) by the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights with the amount of EUR 366.300,00 to cover its standing and permanent needs.

We would also like to note that the European Convention of Human Rights and the jurisprudence of the Court constitute an important part of the curriculum, integrated into the programme of studies of the National School of Judges in the fields of administrative and political-criminal justice and public prosecution, within the context of implementation of the activities of the sub-project «Preliminary Training of Officers of the Judiciary».

Finally, the «Judicial Protection of Human Rights by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), at both national and European levels, from the perspective of political and criminal justice» was the subject of a training seminar conducted in November 2012, within the context of implementation of the activities of the sub-project «Continuing Training of Officers of the Judiciary».]

131.1) If there is no initial training for judges and/or prosecutors in such institutions, please indicate briefly how these judges and/or prosecutors are recruited and trained ?**E.2 You can indicate below:**

any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter

comments regarding the attention given in the curricula to the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the Court

the characteristics of your training system for judges and public prosecutors and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

mail cn 9/1/14:Q 128: In-service training for specialized judicial functions in the form of seminars, conferences, etc. is available and provided for but it is not obligatory, in order to ensure practically the smooth and efficient functioning of courts on the days of the training.

Mail CN Q 130: 17/04/14 : "No training proposed" means that training is not conducted on a regular and mandatory basis. There are training programs with various thematic issues on voluntary basis.

5. 3. Practice of the profession

5. 3. 1. Practice of the profession

132) Salaries of judges and public prosecutors.

	Gross annual salary, in €, on 31 December 2012	Net annual salary, in €, on 31 December 2012
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	30159,84	22069,92
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the average salary of a judge at this level, and not the salary of the Court President)	57008,88	47030,04
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	30159,84	22069,92
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the average salary of a public prosecutor at this level, and not the salary of the Public prosecutor General)	57008,88	47030,04

Comment :

133) Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Reduced taxation	No	No
Special pension	No	No
Housing	No	No
Other financial benefit	Yes	Yes

134) If other financial benefit, please specify:

Faster processing allowance is task free.

135) Can judges combine their work with any of the following other functions ?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	Yes	Yes
Research and publication	Yes	Yes
Arbitrator	Yes	Yes
Consultant	No	No
Cultural function	No	Yes
Political function	No	No
Other function	No	No

136) If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If "other function", please specify.

There is no authorisation needed to perform the abovementioned activities.

137) Can public prosecutors combine their work with any of the following other functions ?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	Yes	Yes
Research and publication	Yes	Yes
Arbitrator	Yes	Yes
Consultant	No	No
Cultural function	No	Yes
Political function	No	No
Other function	No	No

138) Please specify existing rules (e.g. authorisation to perform the whole or a part of these activities). If "other function", please specify:

There is no authorisation needed to perform the abovementioned activities.

139) Productivity bonuses: do judges receive bonuses based on the fulfilment of quantitative objectives in relation to the delivery of judgments (e.g. number of judgments delivered over a given period of time)?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify the conditions and possibly the amounts:

5. 4. Disciplinary procedures

5. 4. 1. Disciplinary procedures

140) Who has been authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple options possible)?

- Citizens
 Relevant Court or hierarchical superior
 High Court / Supreme Court
 High Judicial Council
 Disciplinary court or body
 Ombudsman
 Parliament
 Executive power
 Other
 This is not possible

If "executive power" and/or "other", please specify:

Minister of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights

141) Who has been authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors: (multiple options possible):

- Citizens
 Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
 Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
 Public prosecutorial Council (and Judicial Council)
 Disciplinary court or body
 Ombudsman
 Professional body
 Executive power
 Other
 This is not possible

If "executive power" and/or "other", please specify:
Minister of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights

142) Which authority has disciplinary power on judges? (multiple options possible):

- Court
 Higher Court / Supreme Court
 Judicial Council
 Disciplinary court or body
 Ombudsman
 Parliament
 Executive power
 Other

If "executive power" and/or "other", please specify:

143) Which authority has the disciplinary power on public prosecutors? (multiple options possible):

- Supreme Court
 Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
 Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
 Public prosecutorial Council (and Judicial Council)
 Disciplinary court or body
 Ombudsman
 Professional body
 Executive power
 Other

If "executive power" and/or "other", please specify:

Mail CN 17/04/14 : Q 143 : When the penalty is permanent dismissal, competent authorities with disciplinary power on public prosecutors are the Supreme Court and the Disciplinary Court (art. 95 of the Code of Courts' Organization)

144) Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges and public prosecutors. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP. If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below.

[If disciplinary proceedings are undertaken because of several mistakes, please count the proceedings only once and for the main mistake.]

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Total number (1+2+3+4)	18	15
1. Breach of professional ethics	16	13
2. Professional inadequacy	2	2
3. Criminal offence	0	0
4. Other	0	0

Comment :

145) Number of sanctions pronounced in 2012 against judges and public prosecutors. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons in the "comment" box below.

	Judges	Public prosecutors

Total number (total 1 to 9)	13	8
1. Reprimand	1	1
2. Suspension	1	2
3. Removal of cases	0	0
4. Fine	9	4
5. Temporary reduction of salary	0	0
6. Position downgrade	0	0
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location	0	0
8. Resignation	0	1
9. Other	2	0

Comment :

Other sanctions:

1. Repetition of disciplinary proceedings - one (1) case
2. Declaration of a disciplinary action as unacceptable - one (1) case

E.3 You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- the characteristics of your system concerning disciplinary procedures for judges and public prosecutors and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

Please indicate the sources for answering questions 144 and 145

6. Lawyers

6. 1. Status of the profession and training

6. 1. 1. Status of the profession and training

146) Total number of lawyers practising in your country.

42113

147) Does this figure include "legal advisors" who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?

- Yes
 No

148) Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:

NA

149) Do lawyers have a monopoly on legal representation in (multiple options are possible):

- Civil cases?
 Criminal cases - Defendant?
 Criminal cases - Victim?
 Administrative cases?
 There is no monopoly

If there is no monopoly, please specify the organisations or persons that may represent a client before a court (for example a NGO, a family member, a trade union, etc) and for which types of cases:

150) Is the lawyer profession organised through? (multiple options possible)

- a national bar?
 a regional bar?
 a local bar?

151) Is there a specific initial training and/or examination to enter the profession of lawyer?

- Yes
 No

If not, please indicate if there are other specific requirements as regards diplomas or university degrees :

152) Is there a mandatory general system for lawyers requiring in-service professional training?

- Yes
 No

153) Is the specialisation in some legal fields tied with specific training, levels of qualification, specific diploma or specific authorisations?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify:

Please indicate the sources for answering questions 146 and 148:

Athens Association Bar

F1 Comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter:

6. 2. Practising the profession

6. 2. 1. Practising the profession

154) Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. do users have easy access to prior information on the foreseeable amount of fees, is the information transparent and accountable)?

Yes

No

155) Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?

Yes

No

156) Do laws or bar association standards provide any rules on lawyers' fees (including those freely negotiated)?

Yes laws provide rules

Yes standards of the bar association provide rules

No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules

F2 Useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter:

6. 3. Quality standards and disciplinary proceedings

6. 3. 1. Quality standards and disciplinary proceedings

157) Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?

Yes

No

If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

158) If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards:

the bar association?

the Parliament?

other?

If "other", please specify:

159) Is it possible to file a complaint about :

the performance of lawyers?

the amount of fees?

Please specify:

160) Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

- the judge
 the Ministry of justice
 a professional authority
 other

If other, please specify:

First phase: the Disciplinary Board of the Bar Associations

Second phase: the Supreme Disciplinary Board of Lawyers composed by the President of the Supreme Court as Chairman, a Judge of the Supreme Court and three lawyers with at least 158 years experience. These decisions are revocable before the Council of State.

161) Disciplinary proceedings initiated against lawyers. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP. If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below.

[If disciplinary proceedings are undertaken because of several mistakes, please count the proceedings only once and for the main mistake.]

	Number
Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	640
1. Breach of professional ethics	NA
2. Professional inadequacy	NA
3. Criminal offence	NA
4. Other	NA

Comment :

162) Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons in the "comment" box below.

	Number
Total number of sanctions (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	111
1. Reprimand	NA
2. Suspension	NA
3. Removal	NA
4. Fine	NA
5. Other (e.g. disbarment)	NA

Comment :

F3 You can indicate below any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter:

7. Alternative Dispute Resolution

7. 1. Mediation and other forms of ADR

7. 1. 1. Mediation and other forms of ADR

163) Does the judicial system provide for judicial mediation procedures? If no skip to question 168

Judicial mediation: in this type of mediation, there is always the intervention of a judge or a public prosecutor who facilitates, advises on, decides on or/and approves the procedure. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, a public prosecutor can propose that he/she mediates a case between an offender and a victim (for example to establish a compensation agreement).

- Yes
- No

163.1) In some fields, does the judicial system provide for mandatory mediation procedures?

If there are mandatory mediation procedures, please specify which fields are concerned in the "comment" box below.

- Before going to court
- Ordered by a judge in the course of a judicial proceeding

If there are mandatory mediation procedures, please specify which fields are concerned:

164) Please specify, by type of cases, the organisation of judicial mediation:

	Court annexed mediation	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Family law cases (ex. divorce)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Administrative cases	No	No	No	No	No
Employment dismissals	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Criminal cases	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

165) Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for judicial mediation procedures?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

Under the provisions of Law 4055/2012

166) Number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation:

NA

167) Number of judicial mediation procedures.

Please indicate the source in the "comment" box below:

Total number of cases (total 1+2+3+4+5)	NA
1. civil cases	NA
2. family cases	NA
3. administrative cases	NA
4. employment dismissals cases	NA
5. criminal cases	NA

Comment :

168) Does the legal system provide for the following ADR :

If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below:

Mediation other than judicial mediation?	Yes
Arbitration?	Yes
Conciliation?	Yes
Other alternative dispute resolution?	Yes

Comment :

other: Quasi-judicial administrative applications in tax disputes

G.1 You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- the characteristics of your system concerning ADR and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

mail cn 9/1/14: Q 164: There is in fact a change [in the organisation of the judicial mediation] as we have enacted the judicial mediation even in the courts of appeal.

Please indicate the source for answering question 166:

8. Enforcement of court decisions

8. 1. Execution of decisions in civil matters

8. 1. 1. Functioning

169) Do you have enforcement agents in your judicial system?

- Yes
 No

170) Number of enforcement agents

2110

171) Are enforcement agents (multiple options are possible):

- judges?
 bailiffs practising as private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities?
 bailiff working in a public institution?
 other enforcement agents?

Please specify their status and powers:

The bailiff is an unremunerated public officer who is appointed by the Minister of Justice and his duty is the service of judicial documents and the enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial cases.

172) Is there a specific initial training or examination to become an enforcement agent?

- Yes
 No

173) Is the profession of enforcement agents organised by?

- a national body?
 a regional body?
 a local body?
 NAP (the profession is not organised)

174) Are enforcement fees easily established and transparent for the court users?

- Yes
 No

175) Are enforcement fees freely negotiated?

- Yes
 No

176) Do laws provide any rules on enforcement fees (including those freely negotiated)?

- Yes
 No

Please indicate the source for answering question 170:

Q 173: (2 mails CN du 17/4/14) The profession of enforcement agents is organized in a regional and national body. They do not belong to the governmental agency, they have their own independent status and they depend on the

State only in case of need for certification on the performance of their duties.

8. 1. 2. Efficiency of enforcement services

177) Is there a body entrusted with supervising and monitoring the enforcement agents' activity?

- Yes
 No

178) Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring enforcement agents?

- a professional body
 the judge
 the Ministry of justice
 the public prosecutor
 other

If other, please specify:

179) Have quality standards been determined for enforcement agents?

- Yes
 No

If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

180) If yes, who is responsible for establishing these quality standards?

- a professional body
 the judge
 the Ministry of Justice
 other

If "other", please specify:

181) Is there a specific mechanism for executing court decisions rendered against public authorities, including for supervising such execution?

- Yes
 No

if yes, please specify

The provisions of Law 3068/2002 on "the compliance of the public administration with judicial decisions" refer to the compulsory enforcement of court decisions against the public sector and inflicts a fine on an authority to the benefit of the individual for nonenforcement or inefficient enforcement of judicial decisions.

182) Is there a system for monitoring how the enforcement procedure is conducted by the enforcement agent?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify

**183) What are the main complaints made by users concerning the enforcement procedure?
Please indicate a maximum of 3.**

- no execution at all
 non execution of court decisions against public authorities
 lack of information
 excessive length
 unlawful practices
 insufficient supervision
 excessive cost
 other

If "other", please specify:

184) Has your country prepared or established concrete measures to change the situation concerning the enforcement of court decisions – in particular as regards decisions against public authorities?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify:

The provisions of Law 3068/2002 on "the compliance of the public administration with judicial decisions" refer to the compulsory enforcement of court decisions against the public sector and inflicts a fine on an authority to the benefit of the individual for nonenforcement or inefficient enforcement of judicial decisions.

185) Is there a system measuring the length of enforcement procedures:

- for civil cases?
 for administrative cases?

186) As regards a decision on debts collection, please estimate the average timeframe to notify the decision to the parties who live in the city where the court sits:

- between 1 and 5 days
 between 6 and 10 days
 between 11 and 30 days
 more

If more, please specify
more than 30 days

**187) Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against enforcement agents.
If other, please specify it in the "comment" box below.**

[If disciplinary proceedings are undertaken because of several mistakes, please count the proceedings only once and for the main mistake.]

Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	20
1. for breach of professional ethics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	0
2. for professional inadequacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	15
3. for criminal offence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	5
4. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	0

Comment :

188) Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents.

If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons in the "comment" box below.

Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	20
1. Reprimand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	0
2. Suspension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	0
3. Dismissal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	5
4. Fine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	15
5. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	0

Comment :

H.1 You can indicate below:

**any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
the characteristics of your enforcement system of decisions in civil matters and the
main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years**

mail CN 9/1/14: Q 186: The noted increase [in comparison of the previous exercise] of the average timeframe to notify the decision to the parties as regards a decision on debts' collection is due to the financial crisis and the consequent burden from a large increase in the number of cases brought before the courts.

Please indicate the sources for answering questions 186, 187 and 188:

Disciplinary Boards of the respective Bailiffd Association

8. 2. Execution of decisions in criminal matters

8. 2. 1. Functioning

189) Which authority is in charge of the enforcement of judgments in criminal matters? (multiple options possible)

- Judge
 Public prosecutor
 Prison and Probation Services
 Other authority

Please specify his/her functions and duties (initiative or monitoring functions). If "other authority", please specify:

190) Are the effective recovery rates of fines decided by a criminal court evaluated by studies?

- Yes
 No

191) If yes, what is the recovery rate?

- 80-100%
 50-79%
 less than 50%
 cannot be estimated

Please indicate the source for answering this question:

H.2 You can indicate below:

**any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
the characteristics of your enforcement system of decisions in criminal matters and the main reforms**

that have been implemented over the last two years

9. Notaries

9. 1. Statute

9. 1. 1. Functionning

192) Do you have notaries in your country? If no please skip to question 197.

- Yes
 No

193) Are notaries:

If other, please specify it in the "comment" box below.

- private professionals (without control from public authorities)? number
- private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities? NA
- public agents? number
- other? number

Comment :

Notaries in Greece are public officials directly appointed by the Minister of Justice.

194) Do notaries have duties (multiple options possible):

- within the framework of civil procedure?
 in the field of legal advice?
 to certify the authenticity of legal deeds and certificates?
 other?

If "other", please specify:

Notaries in Greece are public officials directly appointed by the Minister of Justice, following a national competition rather specialized. Their duties and their status are mainly set by the Law 2830/2000, but also their function as public officials is based on the Constitution itself (Art. 92 para. 4).

According to the L.2830/2000, ar. 1 in Greece civil law notaries are responsible for drafting and keeping documents (public deeds) that constitute or prove transactions and statements of the interested parties whenever the drafting of these public documents is required by law or when the parties wish to give them the authority of a public deed. The notaries issue copies of the above documents as well as copies of the attached documents. They certify the authenticity of the signature that is set before them for any document attached to their instrument. They also sign private documents to provide them with a firm date, for which a deed is drafted.

The notary can translate to the Greek language any documents drafted in a foreign language that are presented to him and are useful for the drafting of his deed and he is responsible for the accuracy of the translation. The notaries can issue enforcement orders of their deeds. The main areas of Law that notaries deal with are Real Property Law, Family Law, Succession Law, Corporate Law.

9. 1. 2. Supervision

195) Is there an authority entrusted with supervising and monitoring the notaries' activity?

- Yes
 No

196) Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries:

- a professional body?
 the judge?
 the Ministry of justice?

the public prosecutor?

other?

If other, please specify:

I.1 You can indicate below:

**any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
the characteristics of your system of notaries and the main reforms that have been implemented over
the last two years**

- In execution of the memorandum of economic and financial cooperation signed by the Greek Government and the International Monetary Fund, the European Bank and European Partners, Law 3845 was initially passed (Government Gazette A 65/06.05.2010), in relation to: "Measures for the implementation of the Greek economy support mechanism by Eurozone Member States and the International Monetary Fund".

- Under this law, the Greek Government committed, among others, to deregulate all regulated professions within 2011, by reducing or eliminating fixed minimum tariffs and removing other restrictions, including, but not limited to:
- - for the legal profession in general, to remove restrictions on minimum tariffs, on the ban on advertising, to remove territorial restrictions on where lawyers can practice in Greece,
- - for the notary profession in particular, to eliminate minimum tariffs, to increase the fixed number of notaries or even to abolish the fixed number, to remove territorial restrictions on where notaries can practice, and to remove the ban on advertising.

- The passage of the Bill of Law on regulated professions has signaled the completion of the first round of implementation of the commitments undertaken by the Greek Government, as these were laid down in the Stability and Growth Pact.

- The law preparatory procedure had led to the elaboration of a bill of law, which, as far as Notaries were concerned, amended Article 40 of the Notaries' Code, by introducing regulations, which were equally enforceable under the existing Code and also by granting the Notaries for the first time the theoretical opportunity to freely negotiate our tariffs, where such tariffs exceed a certain amount.

- The final version of the bill of law, which was brought before the Standing Parliamentary Committee for Financial Affairs, included an addition establishing the Notaries' ability to engage in commercial communications, which will eventually be either passed or rejected by means of a Presidential Decree.

- The Ministry of Finance added a new regulation to the bill, whereby the number of Notaries was subject to a 10-20% increase by derogation to the provisions of Article 17 of the Notaries Code.

Please indicate the sources for answering question 193:

Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights

10. Court interpreters

10. 1. Court interpreters

10. 1. 1. Functioning

197) Is the title of court interpreters protected?

Yes

No

198) Is the function of court interpreters regulated by legal norms?

Yes

No

199) Number of accredited or registered court interpreters:

NA

200) Are there binding provisions regarding the quality of court interpretation within judicial proceedings?

Yes

No

If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam):

201) Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?

If no, please indicate in the "comment" box below which authority selects court interpreters.

Yes for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office

Yes for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings

No .

Comment :

J.1 You can indicate below any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter:

Please indicate the sources for answering question 199:

11. Judicial experts

11. 1. Judicial experts

11. 1. 1. Judicial experts

202) In your system, what type of experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choice possible):

- "expert witnesses", who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation,
- "technical experts" who put their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of fact at the court's disposal,
- "law experts" who might be consulted by the judge on specific legal issues or requested to support the judge in preparing the judicial work (but do not take part in the decision).

203) Is the title of judicial experts protected?

- Yes
- No

204) Is the function of judicial experts regulated by legal norms?

- Yes
- No

205) Number of accredited or registered judicial experts (technical experts)

NA

206) Are there binding provisions regarding the exercise of the function of judicial expert within judicial proceedings?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify, in particular the given time to provide a technical report to the judge:
The given time to provide a technical report is set by the judge and varies according to the nature of the case.

207) Are the courts responsible for selecting judicial experts?

If no, please specify in the "comments" box below which authority selects judicial experts?

- Yes for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office
- Yes for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings
- No .

Comment :

You can indicate below any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter:

Please indicate the sources for answering question 205:

12. Foreseen reforms

12. 1. Foreseen reforms

12. 1. 1. Foreseen reforms

208) Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning of justice? Are there foreseen reforms? Please inform whether these reforms are under preparation or have only been envisaged at this stage. If possible, please observe the following categories:

- 1. (Comprehensive) reform plans**
- 2. Budget**
- 3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes - e.g. reduction of the number of courts -, management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of new buildings)**
 - 3.1 Access to justice and legal aid**
- 4. High Judicial Council**
- 5. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education, etc.**
- 6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities**
 - 6.1 Personal status**
- 7. Enforcement of court decisions**
- 8. Mediation and other ADR**
- 9. Fight against crim**