



EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE
(CEPEJ)

SCHEME FOR EVALUATING JUDICIAL SYSTEMS 2013

Country: Israel

National correspondent

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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)

7 984 500

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	81 194 894 932
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	NAP

3) Per capita GDP (in €)

25 536

4) Average gross annual salary (in €)

22 697

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

4.9206

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

The sources are The Central Bureau of Statistics (www.cbs.gov.il); Bank of Israel (www.boi.org.il); The Ministry of Finance Budget Department.

The expenditure at state level includes central government, local governments (municipalities), social security funds, national institutions, and public nonprofit organizations.

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	289 565 906
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	196 052 311
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (equipment, investments, maintenance)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	18 290 452
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	9 211 885
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30 891 558
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	20 987 278
6. Annual public budget allocated to training and education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1 329 309
7. Other (please specify):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	12 803 113

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:

Other - mainly includes communications, employees' welfare and facilities, office equipment, libraries, hosting of delegations and participation in conferences abroad, the Supreme Court Museum, the Israeli Courts Research Division, archives, Office of the Judiciary Spokesperson, Courts' Telephonic Information Center, etc.

mail 30/03/2014: Please note that with regards security of the courts: we included the wages of the Courts' Security Unit under section 1 (as they are full employees of the system), and we included budget allocated to security systems under section 4. This is the way in which the budget is compartmentalized by the Budget Department of the Courts' Management.

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:

According to the Court Rules (Court Fees), 2007, a claimant can file a request for exemption of court fees on the basis of financial hardships, together with an affidavit detailing the claimant's income, property and assets. The request is usually handled by the Court Registrar, who can decide to deny exemption or to approve full or partial exemption. The decision is subject to appeal. In addition, a claimant who has paid a fee is entitled to a full or partial refund in a number of circumstances, such as if the proceedings ended in a settlement or a withdrawal.

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

The filing fee for almost all monetary claims is calculated as 2.5 percent of the contested amount, and is paid in two installments: the first half upon filing the claim and the second half prior to the date set for the first hearing. For others claims and proceedings, such as an appeal, an interim decision, or a claim that cannot be quantified monetarily (for example injunctions or liquidations), the filing fee is a set sum as specified in the Court Rules.

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

75€

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

80 071 536

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)	39771572
12.1 Annual public budget allocated to legal aid for cases brought to court	39771572
12.1.1 in criminal law cases	23330488
12.1.2 in other than criminal law cases	16441084
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 30/3/14: Legal aid is not provided for non litigious cases or in cases where the purpose of the legal aid is to prevent court action. Legal aid is provided in cases which are meant to come before the courts or before other quasi-judicial committees, as specified in the comment following question 20 (in all these instances, the case can be resolved before coming before the courts, but that is not the primary goal).

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 :

mail 30/3/14: Please note that though we do not have the specific budgetary figures for the prosecution services, that our figures for the budget of the whole justice system include the public prosecution services (not including the police prosecution). Thus, it is possible to include Israel in all answers pertaining to the budgets of the whole justice system, and the budgets in particular of the Courts (including the inner breakdown of the budget), and of legal aid. It will not be possible unfortunately to include Israel in the answers that pertain specifically to the budget of the prosecution services.

In Israel, there are two primary prosecutorial agencies: The Police Prosecution Department, under the auspices of the Israel Police; and the State Prosecutor's Office, which belongs to the Ministry of Justice. The Police Prosecution Department is authorized with prosecuting all infractions/petty offenses (punishable by fines or by up to three months' imprisonment) and most misdemeanors (punishable by more than three months' imprisonment and under three years). This department handles about 90% of all of criminal cases (and 95% of all criminal cases heard in the magistrate courts). The State Prosecutor's Office handles most of the more severe criminal offenses (punishable by over three years of imprisonment). Most of the cases handled by the State Prosecutor's Office are heard by the district courts as a court of first instance. When available, all figures provided regarding the public prosecution services aggregate information from both these agencies.

Information regarding the budget of the State Prosecutor's Office is unavailable due to the fact that in Israel, there is no institutional or functional separation in the Ministry of Justice between the State Advocacy (responsible for representing the state in civil and administrative matters) and the State Public Prosecution.

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	No	No	No	No
Other ministry	Yes	No	No	Yes
Parliament	No	Yes	No	No
Supreme Court	No	No	No	No
High Judicial Council	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Courts	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Inspection body	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Other	No	Yes	No	No

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

"Other ministry" refers to the Ministry of Finance. "Other" refers to the government.

(note suite visite: government: il s'agit d'une consultation générale, de tous les ministres)

The budgetary process for the courts begins with preparation by the Courts' Management of the budget proposal, which is submitted to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance amends and finalizes the proposal together with the Courts' Management, after which the amended budget is approved by the government and then by the Israeli Parliament (the Knesset).

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

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

Courts' Management - Budgetary Department; Courts' Management - Accounting Department; Ministry of Finance - Budget Department; Ministry of Justice - Budget Department.

[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

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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	No
Probation services	No
Council of the judiciary	NAP
Constitutional court	Yes
Judicial management body	Yes
State advocacy	Yes
Enforcement services	Yes
Notariat	Yes
Forensic services	No
Judicial protection of juveniles	Yes
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	Yes
Refugees and asylum seekers services	Yes
Other	Yes

Comment :

mail 30/3/14: Please note that though we do not have the specific budgetary figures for the prosecution services, that our figures for the budget of the whole justice system include the public prosecution services (not including the police prosecution).

The Ministry of Justice includes many other elements, including, but not limited to: 1)Religious tribunals which operate under the Ministry of Justice and outside of the administration and budget of the Courts' Management (rabbinical courts, Muslim courts, and Druze religious courts). These tribunals have jurisdiction in various matters of personal status, such as marriage, divorce, custody and alimony. Apart from marriage and divorce, these issues have parallel jurisdiction in the regular magistrate courts, sitting as Family Courts; 2)Counseling and Legislation Department; 3)Corporations' Authority; 4) Land Registry and Regulation; 5)Land Appraisal; 6)Public Trustee; 7)Patent Registrar; 8)Ombudsman of the Judiciary; 9) Law Information and Technology Authority; 10)Amnesties and Pardons, etc.

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:

A claimant who receives legal aid for other than criminal cases is exempt from payment of court fees, in accordance with the Court Rules (Court Fees), 2007. In criminal cases, generally there are no court 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:

Legal aid can be granted to a creditor or to a debtor in all proceedings carried out by the Enforcement and Collection Authority.

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 :

Under the Legal Aid Regulations, 1973, legal aid in other than criminal cases can be granted, up to a certain sum, for fees of witnesses, experts and medical experts, as well as for copying and translation of documents. Under the Public Defender Law, 1995 and the Public Defender Regulations, 1996, legal aid in criminal cases can be granted for fees of experts and investigators in accordance with the tariffs stipulated therein, as well as costs for copying and translating documents.

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 :

Both the Legal Aid Department and the Public Defender's Office manage and monitor their cases using computerized

systems which are incompatible with the Computerized Case Management System of the courts. The cases under each of these systems are defined and numbered differently than the case numbering of the courts, using methods and terminology which best serve the goals and activities of each of these institutions (for example, a matter filed as a single case in the Courts' Management System could be filed as a number of cases in the Legal Aid Department System, and vice versa.). In addition, legal aid and public defense are granted in matters not heard before the courts. As an example, legal aid is in the Enforcement System and before various committees. Public defense services are also granted to suspects in police investigations, to prisoners and parolees in parole and pardon hearings, and to mental patients before psychiatric committees. All of these cases are not under the management and administration of the Courts' System. For these reasons, a comparison between the numbers of cases handled by each of these institutions and the number of cases handled by the courts is void.

Nonetheless, in order to receive a general picture of the scope of legal aid activities, we provide the following data: In 2012, the Legal Aid Department provided legal representation in more than 200,000 proceedings of all sorts, and handled applications received by over 70,000 new applicants for legal aid. In 2012, the Public Defender's Office granted representation in 108,945 proceedings. According to an empirical study carried out by the Israeli Courts Research Division together with Professor Oren Gazal-Ayal and based on a representative sample of criminal cases decided between May 2010 and May 2011, the Public Defender's Office represents almost 60 percent of defendants in magistrate courts, and over half of the defendants in district courts, while in juvenile courts the representation reached 80% of all cases.*

*Oren Gazal-Ayal, Keren Weinshall-Margel and Inbal Galon, Conviction and Acquittal Rates in Israel (May 2012), The Israel Court Research Division at <http://elyon1.court.gov.il/heb/Research%20Division/Research%20-%20Eng.htm>

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	No

Comment :

note suite visite: pas d'aide légale pour les victimes: "victim rigjhts" il s'agit plus d'une information sur les droits à destination des victimes, pas d'aide légale

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	14793	5520
for other than criminal cases?	14793	5520

Comment :

The income and assets evaluation for granting legal aid in all cases is based on a monthly income of up to two-thirds of the

average gross monthly income, and realizable assets equal to up to three times the average gross monthly income.

In practice, this means test is rarely applied in criminal cases and has become marginal, due to the broadened scope of defendants who are eligible to receive public defense. Thus, most of the defendants are eligible to receive mandatory representation for one of the many situations stipulated in the Public Defender's Act, such as defendants in cases where the prosecution requests an actual imprisonment sentence, juvenile defendants, and defendants with disabilities.

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:

Other than the means test, there is a merits tests whereby the case is checked to see that it has a reasonable chance of winning (both questions of fact and of law). This merits tests is loosely interpreted, in the interest of access to justice.

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?

There is no legal prohibition on legal expenses insurance, but it is not common in Israel.

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

criminal cases?	No
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

The Legal Aid Department of the Ministry of Justice provides legal aid in civil matters to applicants of limited means, who are entitled under the provisions of the Legal Aid Law, 1972 and the Legal Aid Regulations, 1973. Legal Aid includes all manners of legal advice, and mainly includes representation before legal forums, by lawyers appointed by the Department. In the last few years, the Department's activities have been extended to include matters such as legal aid before District Psychiatric Committees, representation of victims of Human Trafficking offences in civil proceedings and representation of foreign minors before the Illegal Aliens Custody Investigation Tribunal.

The Public Defender's Office ("PDO"), under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice, provides legal aid and representation to eligible suspects and defendants of limited means during all stages of the criminal process. The PDO was established in 1996 under the Public Defender Law, 1995, which replaced the ad hoc system of assignation of counsel by the courts. The PDO uses a system of in-process regulation, by which legal representation is provided through both public sector "internal" attorneys and private "external" attorneys, and the internal public defenders appoint and professionally supervise the private attorneys, who have undergone appropriate training (in 2012, there were approximately 80 internal attorneys and ten times as many external attorneys). The two main goals of the PDO's establishment were to broaden the scope of right to counsel, and to improve the quality of representation. The right to counsel was extended over the years to all minors, regardless of their financial situation, to several categories of suspects, before being officially charged (during the investigation, arrest and bail hearings), to defendants in preliminary hearings, and more. Wide discretion is also granted to the courts in appointing counsel in other situations as well.

While the PDO is focused on serving the needs of particular clients, it also has an active role as an institutional actor

within the criminal justice system - submitting legal opinions to the courts as amicus curiae, and actively participating in shaping laws and policies which affect the rights of defendants and issues in criminal law.

Please indicate the sources for answering questions 20 and 23:

The Ministry of Justice - The Legal Aid Department;
The Ministry of Justice - The Public Defender's Office; The Public Defender of the State of Israel, Annual Report (2012); Decree of the Public Defender's Office (Representing Indigent Defendants).

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	The Knesset (Israeli Parliament) Website - http://main.knesset.gov.il/Pages/default.aspx
case-law of the higher court/s? Internet address(es):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	The Israeli Judiciary Website - http://elyon1.court.gov.il/eng/home/index.html
other documents (e.g. downloadable forms, online registration)? Internet address(es):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	The Ministry of Justice Website - http://index.justice.gov.il/Pages/default.aspx

Comment :

The Ministry of Justice Website provides online information, and enables registration and payment for any of the services provided by it - such as the Corporations Authority, Land Registry and Regulation, Patent Registrar, Inheritance Registrar, Pledge Registrar, and so forth.

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:

Under the Rights of Victims of Crime Act, 2001, effective since April 2005, victims of crime have a right to receive continuous and accessible relevant information about every stage of the criminal proceeding. Following the act, the Victims of Crime (VOC) Services Department was established within the Investigations Branch of the Israel Police. The VOC Service distributes information booklets in three languages in addition to Israel's official languages, Hebrew and Arabic, regarding the criminal procedure, victims' rights, aid organizations, legal centers such as The Noga Legal Center for Victims of Crime, etc. This information is published on each of the relevant authorities' websites (Police, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services). The VOC Service also has a call center which the victims can call requesting personal information regarding the criminal procedure, or receive general information regarding their rights.

The MENA computer system grants access to victims of crime to all information regarding their case, from the early stages of filing a complaint through the investigation process, arrests, hearings, appeal, sentence serving and prisoner vacations. A victim of crime can use the system at all times using a private identification code provided by the police. With consent of the victim, the computerized system notifies the victim via phone call, text message or e-mail when new information on the criminal procedure is available.

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	Yes	Yes	Yes
Victims of terrorism	Yes	Yes	No
Children (witnesses or victims)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Victims of domestic violence	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethnic minorities	Yes	Yes	Yes
Disabled persons	Yes	Yes	No
Juvenile offenders	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)	Yes	Yes	No

Comment :

Other: Ethnic minorities are entitled to translation services during the hearings; victim of domestic violence are entitled to the use of a safe house; victims of sexual violence are entitled to protection inside and outside of the courts; prohibition on publishing personal details and photographs of minor defendants, offenders and witnesses.

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.) :

In criminal cases, unrepresented minors are appointed representation from the Public Defender's Office. In most civil cases, minors are represented by a legal guardian. There are many restrictions on publication of identifying details of minors in judicial proceedings.

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

Yes

No

If yes, for which kind of offences

For all offences in the Criminal Code Act, 1977.

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:

In each of the six districts of the Public Prosecution, an Aid Unit was established whose mission is to ensure the implementation of the Rights of Victims of Crime Act, 2001, specifically with regards to the Prosecution's duties under this Act. Among these, protection of the victim from the suspect/accused, protection of victims' privacy, protection against re-victimization, ensuring the flow of information and updates between the prosecution and the victims and the rights of the victims in voicing their opinion in various stages of the proceedings. The Aid Units also provide legal advice and guidance to the Prosecutors with regards to implementation of the Act.

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:

Victim of sexual violence and of severe violence offenses have a right to express their opinion to the deciding prosecutor.

note suite visite: ce sont les seuls cas donnés par la loi

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):

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	Yes	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	No	No
Higher court	No	No
Ministry of Justice	No	No
High Council of the Judiciary	No	No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	Yes	Yes

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

Among 901 complaints submitted in 2012 to the Internal Auditor of the Judiciary, 248 complaints were found to be fully or partially justified.

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)	29
42.2 First instance specialised Courts (legal entities)	5
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)	43

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)	5
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP
Insolvency courts	NAP
Labour courts	5
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 :

mail 20/5/14: Question 43 regarding the number of first instance specialized courts: We have only entered a number regarding the labor courts, and for the rest of the options the answer should be NAP. The reason for this is that only the labor courts answer to the definition of "first instance specialized courts". All other issues are dealt with by the ordinary courts, be it magistrate or district courts. So for example, family law cases are dealt with under subdivisions of the magistrate courts, and administrative law cases are dealt with under subdivisions of the district courts (and in some cases – in the Supreme Court). The exception to this is the military courts – as elaborated in the comment following question 109, the military courts are not part of the general court system and therefore our data does not include them.

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	29
a dismissal	5

a robbery

6

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

The magistrates' courts also serve as small claims courts. A small claim is a claim filed by an individual for claims whose monetary value does not exceed 6,747 euro. The filing fee is one percent of the claim's value. The Small Claims Court is not obligated to the rules of procedure and evidence. In general, parties to proceedings in Small Claims Courts represent themselves. A judgment is appealable before the District Court subject to leave of appeal. Claims that are within the jurisdiction of the Small Claims Court need not necessarily be filed there, and can also be filed in the regular Magistrate Courts.

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

Courts' Management

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)	651	326	325	
1. Number of first instance professional judges	459	212	247	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	177	103	74	
3. Number of supreme court professional judges	15	11	4	

Comment :

The number provided for first instance professional judges refers to judges in the magistrate courts and in the regional labor courts. The number provided for second instance professional judges refers to judges in the district (regional) court and to judges in the National Labor Court. These judges primarily hear appeals from the magistrate courts and from the regional labor courts, respectively, but they also hear some first instance cases. Thus, it is important to note that the data provided regarding case numbers does not fully correspond with the data provided here, due to the fact that the second instance courts hear some first instance cases as well.

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)	20	9	11	
1. Number of first instance court presidents	12	4	8	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) court presidents	7	4	3	
3. Number of supreme court presidents	1	1	0	

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 Yes 58
 If possible, in full-time equivalent Yes 8

Comment :

Professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis are judges after retirement who sit on parole boards and appeal committees or occasionally decide in small claims cases and administrative infractions.

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 Yes 583

Comment :

The full-time equivalent of the gross figure is approximately 5 full-time posts. We refer here to public representatives in the regional labor courts and in the National Labor Court. Each panel in the regional courts comprises of a judge, a public representative of employees, and a public representative of employers.

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

Yes

No

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

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

NAP

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) 3 758 ,5 (27 91)

1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal Yes (among which women) 6 8 (34)

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 Yes (among which women) 755 (5 89)

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) Yes (among which women) 1 891 ,5 (14 54)

4. Technical staff Yes (among which women) 35 0 (49)

5. Other non-judge staff Yes (among which women) 694

Comment :

Total non-judge staff: 3758.5 (2790 women);

1) 68 (among which 34 women);

2) 755 (among which 589 women);

3) 1891.5 (among which 1453.5 women);

4. 350 (among which 48.5 women). Subsection 4 refers to the Judiciary Guard, a protective security unit under the auspices of the judiciary, responsible for maintaining order in the courts as well as the security of the judges;

5) Other services, such as maintenance and cleaning, have been delegated to private providers. Subsection 5 (other) refers to court typists: 694 (among which 665 are women).

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

The number provided in section 52.1 refers to registrars in the Israeli judicial system. The registrars are judicial officers who hold quasi-judicial functions in certain matters of civil litigation as established by law, in order to ease the workload of judges. These matters include, inter alia, issuance of temporary court orders, payment procedures, default judgments, dismissal of cases where the plaintiff failed to prosecute, etc. The decisions received in these matters are subject to appeal. The basic requirements for a registrar candidate are identical to those of a candidate for a magistrate court judge, i.e. inscribed as a member or entitled to be a member of the Israel Bar Association, and at least five years of professional legal experience. Some appointed judges also function as registrars, in addition to their duties. These judges were not included here, and are counted amongst the professional judges in question 46.

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; maintenance; Courts' Telephonic Information Center; translators; some of the IT staff; renovation and construction.

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**

mail 30/3/14: Q 47: The number of first instance court presidents (12) does not correspond with the number of first instance courts provided in question 42 (34 first instance courts). This is because for the courts of general jurisdiction, in each one of the six geographical regions of the judiciary there is a court president in charge of all the first instance courts in that region. Under this court president are court vice presidents for each one of the first instance courts in that region. In addition to these six court presidents, there are five more first instance court presidents who head each of the regional labor courts. The 12th first instance court president is in charge of the juvenile subdivisions found in all of the magistrate courts.

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

Courts' Management - human resources department

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)	925	296	629	
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level				NAP
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level				NAP
3. Number of prosecutors at supreme court level				NAP

Comment :

mail 30/3/14: The numbers provided are for both the Police Prosecution Department and the State Prosecutor's Office.

r union CN 15/5: Q 55 et 56: impossible de distinguer selon les instances car certains procureurs interviennent devant plusieurs instances

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)				

	18	6	12	
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level				NAP
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level				NAP
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at supreme court level				NAP

Comment :

mail 30/3/14: The numbers provided are for both the Police Prosecution Department and the State Prosecutor's Office. The heads of prosecution offices in the State Prosecutor's Office are heads of districts, in some cases both of the regional Public Prosecution and the regional State Advocacy (civil and administrative matters).

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

- Yes
 No
 NA

Number (full-time equivalent)

NA

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

As elaborated under question 13, the two primary prosecutorial agencies in Israel are the Police Prosecution Department and the State Prosecutor's Office. The data provided in questions 55 and 56 regards only the Police Prosecution Department. In addition, there are Police Prosecutors in the Traffic Department, not included here, and additional prosecutorial functionaries, for example, in the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

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 528
Among which women NA 360

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

The numbers provided in question 60 are for the Police Prosecution Department, and do include the State Prosecutor's Office.

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

The Police Prosecution Department - Israeli Police

[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	Yes	Yes	No
Court administrative director	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Head of the court clerk office	No	Yes	Yes	No
Other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Comment :

Other - Courts' Management

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	100% of courts
Electronic data base of caselaw	100% of courts
Electronic files	100% of courts
E-mail	100% of courts
Internet connection	100% of courts

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

Case registration system	100% of courts
Court management information system	100% of courts
Financial information system	100% 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.

Electronic web forms	100% of courts
Website	100% of courts
Follow-up of cases online	100% of courts
Electronic registers	100% of courts
Electronic processing of small claims	100% of courts
Electronic processing of undisputed debt recovery	100% of courts
Electronic submission of claims	100% of courts
Videoconferencing	-10% of courts
Other electronic communication facilities	100% of courts

Comment :

Other includes the computerized management of all cases, which includes a systemized task manager for each of the cases handled by a specific judge.

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?	Yes
65.2 Can such court hearing be held in the police station and/or in the prison?	Yes
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?	Yes
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

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:

Courts' Management - Statistics and Economics Department
<http://elyon1.court.gov.il/heb/haba/dochot/main.htm>

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:

Clearance rate

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:

Indicators - clearance rates, case weights for the assessment of judicial workloads*

*Keren Weinshall-Margel, Inbal Galon and Ifat Taraboulos , Case Weights for the Assessment of Judicial Workloads in Israel (June 2013), The Israel Court Research Division at <http://elyon1.court.gov.il/heb/Research%20Division/Research%20-%20Eng.htm>

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:

NAP

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:

suite visite: judicial power: court manager

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

Clearance rate of around 100%.

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 :

President of the Supreme Court and Courts' Director

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:

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:

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

Yes

No

If yes, please give further details:

In December 2013, the government approved the establishment of an overseer institution to the state prosecution services.

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

A Business Intelligence System is currently in development for the Judiciary, whose purpose is to enable online and immediate monitoring of the courts' activities. Case weights have been developed to provide this Business Intelligence System with a more accurate measurement of judicial workloads and work quality.

mail 30/3/14: Q 67: The annual activity reports are at the regional level of the courts, and not at the specific level of each court. Only part of the data specified in the question is included in these reports.

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):

NA

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)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Civil proceedings - Article 6§1 (non-execution)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal proceedings - Article 6§1 (duration)	NA	NA	NA	NA

Please indicate the sources:

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:

In all of these cases, there are urgent procedures for granting temporary injunctions to preserve the status quo, and for granting temporary restraining orders. In addition, there are unique procedural tracks for urgent matters, such as civil claims for eviction procedures.

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:

In civil cases, small disputes and relatively simple monetary claims are heard by way of small claims procedures or fast track procedures. In criminal and administrative cases, simple traffic cases and administrative infractions have simplified procedures.

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:

Yes, courts and lawyers have the possibility to reach procedural arrangements, for example, regarding the hearing order of the witnesses, timeframes for the hearings and conclusions, timeframes regarding discovery, etc. The courts and the lawyers can also agree on a special procedure in civil cases wherein the judge dispenses with a full reasoned judgment and decides by way of compromise (section 79a of the Courts Act, 1984).

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)*	343627	369385	372375	340637
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (if feasible without administrative law cases, see category 6)*	340135	358501	361482	337154
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)*	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
3. Non litigious enforcement cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
4. Non litigious land registry cases**	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
5. Non litigious business registry cases**	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
6. Administrative law cases	3492	10884	10893	3483
7. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

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

In the Israeli legal system, courts do not deal with non-litigious issues. Registration tasks and non-litigious enforcement cases are processed outside of the courts, through various authorities belonging to the Ministry of Justice, such as the Companies' Registrar, Inheritance Registrar, Land Registry and Regulation, Patent or Pledge Registrar, etc.

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

NAP

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)	160802	330392	353460	137734
8. Severe criminal cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
9. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

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":

Our total of criminal cases refers to all cases for which a sanction may be imposed by a judge, including traffic offenses and infractions/ administrative offenses contested before a judge. In addition, this total also includes all arrests, both before and after the indictment. We include arrests because these are filed in Israel as separate cases, the purpose being that the deciding judge in the arrest case will not be the same as the deciding judge in the main criminal case (to avoid possible bias).

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.)

r union CN 15/5/14: Q 94 et 98: la distinction infraction mineure/graves en Israel ne correspond pas   la d finition donn e par la cepej donc la distinction est impossible

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)	5 508	9 051	9 346	5 213
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (if feasible without administrative law cases, see category 6)*	5 508	9 051	9 346	5 213
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)*	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
3. Non litigious enforcement cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
4. Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
5. Non litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
6. Administrative law cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
7. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

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)	1807	12540	12711	1636
8. Severe criminal cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

9. Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
---------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

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)	4290	5860	6093	4057
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (if feasible without administrative law cases, see category 6)	2772	3961	4054	2679
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)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
3. Non litigious enforcement cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
4. Non litigious land registry cases**	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
5. Non litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
6. Administrative law cases	1518	1899	2039	1378
7. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

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

NA

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)	1009	3631	3753	887
8. Ssevere 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	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Employment dismissal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insolvency	14192	12314	9913	16593
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	% pending cases	Average length in 1st	Average length in 2nd	Average length in 3rd	Average total length

	subject to appeal	more than 3 years	instance (in days)	instance (in days)	instance (in days)	of the total procedure (in days)
Litigious divorce cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Employment dismissal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insolvency	NA	4.33%	462.2	NA	NAP	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):

In Israel, the religious tribunals, who are outside of the management, administration and budget of the Courts' Management, have the authority to grant a divorce. These are the Rabbinical, Muslim and Druze religious tribunals, which operate under the Ministry of Justice, and the tribunals for the various Christian denominations, which operate independently. These tribunals have jurisdiction in various matters of personal status, such as marriage, divorce, custody, division of assets and alimony. Decisions of the appellate tribunals of these courts are subject to a limited review by the Supreme Court. Apart from marriage and divorce, these issues have parallel jurisdiction in the regular magistrate courts, sitting as Family Courts. The exception are divorces for couples who belong to more than one religion – these dissolution procedures are handled solely in the civil court system, in the Family Courts.

*Insolvency cases (questions 101, 102) comprise mainly of bankruptcy cases, but also include liquidation of companies.

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

The length of proceedings is calculated by subtracting the case's closing date (the date of the closing decision granted by the judge) from the case's filing date, for each of the cases belonging to the category and time period examined.

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:

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

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

mail 30/3/14: In Israel there is no institutional or functional separation in the Ministry of Justice between the State Advocacy and the State Public Prosecution, both of which are divisions under the authority of the State Attorney. The State Public Prosecution represents the state in all criminal matters, and we refer to this division in all questions pertaining to public prosecutors (apart from questions regarding budget, where we are unable to make the distinction between the divisions). The State Advocacy represents the state, as a prosecutor or a defendant, in all civil and administrative matters.

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

Yes No

If yes, please specify:

mail 30/3/14: In Israel there is no institutional or functional separation in the Ministry of Justice between the State Advocacy and the State Public Prosecution, both of which are divisions under the authority of the State Attorney. The State Public Prosecution represents the state in all criminal matters, and we refer to this division in all questions pertaining to public prosecutors (apart from questions regarding budget, where we are unable to make the distinction between the divisions). The State Advocacy represents the state, as a prosecutor or a defendant, in all civil and administrative matters.

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	97907	49158	NAP	40456

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:	NA	NA

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)	49 158
1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	NA
2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	NA
3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	NA

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**

Q 98: réunion CN 15/5/14: Q 94 et 98: la distinction infraction mineure/graves en Israel ne correspond pas à la définition donnée par la cepej donc la distinction est impossible

Q 108: mail 30/3/14: Total cases which were discontinued: 49158

Section 1-3: NA

*The information is available for cases of the Police Prosecution: 1.NAP; 2. 22952; 3. 7986

* The information is unavailable for cases of the State Prosecution, due to limitations of the computerized system of the State Prosecution.

Q99: mail 30/3/14 +The administrative law cases (section 6) refer to cases heard by the Supreme Court in its capacity as the High Court of Justice, as a first and final instance. Civil litigious cases (section 1) refer to all civil and administrative appeals heard by the Supreme Court as the highest appellate court. The number of administrative

appeals among these are provided below in parentheses:

- Pending cases on 1 Jan. 12: 2772 (531)
- Incoming cases: 3961 (622)
- Resolved cases: 4054 (595)
- Pending cases on 31 Dec. 12: 2679 (558)

explication réunion CN 15/5: les chiffres donnés pour les administratives law cases représentent els chiffres de la supreme court administrtaive appeal and the first instance constitutionnal cases. Les administrtraives appeal seuls sont les chiffres entre parenthèses indiqués dans le mail du 30/3.

mail 30/3/14:

- Cases received by the public prosecutor: 97907 (Police Prosecution - 69816; State Prosecution - 28091)
- Cases discontinued by the public prosecutor: 49158 (Police Prosecution - 32175 ; State Prosecution - 16983)
- Cases charged by the public prosecutor before the courts: 40456 (Police Prosecution - 35094; State Prosecution - 5362).

- For all the data provided in this question, it is important to note that the cases are counted differently by the Police Prosecution, the State Prosecution, and the Courts' Management.
- The number of discontinued cases of the Police Prosecution also includes cases which were received during previous years, but which were discontinued during 2012.
- The number of cases charged before the courts does not correspond with the answer of question 94 (number of first instance criminal law cases) because this number does not include traffic offenses, some infractions, and all arrests before and after the indictment. For this reason, the numbers provided here do not reflect what we mentioned in the comment to question 13 - that the Police Prosecution handles about 90% of criminal cases.
- The number of cases charged before the courts also includes some cases where were received during previous years.
- The sum of cases discontinued by the public prosecutor and cases charged before the courts does not add up exactly to the number of cases received by the public prosecutor. This is because some cases were passed along to other prosecutorial functionaries (such as in the Ministry of Environmental Protection); in some cases a decision has not been made yet; and in some instances the cases were concluded by a penalty or a measure (for which information is unavailable).

The Israeli legal system is a system of mixed jurisdiction, closer to the common law tradition than to the civil law tradition. As such, the system is an adversarial one, with full separation of functions between the Judges (belonging to the judicial branch) and the Prosecution (belong to the executive branch). Common law characteristics include the rule of precedents and case law, whereas unlike most common law states, there is no jury system. The judicial system is divided into the general court system, and other tribunals and authorities with judicial powers. The general civil court system is comprised mainly of courts of general jurisdiction, with the only specialized courts being the labor courts. Other tribunals and authorities include the military tribunals and the religious tribunals, elaborated in question 103.

The general court system is a unified system under the management, administration and budget of the Courts' Management, and all the data regarding the court system provided in this questionnaire relates to these courts. Thus, data such as the number of judges and the number of cases does not pertain to the military and religious tribunals.

The general court system:

First Instance Cases (questions 91, 94): In Israel, there is a two-tier first instance court system. Magistrate courts serve as basic trial courts, and by definition are courts of first instance. In addition, district courts, who constitute middle level courts of the judiciary, serve as first instance courts in matters not within the sole jurisdiction of another court (such as some administrative matters, very severe criminal offenses, monetary civil cases over a certain sum, and property cases). The same distinction applies to labor courts - regional labor courts are by definition courts of first instance, and the National Labor Court serves on some issues as a court of first instance (for example, in disputes between two workers' unions or two employers' organizations that arise out of matters pertaining to labor relations).

Second Instance Cases (questions 97, 98): District courts hear appeals on judgments of the magistrate courts, and the National Labor Court hears appeals on judgments of the regional labor courts.

Highest Court: The Supreme Court of Israel is the highest judicial instance. It serves both as an appellate court and as the High Court of Justice. As an appellate court, the Supreme Court hears appeals by right on judgments ruled by the district courts, and appeals by leave on judgments initiated in the magistrate courts and on interim decisions ruled by the district courts. As the High Court of Justice, the Supreme Court rules as a court of first and final instance, on issues of administrative law (other than cases heard by the district courts), and on issues of constitutionality and legality of decisions of state authorities. In question 99 we refer to "civil and commercial litigious cases" as all the non-criminal cases heard by the Supreme Court in its role as an appellate court, i.e. all civil and administrative appeals from the lower courts. "Administrative law cases" refer to the cases heard by the Court in its role as the High Court of Justice. In question 100, "total of criminal cases" refers to all criminal and arrest appeals.

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

Supreme Court - IT Department; Courts' Management - Statistics and Economics Department; Police - Police

Prosecution Department; The Ministry of Justice - the State Attorney's Office.

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:

The process of electing judges is regulated by the Rules of Procedure of the Judicial Selection Committee, 1984. Applicants, who are inscribed as members or entitled to be members of the Israel Bar Association, and have at least five years of professional legal experience, submit their application and recommendations. They are then interviewed by a subcommittee of the Judicial Selection Committee: The Judicial Selection Committee consists of three judges of the Supreme Court (including the Supreme Court President), the Minister of Justice and one other Minister, two members of the Israeli Knesset and two representatives of the Bar Association. The subcommittee consists of at least three members of the Selection Committee (at least one Supreme Court judge, one attorney, and one Knesset member). The subcommittee chooses candidates to attend a six-day course headed by three judges and a psychologist, where their competency and personality traits are evaluated. The subcommittee reconvenes to discuss the candidates, with the evaluation results before them, after which a candidate list is put together. The candidate list is published in the Israel Official Gazette, and during a set period before the hearing of the Judicial Selection Committee, every citizen may contact the Committee with a reasoned explanation of opposition to a particular candidate. The Judicial Selection Committee receives the candidate list and makes the final decision to confirm or reject a candidate (by a simple majority in most cases, with the exception of appointment of Supreme Court judges, which requires a majority of 7 of the 9 committee members).

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:

mail 30/3/14: Rules governing the facilitation of gender equality in the public sector in general can be found in the Civil Service Law (Nominations) - 1959, as well as in the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

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:

Judges are appointed by a nine member Judicial Selection Committee, whose members are detailed in question 110.

The official nomination of Judges is carried out in a ceremony headed by the President of Israel.

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

- Yes
 No

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

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:

mail 30/3/14: Rules governing the facilitation of gender equality in the public sector in general can be found in the Civil Service Law (Nominations) - 1959, as well as in the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

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

NA

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

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate the frequency

115) Is the status of prosecution services:

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

Please specify:

The prosecution services are under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice or under the Police, but are professionally independent.

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:

State Prosecutors are recruited through a screening process, whereby candidates apply with the required information; Human Resources screen the applications to ensure they meet the required education, experience and certification qualifications set, including the results of a competitive exam; and a selection panel interviews the candidates shortlisted to the interview stage. Police Prosecutors are also recruited through a screening process, whereby the candidates send all required information; are interviewed by the head of the prosecution office; and after being initially approved, go through a series of tests and simulations and a security clearance.

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:

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:

mail 30/3/14: Rules governing the facilitation of gender equality in the public sector in general can be found in the Civil Service Law (Nominations) - 1959, as well as in the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

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:

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

In the Police Prosecution Department, the prosecutor's performance and professionalism is evaluated yearly by the the prosecutor's superiors, together with yearly sociometric measurements. A decision to promote a prosecutor is received by a special screening committee headed by the Prosecution Division Head.

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:

mail 30/3/14: Rules governing the facilitation of gender equality in the public sector in general can be found in the Civil Service Law (Nominations) - 1959, as well as in the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

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	70
No	

Comment :

Judges, once appointed, may only be removed from office by a decision of a Disciplinary Court or by a vote of seven of the

nine members of the Judicial Selection Committee.

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	
No	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	
No	No

Comment :

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
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?

- Yes Renewable
 No

For public prosecutors : length of the mandate (in years):

The length of the mandate for Police

Prosecutors is between two and four years.

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)	Optional
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	Optional
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	Optional

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

General in-service training	Annual / Regular (e.g. every 3 months)
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	Annual / Regular (e.g. every 3 months)
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	Annual / Regular (e.g. every 3 months)
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	Annual / Regular (e.g. every 3 months)

129) Training of public prosecutors

Initial training	Compulsory
General in-service training	Optional
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	Optional
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	Optional
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	Optional

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

General in-service training	Annual / Regular (e.g. every 3 months)
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	Annual / Regular (e.g. every 3 months)
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	Annual / Regular (e.g. every 3 months)
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	Annual / Regular (e.g. every 3 months)

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	Yes	Yes
One institution for prosecutors	No	No	Yes	Yes
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	No	No	No	No

Comment :

*2012 budget of the institution for judges, in € - 304841.

* The State Public Prosecution has a training institution which serves all public service lawyers. The Police Prosecution Department does not have a designated training institution, and training is conducted outside of the Department.

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

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	86297	NA
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)	125304	NA
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	22924	NA
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)	78771	NA

Comment :

réunion CN 15/5/14: les chiffres pour les public prosecutors concernent les "states prosecutors"

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	No

134) If other financial benefit, please specify:

Other financial benefits for judges - judicial sabbaticals

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	No	No
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.

All mentioned functions are only as mandated by law, or as specifically authorized by the President of the Supreme Court and by the Minister of Justice in accordance with the Basic Law: The Judiciary, 1984, and with the Ethics Rules for judges.

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	Yes	Yes
Cultural function	Yes	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:

As regards State Public Prosecutors, the rules of the Civil Service Commission stipulate that functions additional to the employee's work are allowed provided that there are no conflicts of interests.

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:

Any individual who feels that he or she was injured by a judge's conduct in the fulfillment of the judge's duties is entitled to file a complaint with the Ombudsman for Complaints against Judges. The Minister of Justice and the President of the Supreme Court can request the Ombudsman to look into a judge's conduct.

The Ombudsman's Office is an independent statutory body under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice, established in 2003. The Ombudsman is an individual who is competent to serve as a judge of the Supreme Court. The object of the Ombudsman is to supervise and improve the judicial service rendered to the public without limiting or hindering the judicial independence.

The Ombudsman reviews and investigates the complaints submitted. If a complaint is found to be justified, a detailed decision is sent to the complainant, to the judge who is the subject of the complaint, to the president of the court where the judge serves, to the Minister of Justice, to the President of the Supreme Court and to the Courts' Director. The Ombudsman is entitled to propose remedies and improvements to rectify the fault in both the specific complaint, and in the judicial system as a whole when relevant. The Ombudsman's decision is filed in the judge's personal file.

Should the investigation of the complaint lead to suspicion of a disciplinary offense, or in the case of recurring complaints, the Ombudsman can recommend to the Minister of Justice to file a complaint with the Judges Disciplinary Tribunal, which is composed of five or three judges, usually Supreme Court Judges, as decided by the President of the Supreme Court. The Ombudsman can also recommend to the Judicial Appointment Committee on the removal of a judge from office.

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:

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:

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)	0	NA
1. Breach of professional ethics	0	NA
2. Professional inadequacy	0	NA
3. Criminal offence	0	NA
4. Other	0	NA

Comment :

During 2012, 968 complaints were handled by the Ombudsman's Office. Among these, 641 were decided on the merits and the rest were dismissed for lack of a prima facie case, mostly since they did not concern a judge or a judge's conduct in the fulfillment of his duties. Of the 641 complaints decided on the merits, 101 were found wholly or partially justified, for reasons such as unreasonable prolongation of proceedings, improper conduct of the judge, and the manner in which the proceedings were conducted. This data includes complaints filed against any of the judges or registrars of the civil court system, as well as complaints filed against judges of the military and religious tribunals.

Some of the notifications of the complaints found justified were accompanied by recommendations/opinions for rectification, as elaborated in question 140. Regarding one complaint, the Ombudsman recommended to the Minister of Justice to file a complaint with the Judges Disciplinary Tribunal. No disciplinary proceedings were undertaken during 2012.

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

Comment :

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

Ministry of Justice - Ombudsman for Complaints against Judges:
<http://www.justice.gov.il/MOJEng/Ombudsman/Main.htm>

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.

50850

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:

In civil and administrative cases, there is no obligation to be represented by a lawyer before the courts, and litigants can choose to represent themselves. However, the monopoly on legal representation is such that if a party chooses to be represented, it must be by a registered lawyer. An exception to this rule is in small claims proceedings (civil cases with a low monetary value), where self-representation is mandated. In some small claims cases, claimants may be represented by an organization approved by the Minister of Justice (such as the Israel Consumer Council) or by another person.

In criminal proceedings, there are many instances where, if the defendant is unrepresented, a public defender must be appointed by the court (such as cases where the defendant can expect an imprisonment sentence if convicted).

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:

The Israeli Bar Association, <http://www.israelbar.org.il/english.asp?catid=372&menu=2>

F1 Comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter:

The Israel Bar Association is an autonomous statutory entity, which incorporates the legal profession in Israel. Membership is mandatory and is a pre-requisite to practicing law in Israel. Therefore, the total number of practicing lawyers (question 146) includes all persons with a law license registered in the Israeli Bar Association, and not only practicing lawyers. This number also includes lawyers in public administration (state prosecutors, public defense lawyers, and legal advisors), as well as legal advisors for private companies. The number is updated to 31.8.12, which is the end of the 2011-2012 "legal year" in Israel (which corresponds with the Hebrew calendar year).

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:

Question 156: Under the Compensations for Victims of Roadway Accidents Law, 1977, the success-oriented fee of the lawyer is capped, and is based on how the case was concluded (a settlement prior to filing the claim - 8%; a settlement after filing the claim - 11%; and a judgment on the merits - 13%). In addition, the National Council of the Bar Association enacts rules recommending minimum and maximum tariffs.

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?

The ethical duties and rules applicable to lawyers and legal interns are stipulated by the Bar Association Law and the bylaws enacted by the National Ethics Council of the Bar Association. These ethical duties include the duty to act loyally for the benefit of the client's interest, attorney-client privilege, the duty to uphold the honor of the profession, the duty to assist the court to carry out justice, the duty to refrain from soliciting clients, etc.

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:

Complaints against lawyers in all matters relating to professional ethics are submitted to the District/ National Ethics Committee of the Bar Association. If the Committee decides that the claim has merit, it is submitted to the District Disciplinary Tribunals of the Bar Association. Decisions by these Tribunals are subject to appeal before the National Disciplinary Tribunal, and in some cases before the District Courts.

160) Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

- the judge
 the Ministry of justice
 a professional authority
 other

If other, please specify:

The five district Disciplinary Tribunals of the National Bar Association, and the National Disciplinary Tribunal.

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)	353
1. Breach of professional ethics	NA
2. Professional inadequacy	NA
3. Criminal offence	NA
4. Other	NA

Comment :

Three out of the five Bar Association districts provided information for the time period of 1.9.11 until 31.8.12. The Jerusalem District provided information for the year 2012, and the Tel Aviv District for the period between 1.1.12 and 8.11.12.

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)	NA
1. Reprimand	NA
2. Suspension	NA
3. Removal	NA
4. Fine	NA
5. Other (e.g. disbarment)	NA

Comment :

Aggregated information regarding the numbers and types of sanctions is unavailable. However, all decisions of the Disciplinary Tribunals are made publicly available and can be found at <http://www.pador.co.il/etika/PadorGoogleSearch/PadorGoogleHome.aspx>

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:
Since 2008, a pilot is being implemented in nine magistrate courts in three districts (Central, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv) by which litigants in civil cases of over 15,242 euro have to take part in a case evaluation meeting called MAHUT (acronym in Hebrew for Information; Introduction; Coordination). The meeting is free of charge and is headed by a registered mediator taking part in this project, and its purpose is to assess the possibility of a mediation procedure. The meeting is mandatory, however, continuing with the mediation is up to the litigants. There are 115 registered mediators who take part in the MAHUT program.

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	No	No
Family law cases (ex. divorce)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Administrative cases	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Employment dismissals	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Criminal cases	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

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

- Yes
 No

If yes, please specify:

In criminal proceedings in Israel, Judicial mediation procedures are a developing field. Restorative justice approaches, which are sometimes applied especially in the case of young first-time offenders, are generally carried out without legal representation. Mediation and conciliation procedures are carried out accompanied by the legal representatives.

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 :

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

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

118

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:

Enforcement agents are authorized by the state to carry out the enforcement proceedings, such as seizure of movable property, seizure of vehicles, or evictions. An Overseeing Committee, comprised of a magistrate court judge (the committee chair), a police officer, and a representative of the Ministry of Justice (from the Enforcement and Collection Authority), is responsible for appointing these agents and for handling complaints against them.

There are 26 Enforcement Bureaus in Israel, each headed by an Enforcement Registrar, which is a quasi-judicial position. The Enforcement Registrar and in some cases, the Chief Administrator of the Bureau, are authorized to hold hearings and to decide in each stage of the enforcement proceeding. The enforcement agents may carry out an enforcement procedure only when specifically authorized by the decisions received by the Registrar and Administrator.

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:

The Ministry of Justice - The Enforcement and Collection Authority, www.eca.gov.il

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:

The authority responsible is an Overseeing Committee, comprised of a magistrate court judge (the committee chair), a police officer, and a representative of the Ministry of Justice (from the Enforcement and Collection Authority).

179) Have quality standards been determined for enforcement agents?

- Yes
 No

If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

The general behavior of the enforcement agents and their actions in each of the enforcement procedures are specified in rules enacted by the Enforcement and Collection Authority and by the Overseeing Committee. In general, the standards are professionalism, respect, presentability, careful handling of possessions, and the obligation to identify oneself properly.

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 enforcement of court decisions rendered against public authorities is carried out using the same mechanisms of enforcement, under the Enforcement System of the Enforcement and Collection Authority.

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

Yes

No

If yes, please specify

The Overseeing Committee is responsible for appointing the enforcement agents and for handling complaints against them. Complaints are submitted to the Enforcement and Collection Authority and are sent to the agent for his/her response. The complainant and the agent are summoned before the Committee for review and investigation. If the complaint is found to be justified, in most cases the agent's activities are suspended for a limited or unlimited period.

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:

Improper conduct; conduct that does not comply with the regulations and guidelines set by the Enforcement and Collection Authority.

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:

In 2009, the responsibility for enforcement of court decisions was separated from the judiciary and the Enforcement and Collection Authority was established under the Ministry of Justice. The Authority is made up of two primary units: the Enforcement System and the Center for Collection of Debts and Fees. The Enforcement System is responsible for enforcing court decisions in civil matters (including decisions for and against state authorities), as well as enforcement of claims of up to 10,161 euro and enforcement of decisions by various government agencies. The Center for Collection of Debts and Fees collects almost all debts owed to the state, and also collects compensation fees decided in favor of crime victims during the course of a criminal court proceeding.

Since the Authority's establishment, it has taken various steps to raise enforcement and collection effectiveness while maintaining the balance between the interests and rights of the creditors and the debtors. Comprehensive amendments to the Enforcement Law, 1967 were enacted, among these:

- Providing for more enforcement measures against debtors who are able to pay and evading their creditors, such as limitations on the use of bank accounts and credit cards, suspension of driver's licenses, and prohibitions on leaving the country. At the same time, these measures made it possible to reduce the use of imprisonment measures against evading debtors (except for alimony cases).
- Establishment of a "shortened track", by which enforcement of debts up to 2032 euro and of bills and checks entails minimal involvement of the creditor, without the need of a lawyer, within a proceeding's timeframe of up to eight months.
- In general, the Enforcement and Collection Authority is a reactive body, in that the creditor is responsible for initiating the proceedings and for moving along the procedures. However, the enactment provides that if two years have passed in inaction since the last action taken by the creditor, then the Enforcement Registrar can close the file (without barring the possibility of filing again) after warning of his/her intention to do so. The rationale is to provoke the creditor into taking actions in the proceedings, since the debt meanwhile accumulates interest.

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

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:	68
1. for breach of professional ethics		NA
2. for professional inadequacy		NA
3. for criminal offence		NA
4. Other		NA

Comment :

Among the 68 complaints submitted, the Overseeing Committee decided 29 complaints on the merits.

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:	5
1. Reprimand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	0
2. Suspension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	5
3. Dismissal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	0
4. Fine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	0
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**

Please see question 184

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

Enforcement and Collection Authority, www.eca.gov.il

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:

Other authority - Police

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:

NA

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? number
public agents? number
other? number

Comment :

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:

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**

Please indicate the sources for answering question 193:

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):

Yes, interpreters have to pass an initial exam, as well as complete in service training from time to time. The quality and work standards of the interpreters are regulated by Ethics for Professional Behavior.

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 :

The Courts' Management opens tenders for contractors who provide interpreting services in all of Israel's judicial districts.

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

Any non-Hebrew speakers (such as litigants or witnesses) appearing before the courts are entitled to a court-provided interpreter by law. In criminal cases the state pays for these services, while in other cases these costs can be covered by the state or by one or both of the litigants.

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:

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

1. Comprehensive reform plans:

In December 2013, the government approved the establishment of an overseer institution to the state prosecution and advocacy services.

3.1 Access to justice and legal aid:

(a) Conduction of evening court hearings in small claims cases: a pilot is currently underway in two courts, and following the evaluation of its success, is planned to be extended to more courts.

(b) According to an amendment to the Public Defender Regulations (Payment Obligations of Entitled to Representation), in effect since April 2012, defendants are required to pay a participation fee to the Public Defender's Office. It is important to note that the fee participation required by the defendants is not a prior condition to receipt of representation, but is afterwards collected by way of proceedings carried out by the Enforcement and Collection Authority.

(c) A government bill was drafted which discusses broadening the extent of representation and legal advice granted to indigent suspects, beyond the scope of representation provided today (only to detained suspects).

7. Enforcement of court decisions:

(a) In 2013, the Knesset approved of an amendment to the Enforcement Law, 1967, establishing an Alimony Enforcement Track by which the procedures entailing the collection of alimony installments will be carried out by the Enforcement and Collection Authority, with minimal involvement by the person receiving alimony. The Alimony Track comes into effect on February 2014, and is expected to substantially raise the receipt of alimony installments.

(b) In 2013, the Knesset approved an amendment to the Center for Collection of Debts and Fees Law, 1995, by which a compensation decided in favor of a crime victim who is a minor will be paid to the minor by the state (with a capped limit) by the Enforcement and Collection Authority, notwithstanding the procedure for collecting the sum from the defendant.