

1. Evaluation of the judicial systems (2016-2018 cycle)



Israel

Generated on : 29/08/2018 11:18

Reference data 2016 (01/01/2016 - 31/12/2016)

Start/end date of the data collection campaign : 01/06/2017 - 31/12/2017

Objective :

The CEPEJ decided, at its 28th plenary meeting, to launch the seventh evaluation cycle 2016 – 2018, focused on 2016 data. The CEPEJ wishes to use the methodology developed in the previous cycles to get, with the support of its national correspondents' network, a general evaluation of the judicial systems in the 47 member states of the Council of Europe as well as two observer states (Israel and Morocco). This will enable policy makers and judicial practitioners to take account of such unique information when carrying out their activities.

The present questionnaire was adapted by the Working group on evaluation of judicial systems (CEPEJ-GT-EVAL) in view of the previous evaluation cycles and considering the comments submitted by CEPEJ members, observers, experts and national correspondents. The aim of this exercise is to increase awareness of judicial systems in the participating states, to compare the functioning of judicial systems in their various aspects, as well as to have a better knowledge of the trends of the judicial organisation in order to help improve the efficiency of justice. The evaluation questionnaire and the analysis of the results becomes a genuine tool in favour of public policies on justice, for the sake of the European citizens.

Instruction :

The ways to use the application and to answer the questions are guided by two main documents:

- User manual
- Explanatory note

While the explanatory note gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, the User manual is a tool to help you navigate through this application. You can download the Explanatory note as a whole on the CEPEJ website. The specific explanations are also accessible for each question within this application under the tab "Explanatory note". This will serve as immediate consultation tool when answering questions. The user manual is accessible in the "Documentation" tab of the application.

In case you have any questions related to these documents or on the use of the application, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat.

1.General information

1.1.Demographic and economic data

1.1.1.Inhabitants and economic general information



001. Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January of the reference year +1)

[8630000]

Comments

002. Total of annual public expenditure at state level and where appropriate, public expenditure at regional or federal entity level (in €)

	Amount
State or federal level	118364162421 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Due to the difference in the exchange rate the public expenditure in Euro shows increase of 27% while in local currency the increase of 9% is observed.

003. Per capita GDP (in €) in current prices for the reference year

[35323]

Comments Due to the difference in the exchange rate the GDP in Euro shows increase of over 25% while in local currency the increase of 7% is observed.

004. Average gross annual salary (in €) for the reference year

[29079]

NA

Comments Due to the difference in the exchange rate the average salary in Euro shows increase of over 20% while in local currency the increase of 3% is observed.

005. Exchange rate of national currency (non-Euro zone) in € on 1 January of the reference year +1

[4.0438]

Allow decimals : 5

NAP

Comments The national currency (NIS) continues to increase its value compared with EUR. The value on 1 Jan 2017 is the lowest value of EUR compared with NIS in whole 2016.

A1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 1 to 5

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

1.1.2. Budgetary data concerning judicial system



006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in € (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the budgets of public prosecution

services and/or legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please answer NAP to the question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	441926855 [] NA [] NAP	425779070 [] NA [] NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	301005984 [] NA [] NAP	313139704 [] NA [] NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (equipment, investments, maintenance)	30245808 [] NA [] NAP	26366682 [] NA [] NAP
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.	15638137 [] NA [] NAP	14349471 [] NA [] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)	63673772 [] NA [] NAP	56934101 [] NA [] NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings	13094614 [] NA [] NAP	1445175 [] NA [] NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training	2620621 [] NA [] NAP	2150454 [] NA [] NAP
7. Other (please specify)	15647918 [] NA [] NAP	11393483 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, please indicate the main differences: We would also note that in the year 2017, The general courts system has accorded a high budgetary priority to judicial training and allocated significant additional resources to the Institute of Advanced Judicial Studies. In that respect, the training budget allocated specifically to judges has doubled itself since 2016 and now takes up a larger share of the total budget of the court system.

Concerning additional differences between the approved budget and the utilized budget mentioned above, these differences stem mainly from Contractual engagements to be realized in the following years. It is also necessary to keep in mind that some of the variations in the budget between one cycle to the other can be underestimated or overestimated due to the variations in the exchange rates of the Euro. The budget for maintenance of court buildings has increased dramatically due to renovation. On the other side the reduction of the budget for new buildings is only due to contractual engagements to be realized in the following years.

We would also note that under the category of "other" we saw fit to include the budget for: employees' welfare, Maintenance of government vehicles, Parking spaces for employees, Office equipment and office furniture, clothing, medical costs, The swearing-in ceremonies of judges, the budget for the internal audit department, the Department of Public Relations, the Israeli Courts Research Division, the Office of the Judiciary Spokesperson, the Supreme Court Museum, the legal department, the external unions and associations that hire national service volunteers that work in the courts, court libraries, etc.

007. (Modified question) If you cannot answer question 6 because you cannot isolate the budget allocated to courts from the budget allocated to public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please fill only the appropriate line in the table according to your system:

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the public prosecution services together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal aid together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public prosecution services and legal aid together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments:

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

	Litigants required to pay a court tax or fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction ?
for criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
for other than criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If there are exceptions to the rule to pay a court tax or fee, could you 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 based on financial hardships, together with an affidavit detailing the claimant's income, property and assets. The Court Registrar, who can decide to deny exemption or to approve full or partial exemption, usually handles the request. 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.

008-1. Please briefly present the methodology of calculation of court taxes or fees:

- The filing fee for a fixed sum of money claim that is filed in the Magistrate's Court is 2.5 percent of the contested amount and no less than 748 NIS (185€). The same percent is charged for a fixed sum of money claim that is filed in the District Court, or for an administrative action filed in the Administrative Affairs Court. However, in those cases there will be a charge of 1% for any additional amount claim above 23,924,999 NIS (5,916,464€).

With respect to claims on other matters, that are not fixed amounts of money claims, the filing fee is a set sum as specified in the Court Rules. It is also important to note that there are fee orders that are subjected to a refund. For example, a court fee in a civil case can be refunded if the proceeding was settled or discontinued before the third pre-trial hearing was held. Another example is a refund of a fee fully paid by a party that was entitled to an exemption or fee reduction under the regulations at the time the fee was paid. For this reason, the revenues of the State of Israel from court fees are calculated after deduction of the fees refunded to the parties. In that respect, it should be noted that in the previous cycles we have reported the income of court taxes without deducting the fees that were refunded that same year. Therefore, in order to give a more accurate figure in this cycle, we have reported the income after refund-deduction.

008-2. The amount of court fees to commence an action for 3000€ debt recovery:

[185]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments In the previous evaluation cycle, we calculated the court filing fee as 2.5 percent of the contested amount (75 Euro). However, we neglected to note that the minimum fee required is 748 NIS (185€). For that reason, the correct answer is 185 Euro, as stated above.

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

[73198477]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments It should be noted that in the previous cycles we have reported the income of court taxes without deducting the fees that were refunded that same year. Therefore, in order to give a more accurate figure in this cycle, we have reported the income after refund-deduction.

012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	88530589 [] NA [] NAP	45996340 [] NA [] NAP	42534249 [] NA [] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
12.2 for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court (legal consultation, ADR, etc.)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments The increase of the budget allocated to legal aid in civil cases can be explained primarily by the coming in to force of several laws and amendments to the law (including changes made in the Enforcement and Collection procedures). One of the main laws that affected the staffing needs of the legal aid is "the Law for the Arrangement of Litigation in Family Disputes" that came in to force in July 2016. By virtue of this law, parties to a family dispute (family dissolution, divorce and separation) are obligated to attend up to four court ordered meetings at the family courts' assistance units, before their cases can be tried in court. The main purpose of these meetings is to provide the parties with clear and accessible information that will enable them to make an informed decision before engaging in an ADR procedure. In that respect, it is important to emphasize that while attendance in these meetings is compulsory; any settlement reached in the process will be reached through mediation and will reflect the voluntary consent of both parties.

In view of all this, the Legal Aid Department has allocated additional funds to finance lawyers who will accompany the parties during the course of these proceedings.

012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	87877559 [] NA [] NAP	45343310 [] NA [] NAP	42534249 [] NA [] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
12-1.2 for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court (legal consultation, ADR, etc.)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If the public budget actually implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, please indicate the main differences: The increase of the budget allocated to legal aid in civil cases can be explained primarily by the coming in to force of several laws and amendments to the law (including changes made in the Enforcement and Collection procedures).

013. Total annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in €.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in €	183558287 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	159597656 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, please indicate the main differences: In the State of Israel, the power of criminal prosecution rests with two separate authorities:

- 1)The Prosecution Division in the Israel Police;
- 2)The State Attorney's Office, subordinate to the Attorney General and representing the State of Israel and the Governmental authorities in both criminal and civil proceedings. The division of prosecutorial powers in criminal proceedings between these two bodies is as follows:

The Police Prosecution Division 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). The State Attorney'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 Attorney's Office are heard by the district courts as a court of first instance.

However, because the State Attorney's Office prosecutes in both criminal and civil proceedings, it is impossible to isolate the budget allocated only to the criminal prosecution out of the whole budget of the State Attorney's Office. Therefore, we emphasize that the budget figures provided above represent the overall budget of the prosecution in Israel, including the budget of the public prosecution in civil proceedings.

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

	Preparation of the total court budget	Adoption/approval 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other ministry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Parliament	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Supreme Court	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
High Judicial Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Courts	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Inspection body	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Other	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

Comments - If any other Ministry and/or inspection body and/or other, please specify: 'Other ministry' refers to the Ministry of Finance. 'Other' refers to the government – i.e. a general consultation of all government ministers. The budgetary process for the courts begins with preparation by the Courts' Management of the budget proposal. The proposal is then 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).

A2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 6 to 14:

Sources: 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

015-1. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget includes the court system as defined under question 6 and also the prison system, the judicial protection of juveniles, the operation of the Ministry of Justice, etc.).

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system in €	2148001632 [] NA [] NAP	1924646619 [] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided above and specify if a large portion of the budget allocated to the whole justice system comes from an international organisation. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system, please indicate the main differences: In this cycle, we were able to gather data on the budget of the police prosecution, the prison system, and the probation service, all of which were not included in the previous evaluation cycle. For that reason comparison with previous cycle is not possible.

015-2. (Modified question) Please indicate the budgetary elements that are included in the whole justice system by specifying on the one hand the elements of the judicial system budget (please check the consistency with questions 6, 12 and 13). (Note: NAP means that the element does not exist in your system):

Included

Court (see question 6)	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Legal aid (see question 12)	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Public prosecution services (see question 13)	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Comments:

015-3. (Modified question) On the other hand, please specify the other budgetary elements included in the whole justice system budget. (Note: NAP means that the element does not exist in your system):

	Included
Prison system	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Probation services	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Council of the judiciary	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Constitutional court	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Judicial management body	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
State advocacy	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Enforcement services	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Notariat	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Forensic services	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Judicial protection of juveniles	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Refugees and asylum seekers services	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Immigration Service	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Other	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: The Ministry of Justice includes many other elements, amongst these: Religious tribunals which operate under the Ministry of Justice (rabbinical courts, Muslim courts, and Druze religious courts). In addition, the budget of the Ministry of Justice includes the budget for the following units: The Immigration Detention Review Tribunal, The Money Laundering and Terror Financing Prohibition Authority, The Appeal Committee under the Holocaust Victims Assets Law, The Appraiser Standards Committee, The Commission for Equal Rights of Persons with Disabilities, The Committee for the Prevention of Conflict of Interests in Local Authorities, Coordination of the Fight against Trafficking of Human Beings, The Money Laundering and Terror Financing Prohibition Authority, The immigration Detention Review Tribunal, The Patent Office, The Land Registration and Settlement of Rights Department, The Legal Aid (the internal budget and the budget for infrastructure, not including the budget specified in question 12), Notaries, Ombudsman of the Israeli Judiciary, Privacy Protection Council, Realtors Registrar, State Attorney, The Designated Non-Financial Business and Profession Supervisor, The Expert Committee Under the Prevention of the Employment of Sex Offenders in Certain Institutions Act, The Institute of Legal Training for Attorneys and Legal Advisers, The Sharia Courts, The Unit of Religious Conversions, Christian Communities and the Spousal Registrar, The privacy protection authority, the administrator general and official receiver

A3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 15-1, 15-2 and 15-3:

Sources: Ministry of Finance - Budget Department

2. Access to justice and all courts

2.1. Legal Aid

2.1.1. Scope of legal aid

016. Does legal aid apply to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP
Legal advice	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP

017. Does legal aid include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

018. 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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

019. Can legal aid be granted for other costs (different from those mentioned in questions 16 to 18, e.g. fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries), travel costs etc.)?

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Legal aid granted for other costs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify:

2.1.2. Quantitative information on legal aid

020. (Modified question) Please indicate the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted:

	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court / non-litigious cases
TOTAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
In criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
In other than criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: Public legal aid in the state of Israel is provided by two entities at the Ministry of Justice:

- The legal aid department that provides legal aid in non-criminal proceedings
- The Public Defence office that provides legal aid in criminal proceedings.

Both these bodies manage and monitor their case flow using computerized systems. However, These systems do not distinguish cases brought to court from cases that are non-litigious cases. In addition the case-categorization method used by the legal aid department and the Public Defence office differs from the one used by the courts. For this reason, we are unable to provide reliable information on the number of court cases involving a party represented by the legal aid or public defender. Nonetheless, in order to get a better understanding of the scope of legal aid activities, we provide the following data:

The number of civil cases filed in the legal aid department in the year 2016 was 75,195. As mentioned before, the Legal Aid includes

legal advice and principally, representation before legal forums by Lawyers appointed by the Department. In that respect, we note that the number of legal aid lawyers' appointed in the year 2016 was 62,384. With regard to legal representation in criminal cases, such representation was granted in the year 2016 in approximately 113, 600 criminal proceedings (including consultation for suspects during police interrogation; representation in detention hearings, including petitions to detain a suspect until the end of proceedings; representation during criminal trials and sentencing, filing appeals and leaves to appeal, applications for reviews and retrials; representing prisoners before parole committees; and representing mentally ill, forcibly hospitalized patients before psychiatric evaluation committees)

021. 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?

	Assisted by a free of charge lawyer
Accused individuals	(X) Yes () No
Victims	() Yes (X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Victim rights, specified in chapter 2.2.1, do not include free legal assistance.

022. If yes, are individuals free to choose their lawyer within the framework of the legal aid system?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

023. (Modified question) Does your country have an income and assets evaluation for granting (full or partial) legal aid to the applicant? The answer NAP means that there is no income and/or assets evaluation system for granting legal aid.

	Annual income value (for one person), (in €)	Annual assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid for criminal cases	19235 [] NA [] NAP	7178 [] NA [] NAP
Full legal aid for other than criminal cases	19235 [] NA [] NAP	7178 [] NA [] NAP
Partial legal aid for criminal cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Partial legal aid for other than criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - If yes, please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the figures provided above: In regard to civil law matters, legal aid will be provided without examining the economic eligibility of those who seek legal aid in the following situations: when it concerns matters of social security, Holocaust survivors, forced hospitalization, representation of parents in an adoption process, children and youth matters, The collection of child support from parents in the State of Israel for their children who reside abroad, representation of victims of human trafficking, Victims of Hostile Acts and terror acts, Medical Matters under the Law of Legal Capacity and Guardianship, or legal assistance to workers who expose corruption in their workplace. In all other civil matters, The income and assets evaluation for granting legal aid is based on a monthly income of up to

67% of the average gross monthly income, and realizable assets equal up to three times the average gross monthly income. with regard to criminal law matters, a person shall be entitled to public representation without a precondition of an economic eligibility test in each of the following situations:

When the criminal proceedings might have severe and crucial impact on that person's life (e.g. extended detention until the end of procedures, imprisonment, psychiatric hospitalization, and extradition). The defendant suffers from a personal disability that inhibits the basic ability to defend oneself (e.g. mute, blind or deaf defendants; those who are mentally ill or suffer from cognitive disorders; minors). Untypical evidence or criminal legal proceedings in trial also entitle representation by a public defender (e.g. pre-trials, video testimony, hearsay submitted by a special investigator, etc.).

Public defense will also be provided in criminal cases for defendants who are unable to afford private representation or when other circumstances require the nomination of a public defender in order to guarantee fair proceedings and prevention of injustice. Section 18 of the Public Defense Act lists all grounds for appointing a public defense attorney.

This goes to show that In practice, the economic eligibility 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.

024. 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

Comments - If yes, please explain the exact criteria for denying legal aid: By law, eligibility for legal aid is subject to compliance with three cumulative preconditions:

The case must have reasonable prospect of success (merits test); The economic eligibility test (aside from the exceptional cases mentioned above); and the legal issue must be within the purview of the legal aid department. In that respect it should be mentioned that merits tests are broadly interpreted in order to insure right of access to justice

025. In other than criminal cases, is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid taken by (one option only):

the court

an authority external to the court

a mixed authority (court and external bodies)

Comments

026. 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

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

027. Can judicial decisions direct how legal costs, paid by the parties during the procedure, will be shared:

	Judicial decisions direct how legal costs will be shared
in criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
in other than criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

B1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 20 and 23 :

Sources: The Ministry of Justice - The Legal Aid Department; The Ministry of Justice - The Public Defender's Office;

2.2.Users of the courts and victims**2.2.1.Rights of the users and victims**

028. 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:

	Yes, please indicate the internet adresse(es)	No
legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)	(X) http://main.knesset.gov.il/Activity/Legislation/Laws/Pages/LawAboutSite.aspx?g=2	()
case-law of the higher court/s	(X) https://supreme.court.gov.il/sites/en/Pages/home.aspx	()
other documents (e.g. downloadable forms, online registration)	(X) https://www.gov.il/en/Subjects/law_and_government/legislation ; http://elyon1.court.gov.il/heb/forms/main.htm ; http://www.justice.gov.il/forms2/Pages/forms.aspx ; http://www.justice.gov.il/Campaign/Pages/default.aspx?WPID=WPQ5&PN=1 ; https://inheritance.justice.gov.il/RashamYerusha/BakashaRasham/wfrmBakashaRasham_List.aspx	()

Comments - Please specify what documents and information the addresses for "other documents" include: The government's services and information official website is a portal to information on all governmental services. For example, On the subject of "enforcement, law and government" the website offers information and access to downloadable forms related to: *Judgment and courts Fees payment, filing claims, petitions to the rabbinical court ;

*Legal advice and representation ,Request for legal assistance, victims of crime, request to receive investigation materials ;

*Fine collection, Fines and fees payment, refunds from the Centre for Fine Collection

*Cancellation of restrictions, foreclosures and detainment from leaving Israel, postponement of presentation of documents;

*Incarceration and rehabilitation, Electronic supervision, pardons, treatment centres; *Opening execution portfolios Opening alimony portfolios, financial court judgments, collateral;

*State comptroller and ombudsman, Filing complaints against judges, complaints and enquiries to the State Comptroller's and the

Ombudsman

The website also provides Informational Links to: the National Legislation Database, the online information system for victims of crime (MENA), The online information system of the Registrar of Inheritance Affairs, The Official Gazette, Law Memoranda, Legislation in Judea and Samaria and so on.

029. (Modified question) Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframes of proceedings?

- Yes, always
- No
- Yes, only in some specific situations

Comments - If yes, only in some specific situations, please specify:

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Victims of crime can receive information via a computerized telephone system and an online information system called MENA. Access to the system is possible through a user name and password given to the victim of the offense after filing a complaint with the police.

The MENA system provides victims of crime with up-to-date information on issues such as:

- The status of the complaint they filed with the police
- Who is handling the complaint •The location of the police station\prosecution unit handling the complaint.
- Information on suspects or offenders (when this information is available).

The system also updates victims on their right to voice an opinion during the different stages of the criminal proceedings, depending on the severity of the offense.

https://www.gov.il/en/service/information_system_for_victims_of_crime

031. Are there special favourable arrangements to be applied, during judicial proceedings, to the following categories of vulnerable persons:

	Information mechanism	Special arrangements in hearings	Other specific arrangements
Victims of sexual violence/rape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Victims of terrorism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Minors (witnesses or victims)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Victims of domestic violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Ethnic minorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Disabled persons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Juvenile offenders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
--	--	--	--

Comments - If "other vulnerable person" and/or "other special arrangements", please specify: Other vulnerable persons are entitled to the same arrangements as the categories mentioned above.

031-1. Is it possible for minors to be a party to a judicial proceeding:

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify which procedures can be concerned (civil, criminal, administrative / normal or accelerated procedure) and at which conditions (can children benefit from legal aid, be represented by a lawyer, etc.): Minors can participate in court proceedings in their own name, and that applies to all procedures. The law in Israel states that a minor is a person under the age of 18, and that any legal action of a minor requires the approval of his or her legal guardian (the parents of a minor child are the legal guardians of that child). In most civil cases, the interest of minors is represented by their legal guardian, or by Guardians ad litem (a Court Appointed Special Advocate in cases where there has been an allegation of child abuse, child neglect, PINS, juvenile delinquency, or dependency). In criminal proceeding Minors are those who were between the ages of 12-18 years at the time they committed an offense. Unrepresented minors in such proceedings are entitled to representation from the Public Defender's Office.

032. Does your country allocate compensation for victims of crime?

Yes, please specify for which kind of offences: For all offences in the Criminal Code Act, 1977, following conviction.

No

Comments

032-1. (New question) Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?

Yes

No

Comments

033. If yes, does this compensation come from:

a public fund

damages and interests to be paid by the person responsible

a private fund

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments - 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: Every year, the Law Enforcement and Collection Authority publishes data on the number of pending cases for damages awarded by the courts to victims of crime. Those figures show that the number of pending cases in the year 2015 (17,060 cases) has decreased to 16,910 pending cases by the end of the year 2016. In that respect, it is very important to note that since the establishment of the Enforcement and Collection Authority in 1996, about 70% of all damages cases filed were resolved.

In addition, the office of the Chief Economist in the Minister of Finance publishes an annual report detailing the Outstanding debt remaining at the end of each year, including interest accrued on the balance. This debt, as of the end of 2016, was 480 million NIS

(118,700,232 €).

Concerning the recovery rate of compensation for victims of crime, We were unable to obtain a more recent data than that presented in the previous evaluation cycle. As noted in that evaluation cycle, The recovery rate of compensation for an adult is about 52%, while for a minor it is close to 90%. The reason for the high recovery rate for minors, in comparison with the lower rate for adults, stems from the special legal arrangement concerning minors in which the state finances the compensation up to 10,000 NIS. The state will than collect that debt from the perpetrator of the offense.

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

036. 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". (The answer NAP means that the public prosecutor cannot decide to discontinue a case on his/her own. A decision by a judge is needed.)

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - If necessary, please specify:

2.2.2. Confidence of citizens in their justice system

037. (Modified question) Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Total amount (in €)
Total	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Excessive length of proceedings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-execution of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Wrongful arrest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Wrongful conviction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the

compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions):

038. (Modified question) Did your country implement surveys aimed at legal professionals and court users to measure their trust in justice and their satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system? If yes, how frequently and up to what level?

	National level	Court level
1. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at judges	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
2. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at court staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
3. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at public prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
4. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at lawyers	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
5. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at the parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
6. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental agencies)	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
7. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at victims	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
8. Other not mentioned	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc

Comments - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above: the secretariat and operations division did not conduct any survey in the year 2016. these surveys are expected to be held again in 2018.

040. 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

Comments

041. (Modified question) If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Authority responsible for dealing with the complaint	Time limit for dealing with the complaint
Court concerned	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Higher court	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Ministry of Justice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Council of the Judiciary	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

041-1. (Modified question) Please specify further certain aspects of this procedure:

	Number of complaints	Compensations amount granted to users
Court concerned	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Higher court	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Ministry of Justice	1213 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Council of the Judiciary	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	763 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If possible, please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure and any useful comment: The data provided in question 41.1 includes:

- 890 complaints submitted to the The Ombudsman for Complaints against Judges, about both the general judicial system and the religious courts as well. Out of the 890 complaints and 97 complaints pending from 2015, the ombudsman has rendered decisions in 857 complaints and found 76 of them to be justified.
- 323 complaints submitted to the officer in charge of registrars in the enforcement and collection authority.
- 763 complaints submitted to the Internal Auditors Division at the Courts Administration

Data on the number of complaints submitted to the ombudsman for complaints against the state prosecution and other legal representatives of the state was not available.

3.Organisation of the court system

3.1.Courts

3.1.1.Number of courts

042. Number of courts considered as legal entities (administrative structures) and geographic locations

Number of courts



42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities)	37 [] NA [] NAP
42.2 First instance specialised courts (legal entities)	34 [] NA [] NAP
42.3 All the courts (geographic locations) (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction, first instance specialised courts, all second instance courts and courts of appeal and all supreme courts)	69 [] NA [] NAP

Comments We emphasize that the districts courts serve as both an appellate court and as a first instance court, alongside the magistrate courts. In addition we note that out of the 37 geographic locations, 4 buildings serves the district courts, the labour courts, and the magistrate courts together; 1 building serves the district court in lod; 1 building serves the district court in Jerusalem; 1 building serves both the labour court and the traffic court in Tel- Aviv. These 37 geographical locations refer to the general court system's court locations at the exception of religious and military courts.

In this cycle, we were able to present data on the number of buildings both in the general and in the specialized courts system (including military and religious courts) which explain the variation between 2014 and 2016 data concerning the number of first instance specialised courts (legal entities) and the number of geographic locations. However, data regarding the budget (Q6), the number of judges and non-judicial staff, and data regarding caseload was available only with regards to the general court system (including the Labor Courts).

043. Number (legal entities) of first instance specialised courts (or specific judicial order)

	Number of courts
Total (must be the same as the data given under question 42.2)	34 [] NA [] NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	[] NA [X] NAP
Insolvency courts	[] NA [X] NAP
Labour courts	5 [] NA [] NAP
Family courts	[] NA [X] NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	[] NA [X] NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	[] NA [X] NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	[] NA [X] NAP
Internet related disputes	[] NA [X] NAP
Administrative courts	[] NA [X] NAP

Insurance and / or social welfare courts	[] NA [X] NAP
Military courts	7 [] NA [] NAP
Other specialised 1st instance courts	22 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If “other specialised 1st instance courts”, please specify: Other refers to the Religious Courts: 12 Rabbinical Courts, 8 Sharia Courts and 2 Druze Courts. In this cycle, we were able to present data on the number of buildings and the budget of the specialized courts. However, data regarding the number of judges and non-judicial staff, and data regarding caseload was available only with regards to the general court system (including the Labor Courts).

044. 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]?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The general Court's Management is exploring the possibility to reduce the number of courts, but this raises many issues so no definite decisions have been made.

045. Number of first instance courts (geographic locations) competent for a case concerning:

	Number of courts
a debt collection for small claims	32 [] NA [] NAP
a dismissal	5 [] NA [] NAP
a robbery	6 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

045-1. (New question) Is your definition for small claims the same as the one in the Explanatory note?

(X) Yes

() No, please give your definition for small claims:

Comments

045-2. (New question) Please indicate the value in € of a small claim:

[8260]

Comments

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

3.2. Court staff

3.2.1. Judges and non-judge staff



046. Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year). Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)	735 [] NA [] NAP	353 [] NA [] NAP	382 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance professional judges	514 [] NA [] NAP	230 [] NA [] NAP	282 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	206 [] NA [] NAP	111 [] NA [] NAP	95 [] NA [] NAP
3. Number of supreme court professional judges	17 [] NA [] NAP	12 [] NA [] NAP	5 [] NA [] NAP

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

047. Number of court presidents (professional judges). Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)	20 [] NA [] NAP	12 [] NA [] NAP	8 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance court presidents	12 [] NA [] NAP	6 [] NA [] NAP	6 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) court presidents	7 [] NA [] NAP	6 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP
3. Number of supreme court presidents	1 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

048. Number of professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis and who are paid as such (if possible on 31 December of the reference year):

	Figure
Gross figure	53 [] NA [] NAP
In full-time equivalent	9 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided:

048-1. (New question) Do these professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis deal with a significant part of cases?

- () Yes, please give specifications on the types of cases and an estimate in percentage.
 (X) No

Comments

049. (Modified question) Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who can possibly receive a simple defrayal of costs (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (e.g. lay judges and “juges consulaires”, but not arbitrators and persons sitting in a jury):

	Figure
Gross figure	440 [] NA [] NAP
In full time equivalent	12 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

049-1. If such non-professional judges exist in first instance in your country, please specify for which types of cases:

	Yes	No	Echevinage
in criminal law cases	()	(X)	()
- severe criminal cases	()	(X)	()
- misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases	()	(X)	()
in family law cases	()	(X)	()
in civil cases	()	(X)	()

in labour law cases	(X)	()	()
in social law cases	()	(X)	()
in commercial law cases	()	(X)	()
in insolvency cases	()	(X)	()
other	()	(X)	()

Comments - If "other", please specify:

050. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

050-1. (New question) If yes, for which type of case(s)? (Please, for severe criminal cases and misdemeanour cases refer to the CEPEJ definitions)

[] Severe criminal cases

[] Misdemeanour cases

[] Other cases

Comments

051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:

[]

[] NA

[X] NAP

Comments

052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (on 31 December of the reference year) (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)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	3856 [] NA [] NAP	945 [] NA [] NAP	2911 [] NA [] NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal	68 [] NA [] NAP	30 [] NA [] NAP	38 [] NA [] NAP

2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, court recording, helping to draft the decisions)	777 [] NA [] NAP	164 [] NA [] NAP	613 [] NA [] NAP
3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)	1933 [] NA [] NAP	426 [] NA [] NAP	1507 [] NA [] NAP
4. Technical staff	362 [] NA [] NAP	301 [] NA [] NAP	61 [] NA [] NAP
5. Other non-judge staff	716 [] NA [] NAP	24 [] NA [] NAP	692 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other non-judge staff", please specify:

053. (Modified question) If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) in your judicial system, please specify in which fields do they have a role:

- legal aid
- family cases
- payment orders
- registry cases (land and/or business registry cases)
- enforcement of civil cases
- enforcement of criminal cases
- other cases not mentioned (please describe in comment)
- non-litigious cases

Comments - Please briefly describe their status and duties:

054. Have the courts outsourced certain services, which fall within their powers, to private providers?

- Yes
- No

Comments

054-1. (New question) If yes, please specify which services have been outsourced:

- IT services
- Training of staff
- Security
- Archives
- Cleaning

Comments

C1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 46, 47, 48, 49 and 52

Sources: Courts' Management - Human Resources Department

3.3. Public prosecution

3.3.1. Public prosecutors and staff

055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 3)	1226 [] NA [] NAP	437 [] NA [] NAP	789 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Number of prosecutors at supreme court level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices (on 31 December of the reference year). Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled, for all types of courts – ordinary and specialised jurisdictions.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1 + 2 + 3)	20 [] NA [] NAP	11 [] NA [] NAP	9 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at supreme court level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

057. Do other persons have similar duties to public prosecutors?

- (X) Yes, please specify their number (in full-time equivalent):NA
- () No

Comments - If yes, please specify their title and functions:

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

- () Yes
- (X) No

Comments

059-1. Do prosecution offices have specially trained prosecutors in domestic violence and sexual violence etc.?

- (X) Yes
- () No

Comments Since 2016, the Institute of Legal Training for Attorneys and Legal Advisers has designed the training program in accordance with the professional needs of prosecutors who deal with specialized areas of the law, such as sexual violence, international law, financial enforcement, etc.

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

	Total	Males	Females
Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution service	822 [] NA	228 [] NA	594 [] NA

Comments

C2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 55, 56 and 60

Sources: The sources are: authorized personal in the police Criminal Prosecution Division and the State Attorney's Office. As mentioned in the comment attached to question 55, The high numbers reported in the current evaluation cycle do not indicate an increase in work force, but rather stem from the fact that in previous years we did not have the full numerical data on all the criminal prosecution authorities in the State of Israel.

In reference to question 60, We note that the number of staff reported by the State Attorney's Office does not include the number of staff members employed in the framework of their national service.

3.4. Management of the court budget

3.4.1. Court budget

061. Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within the court?

	Preparation of the budget	Arbitration and allocation of the budget	Day to day management of the budget	Evaluation and control of the use of the budget
Management Board	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Court President	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Court administrative director	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Head of the court clerk office	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If "other", please specify: Different branches of the courts' administration

3.6. Performance and evaluation

3.6.1. National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: In October 2014, a special team was set up in the Courts Administration, whose goal was to examine and set quality standards for the entire court system. Among those standards, were reducing procedure duration, improving clearance rates, setting time frames, etc.

These standards are in the initial stage of implementation.

067. Do you have specialised court staff that is entrusted with these quality standards?

Yes

No

Comments The specialized team is part of the Courts Management Statistics and Economics Department

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

Yes

No

Comments

068-1. (New question) If yes, please specify the frequency of this evaluation:

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify:

069. Is there a system for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the public prosecution service?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please give further details: Peer evaluation conducted by the State Attorneys' office. In addition, there are relevant bodies such as the Commission for Inspection of the State Prosecution and Legal Representatives.

3.6.2. Performance and evaluation of courts

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

- number of incoming cases
- number of decisions delivered
- number of postponed cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- age of cases
- other (please specify):clearance rates, pending tasks on the electronic docket, etc.

Comments

071. Do you monitor backlogs and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe for:

- civil law cases
- criminal law cases
- administrative law cases

Comments

072. Do you have an evaluation process to monitor waiting time during court procedures?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The computerized case management system alerts the judge and the judicial staff at some junctions, for some procedures, for example, when a case should be monitored for lack of prosecution.

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

073-0. (New question) If yes, please specify the frequency:

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify: The computerized case management system provides the court presidents with a variety of operational reports at their disposal. In addition, annual reports are also conducted.

073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of means to this court?

- Yes
- No

Comments

074. Are there performance targets defined at the level of the court?

- Yes
- No

Comments Clearance rate of around 100%

075. (Modified question) Please specify the main targets applied to the courts:

- to increase efficiency / to shorten the length of proceedings
- to improve quality
- to improve cost efficiency / productivity
- Other (please specify):

Comments

076. Who is responsible for setting the targets for the courts?

- Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
- Legislative power
- Judicial power (for example High Judicial Council, Higher Court)
- President of the court
- Other (please specify): Courts Administration Director

Comments

077. Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators (if no, please skip to question 79)

- Yes
- No

Comments

078. If yes, please select the 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
- number of appeals
- other (please specify):

079. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple options possible) :

- High Council of judiciary
- Ministry of Justice
- Inspection authority
- Supreme Court
- External audit body
- Other (please specify):President of the Supreme Court; Court Administration Director

Comments

3.6.3. Court activity and administration

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

(X) 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> ; The Israeli Courts Research Division - <http://elyon1.court.gov.il/heb/Research%20Division/Research%20Division%20-%20Eng.htm>

() No

Comments

080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:

- (X) Yes, on internet
- () No, only internally (in an intranet website)
- () No

Comments

081. Are individual courts required to prepare an 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)?

(X) Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):

081-1. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:

Internet

Intranet (internal) website

Paper distribution

Comments

081-2. (New question) If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments

082. (Modified question) Is there a process or structure of dialogue between the public prosecutor service and courts as regards the way cases are presented before courts (for example the organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases, selection of simplified procedures of prosecution...)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The judge presides over all aspects of the case including administrative aspects. During the preliminary stages of the procedure, 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

082-1. (Modified question) Is there a process or structure of dialogue between lawyers and courts as regards the way cases are presented before courts in other than criminal matter (e.g. organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: See details in Question 82

3.6.4. Performance and evaluation of judges

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

Yes

No

Comments In October 2014, a special team was set up in the Courts Administration, whose goal was to examine and set quality standards for the entire court system. Among those standards, were reducing procedure duration, improving clearance rates, setting time frames, etc. These standards are in the initial stage of implementation.

083-1. Who is responsible for setting the targets for each judge?

- Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
- Legislative power
- Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, Supreme Court)
- President of the court
- Other (please specify):Courts Administration Director

Comments other: Courts Administration Director

New node

4.Fair trial

4.1.Principles

4.1.1.Principles of fair trial

084. 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
- NAP

Comments

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

- Yes, number of successful challenges in a year NAP
- No

Comments - Please could you briefly specify:

086. Is there in your country a monitoring system for the violations related to Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights?

	Monitoring system
For civil procedures (non-enforcement)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
For civil procedures (timeframe)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
For criminal procedures (timeframe)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please, specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system (information related to violations at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to remedy the established violation; implementation of internal systems to prevent

other violations (that are similar) and if possible to measure an evolution of the established violations:

D1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions in this chapter.

Sources: Courts Administration

4.2. Timeframe of proceedings

4.2.1. General information

087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters as regards:

- civil cases
- criminal cases
- administrative cases
- There is no specific procedure

Comments - If yes, please specify:

088. Are there simplified procedures for:

- civil cases (small disputes)
- criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)
- administrative cases
- There is no simplified procedure

Comments - If yes, please specify:

088-1. (Modified question) For these simplified procedures, may judges deliver an oral judgement with a written order and dispense with a full reasoned judgement?

- civil cases
- criminal cases
- administrative cases

Comments - If yes, please specify:

089. 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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

4.2.2. Case flow management – first instance

091. (Modified question) First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court (Please insert NA for category 2)
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	348058 [] NA [] NAP	422307 [] NA [] NAP	408169 [] NA [] NAP	366005 [] NA [] NAP	55887 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	345183 [] NA [] NAP	411810 [] NA [] NAP	397663 [] NA [] NAP	363096 [] NA [] NAP	55686 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	2875 [] NA [] NAP	10497 [] NA [] NAP	10506 [] NA [] NAP	2909 [] NA [] NAP	201 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments

092. If courts deal with “civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases”, please indicate the case categories included:

. NAP

093. Please indicate the case categories included in the category "other cases":

. NAP

094. (Modified question) First instance courts: number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2)	116185 [] NA [] NAP	406403 [] NA [] NAP	414107 [] NA [] NAP	116823 [] NA [] NAP	9101 [] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences": the figure provided under "Total of criminal cases", in this cycle and the ones before it, include all the cases that the case-management system classifies as criminal cases

4.2.3. Case flow management – second instance

097. (Modified question) Second instance courts (appeal): Number of “other than criminal law” cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court (Please insert NA for category 2)
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	5226 [] NA [] NAP	9619 [] NA [] NAP	9461 [] NA [] NAP	5326 [] NA [] NAP	404 [] NA [] NAP

1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	5226 [] NA [] NAP	9619 [] NA [] NAP	9461 [] NA [] NAP	5326 [] NA [] NAP	404 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Other cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments

098. (Modified question) Second instance courts (appeal): number of criminal law cases.

Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court

Total of criminal law cases (1+2)	1596 [] NA [] NAP	12686 [] NA [] NAP	12717 [] NA [] NAP	1861 [] NA [] NAP	37 [] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments

4.2.4. Case flow management – Supreme Court



099. (Modified question) Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): number of “other than criminal law” cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme court (Please insert NA for category 2))
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	3248 [] NA [] NAP	6469 [] NA [] NAP	6240 [] NA [] NAP	3477 [] NA [] NAP	363 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	1600 [] NA [] NAP	3442 [] NA [] NAP	3363 [] NA [] NAP	1679 [] NA [] NAP	106 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Administrative law cases	1648 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	3027 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	2877 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	1798 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	257 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments In comparison with the previous cycle, some specific case categories were excluded from the Civil and Commercial litigious cases to be included in the Administrative law cases category.

099-1. At the level of the Highest court (Supreme Court), is there a procedure of manifest inadmissibility?

(X) Yes, please indicate the number of cases closed by this procedure:NAP

() No

Comments

100. (Modified question) Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2)	755 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	3752 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	3724 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	783 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	46 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

4.2.5. Case flow management – specific cases



101. (Modified question) Number of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases, insolvency, robbery cases, intentional homicide cases, cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens received and processed by first instance courts.

Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year
-----------------------------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------------------------

Litigious divorce cases	26082 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	33103 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	33607 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	27704 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Employment dismissal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Insolvency	33917 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	21498 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	10755 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	44819 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Robbery case	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Intentional homicide	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Since the last cycle there has been an increase in the number of incoming Insolvency cases filed to the courts.

101-1. (New question) Could you briefly describe the system in your country dealing with judicial remedies relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention) and the right of entry and stay for aliens:

. The handling of applications for political asylum is carried out in accordance with the law in Israel, while considering Israel's commitments under the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of Refugees.

The authorized persons will also be able to be aided by the UN Refugee Agency Handbook.

Persons staying illegally, who have submitted an application for political asylum, will not be deported until a final decision is made regarding their application.

This procedure does not derogate from the case law, according to which no person is to be expelled to an area in which there is prospective threat to his life, under the principle of non-refoulement.

For further information on the procedure for handling political asylum seekers in Israel see link below:

https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/handling_political_asylum_seekers_in_israel/he/5.2.0012_eng.pdf

With regard to the right of entry and stay for aliens, The Minister of the Interior of the State of Israel is in charge of implementing the laws of the State, which specify the conditions for entering Israel (the Law of Return, 5710 - 1950, and the Entry into Israel Law, 5712 - 1952). The power to implement these laws abroad was delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Official Announcements Gazette 255 of October 16, 1952) and to Israel's representatives abroad (Official Announcements Gazette 2465 of October 7, 1978). Israel has visa exemption agreements with many countries - for visits of up to 90 days. the types of visas granted by the state is as follows:

- Immigration visa
- A/1 Temporary Resident visa
- A/2 Student visa
- A/3 Clergy visa
- A/4 visa for spouses and children
- B/1 Work visa
- B/2 Visitor's visa

For further information: <http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/ConsularServices/Pages/Visas.aspx>

102. Average length of proceedings, in days (from the date the application for judicial review is lodged). The average length of proceedings has to be calculated from the date the application for judicial review is lodged to the date the judgment is made, without taking into account the enforcement procedure.

	% of decisions subject to appeal	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average total length of the total procedure (in days)	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
Litigious divorce case	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Employment dismissal case	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Insolvency	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	9 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Robbery case	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Intentional homicide	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

103. Where appropriate, please indicate 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 exceptions 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. "The Law for the Arrangement of Litigation in Family Disputes" that came in to force in July 2016. By virtue of this law, parties to a family dispute (family dissolution, divorce and separation) are obligated to attend up to four court ordered meetings at the family courts' assistance units, before their cases can be tried in court. The main purpose of these meetings is to provide the parties with clear and accessible information that will enable them to make an informed decision before engaging in an ADR procedure. In that respect, it is important to emphasize that while attendance in these meetings is compulsory; any settlement reached in the process will be reached through mediation and will reflect the voluntary consent of both parties.

104. How is the length of proceedings calculated for the five case categories of question 102? Please give a description of the calculation method.

. In the previous cycle the length of proceedings was calculated by subtracting the case's closing date (the date of the final judgement rendered by the judge) from the case's filing date, for each of the cases belonging to the category and time period examined. However, in this cycle we learned that the figures in our case management system do not necessarily reflect the actual date that in which a final judgement was rendered in the case. therefore we hope to be able to provide information on the average length of proceedings and number of resolved cases in the next cycle.

4.2.6. Case flow management – public prosecution



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 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 (please specify):

Comments

106. (Modified question) Does the public prosecutor also have a role in:

- civil cases
- administrative cases
- insolvency cases

Comments - If yes, please specify:

107. Cases processed by the public prosecutor - Total number of first instance criminal cases:

	Received during the reference year	Discontinued during the reference year (see Q108 below)	Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	Cases brought to court
Total number of first instance cases processed by the public prosecutor	345490	118735	246	161048
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments In the current cycle we were able to provide information on all prosecutorial authorities in Israel including the prosecutorial divisions in the police, traffic police, etc.

107-1. (Modified question) If the guilty plea procedures exist, how many cases were brought to court by the prosecutor through this procedure?

	Number of guilty plea procedures
Total	23426 [] NA [] NAP
Before the court case	[X] NA [] NAP
During the court case	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments This figure does not include information regarding the guilty plea procedures enacted in the traffic prosecution department in the police.

In addition, we were able to receive data on the timing of the guilty plea procedure with regard to the Public Advocacy Office: 86% of these proceedings were completed before the court case and 14% during the court case.

108. Total cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor:

	Number of cases
Total cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor (1+2+3)	118735 [] NA [] NAP
1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	2205 [] NA [] NAP
2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	58627 [] NA [] NAP
3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	57903 [] NA [] NAP

Comments In the current cycle we were able to provide information on all prosecutorial authorities in Israel including the prosecutorial divisions in the police, traffic police, etc.

109. Do the figures include traffic offence cases?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

D2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 107-1 and 108.

Sources: The sources for the Case flow data: Supreme Court - IT Department; Courts' Management- IT Department.
The sources for cases processed by the public prosecutor: the Police Prosecution division; 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 of judges

110. (Modified question) How are judges recruited?

- mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- other (please specify):

Comments

110-1. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedure for recruiting judges?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The framework of the procedures for recruiting and promoting judges is governed by the rules and regulations of the civil service commission. these rules apply to the whole public sector including judges.

111. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are judges initially/at the beginning of their career recruited and nominated by:

- an authority made up of judges only
- an authority made up of non-judges only
- an authority made up of judges and non-judges

Comments - 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:

112. Is the same authority (Q111) competent for the promotion of judges?

- Yes
- No

Comments

112-1. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedure for promoting judges?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The framework of the procedures for recruiting and promoting judges is governed by the rules and regulations of the civil service commission. these rules apply to the whole public sector including judges.

113. What is the procedure for judges to be promoted? (multiple answers possible)

- Competitive test / Exam

Other procedure (interview or other)

No special procedure

Comments - Please specify how the promotion of judges is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination):

113-1. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a judge? (multiple answers possible)

Years of experience

Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)

Performance (quantitative)

Assessment results

Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)

Other

No criteria

Comments - Please specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"):

114. (Modified question) Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' work?

Yes

No

Comments

114. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

5.1.2. Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors

115. What is the status of prosecution services?

statutory independent

under the authority of the Minister of justice or another central authority

other (please specify):

Comments - When appropriate, please specify the objective guarantees of this independence (transfer, appointment...).

115-1. Does the law or another regulation prevent specific instructions to prosecute or not, addressed to a prosecutor in a court.

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: There are the Attorney General's directives and the State Attorney's directives that are intended to outline the public prosecution's policy in order to promote uniformity, transparency, certainty and administrative integrity. In addition, the guidelines are intended to assist the attorney regularly in dealing with professional challenges in the course of his daily work.

116. How are public prosecutors recruited?

- mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- other (please specify):

Comments

117. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are public prosecutors initially/at the beginning of their career recruited by:

- 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

Comments - 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: The recruitment process in the State Attorney's office entails three stages: 1. Cognitive exams conducted by an external assessment center
 2. Professional exam and interview conducted by senior State Attorney prosecutors
 3. Examination Committee composed of both public prosecutors and external representatives

117-1. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedure for recruiting prosecutors?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The framework of the procedures for recruiting and promoting judges is governed by the rules and regulations of the civil service commission. these rules apply to the whole public sector including judges.

118. Is the same authority (Q.117) formally responsible for the promotion of public prosecutors?

- Yes
- No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutors

Comments

119. What is the procedure for prosecutors to be promoted? (multiple answers possible)

- Competitive test / exam
- Other procedure (interview or other)
- No special procedure

Comments - Please, specify the procedure (especially if it is a procedure different from a competitive test or an exam):

119-1. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedure for promoting prosecutors?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The framework of the procedures for recruiting and promoting judges is governed by the rules and regulations of the civil service commission. these rules apply to the whole public sector including judges.

119-2. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutor:

- Years of experience
- Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- Performance (quantitative)
- Assessment results
- Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- Other
- No criteria

Comments - Please, specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"):

120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?

- Yes
- No

Comments

5.1.3.Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors



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

- Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:70
- No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

121-1. Can a judge be transferred (to another court) without his/her consent:

- For disciplinary reasons
- For organisational reasons
- For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards):
- No

Comments

122. Is there a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life")? If yes, how long is this period?

- Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):
- No
- NAP

Comments

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

- Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:67
- No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

124. Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period?

- Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):1
- No

Comments The probation period relates to prosecutors in the Police Prosecution Division

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?

- Yes, what is the length of the mandate (in years)?
- No

Comments 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, what is the length of the mandate (in years)?NA
- No, what is the length of the mandate (in years)?

Comments As we mentioned in the comment for Q123, public prosecutors are appointed until the official age of retirement (67) with the acceptance of the prosecutors in the police prosecution department that are appointed for 5 years (renewable). In addition, the district attorneys and department heads are appointed for up to eight years. Because there are different terms (5 and 8) we were unable to provide one numeric answer for this question.

5.2.Training

5.2.1.Training of judges

127. Types of different trainings offered to judges

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school, traineeship in the court)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
General in-service training	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

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

	Frequency of the judges training
General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the continuous training of judges:

5.2.2. Training of prosecutors

129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised on organised crime)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for management functions in the courts (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments With regard to In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office, this training is compulsory in the Police Prosecution Division and not proposed at the State Attorney's Office.

130. Frequency of the in-service training of public prosecutors :

Frequency of the in-service training

General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for management functions in office (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors: With regard to In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office, this training is compulsory in the Police Prosecution Division and not proposed at the State Attorney's Office.

131. Do you have public training institutions for judges and / or prosecutors?

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training
One institution for judges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
One institution for prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

131-0. (Modified question) If yes, what is the budget of such institution(s)?

	Budget of the institution for the reference year, in €
One institution for judges	519314 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
One institution for prosecutors	898907 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

131-1. If judges and/or prosecutors have no compulsory initial training in such institutions, please indicate briefly how these judges and/or prosecutors are trained?

5.3.Practice of the profession

5.3.1.Salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors



132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

	Gross annual salary, in €	Net annual salary, in €	Gross annual salary, in local currency	Net annual salary, in local currency
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	112799 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	456135 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
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)	164213 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	664046 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	30037 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	121464 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
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 Attorney General).	99492 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	402324 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments The numbers mentioned above refer to the minimal gross salary for judges, and do not include seniority-based Salary increments.

In regard to the annual salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career, the numbers provided refer to public prosecutors in the state attorney's office and not to the salary of the prosecutors in the police prosecution division.

The discrepancies are due to the annual rise in the base salaries and the exchange rate.

133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

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

134. If “other financial benefit”, please specify:

. Other financial benefit include: Integration of car benefits or vehicle running costs; mobile phones and accounts, retirement benefits, vacation policy, tuition benefits available to eligible dependents, etc.

In regard to the Retirement System there are two existing benefit systems: 1) A benefit system that applies only to individuals who began service as a judge or a public prosecutor prior to 1 April 2002 - in which a monthly benefit is guaranteed for the rest of the beneficiary's life.

2) A benefit system in which the annuity is equal to the product of the salary, as defined by statute, being paid for the office held by the participant on the date of separation from service.

[] NAP

135. Can judges combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?

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

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If “other function”, please specify. "Other functions" include participation in professional, public and statutory committees (e.g. committees in the Bar Association and the Knesset of Israel).

In addition, the activities mentioned above are permitted by virtue of the Basic Law: The Judiciary, 1984, and the Ethics Rules for Judges. Performing of such activities require the authorization of the Supreme Court President and the Minister of Justice. In that respect, The Director of the Courts Management issued a directive stating that activities additional to the judicial work are permitted for up to four additional weekly hours.

137. Can public prosecutors combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?

With remuneration	Without remuneration

Teaching	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Research and publication	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Arbitrator	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Consultant	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Cultural function	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Political function	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Other function	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If "other function", please specify. "Other functions" include participation in professional, public and statutory committees (e.g. committees in the Bar Association and the Knesset of Israel).

The rules of the Civil Service Commission stipulate that functions additional to the public prosecutor's work are permitted provided that there is no conflict of interest.

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) or cases examination?

- () Yes
- (X) No

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

5.4. Disciplinary procedures

5.4.1. Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions

140. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple options possible)?

- [X] Court users
- [] Relevant Court or hierarchical superior
- [X] High Court / Supreme Court
- [] High Judicial Council
- [X] Disciplinary court or body
- [X] Ombudsman
- [X] Parliament
- [] Executive power (please specify):
- [X] Other (please specify): Anyone who sees himself or herself injured by judicial misconduct
- [] This is not possible

Comments The Ombudsman of the Israeli judiciary investigates complaints regarding judges' conduct, such as the use of offensive language in courts' decisions or during a hearing; misconduct outside the court; and complaints regarding the manner in which the trials are conducted, such as unreasonable prolongation of proceedings. The judges that are subject to the review of the Ombudsman are: judges and registrars from the general courts system, including judges from Labor Courts; judges in religious courts; and military judges

141. Who is 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 (please specify): Any body that has a complaint against one or more of the following: The State Attorney's Office; Police Prosecutors; Lawyers holding power of attorney on behalf of the Attorney General (who work in the Ministry of Homeland Security, the Ministry of Finance, The Ministry of Welfare, etc.); and appointed prosecutors by virtue of official appointment letter from the Attorney-General (such as the Tax Authority and the Israeli Antiques Authority).

Other (please specify): Judges, the minister of justice, the attorney general and any person that has a complaint against one or more of the following: The State Attorney's Office; Police Prosecutors; Lawyers holding power of attorney on behalf of the Attorney General (who work in the Ministry of Homeland Security, the Ministry of Finance, The Ministry of Welfare, etc.); and appointed prosecutors by virtue of official appointment letter from the Attorney-General (such as the Tax Authority and the Israeli Antiques Authority).

This is not possible

Comments

142. Which authority has disciplinary power over judges? (multiple options possible)

- Court
- Higher Court / Supreme Court
- Judicial Council
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Parliament
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify):

Comments

143. Which authority has disciplinary power over 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 (please specify):

Other (please specify):

Comments

5.4.2. Number of disciplinary procedures and sanctions

144. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (1+2+3+4)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Criminal offence	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

145. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors:

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 9)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Reprimand	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Suspension	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

4. Fine	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Temporary reduction of salary	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
6. Position downgrade	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
8. Resignation	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
9. Other	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference exists between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions, please indicate the reasons.

E3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 144 and 145:

Sources: The disciplinary court-unit in the police is in charge of disciplinary proceedings against police prosecutors.

The Discipline Department in the Civil Service Commission is in charge of disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors from the state attorney's office

A judge is subject to the jurisdiction of a Disciplinary Court.

6.Lawyers

6.1.Profession of lawyer

6.1.1.Status of the profession of lawyers

146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

[63683]

NA

NAP

Comments The total number of lawyers as reported (63683) represents the number of lawyers in 2017 and not the reference year (2016), since it was not available. In addition, the total number of lawyers that was provided in the previous cycle (56750) was the full number on August 2014, while the current number is accurate for October-November 2017. Therefore, when calculating the number of lawyers in Israel per capita in this cycle, the result is 738 lawyers per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2017 (instead of 726 when dividing the number of lawyers (63683) by the number of inhabitants in Israel in October 2017 which was 8765700 and not the number of inhabitants in 2016 as reported in question 1 to this cycle (8630000).

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

Yes ()

No ()

Comments

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

[]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments

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

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP
Dismissal cases	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP
Criminal cases - Defendant	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP
Criminal cases - Victim	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP
Administrative cases	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NAP
There is no monopoly	(<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NAP	(<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes (<input type="checkbox"/>) No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NAP

Comments - Please, indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of lawyers’ monopoly: 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).

149-0. (New question) If there is no monopoly, please specify the organisations or persons that may represent a client before a court:

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil society organisation	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Family member	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Self-representation	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Trade union	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Other	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. In addition, please specify for the categories mentioned, the types of cases concerned by this/these representation(s): Other refers to representation in the Labor Courts by a close friend or family member. However, we note that the Labor Courts will allow such representation only in exceptional cases.

In addition, section 37 to the Labor Courts Law states that a person may be represented by an employee or employers union.

With reference to small claims cases, we note that claimants may be represented by an organization approved by the Minister of Justice (such as the Israeli Consumer Council) or by another person.

149-1. In addition to the functions of legal representation and legal advice, can a lawyer exercise other activities?

- Notarial activity
- Arbitration / mediation
- Proxy / representation
- Property manager
- Real estate agent
- Other law activities (please specify):

Comments

149-2. What are the statuses for exercising the legal profession in court?

- Self-employed lawyer
- Staff lawyer
- In-house lawyer

Comments

150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:

- a national bar association
- a regional bar association
- a local bar association

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments - 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

Comments

153. Is the specialisation in some legal fields linked to specific training, levels of qualification, specific diploma or specific authorisations?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

F1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 146 and 148:

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

6.1.2. Practicing the profession



154. Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. a prior information on the foreseeable amount of fees)?

Yes

No

Comments The Bar Association Rules (minimum rate recommended) are accessible freely to all court users. These rules are not binding and present the minimum fee that can be charged and not necessarily the actual fee that will be negotiated and charged in the end.

155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?

Yes

No

Comments

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

Comments

6.1.3. Quality standards and disciplinary procedures

157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

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

the bar association

the Parliament

other (please specify):

Comments

159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:

the performance of lawyers

the amount of fees

Comments - Please specify:

160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

the judge

the Ministry of Justice

a professional authority

other (please specify): The five district Disciplinary Tribunals and the National Disciplinary Tribunal of the Israeli Bar Association.

Comments

161. Disciplinary proceedings initiated against lawyers. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings
Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	286 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	251 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Criminal offence	35 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

4. Other	0 [] NA [] NAP
----------	------------------------

Comments - If "other", please specify:

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	191 [] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	23 [] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	93 [] NA [] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	0 [] NA [] NAP
4. Fine	2 [] NA [] NAP
5. Other	73 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons. Other includes warnings, proceedings that ended without penalty, probation, denial of membership and prohibition on practicing law.

The difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions is mainly due to proceedings that ended with an acquittal or without a verdict.

7. Alternative dispute resolutions

7.1. Mediation

7.1.1. Details on mediation procedures and other ADR

163. Does the judicial system provide for judicial mediation procedures? If this is not the case you will go directly to question 168.

Yes

No

Comments

163-1. In some fields, does the judicial system provide for mandatory mediation procedures?

Before going to court

Ordered by a judge in the course of a judicial proceeding

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

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

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

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

[590]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments

167. Number of judicial mediation procedures.

	Number of judicial mediation procedures
Total number of mediation cases (total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	30166 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases	7719 [] NA [] NAP
2. Family cases	9739 [] NA [] NAP
3. Administrative cases	[X] NA [] NAP
4. Employment dismissal cases	12708 [] NA [] NAP

5. Criminal cases

NA
 NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source: Mediation Division, Court's Management
Statistics Division, Court Management
Labor Courts

168. Does the legal system provide for the following alternative dispute resolutions (ADR):

- mediation other than judicial mediation
- arbitration
- conciliation
- other ADR (please specify):

Comments

G1. Please indicate the source for answering question 166:

Source: Mediation Division, Court's Management
Statistics Division, Court's Management

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

Comments

170. Number of enforcement agents

- 102]
- NA
- NAP

Comments

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

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

Comments - Please specify their status and powers: Enforcement agents are authorized by the state to carry out the enforcement of court decisions. The enforcement agents are independent contractors and not employees of the Enforcement and Collection Authority. 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 24 Enforcement Bureaus in Israel. The number of Enforcement Registrars in 2016 was 65, and this number was not included in the number of enforcement agents provided above). 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.

171-1. Do enforcement agents have the monopoly in exercising their profession?

Yes

No

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the enforcement agents' monopoly or on the opposite regarding the competition they have to deal with: In addition to the Enforcement and Collection Authority, other authorities also have the right to collect debts. There are Authorities, such as local municipalities, which can collect through the Tax and Collection Ordinance; and the state has a Center for Fine Collection that operates by law. While in the most part, these authorities collect debt for different procedures, there is some competition since there are a few types of debt that can be collected in various ways (for example, by both the municipality and the Enforcement and Collection Agency).

171-2. Can the enforcement agent carry out the following civil enforcement proceedings:

	Option
Seizure of movable tangible properties	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopole <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of immovable properties	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopole <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopole <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of remunerations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopole <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of motorised vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopole <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Eviction measures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopole <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopole <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Other

- Yes with monopole
- Yes without monopole
- No
- NAP

Comments

171-3. Apart of the enforcement of court decisions, what are the other activities that can be carried out by enforcement agents?

- Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents
- Debt recovery
- Voluntary sale of moveable or immoveable property at public auction
- Seizure of goods
- Recording and reporting of evidence
- Court hearings service
- Provision of legal advice
- Bankruptcy procedures
- Performing tasks assigned by judges
- Representing parties in courts
- Drawing up private deeds and documents
- Building manager
- Other

Comments

172. Is there a specific initial training or exam to become an enforcement agent?

- Yes
- No

Comments

172-1. Is there a system of mandatory general continuous training for enforcement agents?

- Yes
- No

Comments

173. Is the profession of enforcement agents organised by (the answer NAP means that the profession is not organised):

- a national body
- a regional body
- a local body
- NAP

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments

175. Are enforcement fees freely negotiated?

Yes

No

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments

H0. Please indicate the sources for answering question 170

Source: Deputy Director General for Policy Planning and External Relations of the Israel Enforcement Authority

8.1.2. Efficiency of enforcement services

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

a professional body

the judge

the Ministry of Justice

the public prosecutor

other (please specify):

Comments

179. Have quality standards been determined for enforcement agents?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

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

a professional body

the judge

the Ministry of Justice

other (please specify):

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

no execution at all

non execution of court decisions against public authorities

lack of information

excessive length

unlawful practices

insufficient supervision

excessive cost

other (please specify): Improper conduct; conduct that does not comply with the regulations and guidelines set by the Enforcement and Collection Authority.

Comments

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: In 2012, the Committee for Improving and Streamlining the Enforcement and Collection Procedures published an official report detailing its recommendations. These recommendations were adopted, for the most part, by the Minister of Justice, and are in various stages of implementation by the Enforcement and Collection Authority. However, these recommendations do

not specifically refer to the enforcement of decisions against public authorities and bodies.

In addition, we will note that since the establishment of the Enforcement and Collection Authority in 2009, considerable headway has been made in enhancing the effectiveness of the enforcement and collection system. In that respect, legislation proposals are being prepared to improve the performance of the Authority; new enforcement offices were established; in the last quarter of 2014, the new computer system "Integrated Tools" was developed providing easy access to all system users; A customer service division was established to provide professional, courteous and advanced service to the Authority's customers; The Authority successfully operates a shortened track for collecting debts up to NIS 10,000 and a personal track for collecting alimony for those who did not receive the alimony payments; and The Center for the Collection of Fines implemented new methods for improving work processes and has improved the rate of successful debt collection.

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

	Existence of the system
for civil cases	(X) Yes () No
for administrative cases	(X) Yes () No

Comments

186. As regards a decision on debt collection, please estimate the average timeframe to notify the decision to the parties who live in the city where the court sits (one option only):

- () between 1 and 5 days
- () between 6 and 10 days
- (X) between 11 and 30 days
- () more (please specify):

Comments

187. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against enforcement agents. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	[X] NA [] NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	[X] NA [] NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	[X] NA [] NAP
3. For criminal offence	[X] NA [] NAP
4. Other	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	10 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Reprimand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Suspension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Fine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons:

H1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 186, 187 and 188:

Source: The Enforcement and Collection Authority

8.2. Execution of decisions in criminal matters

8.2.1. Functioning of execution in criminal matters

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): Israeli Police

Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring functions). An additional authority to those mentioned above is the Israeli Police which has specific law enforcement responsibilities that include, inter alia, the enforcement of search warrants, Order for Seizure of Objects, an arrest warrant etc. in addition, the police accompanies and assists enforcement agents from the Enforcement and Collection authority in the performance of their duties.

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

Yes

No

Comments The center for fine collection in the Enforcement and Collection Authority publishes yearly reports stating the numerical figures of recovered fines, however these reports do not specify the recovery rate of those fines.

191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?

80-100%

50-79%

less than 50%

Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question:

9. Notaries

9.1. Profession of notary

9.1.1. Number and status of notaries

192. Number and type of notaries in your country. If you do not have notaries skip to question 197.

	Number of notaries
TOTAL	5702 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Private professionals (without control from public authorities)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities	5706 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public agents	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify the status:

192-1. What are the access conditions to the profession of notary:

diploma

payment of a fee (e.g. purchasing office)

co-opting of peers

other

Comments

192-2. (Modified question) What is the duration of appointment of a notary?

Limited duration, please indicate it in years:

Unlimited duration

Comments

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

in the field of mediation

other (please specify):

Comments

194-1. Do notaries have the monopoly when exercising their profession:

in civil procedure

in the field of legal advice

to authenticate deeds/certificates

in the field of mediation

other

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries' monopoly or on the opposite regarding the competition they have to deal with:

194-2. As well as these activities, what are the other ones that can be carried out by notaries?

Real estate transaction

Settlement of estates

Legality control of gambling activities

Authentication of documents

Translations

Signatures

Other

Comments

195. Is there an authority entrusted with supervising and monitoring the notaries' work?

Yes

No

Comments

196. If yes, which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries?

a professional body

the judge

the Ministry of Justice

- the public prosecutor
- the Ministry of Interior
- other (please specify):

Comments

196-1. Is there a system of general continuous training mandatory for all notaries?

- Yes
- No

Comments

I1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 192:

Sources: The Department for the licensing of notaries in the Ministry of Justice

10. Court interpreters

10.1. Details on profession of court interpreter

10.1.1. Status of court interpreters



197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?

- Yes
- No

Comments

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

199. Number of accredited or registered court interpreters:

- 280
- NA
- NAP

Comments

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

201. Are the courts responsible for selecting 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, please specify which authority selects court interpreters

Comments

J1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 199

Sources: The Secretariat and Operations Division of the Court Administration

11. Judicial experts

11.1. Profession of judicial expert

11.1.1. Status of 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,
- "legal 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).
- Other (please specify):

Comments

202-1. Are there lists or databases of technical experts registered?

- Yes
- No

Comments - Please, indicate any useful comment regarding these lists of experts if they do exist (e.g. : who decide of the registration on the list ? Is the registration limited in time ? does the expert take the oath ? how is his/her skill evaluated ? by whom ?) The case management system used by the courts contains a list of all technical and medical experts. The registration on the list is decided following a court decision to appoint the said expert. Currently, the registration is not limited in time and an examination of the skills of the experts already on the list is not conducted . At present, however, a pilot project designed to establish a pool of registered and regulated experts is being conducted in Tel Aviv.

203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If appropriate, please explain the meaning of this protection:

203-1. Does the expert have an obligation of training?

	Obligation of training
Initial training	(X) Yes () No
Continuous training	() Yes (X) No

Comments

203-2. If yes, does this training concern:

- the proceeding
- the profession of expert
- other

Comments

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

204-1. On the occasion of a mission entrusted to him/her, does the expert have to report any potential conflicts of interest?

- Yes
- No

Comments

205. Number of accredited or registered judicial / technical experts:

- []
- NA
- NAP

Comments

205-1. Who sets the expert remuneration?

- The Court

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

- Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify, in particular the given time to provide a technical report to the judge: The procedural provisions specify:

Time limits to provide the report to the judge, with more or less flexibility for the expert. In most cases, the judge decides this provision. In claims for damages caused by road traffic accidents, the law states that the expert will submit his report within 30 days, unless the judge decided otherwise.

207. Are the courts responsible for selecting 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, please specify which authority selects judicial experts

Comments

207-1. Does the judge control the progress of investigations?

- Yes
- No

Comments

K1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 205

Sources: No Data was available

12.Reforms in judiciary

12.1.Foreseen reforms

12.1.1.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. Have innovative projects been implemented? If possible, please observe the following categories:

1. (Comprehensive) reform plans Future reform in the Israeli Youth Services - In December 2017, the Minister of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services office announced that over the next two years 150 million NIS will be allocated to the construction of three new buildings and to the renovation and expansion of 15 existing buildings, used for youth development and protection centers and youth secure confinement facilities.

In this framework, the minister also increased the number of youth instructors per shift and raised their minimum wage to 7,000 NIS.

2. Budget NAP

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) Management and working methods/Information Technologies:

As part of the efforts to improve the services rendered to lawyers, the Courts Administration decided to conduct a pilot in which it will be made possible to submit court documents to the Supreme Court using the national case management system ("Net-Hamishpat" - <https://www.court.gov.il/NGCS.Web.Site/HomePage.aspx>). This system was introduced in 2003 when the State of Israel decided to create a nationwide paperless court system, bringing all court-related documents and communications online, and covering the entire lifecycle of each case filed, from submission to ruling. Starting from September 2017, lawyers and other authorized personal are able to use this system in order to submit court documents to the Supreme Court as well, thus diminishing the need to physically come to the court for things that can be done on-line. This pilot is scheduled to proceed until March 6, 2018.

Court fees

In September 2017 the court fees regulations was amended, prescribing the judicial fees and court fees payable for the filing of all applications in civil cases, and not just for Documents initiating proceedings.

construction of new buildings

Justice Minister Ayelet Shaked, announced in July 2016 that a traffic court and a small claims court will be set up in the city of Taibeh. Thus, The plan to establish the first magistrate's court in an Arab city is underway and will be finalized in the near future.

3.1. Access to justice and legal aid 1) In November 2017 the courts' secretariat published "the access to Courts directive in regard to reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities". The purpose of this directive is to define when and how accommodation is to be made for people with disabilities who use the court's services. Such accommodation include: constructed pathways and parking lots spaces, assistance in filling out forms, translation to sign language, resources for the blind and visually impaired such as an oral description of courts' documents, etc.

2) As of 2017, the Legal Aid assigns a lawyer to each applicant entitled to legal aid without the need to undergo a preliminary interview with an agent in charge of allocating lawyers. This applies to most family cases and insolvency cases, and has simplified and streamlined the process.

4. High Judicial Council NAP

5. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc. NAP

6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities NAP

7. Enforcement of court decisions NAP

8. Mediation and other ADR 1) Community Courts Pilot - In August 2016, following a government decision, it was decided to expand the community courts program in Israel. The first Community Court opened in Ramla in November 2014 and in October 2015 the second Community Court was opened in Beer Sheva. The cases brought to these courts involve light to moderate crimes such as drug, fraud or property offenses, intimidation and violence, including domestic violence. The main goal of the community courts is to prevent recidivism.

In May 2017 the pilot expanded and a third Community Court opened in Tel Aviv. Three more courts are expected to open in Nazareth, Haifa and Jerusalem in the next two years. All of the partners to the program — prosecutors, defense attorneys and the prosecution division of the Israel Police — agree that in order for the community courts to succeed, they must forge a new model of cooperation. The process has already begun, in part by looking into expanding the number and type of offenses that are eligible while at the same time protecting the public interest.

2) The Law for the Arrangement of Litigation in Family Disputes- By virtue of this law that came in to force in July 2016, parties to a family dispute (family dissolution, divorce and separation) are obligated to attend up to four court ordered meetings at the family courts' assistance units, before their cases can be tried in court.

The main purpose of these meetings is to provide the parties with clear and accessible information that will enable them to make an informed decision before engaging in an ADR procedure. In that respect, it is important to emphasize that while attendance in these meetings is compulsory; any settlement reached in the process will be reached through mediation and will reflect the voluntary consent of both parties.

3) The ongoing implementation of the experimental program of pre-trial mediation in all civil claims cases which are exclusively for the payment or reimbursement of a sum of money exciding 75,000 NIS (excluding cases brought to court by virtue of the "Road Accident Victims Compensation Law – 1975") . In this framework, parties are obligated to attend a single, free of charge, mediation session (compared to the number of preliminary meetings in family disputes that can reach up to four preliminary meetings) before their cases can be tried in court.

4) The National Mediator Accreditation Standards was incorporated in "The Courts Regulations (List of Mediators)" that came in to force in October 2017. These regulations state that the registration and qualifications requirements for inclusion on the mediators list is subject to the approval of the Advisory Committee.

9. Fight against crime In September 2015 the State Attorney's Office established the Cyber Unit, in cooperation with the Criminal Investigation and Legislation Department and together with the National Cyber Network in the Prime Minister's Office. This unit handles criminal cases involving computer offenses and cybercrime-law, and cases that have raised questions about computer offenses, digital evidence, wiretapping, communications data, etc. An additional task of the cyber unit is to provide alternative enforcement for online expression offenses: removing prohibited content, restricting access to them through search results in the search engine, blocking access to content, suspending or banning Internet users

9.1. Prison system NAP

9.2 Child friendly justice In March 2016, the Legal Aid Department and the Haruv Institute, launched the first training program of its kind in Israel, for lawyers that represent children and teens – "the Lawyer of my own" course. The goal of this course is to provide lawyers with the professional tools required in order to meet the special needs of children and teens and guarantee that their best interests are kept. Through dedicated, comprehensive and multi-disciplinary training, this course aims to build a network of expert lawyers for children and young people and strives to improve the quality of legal aid provided to minors.

9.3. Violence against partners NAP

10. New information and communication technologies Throughout 2016 and the beginning of 2017, three new databases were introduced in the Public Defender's Office's information portal: (1) professional training database - including presentations and summaries of lectures; (2) "holistic representation" database - including contact details of entities to which customers may be referred to for additional legal assistance; and (3) a unique repository of forensic knowledge - including international reports, case law, and statement of claims regarding finger prints, cognitive biases, identification errors, etc. The main goal of the portal is to incorporate all professional knowledge collected by the Public Defender's Office and make it available (via computer and mobile phones) for all attorneys who represent on behalf of the Public Defender's Office.

11. Other * Audio Recording of Court Hearings pilot program - This pilot program has been implemented in the Haifa Courthouse since October 2017 and includes hearings held in the District Court, the Magistrate Court and the Labor Court in Haifa. The recording of hearings is subject the consent of the presiding judge and is held with accordance to the procedural law.

* Digitizing medical records in order to streamline the process of Exchanging and Sharing information with medical experts in the labor courts- In December 2015 the Jerusalem Labor Court initiated a pilot program in which all medical information was uploaded to CD's and then sent to medical experts. By December 2017 the pilot program was completed in all Labor Courts throughout Israel,

successfully streamlining the process.

*Enrolling public representatives in the labor court as non-degree/guest students in "Labor and Employment Law" courses in law faculties across the country - This pilot began in August 2016 enabling public representatives in the labor court who wish to acquire legal knowledge to attend relevant University classes without being admitted for a law degree program.

* Establishment of a pool of high level experts eligible to be appointed in judicial procedures- the aim is to regulate the registration of accredited experts on a list based on their knowledge and experience, diplomas, credentials, recommendations and appropriate licenses. This list will be examined and renewed on an annually basis.

* The ongoing project "Active Secretariat" aimed at simplifying the judicial process and making it more accessible to the public- in this framework, the court's secretariat is developing simplified procedures and pre-action protocols that require lawyers and litigants to articulate and respond to the core issues early in a dispute; Involve judges – or other court officers – in commencing pre-action protocols before proceedings are commenced (with a view to settling cases at a very early stage of the formal dispute), offering explanatory pages and forms in : Hebrew, Russian, Arabic, and in some cases Amharic, all of which are uploaded to the judicial authority's website.