

Strasbourg, 1 August 2011

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE (CEPEJ)

NETWORK OF PILOT COURTS

6th Plenary Meeting Strasbourg, Agora building 22 September 2011

PREPARATORY QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT ITEM 5 OF THE AGENDA "WHICH INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE?"

Name of the pilot court:		Turin First	Instance Court	(Tribunale di Torino)
Country:	ITALY				

I. Is there in your ... a programme or programmes regarding the quality of justice ?

Α.	Country	yesX	no
В.	Region (foe instance for federal states)	yes	no
C.	Court	yesX	no

II. If yes, which scopes are concerned by these programmes in the five following fields (to know the content of these fields, please refer to the Checklist for promoting the quality of justice and courts

http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/cepej/quality/default_EN.asp)?

A. S	Strategy and policies	yes	no
В	Job and operations processes	yes	no
C. A	Access to justice, communication to court users		
2	and the public	VOCV	no
C	and the public	yesX	110
	Human resources and status of judges and prosecutors	yes^ yes	no

F. Please specify the actions undertaken in these fields:

In the field of communication to court users and the public, Turin First Instance Court ran a satisfaction survey in 2011; a written report on it will be submitted to next Pilot Courts meeting on September 22^{nd} 2011 in Strasbourg.

III. Is there in your country a programme for evaluating the quality of justice?

YESX NO

A. On which tools are they based?

1.	Satisfaction surveys?	yesX	no
	Inspection (inspectorate body, High Council of		
	the Judiciary, other)?	yes	no
2.	Peer evaluation ?	yes	no
3.	Other tools?	yesX	no

Which are they?

Beside satisfactions surveys, which can be conducted for "internal" use only, a relevant kind of tool for evaluating the quality of justice is represented by the periodical assessments that every four years are done by the local Councils for the Judiciary and by the High Council for the Judiciary on each and any Italian judge and prosecutor; in the framework of such assessments also the qualitiy of judicial activity is taken into account as a parameter and criterion of evaluation.

IV. Do you have indicators for measuring quality? YESX NO

If yes, which ones:

1. Rate of annulment/challenge of court decisions

By higher courts ? yes no 2. Continuous training? yesX no 3. Others? yes no

If yes, which ones?

Participation in continuous training activities is considered as a criterion for periodical assessment of judges and prosecutors. Continuous training activities enormously contribute to the improvement of quality of justice.

As far as point No. 1 is concerned, rates of annulment/challenge of court decisions by higher courts are not taken into account. We must not forget that, according to Recommendation No. R 12 – 2010 of the Council of Europe (see Point No. 70) "Judges should not be personally accountable where their decision is overruled or modified on appeal." This means that quality of justice can not be evaluated on the bases of the ratio of annulment/challenge of court decisions, as the "wrong" decision could be the one issued by the higher court.

Free comments :		