

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

Azerbaijan

Generated on : 29/08/2018 11:18

0

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)

[9705600]

Comments

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

	Amount
State or federal level	8723449903 []NA []NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments The decrease in the financial data is due to two devaluations of the national currency occurred in February and December 2015 of a total of 97.6%. In that respect the State expenditure is affected. However, in local currency, the decrease is only of 19%.

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

[3338]

Comments In 2015 year two devaluations of the national currency occurred in February and December 2015 leading to significant increase.

The Central Bank depreciated manat drastically for the second time in 2015 and turned to the floating exchange rate. The new official exchange rate of manat against USD was set at AZN 1.55; EUR was set at AZN 1.68 on December 21, 2015, which meant 47.6 % depreciation. For the 2015 the total cumulative devaluation was 97.6%.

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

- [3217]
- []NA

Comments The decrease in the financial data is due to two devaluations of the national currency occurred in February and December 2015 of a total of 97.6%. In that respect the average gross annual salary is affected and in fact it is an increase if we look at the average gross annual salary in local currency (12%).

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

```
[ 1.8644 ]
Allow decimals : 5
```

Comments In 2015 year two devaluations of the national currency occurred in February and December 2015 lead to significant increase. The Central Bank depreciated manat drastically for the second time in 2015 and turned to the floating exchange rate. The new official exchange rate of manat against USD was set at AZN 1.55; EUR was set at AZN 1.68 on December 21, 2015, which meant 47.6 % depreciation. For the 2015 the total cumulative devaluation was 97.6%.

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

```
Sources: State Statistical Committee Database;
Law on state budget for 2016;
```

Letter of the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

1.1.2. Budgetary data concerning judicial system

006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in \notin (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	43281253	41989083
of all courts $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)$	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	19626382	18423131
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation	5413699	5404838
(equipment, investments, maintenance)	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses	[] NA	[]NA
(expertise, interpretation, etc), without legal aid. NB: this	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
does not concern the taxes and fees to be paid by the parties.		
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings	642581	562523
(maintenance, operating costs)	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new	16648819	16648819
(court) buildings	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training	949772	949772
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
7. Other (please specify)		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] 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: The observed decreases in the total budget allocated to courts as well as in the different budgetary components are due to two devaluations of the national currency occurred in February and December 2015 of a total of 97.6%. However, in local currency, the decrease in the total budget - approved and implemented - is less important (respectively 17% and 19%). The training budget was decreased because in 2014 we implemented very intensive reforms on E-court application and therefore allocated more budget for IT trainings. For 2016 it was no need for such high number of IT trainings. Relating to the 4 and 5 items we invested in 2014 more budgets in bringing the court buildings in accordance with e-court requirements, in 2016 we did not need such amount of investments.

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:

 \bigcirc

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the		
public prosecution services together	[] NA	[] NA
public prosecution services together	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal		
aid together	[] NA	[] NA
aid together	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public		
prosecution services and legal aid together	[] NA	[] NA
prosecution services and regar and together	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments: No comment

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	() Yes
for other than criminal cases	(X) No (X) Yes
	() No

Comments - If there are exceptions to the rule to pay a court tax or fee, could you please provide comments on those exceptions?

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

- The amount of court fees on disputes is:

20 AZN (manat), if the claim price is up to 500 AZN (manat);

30 AZN (manat), if the claim price is more than 500 AZN (manat)

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

[16] []NA []NAP

Comments No comment

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

[4359230]

[]NA []NAP

Comments Even if in Euro, this data appears stable for the period 2014-2016, in local currency we can observe a considerable increase. It should be recalled that there were two devaluations of the national currency in February and December 2015 of a total of 97.6%.

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget	708872		
allocated to legal aid $(12.1 + 12.2)$	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
anocated to legal and $(12.1 + 12.2)$	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court	708872		
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] 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 observed decrease in the budget allocated to legal aid (approved and implemented) is due to two devaluations of the national currency occurred in February and December 2015 of a total of 97.6%. In fact, in local currency, the budget increased in a considerable way for the period 2014-2016.

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget	617312		
	[]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
allocated to legal aid $(12-1.1 + 12-1.2)$	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court	617312		
č	[]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12-1.2 for non-litigious cases or cases not			
brought to court (legal consultation, ADR, etc.)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
brought to court (regai consultation, ADK, etc.)	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[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 observed decrease in the budget allocated to legal aid (approved and implemented) is due to two devaluations of the national currency occurred in February and December 2015 of a total of 97.6%. In fact, in local currency, the budget increased in a considerable way for the period 2014-2016.

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

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public	31373637	30829483
prosecution services, in €	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []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: The observed decrease in the budget allocated to public prosecution services (approved and implemented) is due to two devaluations of the national currency occurred in February and December 2015 of a total of 97.6%. In fact, in local currency, the budget increased for the period 2014-2016.

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	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	(X) No	() No	() No
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
Other ministry	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No	() No
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
Parliament	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No	() No
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
Supreme Court	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	() No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
High Judicial Council	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
Courts	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
Inspection body	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
Other	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP

Comments - If any other Ministry and/or inspection body and/or other, please specify: No comment

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

Sources: Law "On state budget for 2016"; Law "On state fees" dated 2001; Letter of the Ministry of Finance; Letter of the General Prosecutor Office.

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 \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	230961605	229033721
system in €	[] NA [] NAP	[]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: The observed decrease in the budget allocated to the whole justice system (approved and implemented) is due to two devaluations of the national currency occurred in February and December 2015 of a total of 97.6%. In fact, in local currency, the budget increased considerably for the period 2014-2016. The Government allocated more budget in 2016 in comparasion to 2014 to justice system.

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	
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 avatam	(X)Yes
Prison system	() No
Probation services	[]NAP ()Yes
riobation services	() No
Council of the judiciary	[X] NAP (X) Yes
	() No
Constitutional court	[] NAP (X) Yes
	() No
	[]NAP

Judicial management body	() Yes () No [X] NAP
State advocacy	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Enforcement services	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
Notariat	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
Forensic services	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
Judicial protection of juveniles	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	(X)Yes ()No] NAP
Refugees and asylum seekers services	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Immigration Service	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Other	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

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

Sources: Law "On state budget for 2016"

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	(X) Yes
	() No [] NA [] NAP	() No [] NA [] NAP
Legal advice	() Yes	() Yes
	(X)No []NA []NAP	(X)No []NA []NAP

Comments

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

() Yes

(X) 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

(X) 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	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] 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	29202	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
In criminal cases	26827	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

In other than criminal cases	2375	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate:

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	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

(X)Yes

() 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 \in)	Annual assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid for criminal cases		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Full legal aid for other than criminal cases		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Partial legal aid for criminal cases		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Partial legal aid for other than criminal cases		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] 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 criminal cases, the courts ensure access to lawyers to all accused persons who are under arrest at the prelimenary stage.

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

(X) No

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

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

(X) 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?

(X)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	(X) Yes () No
in other than criminal cases	(X) Yes () No

Comments

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

Sources: Law "On Advocates and Advocate Activities" No.783-IG dated 28.12.1999; Civil Procedure Code; Criminal Procedure Code.

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) e-qanun.az	()
case-law of the higher court/s	(X) courts.gov.az	()
other documents (e.g. downloadable forms, online registration)	(X) justice.gov.az; jlc.gov.az	()

Comments - Please specify what documents and information the addresses for "other documents" include:

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

(X) 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?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

Comments - If "other vulnerable person" and/or "other special arrangements", please specify:

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

() Yes

(X) 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.):

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

(X) Yes, please specify for which kind of offences:all criminal offences

() No

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

033. If yes, does this compensation come from:

[X] 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

(X) 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:

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

(X)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.)

(X)Yes

[] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please specify:

2.2.2.Confidence of citizens in their justice system

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Total amount (in €)
Total			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Excessive length of proceedings			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Non-execution of court decisions			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Wrongful arrest			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Wrongful conviction			
-	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Other			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

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

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	[X] Annual [] Other regular	[] Annual [] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
2. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at court staff	[X] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
3. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at public prosecutors	[X] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc	[] Annual[] Other regular[] Ad hoc
4. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at lawyers	[X] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc	[] Annual[] Other regular[] Ad hoc

 \bigcirc

5. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at the parties	[X] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc	[] Annual[] Other regular[] Ad hoc
6. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental agencies)	[X] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc	 Annual Other regular Ad hoc
7. (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at victims	[X] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc	 Annual Other regular Ad hoc
8. Other not mentioned	[] Annual[] Other regular[] Ad hoc	[] Annual[] Other regular[] Ad hoc

Comments - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above:

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)

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

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

	Number of complaints	Compensations amount granted to users
Court concerned		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Higher court		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Ministry of Justice		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Council of the Judiciary		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If possible, please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure and any useful comment:

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)	86 []NA []NAP
42.2 First instance specialised courts (legal entities)	18 []NA []NA
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)	112 []NA []NAP

Comments

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)	18	
	[]NA []NAP	
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	7	
	[] NA [] NAP	
Insolvency courts		
	[] NA [X] NAP	
Labour courts		
	[] NA [X] NAP	
Family courts		
	[] NA [X] NAP	

0

Rent and tenancies courts		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	r	
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
Internet related disputes		
Internet related disputes	L J NIA	
	[X] NAP	
Administrative courts	7	
	[]NA	
Insurance and / or social welfare courts		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
Military courts	6	
•	[] NA	
	[] NAP	
Other specialised 1st instance courts	5	
	[] NA	
	[] NAP	

Comments - If "other specialised 1st instance courts", please specify: There are 7 commercial-administrative courts. There are 5 grave crimes courts as other specialised 1st instance courts.

At the moment, taking into account the financial difficulties, it is not planned to split the 7 commercial-administrative 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]?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

	Number of courts
a debt collection for small claims	86
	[] NA [] NAP
a dismissal	86
	[] NAP
a robbery	5 []NA
	[] NAP

Comments

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

() Yes

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

Comments There is no definition for small claims in legislation

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

[0]

Comments There is no definition for small claims in legislation

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

Sources: Judicial-Legal Council; Law "On courts and judges" dated 1997.

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 $(1 + 2 + 3)$	509	447	62	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of first instance professional judges	344	303	41	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	127	112	15	
professional judges	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Number of supreme court professional	38	32	6	
judges	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
Judges	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] 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 $(1 + 2 + 3)$	102	98	4
	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP

1. Number of first instance court presidents	95	92	3 []NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	6 []NA	5 []NA	1 []NA
court presidents	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Number of supreme court presidents	1	1	0
	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP	[]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	[]NA [X]NAP
In full-time equivalent	[]NA [X]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	[]NA [X]NAP
In full time equivalent	[]NA [X]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
[ ] 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 $(1 + 2)$	2610		
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
+ 3 + 4 + 5)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
autonomous competence and whose decisions			
could be subject to appeal			
2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the	1084		
	[]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
judges such as registrars (case file preparation,	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
assistance during the hearing, court recording,			
helping to draft the decisions)			
3. Staff in charge of different administrative	1107		
tasks and of the management of the courts	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
-	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
(human resources management, material and			
equipment management, including computer			
systems, financial and budgetary management,			
training management)			
4. Technical staff	419		
	[]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Other non-judge staff			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - If "other non-judge staff", please specify: The increase in the number of staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts is due to the increase in the number of staff responsible for application of E-court system.

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?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] IT services

[X] Training of staff

[X] Security

[] Archives

[X] Cleaning

[] Other types of services (please specify):

Comments

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

Sources: Judicial-Legal Council; Ministry of Justice.

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 processivers (1 + 2 + 2)	1092	1038	54	
Total number of prosecutors $(1 + 2 + 3)$	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance le	vel			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance	e			
(court of appeal) level	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Number of prosecutors at supreme court				
level	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] 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)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
+ 2 + 3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at				
first instance level	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at				
second instance (court of appeal) level	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
second instance (court of appear) iever	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at				
supreme court level	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

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

() Yes, please specify their number (in full-time equivalent):

(X) 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

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	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA

Comments

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

Sources: General Prosecutor Office

3.4. Management of the court budget

3.4.1.Court budget

	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	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
Court President	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No	() No	() No
Court administrative director	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
Head of the court clerk office	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
Other	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No

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

Comments - If "other", please specify:

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)?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

(${\bf X}$) 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?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please give further details:

3.6.2.Performance and evaluation of courts

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

- [X] number of incoming cases
- [X] number of decisions delivered
- [X] number of postponed cases
- [X] length of proceedings (timeframes)
- [X] age of cases
- [] other (please specify):

Comments

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

- [X] civil law cases
- [X] criminal law cases
- [X] administrative law cases

Comments We connected the administrative courts to AZEMIS e-court system and now, we are able to e-monitoring backlogs in these courts.

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

- (X) Annual
- () Less frequent
- () More frequent

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

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

- [X] to increase efficiency / to shorten the length of proceedings
- [X] to improve quality
- [X] 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)
- [X] Legislative power
- [X] Judicial power (for example High Judicial Council, Higher Court)
- [] President of the court
- [X] Other (please specify):Association of Judges

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

078. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined:

- [X] incoming cases
- [] length of proceedings (timeframes)
- [X] closed cases
- [X] pending cases and backlogs
- [] productivity of judges and court staff
- [X] 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	9. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple options possible) :
[]	X] High Council of judiciary
[] Ministry of Justice
[] Inspection authority

- [] Supreme Court
- [] External audit body
- [] Other (please specify):

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):

() No

Comments

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

() Yes, on internet

(X) 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
- [X] Intranet (internal) website
- [] Paper distribution

Comments

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

(${\bf X}$) 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

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

[] Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)

[X] Legislative power

[X] Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, Supreme Court)

[] President of the court

[] Other (please specify):

Comments

New node

 \bigcirc

4.1.Principles

4.1.1.Principles of fair trial

1

igcup

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)?

[[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

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

(X) Yes, number of successful challenges in a year 0

() 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
() Yes
(X)No] NAP
() Yes (X) No
[] NAP
() Yes (X) No

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: NA

4.2. Timeframe of proceedings

4.2.1. General information

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

- [X] civil cases
- [X] criminal cases
- [] administrative cases
- [] There is no specific procedure

Comments - If yes, please specify:

088. Are there simplified procedures for:

- [X] civil cases (small disputes)
- [X] 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

(X) 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	23613	446878	436713	33778	430
cases (1+2+3+4)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

 \bigcirc

	00740	1202.12	401550	20.420	202
1. Civil (and commercial)	20748 [] NA	430242	421562	29428	393 [] NA
litigious cases (including litigious	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP
enforcement cases and if possible			[]]		
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases					
e e	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2.1. General civil (and					
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
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)					
2.2. Registry cases	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
cases	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
0	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	2865	16636	15151	4350	37
	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
4. Other cases					
	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments The number of incoming and resolved civil and commercial litigious cases increased in a meaningful way between 2014 and 2016 due to a significant increase in credit contract disputes. The total of incoming and resolved other than criminal law cases is affected. There is no specific explanation concerning the increase in the number of pending administrative law cases on 31 December 2016.

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

. No comment

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

. No comment

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)	2421	13570	13408	2583	100
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	542	2049	1988	603	36
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor	1879	11521	11420	1980	64
criminal cases	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] 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": No comment

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	3674	27275	26002	4947	91
cases (1+2+3+4)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
cases (1+2+3+4)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)	3064	23028	21817	4275	78
litigious cases (including litigious	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
enforcement cases and if possible					
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases					
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

0

2.1. General civil (and					
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP			
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)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP				
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry		r			
cases	[] NA [X] NAP				
2.2.2 Non-litigious business	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
registry cases	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP
2.2.2. Other registers access					
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
2.5. Other non-intigious cases	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases	610	4247	4185	672	13
	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA	[] NA
	[] NAP				
4. Other cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				

Comments No particular explanation could be provided in respect of the increases in the numbers of civil and commercial litigious cases and administrative law cases, affecting the total.

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)	548	4500	4359	689	22
· · ·	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	233	1391	1292	332	10
	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor	315	3109	3067	357	12
criminal cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
Cimma Cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments No particular explanation could be provided in respect of the increase in the total number of criminal law cases pending on 31

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	1012	9688	8810	1890	
cases (1+2+3+4)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)	650	7592	6908	1334	
litigious cases (including litigious	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA
enforcement cases and if possible	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[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	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[X] NAP [] NA [X] NAP	[X] NAP [] NA [X] NAP	[X] NAP [] NA [X] NAP	[X] NAP [] NA [X] NAP	[X] NAP [] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[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	362	2096	1902	556	
	[] NA				
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP
4. Other cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				

Comments No particular explanation could be provided in respect of the increases in the numbers of civil and commercial litigious cases and administrative law cases, affecting the total.

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

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

(X) No

Comments No comment

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)	394	2166	2005	555	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	258	970	1023	205	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor	136	1196	982	350	
criminal cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
Criminal Cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments No particular explanation could be provided in respect of the increase in the total number of criminal law cases pending on 31 December 2016.

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	3598	18343	17503	4438
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Employment dismissal cases	72	893	884	81
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Insolvency	4	30	23	11
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

 \bigcirc

Robbery case	36	126	119	43
	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Intentional homicide	88	257	261	84
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Cases relating to asylum seekers				
(refugee status under the 1951 Geneva	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA
Convention)	[X] NAP			
Cases relating to the right of entry and	4	7	10	1
stay for aliens	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments No particular explanation could be provided in respect of the increases in the number of cases pertaining to the different categories. When analysing the observed variations, the small numbers should be taken into account.

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:

. No comment

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		120	90	60	270	
	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Employment dismissal case		30	90	60	180	
	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Insolvency		90	90	60	240	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Robbery case		95	55	35	185	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Intentional homicide		120	70	45	235	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments As concerns the increases in the average length in first instance for litigious divorce cases and insolvency cases, no particular

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

. No comment

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

. According to the Civil Procedural and Criminal Procedural codes it is provided timeframes for considering and finalizing the cases in all instances. For example for most of civil cases 3 months, in appeal court three months, Supreme Court two months. For criminal cases the judges discussed and approved average calculated timeframes for this type of cases.

4.2.6. Case flow management – public prosecution

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

- [X] to conduct or supervise police investigation
- [X] to conduct investigations
- [] when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge
- [X] to charge
- [X] to present the case in court
- [X] to propose a sentence to the judge
- [X] to appeal
- [] to supervise the enforcement procedure
- [X] 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 No comment

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

- [X] civil cases
- [X] 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	during the reference year (see Q108 below)	penalty or a	Cases brought to court
Total number of first instance cases		8063		12094
processed by the public prosecutor	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA [X]NAP	[]NA []NAP

Comments

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	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP
Before the court case	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP
During the court case	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP

Comments

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)	8063
	[]NA []NAP
1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be	4973
identified	[] NA [] NAP
2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established	2156
offence or a specific legal situation	[]NA []NAP
3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	934
	[] NA [] NAP

Comments No particular explanation could be provided in respect of the increases in the number of cases discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified and the number of cases discontinued for reasons of opportunity.

109. Do the figures include traffic offence cases?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

Sources: Letter of the General Prosecutor 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)
- [X] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- [X] other (please specify):

Comments According to the legislation of Azerbaijan judges recruitment procedures are consisted of 6 stages:

- 1. Test exam
- 2. Written exam
- 3. Oral exam
- After the one year training in the Justice Academy and practice in courts: 4. Written exam
- 5. Oral exam
- 6. Interview with members of the Judicial-legal Council

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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
- [X] 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

Comments

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

- [] Competitive test / Exam
- [] Other procedure (interview or other)
- [X] 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)

- [X] Years of experience
- [X] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- [X] Performance (quantitative)
- [] Assessment results
- [X] 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?

- (X) Yes
- () No

Comments

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

- () Annual
- (X) Less frequent
- () More frequent

5.1.2. Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors

115. What is the status of prosecution services?

- [X] statutory independent
- [] under the authority of the Minister of justice or another central authority

[X] 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

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

116. How are public prosecutors recruited?

- [X] 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:

- [X] 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:

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

(X)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

- [X] 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

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

- [X] Years of experience
- [X] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- [] Performance (quantitative)
- [X] Assessment results
- [X] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- [X] 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?

(X)Yes

- () No
- Comments NA

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)?

(X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:66

() No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: According to the changes in the Law on courts and judges dated 30 December 2014 the judges period of appointment is defined for judges of first instance and appeal courts 66, the Supreme Court judges 68. At the same time the probational period was decreased from 5 years to three years.

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

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

Comments If the court was merged with other court or was closed as an entity the judge is to be transferred to other court based on her/his wish.

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

(X) Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):3

() No

[] NAP

Comments According to the changes in the Law on courts and judges dated 30 December 2014 the probational period was decreased from 5 years to 3 years.

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

(X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:60

() 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?

(X) Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):1

() No

Comments

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)?

(X) No

Comments

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)?

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

Comments

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)	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No
General in-service training	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

 $(\mathbf{0})$

In-service training for management functions	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes
of the court (e.g. court president)	()No	(X) No	(X) No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	()No	(X) No	(X) No

Comments

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

	Frequency of the judges training
General in-service training	[X] Regularly (for example every
	year)
	[] Occasional (as needed)
	[] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or	[X] Regularly (for example every
administrative issues)	year)
	[] Occasional (as needed)
	[] No training proposed
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	[X] Regularly (for example every
	year)
	[] Occasional (as needed)
	[] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	[X] Regularly (for example every
	year)
	[] Occasional (as needed)
	[] 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	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No
General in-service training	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised on organised crime)	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training for management functions in the courts (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No

Comments No comment

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

	Frequency of the in-service training
General in-service training	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for management functions in office (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors: No comment

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	[]	[X]	[]
One institution for prosecutors	[]	[X]	[]
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	[X]	[]	[]

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	824751 []NA []NAP
One institution for prosecutors	691256 []NA []NAP
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	[]NA [X]NAP

Comments No comment

131-1. If judges and/or prosecutors have no compulsory initial training in such institutions, please

. No comment

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	12930	10686	24108	19923
beginning of his/her career	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
Judge of the Supreme Court or the	[] NAP 19718 [] NA	[] NAP 15950 [] NA	[]NAP 36763 []NA	[]NAP 29738 []NA
Highest Appellate Court (please	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
indicate the average salary of a judge at this level, and not the salary of the				
Court President)				
Public prosecutor at the beginning of	3283	2626	6120	4896
his/her career	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme	10684	8547	19920	15936
Court or the Highest Appellate	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP
Instance (please indicate the average			[] INAF	
salary of a public prosecutor at this				
level, and not the salary of the Attorney				
General).				

Comments No comment

133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

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

Comments No comment

[X]NAP

.

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

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
Research and publication	() No (X) Yes	() No (X) Yes
A .1.:4	() No () Yes	() No () Yes
Arbitrator	(X) No	() res (X) No
Consultant	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Cultural function	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No
Political function	() Yes	() Yes
Other function	(X) No () Yes	(X) No () Yes
	(X) No	(X) No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If "other function", please specify. No comment

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	() Yes (X) No	(X)Yes ()No
Political function	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Other function	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If "other function", please specify. No comment

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: No comment

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)?

- [] Court users
- [] Relevant Court or hierarchical superior
- [] High Court / Supreme Court
- [X] High Judicial Council
- [] Disciplinary court or body
- [] Ombudsman
- [] Parliament
- [X] Executive power (please specify):see comments
- [] Other (please specify):
- [] This is not possible

Comments

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
- [X] 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):

[] This is not possible

Comments

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

[] Court
[] Higher Court / Supreme Court
[]	X] 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
[}	X] 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)	17	58
	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	10	27
	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	7 []NA	31
	[]] NAP	[]] NAP

3. Criminal offence		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
4. Other		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: No comment

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

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 9)	12 []NA	58 []NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Reprimand	8 []NA	44 []NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Suspension		2
	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases		
	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Fine		
4. Fille	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
5. Temporary reduction of salary	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X]NAP
6. Position downgrade		3
	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location	2	
	[] NA	
	[] NAP 2	[X]NAP 9
8. Resignation	2 [] NA	9 []NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
9. Other	[] NA	[]NA
	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] 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. No comment

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

Sources: Letter of the Judicial-Legal Cound	cil;

Letter of the General Prosecutor Office.

6.Lawyers

6.1.Profession of lawyer

6.1.1.Status of the profession of lawyers



[920] []NA []NAP

Comments

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

Yes () No (X)

Comments

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

[[] NA [X] 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	() Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes
	(X)No	(X)No	() No [] NAP
Dismissal cases	() Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes
	(X)No] NAP	(X)No	() No [] NAP
Criminal cases - Defendant	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	() No [] NAP	() No [] NAP	() No [] NAP
Criminal cases - Victim	() Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes
	(X)No	(X)No	() No [] NAP
Administrative cases	() Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes
	(X)No	(X)No	() No [] NAP

C

There is no monopoly	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please, indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of lawyers' monopoly:

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	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No [] NAP	(X)No
Family member	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No [] NAP	() No [] NAP	(X)No
Self-representation	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No [] NAP	() No [] NAP	(X)No
Trade union	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No [] NAP	() No [] NAP	(X)No
Other	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No [X] NAP	() No [X] NAP	() No [X] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. In addition, please specify for the categories mentioned, the types of cases concerned by this/these representation(s):

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 No

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

- [X] Self-employed lawyer
- [X] Staff lawyer
- [X] In-house lawyer

Comments

150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:

[X] 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?

(X)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?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

Sources: Letter Azerbaijan Bar Association; Law "On Advocates and Advocate Activities" No.783-IG dated 28.12.1999; Civil Procedure Code; Criminal Procedure Code.

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)?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] Yes laws provide rules

[X] 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?

(X) Yes

() No

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

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

[X] the bar association

[] the Parliament

[] other (please specify):

Comments

159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:

[X] 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
- [X] a professional authority
- [] other (please specify):

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
113 []NA []NAP
34 []NA []NA

2. Professional inadequacy	78 []NA []NAP
3. Criminal offence	1 []NA []NA
4. Other	[]NA [X]NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)$	9
	[] NA
	[] NAP
1. Reprimand	7
	[] NA
	[] NAP
2. Suspension	2
	[] NA
	[] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP
4. 51	
4. Fine	[] NA
	[J] NA [X] NAP
5. Other	0
	[] 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.

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

(X) 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:

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

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

Comments

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

() Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

]

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

[[]NA []NAP

Comments

167. Number of judicial mediation procedures.

	Number of judicial mediation procedures
Total number of mediation cases (total $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5$)	
	[] NA
	[] NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases	
	[] NA
	[] NAP
2. Family cases	
	[] NA
	[] NAP
3. Administrative cases	
	[] NA
	[] NAP

4. Employment dismissal cases	[]NA
	[]NAP
5. Criminal cases	[] NA
	[] NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source:

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 NO

G1. Please indicate the source for answering question 166:

Source: No comment

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?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments No comment

170. Number of enforcement agents

[566]

[]NA

[]NAP

Comments No comment

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

[] judges

[] bailiffs practising as private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities

[X] bailiffs working in a public institution

[] other

Comments - Please specify their status and powers: No comment

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

() Yes

(X) 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: No comment

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

	Option
Seizure of movable tangible properties	 () Yes with monopole (X) Yes without monopole () No [] NAP
Seizure of immovable properties	 () Yes with monopole (X) Yes without monopole () No [] NAP
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	 () Yes with monopole (X) Yes without monopole () No [] NAP
Seizure of remunerations	 () Yes with monopole (X) Yes without monopole () No [] NAP
Seizure of motorised vehicles	 () Yes with monopole (X) Yes without monopole () No [] NAP
Eviction measures	 () Yes with monopole (X) Yes without monopole () No [] NAP
Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	 () Yes with monopole (X) Yes without monopole () No [] NAP
Other	 () Yes with monopole (X) Yes without monopole () No [] NAP

Comments No comment

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

[X] Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents

[X] Debt recovery

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

```
Comments No comment
```

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

- (X)Yes
- () No

Comments No comment

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

- (X)Yes
- () No

Comments No comment

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

- [X] a national body
- [X] a regional body
- [] a local body
- [] NAP

Comments No comment

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments No comment

175. Are enforcement fees freely negotiated?

- () Yes
- (X) No

Comments No comment

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments No comment

H0. Please indicate the sources for answering question 170

Source: No comment

8.1.2. Efficiency of enforcement services

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

- [] a professional body
- [X] the judge
- [X] the Ministry of Justice
- [] the public prosecutor
- [] other (please specify):

Comments No comment

179. Have quality standards been determined for enforcement agents?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used? No comment

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

- [] a professional body
- [] the judge
- [X] the Ministry of Justice
- [] other (please specify):

Comments No comment

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify: No comment

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: No comment

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

[] no execution at all
[X] non execution of court decisions against public authorities
[] lack of information
[X] excessive length
[] unlawful practices
[X] insufficient supervision
[] excessive cost
[] other (please specify):

Comments No comment

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?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: No comment

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 No comment

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):

(\boldsymbol{X}) between 1 and 5 days

 (\quad) between 6 and 10 days

() between 11 and 30 days

() more (please specify):

Comments No comment

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
25
[] NA [] NAP
13
[] NA [] NAP
12
[] NA [] NAP
0
[]NA []NAP
0
[] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: No comment

188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	25
	[]NA []NAP
1. Reprimand	14
	[]NA []NAP
2. Suspension	5
	[]NA []NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	
	[]NA [X]NAP
4. Fine	
	[]NA [X]NAP
5. Other	6
	[]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: There are "other" sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents: 4 on position downgrade and 2 on exclusion from the judiciary bodies.

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

Source: Letter of the Head Department of Enforcement under the Ministry of Justice.

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)

[X] Judge

- [] Public prosecutor
- [X] Prison and Probation Services
- [X] Other authority (please specify):baillifs

Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring functions). Baillifs are responsible for enforcement of decisions relating to the penalties without deprivation of liberty.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments No comment

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	170	
	[] NA	
	[] NAP	
Private professionals (without control from public authorities)		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
Private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities	113	
	[] NA	
	[] NAP	
Public agents	57	
	[] NA	
	[] NAP	
Other		
	[]NA	
	[X] NAP	

Comments - If "other", please specify the status: No comment

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

- [X] diploma
- [] payment of a fee (e.g. purchasing office)
- [] co-opting of peers
- [] other

Comments No comment

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

- [X] Limited duration, please indicate it in years:60
- [] Unlimited duration

Comments During their career, notaries are evaluated every 5 years.

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

- [X] within the framework of civil procedure
- [X] in the field of legal advice
- [\boldsymbol{X}] to certify the authenticity of legal deeds and certificates
- [] in the field of mediation
- [] other (please specify):

Comments No comment

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

- [X] in civil procedure
- [] in the field of legal advice
- [X] 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: No comment

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

- [X] Real estate transaction
- [X] Settlement of estates
- [X] Legality control of gambling activities
- [X] Authentication of documents
- [X] Translations
- [X] Signatures
- [] Other

Comments No comment

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments No comment

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

- [] a professional body
- [] the judge
- [X] the Ministry of Justice
- [] the public prosecutor
- [] the Ministry of Interior
- [] other (please specify):

Comments No comment

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments No comment

I1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 192:

Sources: Letter of 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?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments In accordance with Article 65 of the Civil Procedural Code:

65.1 Interpreter shall be a person appointed by court in cases specified by this Code and having knowledge of languages at a level sufficient for making interpretations.

65.2 Interpreter may be appointed among persons proposed by participants.

65.3 Other participants of process shall not have the right to undertake interpretation despite of knowledge of required languages.

65.4 Interpreter shall be obliged to appear before court and shall perform interpretations in full, in due manner and time.

65.5 Interpreter shall have the right to ask questions from participating persons with the purpose of clarifying interpretation.

65.6 Interpreter shall bear criminal liability for deliberately false interpretation.

199. Number of accredited or registered court interpreters:

[[] NA [X] NAP

Comments No comment

1

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: No comment

201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?

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

[X] 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 No comment

J1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 199

Sources: No comment

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):

[X] "expert witnesses", who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation,

[X] "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 No comment

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

- () Yes
- (X) 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 ?) No comment

203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

- (X)Yes
- () No

Comments - If appropriate, please explain the meaning of this protection: No comment

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

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

Comments No comment

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

- [] the proceeding
- [] the profession of expert
- [] other

Comments No comment

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments In accordance with Article 63 of the Civil Procedural Code:

63.1 Expert shall be a person with special knowledge, appointed by court for the purpose of issue of an opinion required under the provisions of this Code.

63.2 Person appointed to carry out examination shall upon call appear before court and provide an impartial opinion on requested matters. Expert shall have the right to refuse to provide an opinion if s/he has not got knowledge, required for carrying out of his/her responsibilities.

63.3 Where it is required to submit an opinion, expert shall have the right to familiarise him/herself with the materials of the case, participate in court sessions, ask questions, request court to provide additional materials.

63.4 Expert shall bear criminal liability for false opinion.

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments No comment

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

[[]NA [X]NAP

Comments No comment

1

205-1. Who sets the expert remuneration?

- No comment

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify, in particular the given time to provide a technical report to the judge: No comment

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
- [X] No, please specify which authority selects judicial experts

Comments No comment

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments No comment

K1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 205

Sources: No comment

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 The main direction of reforms is the establishment of e-management system in courts, developing the BI in e-governance of court system, e-evaluation of court performance and etc.

2. Budget No comment

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) The World Bank is providing support to Azerbaijan through its financing and knowledge services, with a focus on improving access to justice, especially for the most vulnerable on the following important objectives:

- strengthening e-justice services and reducing corruption (for example, through e-notarial services, e-bailiffs, SMS-based services, ICT-enabled case management);

- improving access to justice through legal aid and alternative dispute resolution systems.

A key component of the World Bank project is financing the construction of "Smart Courts", which integrate ICT innovations in modern and accessible courthouse design which has activated publicly accessible web-links for the three "Smart Courts" currently under construction: Sumgait Court Complex, Baku City Narimanov District Court, and Baku City Surakhani District Court.

3.1. Access to justice and legal aid Elimination "representative at the court" institute in accordance with the Law on Amendments to the Civil Procedure Code adopted by President Decree dated 7 November, 2017 and entry into force since 1 January, 2018. While considering civil, commercial or administrative cases in the court, representatives of individuals can only be their close relatives or advocates, and representatives of legal entities - their legal representatives, employees and advocates. Azerbaijan Bar Association will take appropriate measures to increase the number of advocates to ensure more efficiently the right of the citizens to receive the highest quality legal aid.

4. High Judicial Council Within the European Union Project it is planning to support the Judicial Legal Council in identifying the cryterias for evaluation of judges.

5. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc. It is planning to establish the monopoly for lawyers

6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities It is planning to decriminalise some offences.

7. Enforcement of court decisions The Electron Enforcement Management Functionality (EMF) for Bailiffs Offices (main features of EMF has been built on top of CMS) started to be implemented and roll-out in other offices.

8. Mediation and other ADR In 2018, we plan within the JUDICIAL SERVICES AND SMART INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT to implement a pilot project on mediation at the first instance courts on the following cases: (commerce, lease and loan for use contracts, family disputes, consumers' disputes, banking and insurance disputes, education issues, environmental issues, labor disputes and etc.). CEPEJ Guidelines will be taken into account within the pilot project for a better implementation of the existing Recommendations.

9. Fight against crime No comment

9.1. Prison system In accordance with the President Decree "On the development of judicial bodies" dated 7 November, 2017, the new Probation Service under the Ministry of Justice was established and initiated the preparation and approval of the list of electronic surveillance (control) means and implementation rules to be applied to a convicted person or (pre-trial) detainee; and also started ensuring electronic surveillance (control) over the execution of the sentence during the punishment in the form of personal restraint (the restriction of liberty).

9.2 Child friendly justice It is planning to develop the juvenile justice, expand the number of courts with specialized judges, adopt the National strategy on juvenile justice

9.3. Violence against partners No comment

10. New information and communication technologies - The Unified Judicial Portal was modernized in 2016 and became available to the public under the domain name http://courts.gov.az/en/. With around 229,000 visitors during the whole year of 2016 the Portal is closely integrated with CMS through the e-Search function which provides the public more transparency of the court processes and real time information about case loadings in the courts and specific case information.

- In 2016, 15 courts are e-courts (Case Management System are applied). Roll-out to 47 additional courts and bailiffs offices are planned.

- Enforcement Management Functionality (EMF) for Bailiffs Offices (main features of EMF has been built on top of CMS) started to be implemented.

- In accordance with the Law on Amendments to the Civil Procedure Code No. 330-VQD dated 30 September, 2016 "application (claims, complaints and other documents) on economic disputes through the "E-Court" information system; electron court notification by email or SMS; unlimited video and audio court recordings".

11. Other No comment