



**Reference data 2018 (01/01/2018 - 31/12/2018)**

**Start/end date of the data collection campaign : 01/03/2019 - 01/10/2019**

**Objective :**

The CEPEJ decided, at its 31th plenary meeting, to launch the eighth evaluation cycle 2018 – 2020, focused on 2018 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 three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan). 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.

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## 1.General and financial 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)

[ 8 985 000 ]

Comments

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

	Amount
State or federal level	124 492 729 984 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Due to the difference in the exchange rate, the public expenditure in Euro shows an increase of 5.1% while in local currency an increase of 11.6% is observed.

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

[ 34 426 ]

Comments Due to the difference in the exchange rate, the GDP in Euro shows a decrease of 3% while in local currency an increase of 2.7% is observed.

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

[ 30 198 ]

NA

Comments Due to the difference in the exchange rate, the average salary in Euro shows an increase of 3.8% while in local currency an increase of 10.2% is observed.

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

[ 4.2916 ]

Allow decimals : 5

NAP

Comments The national currency (NIS) continues to increase its value compared to the Euro (EUR).

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

Sources: The Central Bureau of Statistics ([www.cbs.cov.il](http://www.cbs.cov.il)); Bank of Israel ([www.boi.org.il](http://www.boi.org.il)); the Ministry of Finance Budget Department.

### 1.1.2. Budgetary data concerning judicial system

006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in € (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the budgets of public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please

answer NA to the question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
<b>TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)</b>	502 444 189 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	472 850 006 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries</b>	374 499 021 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	366 624 113 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation</b>	28 633 136 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	25 284 897 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses (expertise, interpretation, etc.)</b>	14 281 067 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	14 367 645 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)</b>	54 147 206 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	53 420 274 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings</b>	10 905 023 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	323 566 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>6. Annual public budget allocated to training</b>	4 443 191 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	2 469 349 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>7. Other (please specify)</b>	15 535 543 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	10 360 162 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

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 reasons for the differences: We emphasize that the figures provided above refer only to the budget of the general court system in Israel, and do not include the budget of the military courts and the religious courts (The rabbinical courts, The Sharia courts and The Druze religious courts).

We should note that in the year 2018, the general courts system has accorded a much higher budgetary priority to judicial training and allocated significant additional resources to the center for judicial education and training. In that respect, the judicial training budget has almost doubled itself since 2016 and now takes up a larger share of the total budget of the court system. However, the percentage of implementation dropped from 82% of the approved budget to 63%.

What is more, regarding the increase in the approved budget allocated to gross salaries, it can be explained by the fact that in 2018 all judges that are in the budgetary pension received a large grant. In addition, a grant was provided to all employees, new judges and non-judge staff were appointed and there was a slight increase in judicial salaries. In addition, with regards to the budgets concerning computerization, justice expenses and court buildings, we can see that the approved budget in comparison to 2016 was lower, yet the utilization of these budgets were much higher.

It is necessary to keep in mind that some of the variations in the budget between one cycle to the other can be underestimated or overestimated due to variations in the exchange rates of the Euro.

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

**007. If you cannot answer question 6 because you cannot isolate the public budget allocated to courts from the budget allocated to public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please fill only the**

appropriate line in the table according to your system:

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

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

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

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

If there are exceptions to the rule to pay these court fees, could you please provide comments on those exceptions? According to the Court Rules (Court Fees), 2007, a claimant can file a request for exemption of court fees based on financial hardships, together with an affidavit detailing the claimant's income, property and assets. The Court Registrar, who can decide to deny exemption or to approve full or partial exemption, usually handles the request. The decision is subject to appeal. In addition, a claimant who has paid a fee is entitled to a full or partial refund in a number of circumstances, such as if the proceedings ended in a settlement or a withdrawal.

### 008-1. Please briefly present the methodology of calculation of these court fees:

- The filing fee for a fixed sum of money claim that is filed in the Magistrate's Court is 2.5 percent of the contested amount and no less than 749 NIS (174.53€). The same percent is charged for a fixed sum of money claim that is filed in the District Court, or for an administrative action filed in the Administrative Affairs Court. However, in those cases there will be a charge of 1% for any additional amount claim above 23,924,999 NIS (5,574,843€).

With respect to claims on other matters, that are not fixed amounts of money claims, the filing fee is a set sum as specified in the Court Rules. It is also important to note that there are fee orders that are subjected to a refund. For example, a court fee in a civil case can be refunded if the proceeding was settled or discontinued before the third pre-trial hearing was held. Another example is a refund of a fee fully paid by a party that was entitled to an exemption or fee reduction under the regulations at the time the fee was paid. For this reason, the revenues of the State of Israel from court fees are calculated after deduction of the fees refunded to the parties. In that respect, it should be noted that in this cycle we have reported the income after refund-deduction, as reported in the previous cycle.

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

[ 175 ]

[ ] NA

[ ] NAP

Comments Although the court filing fee is 2.5 percent of the contested amount (75 Euro) ,the minimum fee required is 749 NIS (175€, as stated above). You should notice that due to the difference in the exchange rate, the court fee in Euro's shows a decrease of 5.4% while in local currency there is increase of 0.1%.

### 009. Annual income of court fees received by the State (in €):

[ 74 447 758 ]

[ ] NA

[ ] NAP

Comments

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
<b>TOTAL - Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)</b>	82 020 691 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	43 573 492 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	38 447 199 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Comments

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
<b>TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)</b>	80 156 584 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	41 709 385 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	38 447 199 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

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 reasons for the differences:

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

Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
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<b>Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)</b>	147 371 144 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	141 740 144 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] 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, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: In the State of Israel, the power of criminal prosecution rests with two separate authorities:

1)The Prosecution Division in the Israel Police;

2)The Public Prosecutors Office, subordinate to the Attorney General and representing the State of Israel and the Governmental authorities

in both criminal and civil proceedings. The division of prosecutorial powers in criminal proceedings between these two bodies is as follows:

The Police Prosecution Division is authorized with prosecuting all infractions/petty offenses (punishable by fines or by up to three months' imprisonment) and most misdemeanors (punishable by more than three months' imprisonment and under three years). The Public Prosecutors Office handles most of the more severe criminal offenses (punishable by over three years of imprisonment). Most of the cases handled by the Public Prosecutors Office are heard by the district courts as a court of first instance.

For this cycle we were not able to receive the approved and implemented budget of the Public Prosecutors Office, therefore the budget provided is only the budget of the Police Prosecution Division.

#### 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
<b>Ministry of Justice</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP
<b>Other ministry</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP
<b>Parliament</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP
<b>Supreme Court</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP
<b>High Judicial Council</b>	( ) Yes ( ) No [ X ] NAP	( ) Yes ( ) No [ X ] NAP	( ) Yes ( ) No [ X ] NAP	( ) Yes ( ) No [ X ] NAP
<b>Courts</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP
<b>Inspection body</b>	( ) Yes ( ) No [ X ] NAP	( ) Yes ( ) No [ X ] NAP	( ) Yes ( ) No [ X ] NAP	( ) Yes ( ) No [ X ] NAP
<b>Other</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP

If any other Ministry and/or inspection body and/or other, please specify: 'Other ministry' refers to the Ministry of Finance. 'Other' refers to the government – i.e. a general consultation of all government ministers. The budgetary process for the courts begins with preparation by the Courts' Management of the budget proposal. The proposal is then submitted to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance amends and finalizes the proposal together with the Courts' Management, after which the amended budget is approved by the government and then by the Israeli Parliament (the Knesset).

**014-1. (Former question 61) Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within the court?**

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

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

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

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

**1.1.3. Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system**

**015-1. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget includes the judicial system budget - see 15-2 and other elements of the justice system - see 15-3)**

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
<b>Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system in €</b>	2 059 788 424 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 812 830 879 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> 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, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: In this cycle we were able to provide the budget of the witness protection program, however we were not able to provide the budget of the Police Prosecution Division

## 015-2. Elements of the judicial system budget (Q6, Q7, Q12 and Q13)

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
Courts (see question 6 or 7)	( X )	( )	( )
Legal aid (see question 12 or 7)	( X )	( )	( )
Public prosecution services (see question 13 or 7)	( X )	( )	( )

Regarding the Public Prosecution Services, we were able to provide the budget only for the Public Prosecutors Office and not for the Police Prosecution Division.

## 015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
Prison system	( X )	( )	( )
Probation services	( X )	( )	( )
High Judicial Council	( )	( )	( X )
Constitutional court	( X )	( )	( )
Judicial management body	( X )	( )	( )
State advocacy	( X )	( )	( )
Enforcement services	( X )	( )	( )
Notariat	( X )	( )	( )
Forensic services	( )	( X )	( )
Judicial protection of juveniles	( )	( X )	( )
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	( X )	( )	( )
Refugees and asylum seekers services	( X )	( )	( )
Immigration Service	( )	( X )	( )
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	( )	( X )	( X )
Other	( X )	( )	( )

If "other", please specify: Other includes the witness protection program

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



## 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
<b>Representation in court</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Legal advice, ADR and other legal services</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

##### 016-1. Please briefly describe the organisation of the legal aid system in your country both before going to court and during court proceedings.

- The Public Defense (under The Ministry of Justice) currently provides legal representation throughout the criminal proceeding stages, starting with advising suspects during police interrogation, through to representation in detention and arrest hearings, representation in the criminal trial, submitting appeals and requests for permission to appeal, further hearing requests and retrial requests, and ending with representing prisoners in front of parole committees, representing sex offenders in proceedings by the Protection the Public from Sex Offences Law and representing the mentally ill subject to involuntary commitment before psychiatric committees. Eligibility for representation is possible for various circumstances according to the Public Defender Law. The Legal Aid Department (under The Ministry of Justice) provides legal aid, on other than criminal matters, for low-income applicants who are eligible for it pursuant to the statutory provisions. Legal aid in Israel includes legal advice and representation before legal forums, by lawyers appointed by the department.

In most cases, legal aid is provided for needs regarding the legal proceeding itself. However, in matters of family law, legal aid is provided prior to court proceedings, in an attempt to reach a consensus between the parties. Furthermore, legal aid is provided for the preparation of legal documents (such as wills), as well as representation in administrative committees, such as in forced hospitalization matters, in juvenile "care and evaluation" committees (by the juvenile Law), in placement committees (by the special education Law), and in national insurance committees. Upon receipt of the application for legal aid a preliminary examination is made of the conditions of eligibility, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Legal Aid Law, 5732 – 1972 and the Legal Aid Regulations, 5733 – 1973.

After an official written application has been submitted and a file is opened at the district office, the applicant will be summoned to a meeting with a lawyer at the office the request was applied to. In certain districts and in order to make things easier for the applicants living some distance from the Legal Aid office they belong to, the lawyer will meet with the applicant at the local authorities welfare office nearest to their place of residence.

After the meeting with the lawyer, and after providing the required documents, the office decides whether or not to grant legal aid, and for which proceedings, all pursuant to the statutory provisions.

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

Yes

No

NAP

If yes, please specify:

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

Yes

No

NAP

If yes, please specify:

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

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

**2.1.2. Information on legal aid**

**020. Please indicate the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted:**

	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
<b>TOTAL</b>	202 233 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>In criminal cases</b>	109 500 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>In other than criminal cases</b>	92 733 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: Legal Aid includes legal advice and principally, representation before legal forums by lawyers appointed by the Department. In that respect, we note that the number of legal aid lawyers' appointed in the year 2018 was 74,603.

With regard to legal representation in criminal cases, such representation includes: consultation for suspects during police interrogation; representation in detention hearings, including petitions to detain a suspect until the end of proceedings; representation during criminal trials and sentencing, filing appeals and leaves to appeal, applications for reviews and retrials; representing prisoners before parole committees; and representing mentally ill, forcibly hospitalized patients before psychiatric evaluation committees.

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

	Assisted by a free of charge lawyer
Accused individuals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Victims	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

**022. In criminal cases are these individuals free to choose their lawyer within the framework of the legal aid system?**

	free selection of lawyer
Accused individuals	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Victims	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

**023-0. Does your country have an income and assets evaluation for granting full or partial legal aid?**

- Yes  
 No

Comments - Please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the data provided above: In regard to civil law matters, legal aid will be provided without examining the economic eligibility of those who seek legal aid in the following situations: when it concerns matters of social security, holocaust survivors, forced hospitalization, representation of parents in an adoption process, children and youth matters, the collection of child support from parents in who live in Israel for their children who reside abroad, representation of victims of human trafficking, victims of hostile acts and terror acts, medical matters under the law of legal capacity and guardianship, legal assistance to workers who expose corruption in their workplace, victims of severe sexual assault, or with regard to the prohibition of discrimination in services, products and entrance to places. In all other civil matters, the income and assets evaluation for granting legal aid is based on a monthly income of up to 67% of the average gross monthly income, and realizable assets equal up to three times the average gross monthly income. With regard to criminal law matters, a person shall be entitled to public representation without a precondition of an economic eligibility test in each of the following situations:

- \* When the criminal proceedings might have severe and crucial impact on that person's life (e.g. extended detention until the end of procedures, imprisonment, psychiatric hospitalization, and extradition).
- \* The defendant suffers from a personal disability that inhibits the basic ability to defend oneself (e.g. mute, blind or deaf defendants; those who are mentally ill or suffer from cognitive disorders; minors).
- \* Untypical evidence or criminal legal proceedings in trial also entitle representation by a public defender (e.g. pre-trials, video testimony, hearsay submitted by a special investigator, etc.).
- \* Public defense will also be provided in criminal cases for defendants who are unable to afford private representation or when other circumstances require the nomination of a public defender in order to guarantee fair proceedings and prevention of injustice. Section 18 of the Public Defense Act lists all grounds for appointing a public defense attorney.

This goes to show that in practice, the economic eligibility test is rarely applied in criminal cases and has become marginal, due to the broadened scope of defendants who are eligible to receive public defense.

023. If yes, please specify in the table:

	Annual income value (for one person), (in €)	Assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	19 128 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	7 137 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	19 128 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	7 137 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	[ ] NA [X] NAP	[ ] NA [X] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	[ ] NA [X] NAP	[ ] NA [X] NAP

024. Is it possible to refuse legal aid for lack of merit of the case (for example for frivolous action or no chance of success)?

Yes

No

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

The case must have reasonable prospect of success (merits test); The economic eligibility test (aside from the exceptional cases mentioned above on question 23-0); and the legal issue must be within the purview of the legal aid department. In that respect it should be mentioned that merits tests are broadly interpreted in order to insure right of access to justice.

025. Is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid taken by:

the court

an authority external to the court

a mixed authority (court and external bodies)

Comments According to the Public Defense Law, under certain circumstances the courts can also instruct on appointing a public defender.

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

Yes

No

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

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

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

in other than criminal cases

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments The court has the authority to determine the payment of litigation expenses and attorneys' fees. Furthermore, according to the Legal Aid Law (section 6), legal expenses and fees that have been rewarded in favor of the person represented by the Legal Aid Department, will be considered in favor of the State Treasury, unless the court decides otherwise.

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

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

## 2.2. Court users and victims

### 2.2.1. Rights of the users and victims

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

	Yes	Internet adresse(es)
legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)	( )	( X ) <a href="http://main.knesset.gov.il/Activity/Legislation/Laws/Pages/LawAboutSite.aspx?g=2">http://main.knesset.gov.il/Activity/Legislation/Laws/Pages/LawAboutSite.aspx?g=2</a>
case-law of the higher court/s	( )	( X ) <a href="https://supreme.court.gov.il/sites/en/Pages/home.aspx">https://supreme.court.gov.il/sites/en/Pages/home.aspx</a>
other documents (e.g. downloadable forms, online registration)	( )	( X ) <a href="https://www.gov.il/en/Subjects/law_and_government/legislation">https://www.gov.il/en/Subjects/law_and_government/legislation</a>

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

- Legal advice and representation ,Request for legal assistance, victims of crime, request to receive investigation materials ;
- Fine collection, Fines and fees payment, refunds from the Centre for Fine Collection
- Cancellation of restrictions, foreclosures and detainment from leaving Israel, postponement of presentation of documents;
- Incarceration and rehabilitation, Electronic supervision, pardons, treatment centres; - Opening execution portfolios Opening alimony portfolios, financial court judgments, collateral;
- State comptroller and ombudsman Filing complaints against judges, complaints and enquiries to the State Comptroller's and the Ombudsman

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

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

( ) Yes, always

( X ) 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 offences?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

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

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

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

[https://www.gov.il/en/service/information\\_system\\_for\\_victims\\_of\\_crime](https://www.gov.il/en/service/information_system_for_victims_of_crime)

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

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

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

\* Elderly people are eligible to legal aid by the legal clinics in Bar-Ilan University.

\* Victims of human trafficking and forced marriage are entitled to legal aid.

Other special arrangements include: \* Persons with disabilities are entitled to receive services from the court's secretariat without waiting

in line, and may receive accessibility adjustments such as a transcription service or a sign language translation, an oral description of the documents presented in court, review of documents through an audio file or other common media file, etc.

\* Ethnic minorities are entitled to translation services during the hearings; \* Victims of domestic violence are entitled to the use of a safe house; \* Victims of sexual violence are entitled to protection inside and outside of the courts; \* Publishing personal details and photographs of minor defendants, offenders and witnesses are prohibited;

\* The testimony of a victim of crime who is a minor shall be heard in court no later than 90 days from the day the indictment was filed, unless otherwise justified by special circumstances. In addition, all hearings in the matter of minors are closed-door hearings.

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify which procedures can be concerned (civil, criminal, administrative / normal or accelerated procedure) and at which conditions (can minor benefit from legal aid, be represented by a lawyer, etc.): Minors can participate in court proceedings, and that applies to all procedures. The law in Israel states that a minor is a person under the age of 18, and that any legal action of a minor requires the approval of his or her legal guardian (the parents of a minor child are the legal guardians of that child). In most civil cases, the interest of minors is represented by their legal guardian, or by guardians ad litem (a Court Appointed Special Advocate in cases where there has been an allegation of child abuse, child neglect, PINS, juvenile delinquency, or dependency).

In criminal proceeding minors are those who at the time the offense was committed, were between the ages of 12-18 years. Unrepresented minors in such proceedings are entitled to representation from the Public Defender's Office.

Minor victims of sexual offenses are eligible to legal aid without proof of economic eligibility. This legal aid is provided from the date of indictment till the final judgement was rendered, including the submission of requests for restraining orders against the offender, following his release from prison.

### **032. Does your country allocate compensation for victims of offences?**

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

No

Comments

#### **032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?**

Yes

No

Comments

#### **033. If yes, does this compensation come from:**

a public fund

damages and interests to be paid by the person responsible

a private fund

Comments According to section 77 of The Penal Code Law, the court may demand compensation for the victim. If the victim is a minor (under the age of 18), the State of Israel immediately finances up to 10,000 NIS (2,330.1 EUR) of the compensation awarded to the victim, and is then collected from the perpetrator of the offense.

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please illustrate with available data concerning the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies

and the coordinating body: Every year, the Law Enforcement and Collection Authority publishes data on the number of pending cases for damages awarded by the courts to victims of crime. These figures show that the number of pending cases in 2016 (16,910 cases) has increased to 20,180 pending cases by 2018, while the victims in 8% of these cases were minors. Furthermore, the number of cases that opened in 2018 increased by 0.9% in comparison to 2016. In that respect, it is very important to note that since the establishment of the Enforcement and Collection Authority in 1996, about 70% of all damages cases filed were resolved. Concerning the recovery rate of compensation for victims of crime, we were unable to obtain more recent data than that presented in the evaluation cycle of 2016 (2014 data): the recovery rate of compensation for an adult is about 52%, while for a minor it is close to 90%. The reason for the high recovery rate for minors, in comparison with the lower rate for adults, stems from the special legal arrangement concerning minors. In the framework of this arrangement, the state finances up to 10,000 NIS out of the compensation awarded to the victim (in 2018, 1.2 million NIS, which are 279,616 Euro, were paid to the victims). The state will then collect that debt from the perpetrator of the offense.

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

- Yes
- No

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

**036. Do victims of offences have the right to dispute a public prosecutor's decision to discontinue a case? Please verify the consistency of your answer with that of the question 105 regarding the possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge". (The answer NAP means that the public prosecutor cannot decide to discontinue a case on his/her own. A decision by a judge is needed.)**

- Yes
- No
- NAP

Comments - If necessary, please specify:

**037. Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:**

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



<b>Wrongful conviction</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Other</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions): We received information from the Police regarding the total amount of compensation that they paid in 2018 - 23,509,816 NIS (5,478,100 Euro).

## 2.2.2 Confidence and satisfaction of citizens with their justice system

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

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

**040. Is there a national or local procedure for filing complaints about the functioning of the judicial system? (for example, handling of the case by a judge or the duration of a proceeding)**

Yes

( ) No

Comments

**041. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:**

	Authority responsible for dealing with the complaint	Existence of a time limit to deal with the complaint for this authority
<b>Court concerned</b>	( ) Yes (X) No	( ) Yes (X) No
<b>Higher court</b>	( ) Yes (X) No	( ) Yes (X) No
<b>Ministry of Justice</b>	(X) Yes ( ) No	(X) Yes ( ) No
<b>High Judicial Council</b>	( ) Yes (X) No	( ) Yes (X) No
<b>Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)</b>	(X) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes (X) No

Comments

**041-1. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:**

	Number of complaints	Compensation amount granted
<b>Court concerned</b>	[ ] NA [X] NAP	[ ] NA [X] NAP
<b>Higher court</b>	[ ] NA [X] NAP	[ ] NA [X] NAP
<b>Ministry of Justice</b>	1 265 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[X] NA [ ] NAP
<b>High Judicial Council</b>	[ ] NA [X] NAP	[ ] NA [X] NAP
<b>Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)</b>	690 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[X] NA [ ] NAP

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

- 859 complaints submitted to the Ombudsman for Complaints against Judges, about both the general judicial system and the religious courts as well.
  - 39 complaints submitted to the officer in charge of registrars in the enforcement and collection authority.
  - 367 complaints submitted to the Ombudsman of the State Representatives in the Courts (214 complaints against the State Attorney's Office and 23 complaints against the Police Prosecution Division).
- Other external bodies includes the Internal Auditors Division at the Courts Administration (690 complaints).

**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
<b>42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities)</b>	35 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>42.2 First instance specialised courts (legal entities)</b>	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>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)</b>	48 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments The judicial system in Israel is comprised of two systems:

1) The general court system unified under the management, administration and budget of the Courts' Management. We note that in Israel the specialized labor courts are subordinate to the general court system's management.

2) Specialized courts that include the military courts (subordinate to the ministry of defense) and the religious courts (subordinate to the ministry of justice).

42.1:

We emphasize that the districts courts serve as both an appellate court and as a first instance court, alongside the magistrate courts. In addition, the Israeli Supreme Court should be considered a first instance court when it functions as the High Court of Justice (dealing with petitions filed against state authorities and other public bodies) and as such we have decided to include it in this cycle.

42.2:

As for 'first instance specialized courts (legal entities)', in the previous cycle we counted the number of first instance religious and military courts, alongside the first instance labor courts. Due to the fact that we do not have data for all questions regarding the military and religious courts, we decided in this cycle to provide information regarding the number of these courts in the comment section and not in the questionnaire itself. 42.3:

In accordance with our comment for 42.2, in this cycle we did not count the military and religious court locations, as was done in the previous cycle. In addition to subtracting all military and religious courts, we added geographic locations in cases where different instances operated in the same geographic location. The final product is a decrease in the amount of geographic locations in this cycle.

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

	Number of courts
<b>Total (must be the same as the data given under question 42.2)</b>	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Insolvency courts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Labour courts</b>	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

<b>Family courts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Rent and tenancies courts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Internet related disputes</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Administrative courts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Insurance and / or social welfare courts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Military courts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Other specialised 1st instance courts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other specialised 1st instance courts", please specify:

**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

No

Comments - Please specify:

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

	Number of courts
<b>a debt collection for small claims</b>	28 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>an employment dismissal</b>	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>a robbery</b>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>an insolvency case</b>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

**045-1. Is your definition for small claims the same as the one in the Explanatory note?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If not, please give your definition for small claims:

**045-2. Please indicate the value in € of a small claim:**

[ 7 806 ]

Comments In 2016 Small Claims Courts were allowed to hear claims up to 33,400 NIS /8,260€ (suitable to the exchange rate of 31 DEC 2016). In 2018 the allowed sum is 33,500 NIS / 7,806€ (suitable to the exchange rate of 31 DEC 2018). Due to the difference in the exchange rate the maximum sum in Euro shows decrease of 5.5% while in local currency an increase of 0.3% is observed.

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

Sources: Construction and Logistics Division of the Courts Administration; The Ministry of Justice Website; The Israeli Defense Force Website.

**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
<b>Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)</b>	739 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	359 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	380 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Number of first instance professional judges</b>	505 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	227 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	278 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges</b>	218 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	120 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	98 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges</b>	16 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	12 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	4 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: For reasons of caution, we note once again that the numbers provided above do not include judges in the military court system or the religious court system. We were able to obtain information regarding the number of judges in the religious courts:

- Rabbinical courts – 111 rabbinical judges - Sharia courts- 17 religious court judge (at first instance- 12 males+1 female; at second instance- 4 males)
- Druze religious courts- 7 religious court judge. In addition we were able to obtain information regarding the number of judicial

authorities that do not preside in the general court system, but are under the auspice of the Ministry Of Justice:

- Land Registry and Settlement of Rights - 8 Land Registrars (equivalent to a magistrate judge), who bear responsibility for settlement of rights of title to land situated within the territories of the State.

- Israel Patent Office - 2 Patent Registrars (equivalent to a magistrate judge), who are authorized to grant patents and to manage the Patent Registry. - Appellate Tribunals - 11 judges. These tribunals discuss appeals regarding the decisions of the Population and Immigration Authority on entry / residence in Israel and citizenship matters. - The Administrator General and the Official Receiver – Public Inquiries - 4 Registrars (equivalent to a magistrate judge).

**047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).**

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)</b>	20 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	12 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	8 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Number of first instance court presidents</b>	12 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	8 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	4 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) court presidents</b>	7 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	4 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	3 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Number of Supreme Court presidents</b>	1 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments New court presidents have been appointed since the last cycle.

**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
<b>Gross figure</b>	56 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>In full-time equivalent</b>	10 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided: Professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis are retired judges who preside in parole boards and appeal committees or occasionally decide in small claims cases and administrative infractions.

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

( ) Yes If yes, please give specifications on the types of cases and an estimate in percentage. ....

( X ) No

[ ] NAP

Comments Half of the professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis (27) listen to parole commission cases. They hear the majority of these cases. The other half of professional judges who sit occasionally, handle a variety of cases, however only handle a small portion of them.

**049. 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 or “juges consulaires”, but not arbitrators or persons sitting in a jury):**

	Figure
Gross figure	362 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
In full time equivalent	31 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments All in all, in 2018 there were 362 public representatives in the regional and national labor courts. These representatives sit with professional judges on panels. These panels comprise of a judge, a public representative of employees, and a public representative of employers.

Regarding the decrease in full-time equivalent, the discrepancy is due to the fact that there are close to 100 less non-professional judges in this cycle who worked all in all much more hours

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

	Yes	No	Echevinage
criminal cases (severe)	( )	( X )	( )
criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor)	( )	( X )	( )
family law cases	( )	( X )	( )
labour law cases	( X )	( )	( )
social law cases	( )	( X )	( )
commercial law cases	( )	( X )	( )
insolvency cases	( )	( X )	( )
other civil cases	( )	( X )	( )

[ ] NAP

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

[ ] Criminal cases

Other than criminal cases

Comments

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

[            ]

NA

NAP

Comments

**052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (if possible 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
<b>Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)</b>	3 947 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	945 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 002 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal</b>	78 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	32 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	46 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, court recording, helping to draft the decisions)</b>	787 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	160 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	627 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)</b>	2 003 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	431 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 572 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Technical staff</b>	368 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	299 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	69 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>5. Other non-judge staff</b>	711 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	23 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	688 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If “other non-judge staff”, please specify: In addition to the amount provided in Subsection 1, there are 70 execution registrars (at the Enforcement and Collection Authority), who are responsible for the enforcement of judicial decisions, and for that reason they have administrative and judicial authority.

In addition to the amount provided in Subsection 3, there are 73 (20 males, 53 females) staff personnel in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the Sharia (religious) courts.

Subsection 4 refers to the Judiciary Guard, a protective security unit under the auspices of the judiciary, responsible for maintaining order in the courts as well as the security of the judges. Other services, such as maintenance and cleaning, have been delegated to private providers.

Subsection 5 (other) refers to court typists.



**052-1. Number of non-judge staff by instance (if possible 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
<b>Total non-judge staff working in courts (1+2+3)</b>	3 379 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	590 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	2 789 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at first instance level</b>	2 479 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	411 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	2 068 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at second instance (court of appeal) level</b>	696 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	120 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	576 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level</b>	204 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	59 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	145 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments In this question, the total of non-judge staff is not equivalent to the one in Q52 as there are non judge staff that cannot be divided by instance and therefore were taken out of the calculation, such as security guards and non-judge staff that work in the general building of the court administration

In addition to the numbers presented above, we succeeded to get partial information regarding the Sharia religious courts:

1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at the first instance level - 62 [17 males (2 of them students), 45 females (14 of them students)].
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at the second instance (court of appeal) level- 11 [3 males (0 students), 8 females (2 of them students)].

**053. 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
- NAP

Comments - Please briefly describe their status and duties: The registrars are judicial officers who hold quasi-judicial functions in certain matters of primarily civil litigation as established by law, in order to ease the workload of judges. In addition to the 78 registrars who work in the court system, there are 70 execution registrars who are responsible for the enforcement of judicial decisions at the Enforcement and Collection Authority.

**054. Have the courts outsourced certain services under their responsibilities to external providers?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**054-1. If yes, please specify which services have been outsourced:**

IT services

Training of staff

Security

Archives

Cleaning

Other types of services (please specify): maintenance; construction, Courts' Telephonic Information Centre; translators

Comments

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

Sources: Courts' Management - human resources department

**3.3. Public prosecution**

**3.3.1. Public prosecutors and staff**

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

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 3)</b>	1 254 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	419 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	835 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above: The number of prosecutors is the total number of prosecutors in the entire criminal justice system in Israel. It includes the number of prosecutors in both the State Attorney's Office and the police prosecution division, according to the following division:

the State Attorney's Office- 676 (226 males, 450 females)

the Police Prosecution Division- 578 (193 males, 385 females)

**056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.**

Total	Males	Females
-------	-------	---------

<b>Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1 + 2 + 3)</b>	20 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	12 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	8 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at Supreme Court level</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: The numbers provided are for both the Police Prosecution Department and the State Prosecutor's Office, the division is as follows: the State Attorney's Office- 17 (10 males, 7 females)  
the Police Prosecution Division- 3 (2 males, 1 females)

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

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

**057-1. Please specify their number (in full-time equivalent):**

[ ]  
[ X ] NA

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

( ) Yes

( X ) No

[ ] NAP

Comments There are prosecutorial functionaries in addition to the Police and the State Attorney Office's prosecutors, such as, municipal prosecutors, and other external lawyers representing various government ministries.

The State Attorney's Office provided us with information regarding their additional prosecutors: about 200 prosecutors that deal with planning and construction issues, about 200 prosecutors in 21 government ministries like the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. In addition there are about 275 prosecutors in 255 Municipal authorities throughout Israel.

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

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments

**060. Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services (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	704 [ ] NA	179 [ ] NA	525 [ ] NA

Comments To be more specific: the State Attorney's Office- 496 (138 males, 358 females)  
the police prosecution division- 208 (41 males, 167 females)

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

Sources: The sources are: authorized personal in the Police Prosecution Division and the State Attorney's Office.

### 3.4. Gender equality

#### 3.4.1 Specific provisions for facilitating gender equality

061-2. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for recruiting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	( X )	( )
prosecutors	( X )	( )
non-judge staff	( X )	( )
lawyers	( X )	( )
notaries	( X )	( )
enforcement agents	( X )	( )

[ ] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: The framework of the procedures for recruiting and promoting judges, prosecutors and enforcement agents are governed by the rules and regulations of the civil service commission. These rules apply to the whole public sector, including lawyers and notaries that are part of this sector, but not private sector lawyers and notaries.

061-3. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for promoting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	( X )	( )

<b>prosecutors</b>	( X )	( )
<b>non-judge staff</b>	( X )	( )
<b>lawyers</b>	( X )	( )
<b>notaries</b>	( X )	( )
<b>enforcement agents</b>	( X )	( )

[ ] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: The framework of the procedures for recruiting and promoting judges, prosecutors and enforcement agents are governed by the rules and regulations of the civil service commission. These rules apply to the whole public sector, including lawyers and notaries that are part of this sector, but not private sector lawyers and notaries.

### 3.4.2 At national level

**061-4. Do you have, at national level, one or more recent surveys or reports related to - wholly or partly - the distribution males/females within the judicial system concerning:**

	Yes	No
<b>judges</b>	( X )	( )
<b>prosecutors</b>	( X )	( )
<b>non-judge staff</b>	( )	( X )
<b>lawyers</b>	( )	( X )
<b>notaries</b>	( )	( X )
<b>enforcement agents</b>	( X )	( )

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us?

**061-5. Is there a national programme or an orientation document to promote males/females equality within the judicial system?**

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? The Stauber Report and it's implementation:

The Committee for the Advancement of Women in the Civil Service ("The Stauber Committee") was appointed in 2014 by the Civil Service Commissioner (CSC) and the Supervisor on Wage and Labour Agreements in the Ministry of Finance. The Committee issued a comprehensive report, which included a full data analysis and statistics of women employment in the Civil Service, presented the main obstacles and reasons for the current status of women in the Civil Service, ways to tackle them, and more. Following the publication of the Report, the Israeli Government requested that the CSC take action to implement the recommendations of the Committee, including, inter

alia, proposing legislative amendments and awarding a "Certificate of the Advanced Employer" to a Ministry that meets the targets for appropriate representation set by the Commissioner. In January 2017 all Ministries and support units completed the questionnaire for the Advanced Employer Certificate for 2016. A judicial committee convened to choose the winning Ministries in the different categories. In addition, the Government ordered the Commissioner to report every six (6) months to the Ministerial Committee for the Advancement of the status of Women, until a complete implementation of the recommendations is achieved. Government Resolution No. 2043, (October 7, 2014), approved an additional funding of 2.75 Million NIS (690,000 USD), to further implement the above recommendations. The 2017 Strategic Plan for Human Resources in the CSC and the Gender Equality Department of the CSC' annual plan, include various ways to promote women in the Civil Service, and meet the objectives which were defined in the Stauber Report. For example, one of the targets that was set at rate of 50 percent women in each year of the Civil Service's talent management programme at the Civil Service's National College of Governance, Leadership and Management.

**061-6. At national level, is there any specific person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution dealing with gender issues in the justice system concerning:**

	Yes, please specify	No
the recruitment of judges	( X )	( )
the promotion of judges	( X )	( )
the recruitment of prosecutors	( X )	( )
the promotion of prosecutors	( X )	( )
the recruitment of non-judge staff	( X )	( )
the promotion of non-judge staff	( X )	( )

Comments - if other than recruitment and/or promotion, please specify. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments

**061-6-1. Please specify the text which set up this person/institution :**

(title, date, nature of the text) Such institutions include:

1. The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women (AAW). The AAW was legally established in 1998 as part of the Prime Minister's Office and its purpose was to advance the status of women in Israel and coordinate between governmental and non-governmental bodies acting to promote the status of women. Since 2016, the AAW has become an important unit in the Ministry of Social Equality. In recent years, the AAW's budget has dramatically increased: In the year 2011, the annual budget was 3,903,000 NIS (909,451 EUR), 2012 – 4,153,000 NIS (967,704 EUR), 2013 – 1,134,000 NIS (264,237 EUR), 2014 – 2,134,000 NIS (497,520 EUR), 2015 - 1,750,000 NIS (407,703 EUR), 2016 - 1,864,000 NIS (434,336 EUR), and in 2017 – 17,000,000 NIS (3,961,226 EUR). i.e., the AAW annual budget was multiplied by 4.35 since 2011.

2. The Gender Equality Department in the CSC which was established in 1995 and continues to coordinate and enhance the issues of gender equality in the Civil Service, including: locating, appointing, training, guiding and ongoing management of over 80 Gender equality advisors stationed in all government ministries and units; participating in Knesset Committees; integrating gender perspectives in decisions adopted in the CSC; holding training sessions and promoting female leadership as well as conducting courses on prevention of sexual harassment for cadets, senior staff members etc. In addition, the Department for Gender Equality in the CSC publishes an annual report, "Leading for Change", which included all the activities taken to advance gender equality in the Civil Service .

3. The advisor on women's affairs in the Israeli police force (including the police prosecutors), in charge of promoting conditions that allow for the optimal use of the capabilities of women serving in the police force; promoting equal opportunities for women during their service; assimilating women into the police service and into leading positions in the police.

In addition to that, Gender Commissions are established in every Government Ministry Under the Commissioner's Guideline 1/2016 (which established the work-from-home-pilot). They are instructed to examine the barriers regarding equal parenthood and create ways to tackle them.

NAP

**061-6-2. Please specify the status of this person/institution:**

(e.g. independent, attached to the Ministry of Justice, to the High Judicial Council or equivalent or to an inter-ministerial institution specifically dedicated to gender equality) Please see comment above.

NAP

**061-6-3. Please specify if this person/institution has an information and consultative function or if its opinions/decisions have legal consequences:**

(e.g. block a decision or allow an appeal) These institutions serve an information and consultative function.

NAP

**3.4.3 At court/public prosecution services level**

**061-7. At the court or public prosecution services level, is there a person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work:**

	Yes	No
in courts (judges)	( X )	( )
in public prosecution services (prosecutors)	( X )	( )
for courts' non-judge staff	( X )	( )

Comments - If yes, please specify their titles and tasks. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. Gender Commissions are established in every Government Ministry under the Commissioner's Guideline 1/2016 (which established the

work-from-home-pilot). They are instructed to examine the barriers regarding equal parenthood and create ways to tackle them. In addition, there are Gender Equality Commissions that are responsible for promoting relevant issues such as preventing harassment/sexual harassment and gender discrimination, maintaining appropriate representation, women's rights and parenting rights. In addition, the commissions are in charge of transferring relevant information and implementing it in the specific offices among employees. The commissioner is also responsible for initiating, organizing and carrying out special training and information activities concerning gender barriers.

**061-8. Does the feminisation of certain functions, if it exists in your country, within courts or public prosecution services, lead to concrete changes in the organisation of the work in the following areas:**

	Yes	No
Assignment in different positions	( )	( X )
Workload distribution	( )	( X )
Working hours	( X )	( )
Modalities of teleworking and presence in the work space	( X )	( )
Replacement of absent persons	( X )	( )
Organisation of the hearings	( )	( X )
Other	( )	( X )

Comments - If other, please specify. Could you also indicate concrete examples referring to the various possibilities mentioned? If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. In general, an employee at the civil service who is defined as an "employee parent" is entitled to a shortened workday (between half an hour to an hour less, depending to the age of his/her children). In addition, during the summer, the employee parent is entitled to work one hour less over the last 10 days of August. Furthermore, in the Public Prosecutions office, there is possibility of teleworking, and when possible, temporary workers are approved to fill in for the parent who is on parental leave.

**061-9. In order to improve gender balance in access to different judicial professions and equality in promotion and in access to functions of responsibility, what are the measures, in your country, which:**

have been already implemented (please specify) : In 2017, several ventures were initiated in the area of Enhancing the Recruitment of Women in Civil Service Tenders, such as: five (5) courses for preparing women for tenders; limiting high ranks positions tenure so to allow more women to occupy positions in the Civil Service; and conferences held by the Department of Gender Equality in cooperation with the Senior Department for Examinations in the Civil Service on the issue of gender and cultural biases in human resource tenders in the Civil Service.

The Department of Gender Equality is an active participant in various teams of the CSC on this issue, for example, the "Tree of Knowledge" team on active recruitment of women, The Determination of Threshold Conditions for Management in order to verify the removal of barriers to the advancement of women in high ranked positions. In addition, the Department of Gender Equality in the CSC was included in June 2016 as one of the authorizing entities for job descriptions for positions filled via the headhunting committees of the Civil Service



are planned (please specify) : Similar measures are planned in the future.

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments. It is important to note that the "Gender Equality measure in the Civil Service" (which includes the judicial profession) has increased by about 4% since 2017. This measure presents the percentage of women in senior management positions, salary gaps between men and women in these positions, and conduct actions & guidance on gender equality and equal opportunities in work.

[ ] NAP

**061-10. In your judicial system, and eventually based on evaluation, studies or official reports, what are the main causes of inequalities in:**

recruitment procedures (please specify): Traditional views of men as more qualified workers than women; the tendency of male managers to recruit / promote men, according to the principle of "similar preference"; gender structuration, family roles and a kinship-based division of labor (while women take upon themselves most of the responsibility for caring for their families). In this respect, studies show that both men and women have an implicit bias toward a preference not to employ women with young kids, assuming that they will not be able to contribute as much as men do. Given the longevity of women versus men, it makes sense to get women back into the workforce after their kids grow up. However, there is a significant bias against employing people who are 40 and above.

promotion procedures and access to the functions of responsibility (please specify) : We recognize that, at least in part, the inequalities in promotion procedures are due to the different paths that men and women face as they progress through their careers. Women reach higher positions as a result of promotion, while men reach them by other means, such as initial terms of employment, contracts, and "old boys' clubs". For these reasons, while the AAW will continue to promote feminist legislation and will be increasingly vigilant with regard to its implementation, we recognize that to ensure equality of all of Israel's women, we must strive to change social norms.

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments. For more information see: [https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/leading\\_change\\_for\\_the\\_future/en/LeadingChange.pdf](https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/leading_change_for_the_future/en/LeadingChange.pdf)

[ ] NAP

**061-11. In your courts, is there particular attention given to gender issues regarding the public and users of justice, in particular:**

	Yes, please specify	No
judges and court staff are more chosen among males or females according to the type of cases	( )	( X )
the composition of hearings with several judges is always mixed	( )	( X )
statistics exist concerning males and females who initiate a case/victims, accused persons, etc.	( )	( X )

Comments - if you have additional comments please specify. If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments. The composition of panel hearings is determined by constraints and the needs of the judicial system (mostly professional and administrative considerations such as the workload of each judge), and not by gender. However, in most cases, the result is that in a panel of judges, the composition is diverse, due to the fact that in Israel 52% of the judges are females.

### 3.5 Use of information technologies in courts

#### 3.5.1 General policies in Information Technology in judicial systems

##### 062-1. Basic principles and models used in Information technology policies and strategies definition

	Organisation
IT policies and strategies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defined and coordinated at national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> defined and coordinated at national level by several institutions <input type="checkbox"/> defined and coordinated at unit/stakeholder level <input type="checkbox"/> other
IT Governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> governed on national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> governed on national level by several institutions <input type="checkbox"/> organised at unit/stakeholder level <input type="checkbox"/> other

Comments

##### 065-1. In case there is a national structure in charge of the strategic policy making and governance of the judicial system modernisation (including also IT) what is the composition of this structure?

- administrative, technical and scientific staff only
- mixed teams of judicial staff (judges/prosecutors/etc.) and administrative/technical/scientific staff
- other (please specify in a comment)

Comments - (please specify if there are other modernisation approaches that have been implemented):

##### 065-2. Which is the organisational model primarily chosen for conducting structural IT projects in courts and the management of applications (maintenance, evolution)?

	Implementing new projects	Management of applications
Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non
Mainly by professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.) with the help of an internal IT department and/or an external service provider	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Non
Other alternatives (external service provider only – specify in a comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non

Comments - please also describe in case of “other alternatives”

**065-3. Is there a device of detection and promotion of innovations regarding IT coming from personal and/or local/court level initiatives?**

- Yes
- No

Comments (please specify projects that have experienced national developments) There is a steering committee and a sectorial change and improvement committee. The "clients" (judges, secretariat) suggest changes and improvements needed, which are then discussed by the committee and those approved are implemented.

**065-4. Have you measured the impact resulting from the implementation of one or several components of your new information system?**

- Yes
- No

**065-4-1. If yes, have you measured the impact on (multiple answers possible):**

- Business processes
- Workload
- Human resources
- Costs
- Other, please specify .....

Comments (please specify examples of the impact) For example, it increased the collection of the second half of the court fee, which must be paid before the first hearing of the case (The Courts Regulations Fees Law).

**3.5.2 Security of courts information system and personal data protection**

**065-5. Are there independent audits or other mechanisms to contribute to the global security policy regarding the information system of the judiciary ?**

- Yes
- No

Comments (please specify in particular if national frameworks of information security exist): There is an Information Security and

### 065-6. Is the protection of personal data managed by courts ensured at legislative level?

Yes

No

Comment - If yes, please specify among others: if there are authorities specifically responsible for protection of personal data; the extent of the rights granted to citizens in the specific framework of software used by courts; if there are controls or limitations by law regarding the sharing of databases managed by courts with other administrations (police, etc.) The Privacy Protection Authority (PPA) in the Ministry of Justice, previously known as the Law, Technology and Information Authority, provides relevant guidelines for all government agencies. In addition, The Privacy Protection Law empowers the PPA, to enforce its provisions with regards to data protection, and provides the PPA a variety of enforcement tools. Furthermore, the Israeli Computer Law requires the registration of all databases in the Ministry of Justices' database registry. Following the guidelines of the PPA, a committee was formed in the court system to discuss and handle the transference of information between the courts and other agencies. It is also important to note that The Freedom of Information Law allows every citizen or resident the right to get information from a public authority, under certain restrictions such as national security. The parties themselves have full access to their cases by internet or a mobile application.

### 3.5.3 Centralised databases for decision support

#### 062-4. Is there a centralised national database of court decisions (case-law, etc.)?

Yes

Non

Comments

##### 062-4-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	For 1st instance decisions	For 2nd instance decisions	For 3rd instance decisions	Link with ECHR case law	Data anonymised	Case-law database available free online	Case-law database available in open data
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Criminal</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Administrative</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify The publication of judicial decisions issued by family courts and youth courts is proceeded by an anonymization of the names of the parties, witnesses, and all other details that enable the identification of the persons

involved in the case. We emphasize that the act of anonymization is conducted by court clerks or the parties themselves and the publication of the decision is subject to the approval of the judge.

**062-6. Is there a computerised national record centralising all criminal convictions?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**062-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

- Linkage with other European records of the same nature
- Content directly available through computerised means for judges and/or prosecutors
- Content directly available for purposes other than criminal (civil and administrative matters)

Comments - Please specify who is the authority delivering the access The Israeli Police. By law, the police are required to manage the national record of criminal convictions. There are two databases: (1) the national record of criminal convictions; (2) the national record of traffic violation convictions, which is managed by the national traffic department of the police.

**3.5.4 Writing assistance tools**

**062-7. Are there writing assistance tools for which the content is coordinated at national level? (models or templates, paragraphs already pre-written, etc.)**

- Yes
- No

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify All templates, for all proceedings, in the computerized database are word based templates that have the ability to include data from the "Net Hamishpat" database.

**062-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	Availability rate
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA

**062-8. Are there voice recording tools?**

Yes

No

Comments

**062-8-1. If yes, please specify:**

	<b>Availability of simple dictation tools</b>	<b>Availability of multiple speakers recording tools</b>	<b>Voice recognition feature</b>
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>Criminal</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>Administrative</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA

**062-9. Is there an intranet site within the judicial system for distribution of news/novelities?**

**Availability rate:**

100% - accessible to everyone in judiciary

50-99% - accessible for most judges/prosecutors in all instances

10-49% - in some courts only

1-9% - in one court only

0% (NAP) - No access

NA

Comments

**3.5.5 Technologies used for administration of the courts and case management**

**063-1. Is there a case management system (CMS) ? (Software used for registering judicial**

**proceedings and their management)**

Yes

No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify The name of the system is SQL Mobile Reporting System - "Net Hamishpat - Nihul Tikim".

There is a centralized database for all matters in all courts (Magistrate, District, Labor), except the Supreme Court that has its own system. Its equipment rate is 100% but does not include all documents of the case (it includes all decisions and the court ruling, protocols, delivery receipts and other forms, while the letters of claim and defence are not uploaded). This system also sets out early warning signals, as does the centralized database, for example - the duration of the case, tasks that haven't been fulfilled, such as the payment of fees, a debt in the case, inactivity, and internal memos.

**063-1-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	<b>CMS deployment rate</b>	<b>Status of case online</b>	<b>Centralised or interoperable database</b>	<b>Early warning signals (for active case management)</b>	<b>Status of integration/connection of a CMS with a statistical tool</b>
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input type="checkbox"/> both <input type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input type="checkbox"/> both <input type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input type="checkbox"/> both <input type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

## 063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

	Deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	Service available online	Statistical module integrated or connected
<b>Land registry</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Business registry</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify The computerized registries detailed in the question exist in Israel, but they are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and not the court system. Any citizen can pay and receive access to these registries and the information they provide.

## 063-6. Budgetary and financial management systems of courts

	Tool deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	System communicating with other ministries (financial among others)
<b>Budgetary and financial management of courts</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Justice expenses management</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Other (please specify in comments)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments SQL Mobile Reporting System - "Merkava"

## 063-7. Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff (tool quantifying the activity of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff – for example the number of cases resolved)



Yes

No

Comments

**063-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	<b>Tools deployment rate</b>	<b>Data used for monitoring at national level</b>	<b>Data used for monitoring at court local level</b>	<b>Tool integrated in the CMS</b>
<b>For judges</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>For prosecutors</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>For non-judge/non-prosecutor staff</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

**3.5.6 Technologies used for communication between courts, professionals and/or court users**

**064-2. Is there a possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means?(possibility to introduce a case by electronic means, for example an e-mail or a form on a website)**

Yes

No

Comments

**064-2-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	<b>Availability rate</b>	<b>Simultaneous submission of cases in paper form remains mandatory</b>	<b>Specific legislative framework authorising the submission of a case</b>	<b>An integrated/connect ed tool with the CMS</b>
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - if it exist in other matters please specify The name of the software dealing with online submission of cases is SQL Mobile Reporting System - "Net Hamishpat".

There are only a few exceptions regarding paper submissions. In the Supreme Court, all cases must be submitted in paper form. In the District and Magistrate courts, some proceedings can still only be submitted in paper format, such as family cases and some of the case action suits.

### 064-3. Is it possible to request legal aid by electronic means?

Yes

No

Comments if the request for legal aid is approved, then the aid is granted electronically, however, if the request is denied, the response is sent by mail to the applicant.

#### 064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Requesting legal aid electronically
<b>Availability rate</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>Formalisation of the request in paper form remains mandatory</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Specific legislative framework regarding requests for legal aid by electronic means</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Granting legal aid is also electronic</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Information available in CMS</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

**064-4. Is it possible to transmit summons to a judicial meeting or a hearing by electronic means? (a judicial meeting relates to stages prior to a court hearing, with a view to mediation or conciliation)**

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments

**064-4-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	Summons produced by CMS	Simultaneous summon in paper form remains mandatory	Consent of the user to be notified by electronic means	Modalities (if other please specify in comments)	Specific legislative framework
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	[ X ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] SMS [ X ] E-mail [ ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[ X ]
<b>Criminal</b>	[ X ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] SMS [ X ] E-mail [ ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[ X ]
<b>Administrative</b>	[ X ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] SMS [ X ] E-mail [ ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[ X ]

Comments There was a change in our regulations between the previous cycle and this cycle in which consent is no longer needed. However, in cases of unrepresented parties, there is a consent form they must fill out with ways of contact including email address.

**064-6. Are there possibilities of electronic communication between courts and lawyers and/or parties? (sending of electronic files and data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)**

**Communication between court and lawyers representing parties**

( X ) Yes

( ) No

**Communication between court and parties not represented by lawyer**

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments

**064-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	<b>Tool deployment rate</b>	<b>Trial phases concerned</b>	<b>Modalities (if there are different according to the trial phases or if other, please specify in a comment)</b>	<b>Specific legal framework</b>
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

Comments Some types of information cannot be electronically transferred, for example video recordings, audio recordings, color photos, etc.

**064-7. Terms and conditions of electronic communication used by professionals other than lawyers (sending of electronic data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)**

	Tool deployment rate	Modalities (if there are different according to the deeds or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework
Enforcement agents (as defined in Q169 and following)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Experts (as defined in Q202 and following)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Judicial police services	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Comments

**064-9. Are there online processing devices of specialised litigation? (low value litigation, undisputed claims, preparatory phases to the resolution of family conflicts, etc. – please, specify in “comments” section)**

( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comments – Please describe the system that exists.

**064-10. Videoconferencing between courts, professionals and/or users (this concerns the use of audio-visual devices in the framework of judicial proceedings such as the hearing of parties, etc.)**

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments

**064-10-1. If yes, please specify the following information and describe in comments of this section the cases of actual use of videoconferencing and the expected benefits (for example, the use of this device to reduce the number of detainees’ transfers to the court):**

	Deployment rate (chose one only)	Proceeding phase	Specific legislative framework
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments All District and one Magistrate court are equipped with video conferencing software. It is used mainly in cases in which the victim is a minor, and their testimony is given in a separate room so that they will not have to see the offender. It has also been used in order to reduce the number of detainees brought to court but not in cases of the first request for remand, only the second and up. In cases in which a witness resides abroad, at the expense of the parties, they can obtain a testimony through video conferencing.

In addition, The court system has implemented Skype for Business software in the courts, which allows video calls between court presidents and vice-presidents who sit in different courts in the district.

### 064-11. Recording of hearings or debates (sound or audio-visual recording during the investigation and/or trial phase(s))

Yes

No

Comments Hearings can be recorded, but by law there must be a written protocol as well, so all recordings are then transcribed and signed by a judge. The use of recording hearings can be seen mainly in the complex civil and criminal cases in the District courts. However, a party can request that a hearing be recorded at their own expense.

#### 064-11-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Tool deployment rate	Type of recording	Specific legislative framework
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

**064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?**

	<b>Admissibility of electronic evidence</b>	<b>Legislative framework</b>
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General law only <input type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only
<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General law only <input type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only
<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General law only <input type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only

Comments

**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 at national level (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: In October 2014, a special team was set up in the Courts Administration, whose goal was to examine and set quality standards for the entire court system. Among these standards: reducing procedure duration, reducing backlog, improving clearance rates, setting timeframes, etc. These standards are now implemented and tracked in a new system called "Ofek".

**067. Do you have specialised personnel entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards?**

Yes / No
----------

<b>within the courts</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>within the public prosecution services</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No

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

### **3.6.2. Performance and quality objectives at court level/public prosecution services**

#### **077. Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?**

- ( X ) Yes  
( ) No

Comments

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

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of judges and court staff
- satisfaction of court staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- number of appeals
- appeal ratio
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- other (please specify): .....

Comments

#### **077-1. Concerning public prosecution activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?**

- ( X ) Yes  
( ) No

Comments

#### **078-1. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators for the public prosecution services that have been defined:**

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)



- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
- satisfaction of prosecution staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecutors)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- percentage of convictions and acquittals
- other (please specify): .....

Comments The Police Prosecution Division defined the following indicators: Number of incoming cases, number of resolved cases, number of pending cases, productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff, satisfaction of prosecution staff. The Public Prosecutors Office defined the following indicators: number of incoming cases, length of proceedings, number of resolved cases, number of pending cases, backlogs, clearance rates and percentage of convictions and acquittals.

**073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined indicators?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:**

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

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

**073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this court?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?**

- Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
- Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment)
- Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)
- Other (please specify): .....

Comments

**073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based primarily on the defined indicators?**

Yes

No

Comments

**073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:**

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

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

**073-5. Is this evaluation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation of resources within this public prosecution service?**

Yes

No

Comments

**073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken?**

Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))

Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)

Other (please specify): .....

Comments This answer is true only for the Public Prosecutors Office. The Police Prosecution Division answered NO to this question.

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

High Judicial Council

Ministry of Justice

Inspection authority

Supreme Court

External audit body

Other (please specify): President of the Supreme Court and the Manager of the Courts' Administration, as well as court presidents.

Comments

**079-1. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the public prosecution services (multiple options possible) :**

Public prosecutorial Council

Ministry of Justice

Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor

Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

External audit body

Other (please specify):The commanders in charge of the prosecutors.

Comments

### **3.6.3. Measuring courts' / public prosecution services activity**

#### **070. Do you regularly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:**

number of incoming cases

length of proceedings (timeframes)

number of resolved cases

number of pending cases

backlogs

productivity of judges and court staff

satisfaction of court staff

satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)

costs of the judicial procedures

number of appeals

appeal ratio

clearance rate

disposition time

other (please specify):Other includes pending tasks on the electronic docket etc, number of decisions delivered, and age of cases.

Comments Other includes pending tasks on the electronic docket etc, number of decisions delivered, and age of cases.

#### **070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecution activities (performance and quality) concerning:**

number of incoming cases

length of proceedings (timeframes)

number of resolved cases

number of pending cases

backlogs

productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff

satisfaction of prosecution staff

satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the by the public prosecution)

costs of the judicial procedures

clearance rate

disposition time

percentage of convictions and acquittals

other (please specify):the number of investigation cases in which indictments were filed, the number of investigation cases in

which arrest requests were submitted, number of cases that required further investigation, number of cases that were postponed until the perpetrator was found, number of closed cases

Comments Other include the number of investigation cases in which indictments were filed, the number of investigation cases in which arrest requests were submitted, number of cases that required further investigation, number of cases that were postponed until the perpetrator was found, number of closed cases. The Public Prosecutors Office defined the following activities: number of incoming cases, length of proceedings, number of resolved cases, number of pending cases, backlogs, clearance rates and percentage of convictions and acquittals.

The Police Prosecution Division defined the following activities: Number of incoming cases, length of proceedings, number of resolved cases, the number of investigation cases in which indictments were filed, the number of investigation cases in which arrest requests were submitted, number of cases that required further investigation, number of cases that were postponed until the perpetrator was found, and the number of closed cases.

**071. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:**

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

Comments

**072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?**

	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No
<b>within the courts</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The computerized case management system alerts the judge and the judicial staff at some junctions, for some procedures, for example, when a case should be monitored for lack of prosecution.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>within the public prosecution services</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The timeframe from the opening of the case until the submission of the indictment, the timeframe from the sentencing until the conviction is reported in the national record of criminal convictions, and the length of the proceeding	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments With regards to the public prosecution services, the provided answer is relevant only for the Public Prosecutors Office, and not for the Police Prosecution Division.

**3.6.4. Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity**

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

Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): Courts' Management - Statistics and Economics Department - <https://www.gov.il/he/departments/publications/?OfficeId=b7f4cf74-9ceb-454d-a057-e9bdc1dcdae9&blockCollector=true&limit=10&publicationType=9698793e-48f5-4941-8555-b67ca738db63>

No

Comments

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

Yes, on internet

No, only internally (in an intranet website)

No

Comments

**080-2. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the public prosecution services?**

Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): .....

No

Comments

**080-3. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each public prosecution service?**

Yes, on internet

No, only internally (in an intranet website)

No

Comments Since 2015, the Public Prosecutors Office publishes a annual summary report regarding its activity on the internet .  
As of 2019, the annual Israeli Police Statistics Report will include a section dedicated to the activities of the Police Prosecution Division.

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

Yes

No

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

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

Internet

Intranet (internal) website

Paper distribution

Comments For example, according to the supreme court president's directive, all court presidents must submit a semi-annual report concerning the status of cases in which children's testimonies are heard.

**081-2. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:**

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

**081-3. Are public prosecution services required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of incoming cases, the number of decisions, the number of public prosecutors and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?**

Yes

No

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

**081-4. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:**

Internet

Intranet (internal) website

Paper distribution

Comments The Public Prosecutors Office releases their reports in all forms presented above to the public, while the Police Prosecution Division releases their statistical report in-house by paper distribution.

**081-5. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:**

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments The Public Prosecutors Office releases their report on an annual basis, while the Police Prosecution Division releases their reports on a monthly basis.

### 3.6.5 Courts administration

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

### 3.6.6 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

**083. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each judge (e.g. the number of**

**resolved cases in a month or year)?**

Yes

No

Comments "Ofek" is a BI (Business Intelligence) system, functioning as a management tool for the various judicial units in the court system. The system uses an advanced technology called "Reporting Service" (from Microsoft).

Currently, the system is used by the president of the Supreme Court, the manager of the Court Administration, and the courts presidents and their deputies.

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

Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)

Legislative power

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

President of the court

Other (please specify):The manager of the Court Administration.

Comments Other: the manager of the Court Administration.

**114. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' work?**

Yes

No

Comments

**114-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:**

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

**083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the number of decisions in a month or year)?**

Yes

No

Comments

**083-3. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each public prosecutor**

Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)

Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

Public prosecutorial Council

Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor

Other (please specify):by each prosecutors' personal manager.

Comments Other: by each prosecutors' personal manager.

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

Yes

No

Comments

**120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:**

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments

**C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:**

Sources: The Public Prosecutors Office  
The Police Prosecution Division  
Courts management - Statistics and Economics department

**4.Fair trial**

**4.1.Principles**

**4.1.1.Principles of fair trial**

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

[            ]

NA

NAP

Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used.

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

Yes

No

Comments - Please could you briefly specify:

**085-1. Ratio between the total number of initiated procedures of challenges and total number of finalised challenges (in the reference year):**

[            ]

NA

Comments Challenge of judges are submitted as a request in the case file itself. We were able to receive the number of initiated



procedures in the lower courts that were requested as "challenges of Judges" – 456 requests in 392 cases. However, there might be additional requests that were not submitted under the correct request type.

There is no computerized way to obtain the number of requests that were approved.

120 appeals regarding challenges were submitted to the Supreme Court, while 6 of them were approved.

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

For civil procedures (non-enforcement)

For civil procedures (timeframe)

For criminal procedures (timeframe)

NAP

Comments - Please specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system (information related to acknowledged violations by ECHR at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to prevent other violations (that are similar) and if possible to measure an evolution of the established violations):

## 086-1. Is there in your country a possibility to review a case after a decision on violation of human rights by the European Court of Human Rights?

Yes

No

NAP

Comments

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

Sources: Courts Administration.

## 4.2. Timeframe of proceedings

### 4.2.1. General information

## 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding:

civil cases

criminal cases

administrative cases

There is no specific procedure for urgent matters

Comments - If yes, please specify:

## 088. Are there simplified procedures for:

civil cases (small disputes)

criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)

administrative cases

There is no simplified procedure

Comments - If yes, please specify:

**088-1. For these simplified procedures, may judges deliver an oral judgement with a written order and without the full reasoning of the judgement ?**

civil cases

criminal cases

administrative cases

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

**4.2.2. Case flow management – first instance**



**091. 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
<b>Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)</b>	372 346 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	440 441 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	439 630 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	373 157 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	65 117 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)</b>	369 368 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	429 493 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	428 864 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	369 997 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	65 008 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

<b>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)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2.2.3. Other registry cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2.3. Other non-litigious cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Administrative law cases</b>	2 978 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	10 948 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	10 766 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 160 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	109 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Other cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

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

. NAP
-------

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

. NAP
-------

**094. 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
<b>Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)</b>	120 617 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	457 250 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	440 697 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	137 170 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	11 215 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Severe criminal cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Other cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] 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". If "Other cases" please specify: The distinction between minor and severe offenses in Israel does not correspond with CEPEJ's classification, therefore, the figure provided under "Total of criminal cases", in this cycle and the ones before it, include all the cases that the case-management system classifies as criminal cases.

In this cycle we differentiated between criminal cases (in which a sanction may be imposed) and other cases (such as various requests that open as a separate criminal case, criminal complaints, locating of suspects, parole committees, inquiries into the cause of death, etc).

Criminal cases: Pending Jan 1st: 113,860; Incoming - 409,267; Resolved - 395,813; Pending Dec 31st - 139,765; Pending over 2 years - 10,013.

Other cases: Pending Jan 1st: 6,753; Incoming - 45,375; Resolved - 44,928; Pending Dec 31st - 7,411; Pending over 2 years - 1,202.

In addition, we were able to provide information regarding first instance Sharia Court cases (however, without the distinction between criminal cases and other than criminal cases- Q.91, Q.94):

Pending cases on 1.1.2018- 7465

Incoming cases between 1.1.2018-31.12.2018- 31,096

Resolved cases between 1.1.2018-31.12.2018- 30,110

Pending cases on 31.12.2018- 5,873

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court- 365

#### 4.2.3. Case flow management – second instance

##### **097. 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
<b>Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)</b>	5 089 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	8 296 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	9 298 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	4 087 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	352 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

<b>1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)</b>	5 089 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	8 296 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	9 298 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	4 087 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	352 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>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)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2.2.3. Other registry cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2.3. Other non-litigious cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>3. Administrative law cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>4. Other cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases" please specify

### 098. 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

<b>Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)</b>	1 310 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	11 196 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	11 335 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 171 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	30 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Severe criminal cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Other cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] 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". If "Other cases", please specify. The distinction between minor and severe offenses in Israel does not correspond with CEPEJ's classification, therefore, the figure provided under "Total of criminal cases", in this cycle and the ones before it, include all the cases that the case-management system classifies as criminal cases.

In this cycle we differentiated between criminal cases (in which a sanction may be imposed) and other cases (such as criminal complaint appeals, appeals against the publication of the defendants name, etc). Criminal cases: Pending Jan 1st: 1,303; Incoming - 11,146; Resolved - 11,293; Pending Dec 31st - 1,168; Pending over 2 years - 30.

Other cases: Pending Jan 1st: 7; Incoming - 38 Resolved - 42; Pending Dec 31st - 3; Pending over 2 years - 0.

In addition, we were able to provide information regarding the number of second instance cases in the Sharia religious courts (however, without the distinction between criminal cases and other than criminal cases- Q.97, Q.98):

Pending cases on 1.1.2018- 121

Incoming cases between 1.1.2018-31.12.2018- 487

Resolved cases between 1.1.2018-31.12.2018- 491

Pending cases on 31.12.2018- 101

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court- 2

#### 4.2.4. Case flow management – Supreme Court



#### **099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of “other than criminal law” cases:**

	<b>Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year</b>	<b>Incoming cases</b>	<b>Resolved cases</b>	<b>Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year</b>	<b>Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court</b>
<b>Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)</b>	3 604 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	5 719 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	6 329 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	2 994 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	340 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)</b>	1 629 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	3 222 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	3 336 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 515 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	123 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

<b>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)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2.2.3. Other registry cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2.3. Other non-litigious cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Administrative law cases</b>	1 975 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 497 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 993 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 479 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	217 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Other cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify

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

Yes

No

Comments

**099-1-1. If yes, please indicate the number of:**

cases received by the Highest court? [ 0 ]

cases closed by this procedure? [ 0 ]

Comments NA

**100. 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
<b>Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)</b>	827 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	3 475 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	3 719 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	583 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	40 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Severe criminal cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>3. Other cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify The Supreme Court of Israel wears two hats: it is the highest Court of Appeal in the State of Israel, and in addition it sits as a High Court of Justice (Bagatz), hearing Petitions against various governmental authorities at first instance as well as against rulings of Appeals Tribunals.

As the High Court of Justice (Bagatz) the Supreme Court hears petitions by any person (not only citizens or residents) against public bodies and governmental authorities. In this context, the types of cases heard by the Supreme Court include: 1. Constitutional and administrative petitions for judicial review of decisions and actions of the authorities and of legislation; 2. Petitions directed against judgments pronounced in the National Labor Court, in the Supreme Rabbinical Court and in other religious courts.

When sitting as an appellate court, the Supreme Court hears appeals as of right and applications for leave to appeal, mainly from judgments and decisions pronounced in the District Courts. 1. Appeal as of right against civil, criminal and administrative judgments rendered in the District Courts at the first instance (including when sitting as a Court of Administrative Matters, as a Court of Admiralty, as a Standard Contracts Tribunal and as an Antitrust Tribunal). 2. Applications for leave to appeal against civil, criminal and administrative judgments rendered on appeal from the Magistrates Courts in the District Courts and the Military Court of Appeals; and applications for leave to appeal against other decisions (that are not judgments) of the District Courts. Leave to appeal is granted by the Court discretion in accordance with the criteria set out in legislation and case law. The relevant factors also depend on the nature of the proposed appeal.

Due to the fact that the Supreme Court serves as both a first instance and an appeal court, we decided to present the data on the Case flow management at the Supreme Court in questions 99 and 100, instead of questions 91 and 94 and questions 97 and 98. In order to maintain uniformity in the manner in which the data is presented, we will continue to do so in the current evaluation scheme.

The distinction between minor and serious offenses in Israel does not correspond with CEPEJ's classification, and therefore the distinction requested is inapplicable.

the figure provided under "Total of criminal cases", in this cycle and the ones before it, include all the cases that the case management system classifies as criminal cases.

#### 4.2.5. Case flow management and timeframes – specific cases



**101. 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
-----------------------------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------------------------



<b>Litigious divorce cases</b>	26 415 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	36 643 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	39 322 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	23 815 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Employment dismissal cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Insolvency</b>	53 912 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	23 531 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	17 071 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	60 486 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Robbery case</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>Intentional homicide</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments In 2017 a change in the point of time in which an insolvency case is considered closed was made. Until 2017, these cases were considered closed when a court ruling was given (usually in the first or second hearing) and then all communication was conducted in a closed file. in 2017 a decision was made that changed this point of time and since then, an insolvency case is not considered closed until the bankruptcy is discharged (which is a process which can take up to 5 years)

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

. The handling of applications for political asylum is carried out in accordance with the law in Israel, while considering Israel's commitments under the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of Refugees. The authorized persons will also be able to be aided by the UN Refugee Agency Handbook.

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

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

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

[https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/handling\\_political\\_asylum\\_seekers\\_in\\_israel/he/5.2.0012\\_eng.pdf](https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/handling_political_asylum_seekers_in_israel/he/5.2.0012_eng.pdf)

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

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

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

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

	% of decisions subject to appeal	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average total length of the total procedure (in days)	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
<b>Civil and commercial litigious cases</b>	2 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	7 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Litigious divorce case</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	9 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Employment dismissal case</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Insolvency</b>	2 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	14 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Robbery case</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Intentional homicide</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments Insolvency cases (questions 101, 102) comprise mainly of bankruptcy cases, but also include liquidation of companies. we were not able to provide information regarding the percentage of Litigious divorce case decisions subject to appeal, since there is only one general case type for all appeals of family court cases. Thus, we cannot differentiate between divorce appeals and other family matter appeals.

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

. \*In Israel, the religious tribunals, who are outside of the management, administration and budget of the Courts' Management, also have the authority to grant a divorce. These are the Rabbinical, Muslim and Druze religious tribunals, which operate under the Ministry of Justice, and the tribunals for the various Christian denominations, which operate independently. These tribunals have jurisdiction in various matters of personal status, such as marriage, divorce, custody, division of assets and alimony. Decisions of the appellate tribunals of these courts are subject to a limited review by the Supreme Court. Apart from marriage and divorce, these issues have parallel jurisdiction in the regular magistrate courts, sitting as Family Courts. The exception are divorces for couples who belong to more than one religion – these dissolution procedures are handled solely in the civil court system, in the Family Courts. \*The Law for the Arrangement of Litigation in Family Disputes" came in to force in July 2016. By virtue of this law, parties to a family dispute (family dissolution, divorce and separation) are obligated to attend up to four court ordered meetings at the family courts' assistance units, before their cases can be tried in court. The main purpose of these meetings are to provide the parties with clear and accessible information that will enable them to make an informed decision before engaging in an ADR procedure or opening a case in court. In that respect, it is important to emphasize that while attendance in these meetings is compulsory; any settlement reached in the process will be reached through mediation and will reflect the voluntary consent of both parties.

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

. We emphasize that Till 2014 cycle, we calculated the length of proceedings by subtracting the case's closing date (the date of the final judgment granted by the judge) from the case's filing date, for each of the cases belonging to the category and time period examined. However, these figures in our case management system do not necessarily reflect the actual date in which a final judgment was rendered since requests can be made directly to the judge in closed cases and there is no way to choose only those cases that are closed and will not receive additional requests.

**4.2.6. Case flow management – public prosecution**



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

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

Comments

**106. Does the public prosecutor also have a role in:**

- civil cases
- administrative cases
- insolvency cases

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

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

	Received during the reference year	Discontinued during the reference year (see Q108 below)	Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	Cases brought to court
<b>Total number of first instance cases processed by the public prosecutor</b>	245 156 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	138 673 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 857 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	182 429 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments In 2018 there was a decrease in cases received both in the public prosecutors office and the traffic prosecution department, and at the same time, an increase in cases imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor in the traffic prosecution department.

**107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were brought to court by the prosecutor through this procedure?**

	Number of guilty plea procedures
<b>Total</b>	81 315 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Before the court case</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>During the court case</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments We were able to receive data on the timing of the guilty plea procedure only with regard to the Police Prosecution Division: 95% of cases in the Central Prosecution Department and in the Department for Business Licensing were completed before the court case, while in the traffic prosecution department, the percentage of cases completed before the court case was 60%.

**108. Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor.**

	Number of cases
<b>Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor (1+2+3+4)</b>	138 673 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified</b>	2 924 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation</b>	52 925 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity</b>	82 824 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Other</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

**109. Do the figures include traffic offence cases?**

Yes

No

Comments

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

Sources: The Police Prosecution Division and the Public Prosecutors Office

## 5. Career of judges and public prosecutors

### 5.1. Recruitment and promotion

#### 5.1.1. Recruitment and promotion of judges

##### 110. How are judges recruited?

mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)

mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)

a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)

other (please specify): .....

Comments

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

an authority made up of judges only

an authority made up of non-judges only

an authority made up of judges and non-judges

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles: With regards to the recruitment of judges and registrars in the general court system: The Judicial Selection Committee consists of three judges of the Supreme Court (including the Supreme Court President), the Minister of Justice and one other Minister, two members of the Israeli Knesset and two representatives of the Bar Association. With regards to the Sharia Religious Courts: The Qadi election committee is made up of the Minister of Justice, two Qadi's from the Sharia Appeal Court, three members of the Israeli Knesset and two representatives of the Bar Association.

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

Yes

No

Comments

##### 113. What is the procedure for the promotion of judges? (multiple answers possible)

Competitive test / Exam

Other procedure (interview or other)

No special procedure

Comments - Please specify how the promotion of judges is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination): See question 113-1.

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

Years of experience

Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)

Performance (quantitative)

Assessment results

Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)

Other

No criteria

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

### **5.1.2. Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors**

#### **115. What is the status of public prosecution services?**

statutory independent

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

other (please specify): .....

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

#### **115-1. Does the law or another regulation prevent specific instructions to prosecute or not, addressed to a public prosecutor?**

Yes

No

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

#### **116. How are public prosecutors recruited?**

mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)

mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)

a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)

other (please specify): Cognitive and Professional Exams; Professional interview; Examinations Committee.

Comments The Public Prosecutors Office marked "other" and detailed their recruitment process as based on cognitive and professional exams, a professional interview and an examination Committee.

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

an authority composed of public prosecutors only

an authority composed of non-public prosecutors only

an authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles: The recruitment process in the Public Prosecutors Office's entails three stages:

Cognitive exams conducted by an external assessment center, professional exam and interview conducted by senior prosecutors in the Public Prosecutors Office, and an examination committee composed of public prosecutors and external representatives.

The recruitment process in the Police Prosecution Division is conducted by the division itself, together with the police recruiting office and the police behavioral sciences department.

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

Yes

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

Comments

### **119. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple answers possible)**

Competitive test / exam

Other procedure (interview or other)

No special procedure

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

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

Years of experience

Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)

Performance (quantitative)

Assessment results

Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)

Other

No criteria

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

The Police Prosecution Division marked: Performance (quantitative) and "other" (with reference to management skills).

The Public Prosecutors Office marked all of the criteria and "other" (with reference to recommendations).

## **5.1.3.Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors**

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

Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:70

No

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

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

For disciplinary reasons

For organisational reasons

For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards): .....

No

Comments In this evaluation cycle we were able to get information regarding the Sharia court. A Qadi can be transferred to another court without his/her consent for disciplinary reasons and for organizational/administrative reasons (according to Section 16 to the Qadi Law).

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

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

No

Comments

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

Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:67

No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: The exception to the above is with regard to the Police Prosecution Division, where prosecutors are appointed for a five year term, which can be renewed four times till 20 years of seniority. After 20 years, their appointment is until the age of retirement. In addition, it should be noted that District prosecutors and department heads in the Public Prosecutors Office are appointed for up to eight years.

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

Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):2

No

Comments Prosecutors in The Police Prosecution Division and The Public Prosecutors Office, has probation period of 2 years.

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

[            ]

NA

NAP

Comments

**125-1. Is it renewable?**

Yes

No

NAP

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)?**

[            ]



[ X ] NA

[ ] NAP

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

### 126-1. Is it renewable?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

[ ] NAP

Comments See Q123 for explanation.

### E1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:

Sources: The Police Prosecution Division  
The Public Prosecutors Office

## 5.2. Training

### 5.2.1. Training of judges

#### 127. Types of different trainings offered to judges:

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

Comments

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

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

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

## 5.2.2. Training of prosecutors

### 129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

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

Comments With regard to "in-service training for the use of computer facilities in office", this training is compulsory in the Police Prosecution Division and not proposed at the Public Prosecutors Office.

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

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

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors: With regard to "in-service training for the use of computer facilities in office", this training is compulsory and conducted as needed in the Police Prosecution Division and not proposed at the Public Prosecutors Office.

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

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

Comments

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

	Budget of the institution for the reference year, in €
<b>One institution for judges</b>	1 940 157 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>One institution for prosecutors</b>	605 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

One single institution for both judges and prosecutors

NA  
 NAP

Comments We should note that in the year 2018, the general courts system has accorded a much higher budgetary priority to judicial training and allocated significant additional resources to the Center for Judicial Education and Training. In that respect, the budget of the Center for Judicial Education and Training has almost quadrupled itself since 2016.

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

. NAP

**131-2. Number of in-service training courses (in days) organised by the judicial training institution for judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff**

	Number of training courses in days organised, without e-learning	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning)
<b>Total</b>	357 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Only for judges</b>	160 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Only for prosecutors</b>	88 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Only for other non-judge staff</b>	91 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Only for other non-prosecutor staff</b>	18 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>5. Other common training</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments: In this cycle, we were able to get additional information regarding the Sharia court:

Number of training courses in days organized, without e-learning only for judges (Qadi) - 5 / online training- 0

Number of training courses in days organized, without e-learning only for other non-judge staff- 4 / online training- 0

**E2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:**

Sources: The source for information about the budget of the Institute of Legal Training for attorneys and legal advisers is the Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice - according to the Freedom of Information Law. The source for information about the budget of the center for Judicial Education and Training is the budgetary department in the courts management.

The sources for information about training courses and seminars are the Institute of Legal Training for attorneys and legal advisers and the Center for Judicial Education and Training

## 5.3. Practice of the profession

### 5.3.1. Salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors

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

	Gross annual salary, in €	Net annual salary, in €	Gross annual salary, in local currency	Net annual salary, in local currency
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	107 457 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	461 164 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the average salary of a judge at this level, and not the salary of the Court President)	157 212 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	674 691 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	32 558 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	139 728 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the average salary of a public prosecutor at this level, and not the salary of the Attorney General).	104 666 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	449 184 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

#### 133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Reduced taxation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Special pension	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other financial benefit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

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

NAP

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

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
<b>Teaching</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Research and publication</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Arbitrator</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Consultant</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Cultural function</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Political function</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Mediator</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Other function</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No

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

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

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
<b>Teaching</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Research and publication</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Arbitrator</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Consultant</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Cultural function</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Political function</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Mediator</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Other function</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No

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

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

Yes

No

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

### **5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics**

**138. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of judges (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by judges, etc.)**

Yes

No

Comments

**138-1. If yes, how is this institution / body formed**

only by judges

by judges and other legal professionals

other, please specify: .....

Comments

**138-2. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?**

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc. The decisions of the Ethics Committee mainly entail questions regarding combining judicial work with other functions, taking part in specific events, lecturing, etc. You can find all the ethics committee decisions here:

<https://ethics.court.gov.il/decisionsList.aspx>

NAP

**138-3. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of prosecutors (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by prosecutors, etc.)**

Yes

No

Comments

**138-4. If yes, how is this institution / body formed**

only by prosecutors

by prosecutors and other legal professionals

other, please specify: .....

Comments

### 138-5. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc. The Ethics Committee of the Israel Bar Association annually publishes the directives and decisions of the National Ethics Committee, which all prosecutors are subject to.

NAP

## 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

High Judicial Council

Disciplinary court or body

Ombudsman

Parliament

Executive power (please specify): .....

Other (please specify): anyone who sees himself or herself injured by judicial misconduct.

This is not possible

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

#### 141. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors (multiple options possible):

Citizens

Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor

Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)

Disciplinary court or body

Ombudsman

Professional body

Executive power (please specify): .....

Other (please specify): judges, the Department for Internal Investigations in the Israel Police, the minister of justice, the attorney general and any person or body that has a complaint against prosecutors



This is not possible

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

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

- Court
- Higher Court / Supreme Court
- High 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
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- Public prosecutorial Council (High 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
<b>Total number (1+2+3+4)</b>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Breach of professional ethics</b>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

<b>2. Professional inadequacy</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Criminal offence</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Other</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

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

	Judges	Prosecutors
<b>Total number (total 1 to 10)</b>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Reprimand</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Suspension</b>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Withdrawal from cases</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Fine</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>5. Temporary reduction of salary</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>6. Position downgrade</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>8. Resignation</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>9. Other</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>10. Dismissal</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

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

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

## 6.Lawyers

### 6.1.Profession of lawyer

#### 6.1.1.Status of the profession of lawyers

##### 146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	64 311 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	34 481 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	29 830 <input type="checkbox"/> NA

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 (  )

Comments

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

[            ]

NA

NAP

Comments

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

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dismissal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criminal cases – Defendant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criminal cases – Victim	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Administrative cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

NAP

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

**149-0. If there is no monopoly, please specify the organisations or persons that may represent a client in court:**

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
<b>Civil society organisation</b>	( ) Yes (X) No	( ) Yes (X) No	( ) Yes (X) No
<b>Family member</b>	( ) Yes (X) No	( ) Yes (X) No	( ) Yes (X) No
<b>Self-representation</b>	(X) Yes ( ) No	(X) Yes ( ) No	(X) Yes ( ) No
<b>Trade union</b>	(X) Yes ( ) No	(X) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes (X) No
<b>Other</b>	(X) Yes ( ) No	(X) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes (X) No

Comments - If "other", please specify. In addition, please specify for the categories mentioned the types of cases concerned by this/these representation(s): Other refers to representation in the labor court by a close friend or family member. However, we note that the labor courts will allow such representation only in exceptional cases. In addition section 37 to the labor courts law states that a person may be represented by an Organization of employees or employers

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

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

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

Comments

**149-2. What are the statuses for exercising the profession of lawyer?**

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

Comments

**150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:**

- [ X ] a national bar association
- [ X ] a regional bar association
- [ ] a local bar association

Comments

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

Yes

No

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

**152. Is there a mandatory general in-service professional training system for lawyers?**

Yes

No

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

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

**6.1.2. Practicing the profession**



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

Yes

No

Comments

**155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?**

Yes

No

Comments

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

Yes, laws provide rules

Yes, standards of the bar association provide rules

No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules

Comments

### 6.1.3. Quality standards and disciplinary procedures

#### 157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?

Yes

No

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

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

the bar association

the Parliament

other (please specify): .....

Comments

#### 159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:

the performance of lawyers

the amount of fees

Comments - Please specify:

#### 160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

a judge

Ministry of Justice

a professional authority

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

Comments

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

	Number of disciplinary proceedings
<b>Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)</b>	252 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Breach of professional ethics</b>	231 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Professional inadequacy</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Criminal offence</b>	21 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

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

Comments - If "other", please specify:

## 162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
<b>Total number of sanctions (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)</b>	206 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Reprimand</b>	27 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Suspension</b>	69 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Withdrawal from cases</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>4. Fine</b>	50 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>5. Other</b>	60 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

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

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

## 7. Court related mediation and other alternative Dispute Resolution

### 7.1 Court related mediation

#### 7.1.1 Details on court related mediation

#### 163. Does the judicial system provide for court-related mediation procedures?

Yes

No

Comments

#### 163-1. In some fields, does the judicial system provide for mandatory mediation with a mediator?

Before/instead of going to court

Ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding

No mandatory mediation

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

**163-2. In some fields, does the legal system provide for mandatory informative sessions with a mediator?**

Yes

No

Comments - If there are mandatory informative sessions, please specify which fields are concerned: In the civil field of law there are two mandatory informative sessions that take place:

In tort cases, in which litigants claim compensation of over 75,000 NIS (18,564 Euro), excluding a car accident compensation claim, the parties are obligated to attend a single court ordered meeting in order to consider the possibility of settling the case outside of the courtroom. The first meeting is free of charge and held by a certified registered mediator. Should the parties give consent to mediation, they will share the mediator's fee for the rest of the meetings. In addition, since July 2016, and by virtue of "the Law for the Arrangement of Litigation in Family Disputes", parties to a family dispute (family dissolution, divorce and separation) are obligated to attend up to four court ordered meetings at the family courts' assistance units, before their cases can be tried in court. The main purpose of these meetings is to provide the parties with clear and accessible information that will enable them to make an informed decision before engaging in an ADR procedure. In that respect, it is important to emphasize that while attendance in these meetings is compulsory; any settlement reached in the process will be reached through mediation and will reflect the voluntary consent of both parties.

**164. Please specify, by type of cases, who provides court-related mediation services:**

	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
<b>Civil and commercial cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP
<b>Family cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP
<b>Administrative cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP
<b>Labour cases including employment dismissals</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP
<b>Criminal cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP
<b>Consumer cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [ ] NAP

Comments

**165. Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge?**

Yes

No

[ ] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify (only one or both options):: There is a possibility to get a limited sum of legal aid for court related mediation, but there is no guarantee that this amount will cover the full cost of the proceeding, since it depends on the number of meetings



needed.

**166. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:**

	Total	Males	Females
Number of mediators	590 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

**167. Number of court-related mediations:**

	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement
Total ( 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6)	11 064 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	11 064 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 654 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases	2 080 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 080 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 125 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Family cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Administrative cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Labour cases including employment dismissal cases	8 984 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	8 984 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	4 529 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
6. Consumer cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source: In the previous cycle, there was no distinction between "mandatory mediation" and "mandatory informative sessions". Since this cycle made the distinction, the answers have been changed to be more accurate. That being the case, in this cycle, in the first column were not included those cases which were referred to mandatory informative sessions, but rather only those that agreed to mediation. Therefore, the number of cases for which parties agreed to start mediation appears much lower than for the previous cycle. In Family cases, we know how many families were referred and how many did not follow up by opening a case in court following these sessions, but we do not know how many of them agreed to mediation. Therefore, we chose to write NA in the row of Family Law.

**168. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?**

- Mediation other than court-related mediation
- Arbitration
- Conciliation (if different from mediation)
- Other ADR (please specify): .....

**G1. Please indicate the source for answering question 166:**

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

**8.Enforcement of court decisions**

**8.1.Execution of decisions in civil matters**

**8.1.1.Functioning**

**169. Do you have enforcement agents in your judicial system?**

Yes

No

Comments

**170. Number of enforcement agents**

	Total	Male	Female
<b>Number of enforcement agents</b>	93 [ ] NA	90 [ ] NA	3 [ ] NA

Comments

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

judges

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

bailiffs working in a public institution

other

Comments - Please specify their status and powers: Enforcement agents are authorized by the state to carry out the enforcement of court decisions. The enforcement agents are Independent contractors and not employees of the Enforcement and Collection Authority. An Overseeing Committee, comprised of a magistrate court judge (the committee chair), a police officer, and a representative of the Ministry of Justice (from the Enforcement and Collection Authority), is responsible for appointing these agents and for handling complaints against them. There are 22 Enforcement Bureaus in Israel. The number of enforcement registrars in 2018 was 70, and this number was not included in the number of enforcement agents provided above. The Enforcement Registrar and in some cases, the Chief Administrator of the Bureau, are authorized to hold hearings and to decide in each stage of the enforcement proceeding.

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

Yes

No

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the enforcement agents' monopoly or on the opposite

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

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

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

Comments

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

- Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents
- Debt recovery
- Voluntary sale of moveable or immoveable property at public auction

- Seizure of goods
- Recording and reporting of evidence
- Court hearings service
- Provision of legal advice
- Bankruptcy procedures
- Performing tasks assigned by judges
- Representing parties in courts
- Drawing up private deeds and documents
- Building manager
- Other

Comments In Israel the enforcement agents are not similar to those in Europe. Till 2016 we only reported about enforcement agents who are execution contractors without judicial authorities. In Israel there are also enforcement registrars who have the authority to order voluntary sales of moveable property and conduct bankruptcy procedures so in the previous cycle we added them. In this cycle we decided to go back to our original definition of enforcement agents which seems closer to the European definition.

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

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

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

Comments The profession is not organized.

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

**175. Are enforcement fees freely negotiated?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments

**H0. Please indicate the sources for answering question 170**

Source: The Law Enforcement and Collection Authority.

### 8.1.2. Efficiency of enforcement services



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

Yes

No

Comments

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

professional body

judge

Ministry of Justice

public prosecutor

other (please specify): .....

Comments

**179. Have quality standards been determined for enforcement agents?**

Yes

No

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

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

professional body

judge

Ministry of Justice

other (please specify): .....

Comments

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

( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

**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:

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

[ X ] no execution at all

[ ] non execution of court decisions against public authorities

[ ] lack of information

[ ] excessive length

[ X ] unlawful practices

[ ] insufficient supervision

[ ] excessive cost

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

Comments

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

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Since the Authority's establishment, it has taken various steps to raise enforcement and collection effectiveness while maintaining the balance between the interests and rights of the creditors and the debtors. Comprehensive amendments to the Enforcement Law, 1967 were enacted, among them: • Providing for more enforcement measures against debtors who are able to pay and evading their creditors, such as limitations on the use of bank accounts and credit cards, suspension of driver's licenses, and prohibitions on leaving the country. At the same time, these measures made it possible to reduce the use of imprisonment measures against evading debtors (except for alimony cases). • Establishment of a 'shortened track', by which enforcement of debts up to 5,825 euro (25,000 NIS) and of bills and checks entails minimal involvement of the creditor, without the need of a lawyer, within a proceeding's timeframe of up to eight months. • Establishment of a registry for debt owners who were deemed "able to pay". • The addition of enforcement investigators prior to the instigation of the debt proceedings, designated to shorten the waiting period for trial. Lawyers and accountants can fulfil these investigator positions. • The eviction period of renters who do not pay their rent was shortened. Moreover, in 2012, the Committee for Improving and Streamlining the Enforcement and Collection Procedures published an official report detailing its recommendations. These recommendations were adopted, for the most part, by the Minister of Justice, and are in various stages of implementation by the Enforcement and Collection Authority. However, these recommendations do not specifically refer to the enforcement of decisions against public authorities and bodies. These recommendations are in addition to improvement measures that are continuously taking place at the authority. In the last quarter of 2014, the new computer system "Integrated Tools" was developed,

providing easy access to all system users and in 2018 most of the cases were opened online. In addition, a customer service division was established to provide professional, courteous and advanced service to the Authority's customers and the Center for the Collection of Fines implemented new methods for improving work processes which have improved the rate of successful debt collection. The enforcement of court decisions against public authorities are conducted the same way as per other court decisions. However, it is important to mention that according to the Execution Regulations of Judgments against the State (1976), the attorney who handled the case must forward the judgement directly to the relevant office authority accountant in order to prevent opening a case in the Enforcement and Collection Authority.

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

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

Comments

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

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

Comments

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

	Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	38 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	21 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	8 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
3. For criminal offence	6 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
4. Other	3 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

## 188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
<b>Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)</b>	39 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Reprimand</b>	25 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Suspension</b>	10 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Withdrawal from cases</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Fine</b>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>5. Other</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

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

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

Source: The Enforcement and Collection Authority.

## 8.2. Execution of decisions in criminal matters

### 8.2.1. Functioning of execution in criminal matters

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

- Judge
- Public prosecutor
- Prison and Probation Services
- Other authority (please specify): The Israeli Police.

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

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



( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comments The Center for Fine Collection in the Enforcement and Collection Authority publishes yearly reports stating the amount of recovered fines, however these reports do not specify the recovery rate of these fines.

### 191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?

( ) 80-100%

( ) 50-79%

( ) less than 50%

Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question:

## 9. Notaries

### 9.1. Profession of notary

#### 9.1.1. Number and status of notaries

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

	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL (1+2+3+4)</b>	6 049 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	4 503 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 546 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Private professionals (without control from public authorities)</b>	6 049 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	4 503 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 546 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Professionals appointed by the State</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>3. Public officials</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>4. Other</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

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

### 192-1. What are the access conditions to the profession of notary (multiple options possible):

[ X ] diploma

[ ] professional experience/professional training

[ ] exam

[ ] appointment procedure by the State

[ X ] other (please specify): Pursuant to Section 2 of the Notaries Law, Capacity of a notary can be acquired by an able person who meets the following requirements: Status of Israeli citizen or permanent resident in Israel; at least 10 years of experience as a lawyer; no criminal record; was never suspended from the Israeli Bar Association; found eligible by the notaries registration committee, Participated

in the professional training courses as determined by the notaries registration committee ; Payment of annual membership fee.

Comments

**192-2. Are notaries appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?**

yes, please indicate the age of retirement:67 or 62.

no, please specify the duration of the appointment: .....

Comments - are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: In Israel 67 is the retirement age for men, and 62 for women (for judges the age of retirement is 70- see Q.121).

However, if the notary does not pay the annual membership fee for more than 5 years straight, or was suspended from the Israeli Bar Association, the license will be revoked.

**194. What kind of activities do notaries perform (multiple options possible):**

Within some civil procedures (for example inheritance or inheritance distribution; divorce by mutual consent)

Authentication

Certification of signatures

Legality control of documents submitted by the parties

Mediation

Taking of oaths

Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify):Pursuant to Section 7 of the Notaries Law, a notary is authorized to perform the following- (1) verify the signature of a document; (2) To certify that when a person signs a document on behalf of another person, he or she was authorized to do so; (3) To confirm the accuracy of a copy of a document; (4) To confirm that the translation of a document is correct; (5) To receive and confirm an affidavit and other statements; (6) To confirm that a certain person is alive; (7) To confirm the accuracy of inventory list; (8) To conduct the testimony of a negotiable document; (9) To prepare a document or to perform a different act when the notary is required or permitted to do so by law, including the law of a foreign state (10) to exercise the authority of a public notary under any other law.

Comments

**194-1. Do notaries have the exclusive rights when exercising their profession:**

Within some civil procedures (for example inheritance or inheritance distribution; divorce by mutual consent)

Authentication

Certification of signatures

Legality control of documents submitted by the parties

Mediation

Taking of oaths

Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify): .....

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries' exclusive rights or on the opposite regarding the competition they have to deal with: In addition, pursuant to Section 7 of the Notaries Law, only a certified Notary can authenticate documents that are intended for use outside of Israel.

**194-2. In which areas of law do notaries perform their activities (multiple options possible)?**

Real estate transaction

- Family law
- Succession law
- Company law
- Legality control of gambling activities
- Other

Comments "other" refers to translation.

**194-3. Do notaries use specialised digital systems in their activity?**

- In establishing authentic instruments
- In recording authentic instruments (archives)
- Other activity (please specify): .....

Comments

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

**196. If yes, which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries (multiple options possible)?**

- professional body
- court
- Ministry of Justice
- public prosecutor
- other (please specify): .....

Comments The Ministry of Justice has notary auditors, who from time to time visit the notary's offices and supervise their work.

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

- Yes
- No

Comments In order to get a notary license, training is required (32 academic hours of training). Once the license is approved, there is no mandatory training. In 2018, The department for the licensing of notaries in the Ministry of Justice, along with The Bar Association, began to hold daily seminars for notaries.

**I1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 192:**

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

## 10. Court interpreters

### 10.1. Details on profession of court interpreter

#### 10.1.1. Status of court interpreters

##### 197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?

Yes

No

Comments As for 2018, the only examination that is done regarding court interpreters, is a background check regarding criminal record. At the end of 2019, after finishing a new tender in their regard, a court interpreter must successfully finish a training course developed by the court administration, which includes professional, legal and ethical aspects before being able to work in the court system.

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

Yes

No

Comments

##### 199. Number of accredited or registered court interpreters:

[ 280 ]

NA

NAP

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam): Following the recent tender for court interpretation (2019), the quality standards of court interpretations were increased and supervision mechanisms were put in place to insure them.

##### 201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?

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

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

No, please specify which authority selects court interpreters .....

Comments

##### J1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 199

Sources: The Secretariat and Operations Division of the courts administration.

## 11. Judicial experts

### 11.1. Profession of judicial expert

#### 11.1.1. Status of judicial experts

#### **202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choices possible):**

experts who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation,

experts appointed by a court to put their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of fact at the court's disposal,

"legal experts" who might be consulted by the judge on specific legal issues or requested to support the judge in preparing the judicial work (but do not take part in the decision).

Other (please specify): .....

Comments

#### **202-1. Are there lists or databases of registered judicial experts?**

Yes

No

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment regarding these lists or databases of experts, if they do exist (e.g. : Does the expert take an oath? How is his/her skill evaluated? By whom?): The case management system used by the courts contains a list of technical and medical experts. The registration on the list is decided following a court decision to appoint the said expert. Currently, the registration on the list is not limited in time and no examination is conducted of the skills of the experts already on the list. Nowadays, there is no legal requirement to establish a regulated pool of experts available to the court system, but in 2018 a project to regulate this field by secondary legislation has begun.

#### **202-2. Who is responsible for registering judicial experts?**

Ministry of justice

Courts

Independent body (association of judicial experts)

Other

Comments

#### **202-3. Is the registration of judicial experts limited in time?**

Yes, for how long .....

No

Comments

#### **203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?**

Yes

No

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

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

	<b>Obligation of training</b>
<b>Initial training</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Continuous training</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No

Comments

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

- judicial proceedings
- the profession of expert
- other

Comments

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

**205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Number of experts</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

**205-1. Who sets the expert remuneration?**

- The court.

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

- Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify, in particular the given time to provide a technical report to the judge: The procedural provisions specify time limits to provide the report to the judge, with more or less flexibility for the expert. In most cases, the judge decides this provision. In claims for damages caused by road traffic accidents, the law states that the expert will submit his report within 30 days, unless the judge decided otherwise.

**206-1. Number of cases where expert opinion was ordered by a judge or requested by the parties**

	Number of cases
<b>Total (1+2+3+4)</b>	20 521 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1.Civil and commercial litigious cases</b>	20 504 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.Administrative cases</b>	5 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3.Criminal cases</b>	12 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>4.Other cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Comments

**207. Are the courts responsible for selecting judicial experts?**

- [ ] 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 judicial experts .....

Comments

**207-1. Does the judge control the progress of the expertise?**

- ( X ) Yes
- ( ) No

Comments

**K1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 205**

Sources: The Court Administration.

**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 NAP

2. Budget NAP

3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes - e.g. reduction of the number of courts -, management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of new buildings) 1. Construction of New Court Buildings

Justice Minister Amir Ohana announced in 2019 that a Magistrate Court will be built in the city of Bat-Yam as part of the ongoing advancement of the court system, designed to improve legal services to the public, and to increase access to the courts. Furthermore, it was decided that this court building will incorporate Magistrate, Traffic and the Regional Labor Courts. The construction in Bat Yam is nearing completion and is expected to begin operations in early February, 2020. 2. Future reforms in the Police Prosecution Division: consolidation of the criminal and traffic prosecution systems under the Head of the Police Prosecution Division; expansion of the use of administrative tools as an alternative to criminal and traffic court procedures; expansion of the use of suspended settlements as an alternative to criminal procedures; academization; community courts; involvement in legislative procedures; application of fines for personal use of cannabis; digital files, technological interfaces with the court system.

3. Police Traffic Division: Mediation pilot for car accident cases containing significant damage, and the expansion of the jurisdiction of Youths Courts in traffic offenses.

4. Public Prosecution Office - Since 2016, The Public Prosecutor's Office has been working diligently to advance the organization from both a managerial and professional perspective, by promoting an up-to-date management concept that includes a few key elements: evidence-based management; quality and quantity control; goal setting and measurement; ongoing focus on retention and improvement of the professional skills of the prosecutors in the area of litigation; investment in human capital; reinforcement of the management skills of middle-level executives; and strengthening the confidence of the public in the Prosecutor's Office. As a result, the State Prosecutor's Office has come a long way in the last few years in its ability to present reliable data on its activities. This can be seen, for example, in reports published annually by the State Prosecutor's Office. Current Reforms in the Public Prosecutor's Office:

Human Resources: shortened tender for the candidate pool for new employees; creation of an Occupational Orientation Center to encourage professional development and cross-organizational role transition; and the development of tailor-made training programs that meet the needs of all employee populations

Technology and Information: improvement of public interfaces by providing better access to information, data and on-line services; and a strategic project to move towards the use of digital files Re-Organization and Unification Process: update of all guidelines in the Public Prosecutors Office; shortening the duration of cases waiting for trial.

Planning and Strategy: establishment of new units and new fields in the Public Prosecutors Office; updating and validation of the



strategic plan of the Public Prosecutors Office; enforcing the use of work plans, control processes and measurement.

### 3.1. Access to justice and legal aid NAP

### 4. High Judicial Council NAP

5. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc. 1. Future Reforms Relating to Notaries: Addition of practical workshops to the professional training of notaries; Launching of an online notary application service; Launching of a professional update service going directly to the emails of notaries; A notary will procedure was formulated in collaboration with the inheritance registrars; Expansion of the supervision of notaries in the courts regarding the authentication of documents for use abroad. 2. Reforms Regarding Experts

On May 31, 2018, the President of the Israeli Supreme Court ordered the establishment of a team to regulate the appointment of salaried officials by the courts. In addition, the courts are currently working on regulating the appointment of experts by the courts in legislation. The goal is to:

- Establish an Expert Unit under the Judiciary Authority, and create a list of experts that will serve as a tool for the courts when appointing an expert on their behalf while distinguishing between court-appointed experts in the general court system, and court-appointed experts in Family and Labor Courts. - regulate the criteria for inclusion in the expert list, the application process for inclusion, renewal, delay or suspension of registration or deletion from the expert list, conflicts of interest, transparency, expert fees.

#### 3. Reforms Regarding Training of Judges in 2018

- For the first time, as part of the planning methodology for its annual continuing education program, the Center for Judicial Education and Training distributed a survey to all judges, providing them with an opportunity to play a role in the design of the training content.

- A technology system was developed, allowing the Center for Judicial Education and Training to upload materials that were presented to the judges in previous courses. - A new course was launched to provide judges with tools for dealing with stress and burnout. - A senior management course for court presidents was planned and took place in early 2019.

- A pilot course was held in Arabic studies for judges, utilizing three different methodologies- web classes, frontal learning, and learning through an educational computer program.

### 6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities 1. Insolvency and Economic Rehabilitation Law, 2018

This new law from 2018 is intended to codify the insolvency law, and to regulate - in a comprehensive and contemporary manner - all insolvency rules for individuals and corporations, via a new and updated law that cancels the old ordinances and arrangements existing today. The law regulates all aspects of insolvency, beginning with debt settlement, recovery proceedings, through the dissolution of the debtor.

The new law emphasizes the rationale for rehabilitation, highlighting the economic rehabilitation of the debtor. Alongside this, the goal of the law is to increase the rate of debt repayment to creditors, and to reduce, as much as possible, the harm to the creditor.

Moreover, the law is intended to increase the certainty and stability of the legal process, to shorten procedures and to reduce the bureaucratic nature of the existing law. As such, in order to relieve the workload of the court system, it was decided – by law - to transfer the management of certain parts of the proceedings to the Law Enforcement and Collection System Authority. For example, in insolvency cases of debts less than NIS 150,000, the proceedings are conducted before the Authority, rather than before the district courts.

#### 2. Civil Procedure Regulations, 2018

In 2018, the Civil Procedure Regulations was reformed; this reform was designed to create a new arrangement that would enable the court system to conduct a proper and fair judicial process, one that would allow for the attainment of correct and just results with maximum efficiency of the legal system. As such, the new regulations seek to simplify and unify the existing laws, to set time metrics in order to prevent judicial waste of time, to enhance the involvement and management of the proceedings by the judge, and to bring transparency and mutual disclosure by the parties.

3. Court Regulations (Fees)  
In 2018, an addition to the “Court Regulations (Fees) was made, in which a court fee will be paid for class action lawsuits (Rule 7A).

#### 4. Reform of Assisted Death Offenses Under the Criminal Law, 2019

Until 2019, there were three assisted death criminal offenses under the Criminal Law:

- (1) Murder (section 300), with a mandatory life sentence (in some cases, there is the possibility of imposing a reduced sentence)
  - (2) Homicide (section 298), with a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison
  - (3) Negligent Homicide (section 304), with a maximum penalty of 3 years in prison
- The primary change in the law is in the expansion of the range of offenses that can be attributed to a defendant. The expanded scale allows for a better match between the severity of the offense and its classification and corresponding sentence. The scale includes:
- (1) Murder, with a penalty of a life sentence
  - (1) Murder under aggravated circumstances, with a penalty of a life sentence, with no possibility of a reduced sentence
  - (2) Homicide with reduced responsibility, with a penalty of 20 or 15 years
  - (3) Negligent homicide, with a maximum penalty of 12 years in prison

7. Enforcement of court decisions  
In 2018, the Execution Law expanded the authority of Execution Registrars, and new arrangements were made for the distribution of debts for debtors who cannot repay their debt immediately.

Furthermore, implementation of the Insolvency and Economic Rehabilitation Act, 2018 will significantly increase the activity of the Law Enforcement and Collection System Authority, as in accordance with this law, all debts (of insolvent debtors) below 150,000 NIS (34,950 Euro) will be processed by the Authority rather than in the district courts, as was done until today.

8. Mediation and other ADR Community Courts - In 2018, the community courts program was expanded in Israel. The cases brought before these courts include minor to moderate crimes such as drug, fraud or property offenses, intimidation and violence, including domestic violence. The main goal of these courts is to prevent recidivism.

In 2018, a new community court was opened in Nazareth (in addition to the court in Ramla which opened in 2014, in Beer Sheva which opened in 2015, and Tel Aviv which opened in 2017).

During 2019 this program is expected to expand and two additional community courts will open (Haifa and Jerusalem).

All of the partners of this program, the prosecutors and defense attorneys agree that in order for the community courts to succeed, they must forge a new model of cooperation. The process has already begun, in part by looking into expanding the number and type of offenses that are eligible while at the same time protecting public interest.

## 9. Fight against crime NAP

9.1. Prison system In 2018, the Israeli Prison Service focused on implementing a High Court of Justice decision, which determined that the minimum living space per prisoner shouldn't be less than 3 square feet. For this purpose, construction and renovation projects have been implemented. In addition, a first version of an incarceration resource system has been developed, in which data regarding the required standards are entered. This system supports the HCJ decision and helps with the allocation of space per prisoner in the various prisons.

Furthermore, the IPS is continuing to establish education departments in the various prisons.

9.2 Child friendly justice In the past decade, the main reform in the field of children's access to justice has been the establishment of the Child Representation Unit (CRU) within the Civil Legal Aid Department. The right to independent legal representation in civil proceedings has yet to be preserved in Israeli Law -with the exception of forced psychiatric hospitalization for youth over 15 years of age, and protection order proceedings (against the child) – for which the law mandates that the child be granted independent legal representation. However, several laws grant judicial discretion to civil instances (family courts, youth courts, religious courts and civil courts) to appoint a guardian ad litem for a minor, when the court finds this is in the best interest of the minor. The Child Representation Unit within the Civil Legal Aid Department is the main (almost sole) body providing children with independent legal representation in civil proceedings in Israel. In 2018, 4,367 children and youth were represented by the CRU in 3,822 new legal proceedings. The majority of minors (57%) were represented in child protection proceedings (including forced psychiatric hospitalization proceedings), 30% were family law cases, 6% civil law cases and 7% - representation of child victims of severe sexual crimes in criminal law proceedings. Lawyers representing children on behalf of the CRU are meticulously recruited, receive a one-year multidisciplinary mandatory training, are closely guided and supervised and receive psycho-social assistance and advice from therapeutic advisors (child psychologists, social workers, criminologists and child psychiatrists) working with the CRU. In August 2018, the 20th Amendment to the Legal Aid law expanded the right to legal aid to victims of severe sexual crimes throughout the criminal law proceedings (and accompanying proceedings, such as parole and pardon proceedings). The right to legal aid is universal and not dependent on means testing or merit. However, it is limited to judicial proceedings (i.e. as of indictment and not throughout the investigation process). There are two legislation amendments pending before the Minister of Justice:

1. An amendment to the Youth Law Act (Treatment and Supervision) 1960, granting a universal right to separate legal representation for all minors involved in child protection proceedings. 2. An amendment to the Youth Law Act (Treatment and Supervision) 1960 and to the Treatment of Mental Health Patients Act 1992, granting a universal right to separate legal representation in proceedings before Youth Court and Minors Psychiatric District Boards, for all minors objecting to forced psychiatric hospitalization. Today the right to separate legal representation is granted by law only to children over 15 years old and only in proceedings before the Youth Court. It is too early to know what will be the outcome of these amendments.

## 9.3. Violence against partners NAP

10. New information and communication technologies 1. The Public Prosecutor's Office is in advanced stages of development of an app. for victims of crime, that will allow the victim to obtain (at no cost) accessible and quality information regarding the stages of the criminal procedure, his/her rights during the process, and the status of the case.

2. On May 5th, 2019, the Public Prosecutor's Office launched an online form for contacting the National Assistance Unit for Victims of Crime, that will allow victims of crime to request for information (at no cost) via computer or mobile phone. Both the app. and the online form are for the use of crime victims' whose complaint is being handled by the Public Prosecutor's Office rather than the Police Prosecution Division.

11. Other 1. Audio Recording of Court Hearings: Pilot Program This pilot program took place in the Haifa Court System in October 2017, and included hearings held in the District Court, the Magistrate Court and the Labor Court. In 2018, the pilot program was extended to additional districts, and Voice to Text features were added. It is important to note that the recording of hearings is subject to the consent of the presiding judge and is implemented in accordance with procedural law.

2. Establishment of a pool of accredited experts eligible to be appointed in judicial procedures.

The aim of this reform is to regulate the registration of accredited experts on a list based on their knowledge and experience, diplomas, credentials, recommendations and appropriate licenses. This list will be examined and renewed on an annually basis.

3. Reforms implemented in the Sharia Religious Courts: •Workload measurement of each Qadi, looking at both the number of cases assigned to each Qadi and the relative weight of their cases •Placement of projection screens in all the courtrooms, allowing for the projection of both hearing protocols and dictated decisions

•Upgrading of the computerized information system of the court system, allowing for more detailed and accessible recording of judicial decisions, for the use of both Qadies and the involved parties

•Establishment of Assistance Units in some of the courts and incorporation of their directors into the judicial work.

•Provision of better access to hearing protocols for people with disabilities. •Upgrading of the BI system that processes statistics and data regarding the number and length of cases. •Creation of an interface with the Land Registry, Settlement of Rights Bureau and Inheritance Registry in order to expedite the recording and resolution of inheritance- related matters •Opening of a new Shari'an court in Sakhnin to reduce the workload of the court system in the north of Israel 4. Planned Future Reforms in the Sharia Religious Courts

•Improvement of the computerized information system of the courts by providing remote access

•Enabling use of digital signatures on documents submitted to the courts, and on court decisions •Upgrade of interfaces with other authorities

•Application of the Family Settlement Dispute Law in the Sharia Religious courts

•Continued upgrading and improvement of the court website in order to provide services to the public through the site

•Adjustment of the geographical jurisdiction of the courts in order to distribute their workload more efficiently, and improve the provision of judicial services

•Renovation of the courts. •Provision of professional training for Qadis, in the area of Sharia law, at the Qadim Training Institute in Jordan.

4. The Prosecutor's Office is currently conducting a survey of victims of sexual and violent offenses, regarding their satisfaction with the response by, and connection with, the Public Prosecutor's Office. The survey population consists of victims of the offenses noted above in the course of 2018, and cases were sampled from each of the district of the Public Prosecutor's Office.