### The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice

#### Evaluation of the judicial systems (2018 - 2020)



Italy

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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 eigth 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.

#### 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)

[ 60 359 546 ]

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	611 597 266 027 []NA
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Comments

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

[ 29 071 ]

Comments

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

[ 29 343 ]

Comments

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

[	]	
Allow decimals	:	5
[X]NAP		

Comments

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

Sources:	ISTAT -	Italian	National	Institute of	of Statistics

#### 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 €)

TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning	3 484 242 772	3 213 020 250
	[ ] NA	[] NA
of all courts $(1+2+3+4+5+6+7)$	[ ] NAP	[]NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	2 454 880 751	2 378 161 558
Thin and public budget uncounted to (Bross) summers	[ ] NA	[ ]NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation	175 550 794	118 482 186
2. I militar public outgot unoutled to computeribution	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[]NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses	212 231 488	208 576 068
	[ ] NA	[]NA
(expertise, interpretation, etc.)	[ ] NAP	[] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings	402 245 599	349 274 551
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
(maintenance, operating costs)	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new	0	0
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
(court) buildings	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training	392 403	338 733
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
7. Other (please specify)	238 941 737	158 187 154
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] 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: Figures at Q.6 include the budget of both Ordinary and Adminitrative Justice.

The substantial increment of the budget for "computerization" and "court building" is due to a couple of recent pieces of legislation. One is specifically addressed to Building for the justice system in the regions of southern Italy. Moreover the Budget Law has specifically allocated extra funds to both computerization and building. These funds are also allowed the so-called "horizontal flexibility", i.e. the possibility of moving unused funds (for any reason) in subsequent years. Therefore it is quite likely to expect a similar level of investments for the future.

As far as the training, please consider that starting from 2017 about 1500 court personnel has been employed (the recruitment is still undergo). All this new personnel need specific training, hence the increase in budget.

## 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 €)
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the		
public prosecution services together	[X]NA	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal		
aid together	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public		
prosecution services and legal aid together	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] 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?
for criminal cases	( ) Yes
	( X ) No
for other than criminal cases	(X)Yes
	( ) No

If there are exceptions to the rule to pay these court fees, could you please provide comments on those exceptions?

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

Co	urts fees depend on the value of the dispute and	they are provided by law	
- 00	arts rees depend on the value of the dispute and	i they are provided by law.	
			1
			· ·
			· ·
			1

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

[ 98 ] [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments

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

[ 464 172 751 ] [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	317 861 899	182 215 914	135 645 985
	[]NA	[ ] NA	[]NA
	[]NAP	[ ] NAP	[]NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	317 861 899	182 215 914	135 645 985
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	0	0	0
	[]NA	[ ] NA	[]NA
	[]NAP	[ ] NAP	[]NAP

Comments Please note that when it comes to legal aid in civil and criminal cases, there is not a specifically approved budget destined for legal aid. For this reason legal aid expenses are paid to the parties regardless of the budget. For statistical reasons, the approved budget is considered as equivalent to the implemented budget. Please also note that the budget allocated to legal aid for administrative justice is  $2.071.809 \in$ 

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget	317 861 899	182 215 914	135 645 985
allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees	317 861 899	182 215 914	135 645 985
and/or legal representation)	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal	0	0	0
advice, ADR and other legal services)	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] 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: Other than criminal cases at Q.12.1 include both Civil and Administrative Justice. In Italy, legal aid can be granted for all categories of civil cases: litigious, non-litigious and also ADR. Nevertheless, in respect of the latter, so far the Ministry of Justice hasn't experienced any payment yet.

The implemented public budget allocated to legal aid in 2018 is much higher than in 2016. Generally speaking, legal aid expenses grows at a very high pace. A possible reason for such increase in 2016-2018 might be due to the legal aid granted to migrants. Please also note that such expenses do not exactly reflect the same growth rate of the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted because of a temporal gap between the twos

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

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)	1 556 454 804 []NA	1 488 952 381 [ ] NA
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	[X]NA []NAP	[X]NA []NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

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

	Preparation of the total court budget	budget	Management and allocation of the budget among the courts	Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level
Ministry of Justice	(X) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes (X) No	(X) Yes ( ) No	(X) Yes ( ) No
Other ministry	(X) Yes ( ) No []NAP	( ) Yes (X) No	( ) Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No

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

If any other Ministry and/or inspection body and/or other, please specify: It is to be underlined that the Italian administrative justice is given full budgetary autonomy. The High Council for the Judiciary of the Administrative Justice (Consiglio di Presidenza della Giustizia Amministrativa - CPGA) is entitled to the preparation, adoption and approval of the total administrative court budget and it is the body that manages and allocates the budget among administrative courts.

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

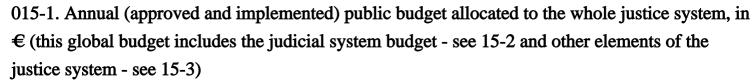
	Preparation of the budget	Arbitration and allocation of the budget	Day to day management of the budget	Evaluation and control of the use of the budget
Management Board	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No
Court President	(X)Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No
Court administrative director	(X)Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No
Head of the court clerk office	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	(X)No	(X)No	(X)No
Other	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	(X)No	(X)No	(X)No

Comments - If "other", please specify: The answers provided at Q.14.1 describe the management the of the budget of the ordinary justice courts. As far as the Administrative Justice is concerned, the management of the budget at court level is up to the administrative director.

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

Sources: Ministry of Justice – Budget and Accounts Department (Direzione Generale del Bilancio)	
Except for Q.12: Ministry of Justice – (Department of Statistics + Department of Criminal Affairs)	

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



	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice	9 175 774 389	8 744 055 046
system in €	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided above and specify if a large portion of the budget allocated to the whole justice system comes from an international organisation. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

#### 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)	( )	( )

In Italy all the above three elements are included.

WARING: there is a bug in the electronic scheme for this question.

#### 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)	( )	( )
Other	( )	(X)	( )

If "other", please specify:

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

Sources: Ministry of Justice – Budget and Accounts Department (1	Direzione Generale del Bilancio)
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#### 2. Access to justice and all courts

#### 2.1.Legal Aid

#### 2.1.1.Scope of legal aid

#### 016. Does legal aid apply to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	( ) No	( ) No
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Legal advice, ADR and other legal services	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	( ) No	( ) No
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] 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.

- Italian legislation provides that legal aid can also cover ADR procedures. In Italy, there are a plethora of different forms of ADR procedures and some of them are quite new. This is probably one of the reasons why legal aid for ADR is not widespread. Under Italian law, legal aid is granted to everybody, citizen and non citizen, depending on their income. In the first place, the application is filed to the Bar Association. If this application is refused, the applicant can still file a new application before the court. If admitted, the applicant does not have to pay any sum to the lawyer, who can be chosen by the applicant; legal aid fees are directly paid by the state to the appointed lawyer. The fees for legal aid lawyers are set by Law.

19. Can legal aid be granted find in the second second advisors of technical advisors of the second	•			•
tc.)?	<b>1</b>			,
	Cr	iminal cases	Other	than criminal cases
Legal aid granted for other costs	[]	X ) Yes ) No NA NAP	(X) () []NA	No
omments - If yes, please specify:  1.2.Information on legal aid	<u>d</u>			
1.2.Information on legal aid	_	legal aid has been Cases broug		Cases not brought to
	er of cases for which			
.1.2.Information on legal aid	Total  371 993	Cases broug		Cases not brought to court

Assisted by a free of charge lawyer

Page 9 of 98

018. Can legal aid be granted for the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions

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

(X) Yes

( ) No

(X) Yes

( ) No

If yes, please specify:

(e.g. fees of an enforcement agent)?

free of charge (or financed by a public budget) lawyer?

Accused individuals	(X) Yes () No
Victims	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If yes, please specify: In Italy individuals who do not have sufficient financial means can be assisted by a free of charge court-appointed lawyer. The lawyer can be chosen by the party within a list of lawyers (such list/registry is held by the court).

## 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	(X) Yes
	( ) No [ ] NAP
Victims	(X)Yes
	( ) <b>No</b>

Comments In Italy individuals who do not have sufficient financial means can be assisted by a free of charge court-appointed lawyer. The lawyer can be chosen by the party within a list of lawyers (such list/registry is held by the court).

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

(	X )	Yes
(	)	Nο

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:

#### 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	11 494	
71	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	11 494	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal		
cases	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
cuscs	[ X ] NAP	[ 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)?

(X) Yes

Comments - If yes, please explain the exact criteria for denying legal aid:	
025. Is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid taken by:	
( ) the court	
( ) an authority external to the court	
(X) a mixed authority (court and external bodies)	
Comments In the first place, the application is filed to the Bar Association. If this application is refused, the applicant can still file application before the court.	a new
026. Is there a private system of legal expense insurance enabling individuals (this does not	
concern companies or other legal persons) to finance court proceedings?	
(X) Yes	
( ) No	
Comments - If appropriate, please inform about the current development of such insurances in your country; is it a growing phenor-	nenon

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

	Judicial decisions direct how legal costs will be shared
in criminal cases	(X)Yes
	( ) No
in other than criminal cases	(X) Yes
	( ) No

Comments

( ) No

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

Sources: Sources: Q.20:
Ministry of Justice – Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis (Direzione Generale di Statistica e Analisi Organizzativa)
Ministry of Justice – Department of Criminal Affairs (Direzione Generale Affari Penali)
Q.23:
Ministry of Justice

#### 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)
logui texts (e.g. codes, laws, loguidatons, etc.)		http://www.normattiva.it/
		https://www.giustizia.it/giustizi
		a/it/mg_1_2.page;http://www.se
		nato.it/2867;https://www.giustiz
		ia-amministrativa.it/
case-law of the higher court/s	( )	(X)
		http://www.italgiure.giustizia.it/
		sncass/;https://www.portaledel
		massimario.ipzs.it/;https://www
		.giustizia-amministrativa.it/
other documents (e.g. downloadable forms, online	( )	(X)
registration)		https://www.giustizia.it/giustizi
		a/it/mg_3.page;http://webstat.gi
		ustizia.it
		;http://pst.giustizia.it;https://ww
		w.giustizia-amministrativa.it/

Please specify what documents and information are included in "other documents": Legal texts:

http://www.normattiva.it/ https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg\_1\_2.page

http://www.senato.it/2867

https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/

Case-law of the higher court/s:

http://www.italgiure.giustizia.it/sncass/

https://www.portaledelmassimario.ipzs.it/

https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/

Other documents:

https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg\_3.page (general information about the Italian judicial system)

http://webstat.giustizia.it (Department of Statistics within the Ministry of Justice)

http://pst.giustizia.it(Electronic Trial Portal)

https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/ (Administrative Justice Portal)

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

( <b>X</b>	(Yes, always
(	) No
(	) Yes, only in some specific situations

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

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

( )	X) Yes	
(	) No	

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

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

Comments - If "other vulnerable person" and/or "other special arrangements", please specify: The condition of vulnerability is assessed by the judge case by case and it is not limited to the above-listed categories of victims. According to art. 90 quarter of the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure, the condition of vulnerability of the victim depends on a series of elements: age, physical/mental state, type of crime, the modalities and circumstances of the facts/events. The judge takes into consideration: whether the crime was committed with violence, with racial hatred, the nature of the crime (organized crime, terrorism, human trafficking, discrimination) and if the victim is emotionally, psychologically or economically dependent on the offender.

Moreover, there are special laws and a special procedure for trials concerning juvenile offenders.

Other specific arrangements are: psychological assessment and support, interrogation recording, faster procedures, etc.

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

(	) Yes	
( )	X) No	

Comments - If yes, please specify which procedures can be concerned (civil, criminal, administrative / normal or accelerated procedure) and at which conditions (can minor benefit from legal aid, be represented by a lawyer, etc.): In general, minors cannot be a party to a judicial proceeding by their own, not even through a lawyer. There must be a parent or another adult who legally represents them. This legal representative can be either a parent or a guardian. This person acts on behalf of the minor and can appoint a lawyer for them. However there are special circumstances where minors can act independently in court (for example 'emancipated minors' who are authorized by the court to contract marriage). Please also consider that in Italy there's a Juvenile justice system in place since 1934.

(	032. Does your country allocate compensation for victims of offences?		
	( X ) Yes, please specify for which kind of offences:Homicide, sexual violence, serious personal injury, domestic violence, terrorism		
aı	nd human trafficking.		
	( ) No		
	Comments		

032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
033. If yes, does this compensation come from:
[ X ] a public fund
[ X ] damages and interests to be paid by the person responsible
[ ] a private fund
Comments
034. Are there studies that evaluate the recovery rate of the damages awarded by courts to victims?
( ) Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please illustrate with available data concerning the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies and the coordinating body: Although no data is available concerning the recovery rate (as such) of the damages awarded by Courts, detailed reports on the activities of the various special public Funds in favour of victims are published every year. As regards 2018, the sum recognized to the victims of organized crime and intentional violent crimes is 36.004.569 euros.
035. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to victims (protection and assistance)?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments - If yes, please specify: The public prosecutor (as well as the law enforcement agents) shall follow special procedures when assuming information from persons who have been recognized as vulnerable. For instance, the prosecutor may have the support of psychologists or psychiatrists and, in any case, the prosecutor shall ensure that the vulnerable victim requested to provide information is not exposed to contact with the offender and that she/he will not be requested to provide information more than once, except in case of absolute necessity for the investigations. As regards protection measures, the prosecutor may request to the Judge the application against the offender of a ban from the family home, and/or a prohibition of approaching specified places which are habitually attended by the victim. Moreover, the Public prosecutor has an obligation to inform the Juvenile Court when dealing particularly serious crimes.
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 [X] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please specify: The public prosecutor cannot decide to discontinue a case on his/her own. A decision by a judge is needed. Therefore the answer is NAP.

However, the answer might be YES according to a slightly different interpretation. As a matter of fact, the public prosecutor may request Preliminary Investigation Judge to discontinue a case. Such request shall be notified to the victim, if the latter has asked to be notified (in case of offences committed with violence, the notification is always due, regardless of the victim's request). Within 20 days from the

notification of the request, the victim may oppose to the public prosecutor's request, by asking for further investigations. If the Preliminary Investigation Judge finds the request inadmissible, he/she discontinues the case. Otherwise, a (non-public) hearing before the Preliminary Investigations Judge is set. During such hearing, the reasons of the party are discussed. The judge will then decide, on the basis of the discussion, whether discontinue the case, or not.

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

	Number of reque compensation	ests for Number of condemnations	Total amount (in €)
Total			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Excessive length of proceedings	17 785	16 247	98 602 155
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Non-execution of court decisions	7 708	4 681	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Wrongful arrest	1 728	895	33 373 831
,	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[]NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Wrongful conviction	17	18	14 602 226
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Other			
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] 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): Please note that the last two columns at Q.37 (number of condemnations and total amount in euros) refer to those compensating procedures cleared (actually paid) in 2018. Therefore, not necessary they refer to compensation procedures initiated in 2018 (first column).

PS: Given the wide diversity of such procedures we believe that the total doesn't make much sense, hence NA.

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

measure

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
1. Surveys aimed at judges	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ ] Ad hoc	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ ] Ad hoc
2. Surveys aimed at court staff	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ ] Ad hoc	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ ] Ad hoc
3. Surveys aimed at public prosecutors	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ ] Ad hoc	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ ] Ad hoc

4. Surveys aimed at lawyers	[ ] Annual	[ ] Annual
	[ ] Other regular	[ ] Other regular
	[ ] Ad hoc	[ ] Ad hoc
Surveys aimed at the parties	[ ] Annual	[ ] Annual
-	[ ] Other regular	[ ] Other regular
	[ ] Ad hoc	[ ] Ad hoc
5. Surveys aimed at other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses,	[ ] Annual	[ ] Annual
experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental	[ ] Other regular	[ ] Other regular
agencies, NGOs)	[ ] Ad hoc	[ ] Ad hoc
7. Surveys aimed at victims	[ ] Annual	[ ] Annual
•	[ ] Other regular	[ ] Other regular
	[ ] Ad hoc	[ ] Ad hoc
3. Other not mentioned	[ ] Annual	[ ] Annual
	[ ] Other regular	[ ] Other regular
	[ ] Ad hoc	[ ] Ad hoc

judicial system? (for example, handling of the case by a judge or the duration of a proceeding)

(X) 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
Court concerned	(X) Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	(X) No
Higher court	(X) Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	(X)No
Ministry of Justice	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
·	( X ) No	(X) No
High Judicial Council	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	(X)No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
,	( X ) No	(X)No

Comments

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

	Number of complaints	Compensation amount granted
Court concerned		
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Higher court		
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[]NAP	[ ] NAP
Ministry of Justice		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
High Judicial Council		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP

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

#### 3.Organisation of the court system

#### 3.1.Courts

#### 3.1.1.Number of courts

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

	Number of courts
42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities)	531
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
42.2 First instance specialised courts (legal entities)	237 []NA
42.3 All the courts (geographic locations) (this includes 1st instance courts of	[]NAP 828
general jurisdiction, first instance specialised courts, all second instance courts	[]NA []NAP
and courts of appeal and all Supreme Courts)	

Comments In 2012-2013 we went through a major reform of the judicial map. In particular, a great number of justice of peace offices (initially 846) were shut down. However, each Italian municipality had (and still has) the opportunity to preserve the office at their own expenses. For this reason, each year a series of Justice of Peace offices administered by the municipality might be re-opened or closed. 3 justice of peace offices closed between 2017 and 2018.

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

	Number of courts
Total (must be the same as the data given under question 42.2)	237
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	22
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP

nsolvency courts		
	[ ] NA	
	[ X ] NAP	
Labour courts		
THOOM SOME	[ ] NA	
	[X]NAP	
Family courts	F J NTA	
	[]NA	
	[X]NAP	
Rent and tenancies courts		
	[ ] NA	
	[X]NAP	
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	58	
2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	[]NA	
	[]NAP	
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption		
	[ ] NA	
	[ X ] NAP	
nternet related disputes		
	[ ] NA	
	[ X ] NAP	
Administrative courts	21	
Administrative courts	[ ] NA	
	[]NAP	
	[ ] - · · · ·	
Insurance and / or social welfare courts		
	[ ] NA	
	[X]NAP	
Military courts	4	
	[ ] NA	
	[]NAP	
24h	132	
Other specialised 1st instance courts		
	[]NA	
	[ ] NAP	
omments - If "other specialised 1st instance courts", please specify: The cat ourts and 103 Tax Courts.	egory "other" category subsumes 29 Minor	(or Juvenile

#### 0 of courts (geographic locations) or a change in the powers of courts]?

( ) Yes (X) No

Comments - Please specify:

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

	Number of courts
a debt collection for small claims	391 []NA
an employment dismissal	140 []NA

a robbery	140
	[ ] NA
	[]NAP
an insolvency case	140
	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP

Comments

045-1. Is	your defini	tion for small	claims the same	as the one in tl	he Explanatory note
-----------	-------------	----------------	-----------------	------------------	---------------------

(X) Yes

( ) No

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

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

[5000]

Comments

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

Sources: Ministry of Justice		

#### 3.2. Court staff

#### 3.2.1.Judges and non-judge staff

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

	Total	Males	Females	
Total number of professional judges $(1 + 2 + 3)$	7 015	3 192	3 823	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[]NAP	
1. Number of first instance professional judges	5 259	2 278	2 981	
J	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[]NAP	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	1 230	560	670	
professional judges	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
professional judges	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
3. Number of Supreme Court professional	526	354	172	
judges	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
Juuges	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: The above figures include 6634 ordinary judges and 381 administrative judges.

047.	Number	of cou	rt presi	dents (pr	ofessional	judges).

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of court presidents $(1 + 2 + 3)$	234	159	75
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Number of first instance court presidents	206	142	64
•	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	26	15	11
court presidents	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
court presidents	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court presidents	2	2	0
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments The above figures include court presidents belonging to both Ordinary and Administrative Justice.

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

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

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

## 048-1. 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.	
(	) No		
	[ Y ] NAP		

Comments

# 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	3 453
	[]NA []NAP
In full time equivalent	
	[X]NA []NAP

## 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: Judges of Peace deal with small claim civil and commercial disputes and misdemeanour criminal cases.

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

( )	X )	Yes
(	) .	No

Comments

#### 050-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)?

[X] Criminal cases

[ ] Other than criminal cases

Comments

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

[	
[ X ] 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	
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2	22 401	7 472	14 929	
+ 3 + 4 + 5)	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with				
judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[]NA [X]NAP	
autonomous competence and whose decisions	[A]NAP	[A]NAP	[ A ] NAP	
could be subject to appeal				
2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the	14 279	4 011	10 268	
judges such as registrars (case file preparation,	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[]NA	[]NA	
assistance during the hearing, court recording,	[ ]NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
helping to draft the decisions)				
3. Staff in charge of different administrative	4 631	1 297	3 334	
tasks and of the management of the courts	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
(human resources management, material and	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
equipment management, including computer				
systems, financial and budgetary management,				
training management)				
4. Technical staff	376	223	153	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
5. Other non-judge staff	3 115	1 941	1 174	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	

Comments - If "other non-judge staff", please specify: The above figures include court staff belonging to both Ordinary and Administrative Justice.

# 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	
Total non-judge staff working in courts	22 401	7 472	14 929	
(1+2+3)	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
(1+2+3)	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at	18 455	6 183	12 272	
first instance level	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
inst histance level	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at	3 055	981	2 074	
second instance (court of appeal) level	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
second instance (court of appear) level	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at	891	308	583	
Supreme Court level	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
Supreme Court level	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	

Comments The above figures include court staff belonging to both Ordinary and Administrative Justice.

fields do they have a role:
[ ] legal aid
[ ] family cases
[ ] payment orders
[ ] registry cases (land and/or business registry cases)
[ ] enforcement of civil cases
[ ] enforcement of criminal cases
[ ] other cases not mentioned (please describe in comment)
[ ] non-litigious cases
Comments - Please briefly describe their status and duties:
054. Have the courts outsourced certain services under their responsibilities to external providers?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
054-1. If yes, please specify which services have been outsourced:
[X] IT services
[ X ] Training of staff
[ X ] Security
[ ] Archives
[ X ] Cleaning
[ X ] Other types of services (please specify):wire-tapping machinery rental
Comments As far as the training is concerned, in Italy there are two different public schools that deal with the training of both judges/prosecutors on one hand and civil servants on the other. Both the School for the Judiciary and the National School of Administration are public institutions. Only a limited number of specific subjects are covered by private training companies.
C1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 46, 47, 48, 49 and 52
Sources: Q.46,47,49: High Council of the Judiciary Q.52 Ministry of Justice – HR Department
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 -

053. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) in your judicial system, please specify in which

Page 23 of 98

#### general jurisdiction and specialised courts.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of prosecutors $(1 + 2 + 3)$	2 230	1 226	1 004
Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 5)	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	1 886	998	888
F	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance	277	182	95
(court of appeal) level	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
(court of appear) level	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court	67	46	21
level	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
16 4 61	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

#### 056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1	188	147	41
+2+3)	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
,	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at	161	124	37
first instance level	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at	26	22	4
second instance (court of appeal) level	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at	1	1	0
Supreme Court level	[]NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
•	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

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

(X) Yes () No

Comments - If yes, please specify their title and functions: In Italy this figure is called "Vice Procuratore Aggiunto". After a period of training, they can assist the public prosecutors. They can be employed in a variety of different tasks: hearings of misdemeanour criminal cases, jurisprudence studies, preparation of the request to discontinue cases, etc.

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

[1795]

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

omments			
59-1. Do prosecution offices have s	pecially trained	l prosecutors in c	lomestic violence
olence ?			
( X ) Yes ( ) No			
omments			
60. Number of staff (non-public pro	osecutors) attac	hed to the public	prosecution servi
ecember of the reference year) (wi		_	_
ne equivalent and for permanent p	osts actually fil	led).	
	Total	Males	Females
Sumber of staff (non-public prosecutors)	8 532	3 045	5 487
` 1 1		r 1 NTA	[ ] NA
Please indicate the sources for an Sources: High Judicial Council	nswering questi	ons 55, 56 and 6	<u> </u>
4.1 Specific provisions for facility 51-2. Are there specific provisions	nswering questi	ons 55, 56 and 6	0
2. Please indicate the sources for an Sources: High Judicial Council  . Gender equality 4.1 Specific provisions for facility 51-2. Are there specific provisions	tating gender e	ons 55, 56 and 6	0
2. Please indicate the sources for an Sources: High Judicial Council  . Gender equality 4.1 Specific provisions for facility 51-2. Are there specific provisions rocedures for recruiting:	tating gender e	equality gender equality	within the framewo
2. Please indicate the sources for an Sources: High Judicial Council  Gender equality 4.1 Specific provisions for facility 51-2. Are there specific provisions ocedures for recruiting:	tating gender e	equality gender equality v	within the framewo
2. Please indicate the sources for an Sources: High Judicial Council  Gender equality  1.1 Specific provisions for facility  1.2. Are there specific provisions ocedures for recruiting:	tating gender e	equality gender equality v	within the framework (X)
2. Please indicate the sources for an Sources: High Judicial Council  4. Gender equality 4.1 Specific provisions for facility	tating gender e	equality gender equality v	No  (X)  (X)

( ) Yes

enforcement agents	( )	(X)
I I NA		

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: In Italy the recruitment of professionals of the above categories, go through a national exam that is totally open to both genders without any quota system.

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

	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 appointment of lawyers to certain high positions (e.g. Consiglio Nazionale forense - the National Bar) is subject to quotas for women. However, strictly speaking, this must be considered an appointment rather than a promotion.

#### 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
judges	(X)	( )
prosecutors	(X)	( )
non-judge staff	(X)	( )
lawyers	(X)	( )
notaries	(X)	( )
enforcement agents	(X)	( )

Attachments

Donne in magistratura (aggiorn. marzo 2019).pdf

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? For each category the distribution males/females is monitored by the relevant judicial body. Judges and prosecutors by the High Council of Judiciary (CSM), non-judge staff and enforcement agents by the Ministry of Justice, lawyers by the National Bar, notaries by the National Council of Notaries (Consiglio Nazionale del Notariato).

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

( )	X) Ye	S
(	) 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? In Italy there is a dedicated office called "Dipartimento per le pari opportunità" (literally Department of Equal Opportunities) within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers which specifically deals with the planning and the implementation of equal opportunities policies. Moreover, the law provides that in each Public Administration there is a special committee called CUG ("Comitato unico di garanzia per le pari opportunità, la valorizzazione del benessere di chi lavora e contro le discriminazioni") for equal opportunities, valorization of the wellbeing of employees and anti-discrimination. This special committee was set up within the Ministry of Justice in 2013.

#### References:

http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it

http://www.pariopportunita.gov. it/imprese-quote-di-genere-e-pari-opportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pariopportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/pa-comitati-di

https://www.csm.it/web/csm-internet/pari-opportunita

https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg\_1\_8\_1.page?contentId=SDC909257&previsiousPage=mg\_8\_1\_3

http://www.consiglionazionaleforense.it/web/cnf/pari-opportunita

## 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)CPOM	( )
the recruitment of prosecutors	( )	(X)
the promotion of prosecutors	(X)CPOM	( )
the recruitment of non-judge staff	( )	(X)
the promotion of non-judge staff	( X ) CUG Giustizia	( )

Comments - if other than recruitment and/or promotion, please specify. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments CPOM is the equal opportunities committee within the High Judicial Council (https://www.csm.it/web/csm-internet/pariopportunita) while "CUG Giustizia" is the equal opportunities committee within the Ministry of justice.

Please consider that both these bodies deal with gender issues but not specifically with recruitment and or promotion. The main task of

Please consider that both these bodies deal with gender issues but not specifically with recruitment and or promotion. The main task of these committees is the formulation of opinions and proposals aimed at removing the obstacles that prevent the full realization of equal opportunities between men and women in the judiciary.

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

(title, date, nature of the text) Within the Ministry of Justice, which is the competent body for non-judge staff, there is a Special

	Committee which deals specifically with equal opportunities, valorization of the wellbeing of employees and anti-discrimination
	This is the link to the ministerial decree (dated 2013) which set up the committee:
	$https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg\_1\_8\_1.wp?facetNode\_1=4\_111\&facetNode\_2=3\_1\_7\&previsiousPage=mg\_1\_8\&contentId=SDC909257$
	The High Council of the Judiciary (CSM), which is the competent body for both judges and prosecutors, has its own Committee on Equal Opportunities. This is the link to the internal regulation of the High Judicial Council which -among other things- set up the committee (see art. 17): https://csmapp.csm.it/documents/21768/131570/Regolamento+interno+del+CSM/c8d18823-0176-425f-a87c-1161d8b1d6bd
	1101460146004
	[ ] NAP
)(	61-6-2. 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) These committees are independent bodies that fall under the umbrella of the corresponding

[ ] 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 committees are composed of different judicial figures and labour union representatives. Other than consultative functions, these committees are intended to ensure equal treatment and equal opportunities among all employees (protection and safeguard functions).

[ ] NAP

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

judicial administration, i.e. the Ministry of Justice and the High Judicial Council.

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)	( )
omments - If yes, please specify their titles and tasks. If the situat imilarly to the Committees at national level, there are also special pportunità, la valorizzazione del benessere di chi lavora e contro le rellbeing of employees and anti-discrimination which operate at lo	committees called C e discriminazioni") fo	UG ("Comitati unici di garanzia per le pari
61-8. Does the feminisation of certain function	s, if it exists in	your country, within courts or
ublic prosecution services, lead to concrete cha	nges in the org	ganisation of the work in the
ollowing areas:	Yes	No
Assignment in different positions	( )	(X)
Workload distribution	(X)	( )
Vorking 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 concretuation changed since the reference year, please specify in the core enefit from reduced working hours, teleworking and other special 61-9. In order to improve gender balance in acceptance of promotion and in access to functions of responsible.	nments. Most actions aids.	t judicial professions and equalit
have been already implemented (please specify):		
are planned (please specify):		
Comments. If the situation changed since reference year place	se specify in the sem	nments
Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, plea	ise specify in the com	ments.
		Page 29 of 98

## 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):	
promotion procedures and access to the functions of responsibility (please specify):	
Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments.	
[X]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. Honorary components of the Juvenile Courts must follow specific rules in terms of gender balance.

The Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis within the Ministry of Justice has recently conducted a specific survey on stalking proceedings where the gender of both accused person and victim play a major role in the analysis. Moreover, the Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis keeps track of femicide proceedings.

#### 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	level by ( ) delevel by ( ) delevel by	fined and coordinated at national one institution fined and coordinated at national several institutions fined and coordinated at eholder level
IT Governance	institutio ( ) go institutio	verned on national level by several ns ganised at unit/stakeholder level
Comments		
065-1. In case there is a national structure in cha	rge of the strategic pol	icy making and governance
of the judicial system modernisation (including a	also IT) what is the con	aposition of this structure?
( ) administrative, technical and scientific staff only		
( X ) mixed teams of judicial staff (judges/prosecutors/etc.) and a	dministrative/technical/scientific	estaff
( ) other (please specify in a comment)		
Comments - (please specify if there are other modernisation approach	ches that have been implemented	d):
065-2. Which is the organisational model primar	iny chosen for conduct	mg su ucturar 11 projects m
courts and the management of applications (main	•	Management of applications
-	ntenance, evolution)?	
Courts and the management of applications (main Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff,	Implementing new projects  ( ) Yes	Management of applications  ( ) Yes
Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)	Implementing new projects  ( ) Yes ( X ) No	Management of applications  ( ) Yes ( X ) Non
Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)  Mainly by professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.) with the help of an internal IT	Implementing new projects  ( ) Yes ( X ) No  ( X ) Yes	Management of applications  ( ) Yes ( X ) Non
Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)  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  Other alternatives (external service provider only – specify in a comment)	Implementing new projects  ( ) Yes ( X ) No  ( X ) Yes ( ) No	Management of applications  ( ) Yes ( X ) Non  ( X ) Yes ( ) Non
Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)  Mainly by professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)  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  Other alternatives (external service provider only – specify	Implementing new projects  ( ) Yes ( X ) No  ( X ) Yes (  ) No  ( ) Yes (	Management of applications  ( ) Yes ( X ) Non  ( X ) Yes ( ) Non  ( ) Yes ( X ) Non

(X) Yes							
( ) No							
065-4-1. If yes, have	vou messi	ired the im	nact on (n	nultinle ans	wers nossi	hle)·	
[X] Business processes	you meast	ired the in	ipact on (ii	idiupie ans	wers possi	oic).	
[X] Workload							
[ ] Human resources							
[X] Costs							
[ ] Other, please specify.							
Comments (please specify example ranging from 40 to 50 percent in the Saving of costs for communication	es of the impac ne larger courts	ct) The timing such as Rome	for issuing cive, Milan and Na	aples		nents) decrease	s considerably,
3.5.2 Security of courts	informati	ion system	and pers	onal data p	protection		
065-5. Are there independently policy regarding the info					oute to the	global sec	urity
Comments (please specify in particular decree regarding IT systems	cular if nationa	ıl frameworks o	of information	security exist):	The subject is	regulated by th	e ministerial
065-6. Is the protection of	of personal	data mana	nged by co	urts ensure	d at legisla	tive level?	
(X)Yes							
( ) No							
Comment - If yes, please specify a of the rights granted to citizens in the sharing of databases managed la protezione dei dati pesonali") is Authorizations and limitations for access personal data, otherwise data	the specific fra by courts with the authority s accessing data	mework of sof other administ pecifically resp are regulated t	tware used by rations (police ponsible for pr	courts; if there, etc.) The Italia otection of pers	are controls or an Data Protect onal data.	limitations by ion Supervisor	law regarding r ("Garante per
3.5.3 Centralised database	ases for de	ecision su	pport				•
062-4. Is there a centrali	sed nation:	al datahase	of court d	ecisions (c	ase-law et	c )?	
(X) Yes	sou nation	ii database	or court d	consions (c	uso iaw, ou	·.,.	
( ) Non							
Comments							
	o annaite 4	ha fallami	na info	otion:			
062-4-1. If yes, pleas		1		1	D. (	Q 1	G 1
	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

Civil and/or commercial	( ) Yes all	( ) Yes all	(X) Yes all	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	(X) Yes	( ) Yes
	judgements	judgements	judgements	(X) No	( X ) No	( ) No	( X ) No
	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes				
	some	some	some				
	judgements	judgements	judgements				
	(X)No	(X)No	( ) No				
Criminal	( ) Yes all	( ) Yes all	(X) Yes all	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	(X) Yes	( ) Yes
	judgements	judgements	judgements	(X) No	( X ) No	( ) No	( X ) No
	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes				
	some	some	some				
	judgements	judgements	judgements				
	(X)No	(X)No	( ) No				
Administrative	(X) Yes all	(X) Yes all	(X) Yes all	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	judgements	judgements	judgements	( X ) No	( X ) No	( ) No	( ) No
	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes				
	some	some	some				
	judgements	judgements	judgements				
	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No				
Comments  062-6-1. If yes, please  [X] Linkage with other E  [X] Content directly avair  [X] Content directly avair  Comments - Please specify who is Department of the Ministry of Just  3.5.4 Writing assistance	Curopean record lable through c lable for purpo s the authority of tice, where the	s of the same nomputerised m ses other than callelivering the a	eans for judges criminal (civil at	and/or prosect nd administrat stry is under th	ive matters)	of the Justice A	Affairs
062-7. Are there writing (models or templates, pa					oordinated	at national	l level?
( ) No							
Comment – if it exists in other ma	atters please spe	ecify					
062-7-1. If yes, pleas	se specify t	he followi	ng informat	tion:			
					Availability	rate	

Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100%
	( ) 50-99%
	( ) 10-49%
	( ) 1-9%
	( ) 0% (NAP)
	[] NA
Criminal	( ) 100%
	(X) 50-99%
	( ) 10-49%
	( ) 1-9%
	( ) 0% (NAP)
	[ ] NA
Administrative	(X)100%
	( ) 50-99%
	( ) 10-49%
	( ) 1-9%
	( ) 0% (NAP)
	[ ] NA

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

(X) Yes

( ) No

Comments

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

	Availability of simple dictation tools	Availability of multiple speakers recording tools	Voice recognition feature
Civil and/or commercial	( ) in all courts ( X ) in most of the courts ( ) in some courts / some pilot phases ( ) not available for this matter	( ) in all courts ( X ) in most of the courts ( ) in some courts / some pilot phases ( ) not available for this matter	( ) Yes ( ) Pilot testing ( X ) No
Criminal	( ) in all courts ( X ) in most of the courts ( ) in some courts / some pilot phases ( ) not available for this matter	(X) in all courts ( ) in most of the courts ( ) in some courts / some pilot phases ( ) not available for this matter	( ) Yes ( ) Pilot testing ( X ) No [ ] NA

Administrative	( ) in all courts	( ) in all courts	( ) Yes
	( ) in most of the	( ) in most of the	( ) Pilot testing
	courts	courts	(X) No
	( ) in some courts /	( ) in some courts /	[ ] NA
	some pilot phases	some pilot phases	
	( ) not available for	( ) not available for	
	this matter	this matter	
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	

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

#### Availability rate:

	( )	X ) 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
[	[ ] N	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)

( )	X) Yes	3
(	) No	

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

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

	CMS deployment rate	Status of case online	Centralised or interoperable database	Early warning signals (for active case management)	Status of integration/conn ection of a CMS with a statistical tool
Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	( X ) accessible to parties ( ) publication of decision online ( ) both ( ) not accessible at all [ ] NA [ ] NAP	(X) Yes ( ) No [ ] NA [ ] NAP	(X) Yes ( ) No [ ] NA [ ] NAP	(X) Fully integrated including BI ( ) Integrated ( ) Not integrated but connected ( ) Not connected at all

					1
Criminal	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	( ) accessible to parties ( ) publication of decision online ( ) both ( X ) not accessible at all [ ] NA [ ] NAP	(X) Yes ( ) No []NA []NAP	(X) Yes ( ) No [] NA [] NAP	( ) Fully integrated including BI (X) Integrated ( ) Not integrated but connected ( ) Not connected at all []NA
Administrative	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	( X ) accessible to parties ( ) publication of decision online ( ) both ( ) not accessible at all [ ] NA [ ] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	( ) Fully integrated including BI ( ) Integrated (X) Not integrated but connected ( ) Not connected at all

#### 063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

	Deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	Service available online	Statistical module integrated or connected
Land registry	( ) 100% ( ) 50-99% ( ) 10-49% ( ) 1-9% ( X ) 0% (NAP)	( ) Yes (X) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
Business registry	( ) 100% ( ) 50-99% ( ) 10-49% ( ) 1-9% ( X ) 0% (NAP)	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify

#### 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)
----------------------	-------------------------------------	---

Budgetary and financial management of courts	( ) 100% ( ) 50-99% ( X ) 10-49% ( ) 1-9% ( ) 0% (NAP)	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Justice expenses management	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Other (please specify in comments)	( ) 100% ( ) 50-99% ( ) 10-49% ( ) 1-9% ( X ) 0% (NAP)	( ) Yes (X) No	( ) Yes (X) No
Comments			

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

(X) Yes ( ) No

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

	Tools deployment rate	Data used for monitoring at national level	Data used for monitoring at court local level	Tool integrated in the CMS
For judges	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Yes ( ) No [ ] NA [ ] NAP	(X) Yes ( ) No [ ] NA [ ] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP
For prosecutors	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes ( ) No [] NA [] NAP
For non-judge/non-prosecutor staff	( ) 100% ( ) 50-99% ( ) 10-49% ( ) 1-9% ( X ) 0% (NAP)	( ) Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP	( ) Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP	( ) Yes (X) No [] NA [] 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) (X) Yes () No

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

	Availability rate	Simultaneous submission of cases in paper form remains mandatory	Specific legislative framework authorising the submission of a case	An integrated/connect ed tool with the CMS
Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	( ) Yes (X) No []NA	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes ( ) No []NA []NAP
Criminal	( ) 100% ( ) 50-99% ( ) 10-49% ( ) 1-9% ( X ) 0% (NAP)	( ) Yes (X) No []NA	( ) Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	( ) Yes (X) No []NA []NAP
Administrative	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	( ) Yes (X) No []NA	(X) Yes ( ) No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes ( ) No []NA []NAP

Comments - if it exist in other matters please specify

064 - 3.	Is it	possible	to rec	auest le	gal a	aid by	z elec	ctronic	means?
001 5.	TO IC	PODDICIO	TO TO	quobt it	Sur (	mu o	OTO:	ouomo	mound.

( ) Yes ( X ) No

Comments

Comments Legal aid can be requested by electronic means only for Administrative Justice.

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

Requesting legal aid electronically

A see at see	( ) 1000/
Availability rate	( ) 100%
	( ) 50-99%
	( ) 10-49%
	( ) 1-9%
	( ) 0% (NAP)
	[ ] NA
Formalisation of the request in paper form remains mandatory	( ) Yes
	( ) No
	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP
Specific legislative framework regarding requests for legal aid by electronic	( ) Yes
means	( ) No
incans	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP
Granting legal aid is also electronic	( ) Yes
	( ) No
	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP
Information available in CMS	( ) Yes
	( ) No
	[ ] NA
	[ ] 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 Such possibility only applies to Administrative Justice.

### 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
Civil and/or commercial	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] SMS [ X ] E-mail [ ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[X]
Criminal	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ] SMS [ ] E-mail [ ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[ ]

Administrative	[X]	[ ]	[X]	[ ] SMS	[X]	
				[ X ] E-mail		
				[ ] Specific		
				computer		
				application		
				[ ] Other		

Comments

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)

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

	Tool deployment rate	concerned	Modalities (if there are different according to the trial phases or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework
Civil and/or commercial	[ X ] 100% [ ] 50-99% [ ] 10-49%	[ X ] Submission of a case to a court	[ X ] E-mail [ X ] Specific computer application	[ X ] Yes
	[ ] 1-9% [ ] 0% (NAP) - for this matter [ ] NA	preparatory to a	[ ] Other	

Criminal	[ ] 100%	[ ] Submission	[ X ] E-mail	[X]Yes
	[ X ] 50-99%	of a case to a court	[ X ] Specific	
	[ ] 10-49%	[X] Phases	computer application	
	[ ] 1-9%	preparatory to a	[ ] Other	
	[ ] 0% (NAP) -	hearing		
	for this matter	[ ] Schedule of		
	[ ] NA	hearings and/or		
		appeals management		
		[ ]		
		Transmission of		
		court decisions		
Administrative	[ X ] 100%	[ X ] Submission	[ X ] E-mail	[X]Yes
	[ ] 50-99%	of a case to a court	[ ] Specific	
	[ ] 10-49%	[ ] Phases	computer application	
	[ ] 1-9%	preparatory to a	[ ] Other	
	[ ] 0% (NAP) -	hearing		
	for this matter	[ ] Schedule of		
	[ ] NA	hearings and/or		
		appeals management		
		[ ]		
		Transmission of		
		court decisions		

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)	[ ] 100% [ ] 50-99% [ ] 10-49% [ ] 1-9% [ X ] 0% (NAP)	[ ] E-mail [ ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[ ] Yes
Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)	[ X ] 100% [ ] 50-99% [ ] 10-49% [ ] 1-9% [ ] 0% (NAP)	[ X ] E-mail    [ ] Specific computer application    [ ] Other	[X]Yes
Experts (as defined in Q202 and following)	[X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP)	[ X ] E-mail   [ ] Specific computer application   [ ] Other	[X]Yes

Judicial police services	[ ] 100% [ ] 50-99%	[ ] E-mail [ X ] Specific	[ X ] Yes
		computer application	
	[ ] 1-9%	[ ] Other	
	[ ] 0% (NAP)		
	[ ] NA		

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
Civil and/or commercial	[ ] 100%	[ ] Prior to the	[ ] Yes
	[ ] 50-99%	hearing	[ ] No
	[ ] 10-49%	[ ] During the	
	[ ] 1-9%	hearing	
	[ X ] 0% (NAP)	[ ] After the hearing	
	[ ] NA		
Criminal	[ ] 100%	[ ] Prior to the	[ X ] Yes
	[ ] 50-99%	hearing	[ ] No
	[ X ] 10-49%	[ X ] During the	
	[ ] 1-9%	hearing	
	[ ] 0% (NAP)	[ ] After the hearing	
	[ ] NA		
Administrative	[ ] 100%	[ ] Prior to the	[ ] Yes
	[ ] 50-99%	hearing	[ ] No
	[ ] 10-49%	[ ] During the	
	[ ] 1-9%	hearing	
	[X]0% (NAP)	[ ] After the hearing	
	[ ] NA		

064-11-1. If yes, please speci		g information	Type of record	dina	Specific legislativ	
	Tool dej	proyment rate	Type of fecon	umg	framework	
Civil and/or commercial	( ) 10- ( ) 1-9	-99% -49%	( ) Sound ( ) Video ( X ) Both [ ] NA		( ) Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	
Criminal		0% -99% 0-49% 5 (NAP)	( ) Sound ( ) Video ( X ) Both [ ] NA		(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	
Administrative	( ) 50- ( ) 10- ( ) 1-9 ( X ) 09			( ) Sound ( ) Video ( X ) Both [ ] NA		
4-12. Is electronic evidence ad	imissible?	Admissibility evidence	of electronic	Legislat	ive framework	
Civil and/or commercial		(X) Yes () No		( ) General law only ( X ) General and specialised law ( ) Specialised law only		
Criminal		(X) Yes () No		(X) General law only ( ) General and specialised law ( ) Specialised law only		
Administrative		(X) Yes () No		( ) Ge ( X ) Ge law	neral law only eneral and specialised ecialised law only	

064-11. Recording of hearings or debates (sound or audio-visual recording during the investigation

and/or trial phase(s))

(X) Yes

$\sim$		C	1	1	. •
`⊀	h	ertorms	ince and	EVANT.	19t1An
J	. U.I.		mee and	·····	ıauvıı

### 3.6.1. National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services

066. Are quality standards determined for the ju	udicial system at national level (are there quality
systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality	policies)?
( ) Yes	
(X)No	
Comments - If yes, please specify:	
067. Do you have specialised personnel entrust	ed with implementation of these national level
quality standards?	1
	Yes / No
within the courts	( ) Yes (X) No
within the public prosecution services	( ) Yes ( X ) No
Comments	
3.6.2.Performance and quality objectives at	court level/public prosecution services
077. Concerning court activities, have you define (X) Yes ( ) No Comments	
•	nce and quality indicators that have been defined
for courts:	
[ X ] number of incoming cases	
[ X ] length of proceedings (timeframes)	
[ X ] number of resolved cases	
[ X ] number of pending cases	
[X] backlogs	
[ ] productivity of judges and court staff	
[ ] satisfaction of court staff	houth a courter
[ ] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered	by the courts)
[ ] costs of the judicial procedures	
[ ] number of appeals	
[ ] appeal ratio	
[ X ] clearance rate	

[ ] 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:
[ X ] number of incoming cases
[ X ] length of proceedings (timeframes)
[ X ] number of resolved cases
[ X ] number of pending cases
[X] 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
[ X ] clearance rate
[ X ] disposition time
[ ] percentage of convictions and acquittals
[ ] other (please specify):
Comments
073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined
indicators?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:
( ) Annual
( ) Less frequent
(X) More frequent
Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify: Quarterly
073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this

Page 45 of 98

[ X ] disposition time

court?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?
[ ] Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
[ X ] Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment)
[ X ] 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?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:
( ) Annual
( ) Less frequent
(X) More frequent
Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify: Quarterly
073-5. Is this evaluation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation
of resources within this public prosecution service?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken?
[ ] Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
[ X ] Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))
[ X ] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)
[ ] Other (please specify):
Comments
079. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple options possible)
[ X ] High Judicial Council
[ ] Ministry of Justice

[ X ] Inspection authority
[ ] Supreme Court
[ ] External audit body
[ ] Other (please specify):
Comments
079-1. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the public prosecution services
(multiple options possible):
[ X ] Public prosecutorial Council
[ X ] Ministry of Justice
[ X ] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
[ ] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
[ ] External audit body
[ ] Other (please specify):
Comments
3.6.3. Measuring courts' / public prosecution services activity
070. Do you regularly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:
[ X ] number of incoming cases
[ X ] length of proceedings (timeframes)
[ X ] number of resolved cases
[ X ] number of pending cases
[ X ] backlogs
[ X ] 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
[ X ] number of appeals
[ X ] appeal ratio
[ X ] clearance rate
[ X ] disposition time
[ ] other (please specify):
Comments
070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecution activities (performance and quality)
concerning:
[ X ] number of incoming cases
[ X ] length of proceedings (timeframes)

[X] packelogs [X] productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff [] satisfaction of prosecution staff [] satisfaction of prosecution staff [] lastisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the by the public prosecution) [] costs of the judicial procedures [X] clearance rate [X] disposition time [X] percentage of convictions and acquittals [] other (please specify):  Comments  O71. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for: [X] civil law cases [X] administrative law cases Comments  O72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify)  within the courts  () (X)  within the public prosecution services  () (X)  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4. Information regarding courts / public prosecution services activity  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regardin functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  (N) No  Comments  O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet () No, only internally (in an intranet website) () No	[ X ] number of resolved cases		
X   productivity of prosecution staff     satisfaction of prosecution staff     satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the by the public prosecution)     costs of the judicial procedures   X   clearance rate   X   disposition time   X   percentage of convictions and acquittals     other (please specify):	[X] number of pending cases		
[ ] satisfaction of prosecution staff [ ] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the by the public prosecution) [ ] costs of the judicial procedures [ X ] clearance rate [ X ] disposition time [ X ] percentage of convictions and acquittals [ ] other (please specify):  Comments  O71. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for: [ X ] civil law cases [ X ] criminal law cases [ X ] administrative law cases Comments  O72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify) No  within the courts  ( ) ( X )  within the public prosecution services  3.6.4. Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  ( X ) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution). See general comments  ( ) No  Comments  O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court: ( X ) Yes, on internet ( ) No, only internally (in an intranet website)	[X] backlogs		
[ ] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution) [ ] costs of the judicial procedures [ X ] clearance rate [ X ] disposition time [ X ] percentage of convictions and acquittals [ ] other (please specify):	[ X ] productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff		
Constant the judicial procedures   X   clearance rate   X   clearance rate   X   clearance rate   X   disposition time   X   percentage of convictions and acquittals   other (pleuse specify):	[ ] satisfaction of prosecution staff		
X   disposition time   X   disposition time   X   disposition time   X   percentage of convictions and acquittals   Total of the (please specify):	[ ] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered	d by the by the public prosecution)	
[ X ] disposition time [ X ] percentage of convictions and acquittals [ ] other (please specify):	[ ] costs of the judicial procedures		
[X] percentage of convictions and acquittals  [] other (please specify):	[X] clearance rate		
Comments  O71. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:  [X] civil law cases [X] criminal law cases [X] administrative law cases  O72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify)  within the courts  (X)  within the public prosecution services  (Y)  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4. Information regarding courts / public prosecution services activity  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  (N) No  Comments  O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  (N) No, only internally (in an intranet website)	[ X ] disposition time		
Comments  O71. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:  [X] civil law cases [X] criminal law cases [X] administrative law cases  Comments  O72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify)  within the courts  ()  within the public prosecution services  ()  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts / public prosecution services activity  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  () No  Comments  O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	[ X ] percentage of convictions and acquittals		
O71. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:  [X] civil law cases [X] administrative law cases [X] administrative law cases  O72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify)  within the courts  ()  (X)  within the public prosecution services  ()  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):See general comments  (N) No  Comments  O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  (N) No, only internally (in an intranet website)	[ ] other (please specify):		
reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:  [X] civil law cases [X] criminal law cases [X] administrative law cases  Comments  O72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify)  within the courts  ()  (X)  within the public prosecution services  ()  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):See general comments  () No  Comments  O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	Comments		
reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:  [X] civil law cases [X] administrative law cases  Comments  O72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify)  within the courts  ()  within the public prosecution services  ()  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts / public prosecution services activity  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution); See general comments  () No  Comments  O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	071 Do you monitor the number of sendi-	na casas and casas that are not	nrocessed within a
[X] civil law cases [X] administrative law cases  [X] administrative law cases  Comments  O72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify)  within the courts  ()  (X)  within the public prosecution services  ()  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution); See general comments  () No  Comments  O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	-	ng cases and cases that are not	processed within a
[X] administrative law cases [X] administrative law cases  Comments  O72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify) No  within the courts  () (X)  within the public prosecution services  () (X)  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):See general comments  () No  Comments  O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)			
Comments  O72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify)  Within the courts  ()  (X)  Within the public prosecution services  ()  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  () No  Comments  O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)			
O72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify)  Within the courts  ()  (X)  Within the public prosecution services  ()  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):See general comments  () No  Comments  O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)			
72. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?  Yes (If yes, please specify)  No  within the courts  ()  (X)  within the public prosecution services  ()  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  () No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)			
within the courts  ( ) (X)  within the public prosecution services  ( ) (X)  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):See general comments  ( ) No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  ( ) No, only internally (in an intranet website)	Comments		
within the courts  ( ) ( )  within the public prosecution services  ( ) ( )  (X)  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  ( X ) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  ( ) No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  ( X ) Yes, on internet  ( ) No, only internally (in an intranet website)			
within the public prosecution services  ( ) (X)  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  ( X ) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):See general comments  ( ) No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  ( X ) Yes, on internet  ( ) No, only internally (in an intranet website)	072. Do you monitor waiting time during j	judicial proceedings?	
Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  () No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	072. Do you monitor waiting time during j		No
Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  () No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)		Yes (If yes, please specify)	
3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  () No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	within the courts	Yes (If yes, please specify)	(X)
3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity  080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  () No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	within the courts	Yes (If yes, please specify)	(X)
080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  () No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	within the courts within the public prosecution services	Yes (If yes, please specify)  ( )	(X)
functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  () No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	within the courts within the public prosecution services  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administration	Yes (If yes, please specify)  ( )  ( )  ive Justice.	(X) (X)
( X ) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  ( ) No  Comments  ( X ) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments  ( X ) No  Comments  ( X ) Yes, on internet  ( X ) Yes, on internet  ( No, only internally (in an intranet website)	within the courts within the public prosecution services  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administration	Yes (If yes, please specify)  ( )  ( )  ive Justice.	(X) (X)
( ) No Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court: (X) Yes, on internet () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	within the courts within the public prosecution services  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administration.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /publ	Yes (If yes, please specify)  ( )  ( )  ive Justice.  lic prosecution services active	(X) (X) vity
O80-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	within the courts within the public prosecution services  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrations.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public public prosecutions are garding courts and public prosecutions.	Yes (If yes, please specify)  ( )  ( )  ive Justice.  lic prosecution services active	(X) (X) vity
080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:  (X) Yes, on internet  () No, only internally (in an intranet website)	within the courts  within the public prosecution services  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrations.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public public prosecutions are garding courts /public prosecutions.  Oscillation is a contralised institution that is functioning of the courts?	Yes (If yes, please specify)  ( )  ( )  ive Justice.  lic prosecution services actives responsible for collecting states.	(X) (X) vity
( X ) Yes, on internet  ( ) No, only internally (in an intranet website)	within the courts within the public prosecution services  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrations.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public public prosecutions are garding courts /public public prosecutions.  Oscillation (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this public prosecution).	Yes (If yes, please specify)  ( )  ( )  ive Justice.  lic prosecution services actives responsible for collecting states.	(X) (X) vity
( X ) Yes, on internet  ( ) No, only internally (in an intranet website)	within the courts  within the public prosecution services  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrations.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public public prosecutions.  O80. Is there a centralised institution that is functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this () No	Yes (If yes, please specify)  ( )  ( )  ive Justice.  lic prosecution services actives responsible for collecting states.	(X) (X) vity
( ) No, only internally (in an intranet website)	within the courts  within the public prosecution services  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrations.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public courts is functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this () No  Comments	Yes (If yes, please specify)  ( )  ( )  ive Justice.  lic prosecution services actives responsible for collecting statistististion):See general comments	(X)  vity  atistical data regarding
	within the public prosecution services  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administrations.  3.6.4.Information regarding courts /publos. Is there a centralised institution that is functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this () No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistical	Yes (If yes, please specify)  ( )  ( )  ive Justice.  lic prosecution services actives responsible for collecting statistististion):See general comments	(X)  vity  atistical data regarding
	within the public prosecution services  Comments Waiting time is monitored only for Administration 3.6.4. Information regarding courts /publoss. Is there a centralised institution that is functioning of the courts?  (X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this () No  Comments  080-1. Does this institution publish statistical (X) Yes, on internet	Yes (If yes, please specify)  ( )  ( )  ive Justice.  lic prosecution services actives responsible for collecting statistististion):See general comments	(X)  vity  atistical data regarding

Page 48 of 98

080-2. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding
the functioning of the public prosecution services?
( X ) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): See general comments
( ) No
Comments
080-3. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each public prosecution
service?
(X) Yes, on internet
( ) No, only internally (in an intranet website)
( ) No
Comments
081. Are individual courts required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data
on the number of resolved cases or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff,
targets and assessment of the activity)?
(X)Yes
( ) No
Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):
081-1. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:
[ X ] Internet
[ ] Intranet (internal) website
[ X ] Paper distribution
Comments
081-2. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:
(X) Annual
( ) Less frequent
( ) More frequent
Comments
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)?
(X)Yes
( ) No
Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):

081-4. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:
[ X ] Internet
[ ] Intranet (internal) website
[ X ] Paper distribution
Comments
081-5. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:
(X) Annual
( ) Less frequent
( ) More frequent
Comments
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)?
(X) Yes
Comments - If yes, please specify: It is common practice for Courts and Prosecution Offices to sign memorandum of understanding, often also involving lawyers representatives, engaging all parties in the adoption of organizational measures to facilitate the smooth functioning of the system (e.g. case priority, calendar of the hearings, judicial expenses, etc.). In some cases, (e.g. those involving priority rules) the memoranda are aimed to guarantee the effective implementation of rules of law, while in others they only define best-practices.
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)?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments - If yes, please specify: Memorandum of understanding between lawyers and court representatives are widespread also for the management of civil cases. Such agreements are typically envisaged at court level.
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)?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments Quantitative performance targets are set in terms of length and timeframe of proceedings. Judges who fail to meet certain requirements may face disciplinary proceedings.
083-1. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each judge?

[ ] Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
[ ] Legislative power
[ X ] Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, Supreme Court)
[ ] President of the court
[ ] Other (please specify):
Comments
114. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' work?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
114-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:
( ) Annual
(X) 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)?
(X) 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)
[ X ] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
[ ] Public prosecutorial Council
[ ] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
[ ] Other (please specify):
Comments
120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?
(X)Yes
( ) No
Comments
120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:
( ) Annual
(X) Less frequent
( ) More frequent

C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapte	C4.	Please	indicate	the	sources fo	r answering	the	auestions	in th	nis cha	nter
--	-----	--------	----------	-----	------------	-------------	-----	-----------	-------	---------	------

Sources: Ministry of Justice - High Judicial Council	
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 no attending the hearing in person nor is represented by a lawyer)?	ot
[ ] NA [ X ] 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 no	ot
impartial?	
(X)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):	r
[ ] [X]NA	
Comments	
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 violatio	ns

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
(X) No
[ ] NAP
Comments
D1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions in this chapter.
Sources: Ministry of Justice
4.2.Timeframe of proceedings
4.2.1. General information
087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding:
[X] civil cases
[ X ] criminal cases
[ X ] administrative cases
[ ] There is no specific procedure for urgent matters
Comments - If yes, please specify:
088. Are there simplified procedures for:
[ X ] civil cases (small disputes)
[ X ] criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)
[ X ] 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
[ X ] 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)?

Page 53 of 98

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
Total of other than criminal law	3 797 952	3 518 409	3 618 916	3 697 445	
cases (1+2+3+4)	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)	2 331 797	1 539 174	1 583 707	2 287 264	
· ·	[ ] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA
litigious cases (including litigious	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
enforcement cases and if possible					
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases	1 282 107	1 929 267	1 967 089	1 244 285	
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[X]NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2.1. General civil (and	1 282 107	1 929 267	1 967 089	1 244 285	r w i ni a
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[]NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
e.g. uncontested payment orders,					
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
cases	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[X]NAP	[ X ] NAP	[X]NAP	[ X ] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[X]NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases		5 7 7 7 4		5 7 7 7 4	5.334
	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
	[A] IVAI	[A]IVAL	[A ] IVAL	[V] IAVI	[ \( \) ] IVAI
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	r 1 NIA	r 1 NA	r 1 NIA	r 1 NIA	r i Nia
	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

3. Administrative law cases	184 048	49 968	68 120	165 896	84 621
	[ ] NA				
	[ ] NAP				
4. Other cases					
	[ ] NA				
	[ X ] NAP				

Comments Administrative cases. – It should be noted that fast-track simplified proceedings are available for dispute resolution in important areas of administrative law, such as public procurement ("rito appalti"). In 2018, the disposition time for such disputes was 237 days in the first instance and 274 days before the Consiglio di Stato (CDS). Furthermore, requests of interim measures are frequent in administrative law cases (about one third of the cases in first instance and half of the cases before the CDS). They provide fast legal protection of the claimant's rights, often anticipating the final judgment on the merits.

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

. Non-litigious cases include -amongst others- divorce and separation by mutual consent, change of divorce/separation conditions
judicial interdiction and incapacitation, hereditament, some family-related procedures, etc.

Under this category also fall the following: order for payment procedures, proceedings for validation of eviction, precautionary proceedings and proprietary measures

	093.	Please	indicate	the case	e categories	included:	in the	category	"other c	ases"
--	------	--------	----------	----------	--------------	-----------	--------	----------	----------	-------

. 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
Total of criminal law cases	1 240 031	1 294 888	1 274 213	1 260 706	
(1+2+3)	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	1 125 662	1 127 325	1 100 702	1 152 285	354 578
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor	114 369	167 563	173 511	108 421	
criminal cases	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
3. Other cases					
	[ ] 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 reduction in the number of resolved first instance criminal cases, and consequently the increase in the Disposition Time, between 2018 and 2016 comes from the decriminalization measures introduced in 2016 that led to a sharp increase in the number of case dismissals in that year. Indeed, the data for 2017 are:

Incoming: 1.311.900 Resolved: 1.293.054 Pending: 1.282.406 Disposition time: 362 days

These figures show a positive trend of the DT between 2014 and 2017, maintained in 2018.

### 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
Total of other than criminal law	363 503	126 600	150 011	340 092	150 260
cases (1+2+3+4)	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)	358 157	118 052	141 492	334 717	150 061
litigious cases (including litigious	[]NA	[ ] NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
enforcement cases and if possible	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases	5 346	8 548	8 519	5 375	199
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2.1. General civil (and	5 346	8 548	8 519	5 375	199
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
e.g. uncontested payment orders,	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
(	[X]NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
cases	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[X]NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business	5 7 7 7 4	5 7 7 7 7			
registry cases	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

2.2.3. Other registry cases					
2.2.2. Culti logisti, cuses	[ ] NA				
	[ X ] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
_	[ ] NA				
	[ X ] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases					
	[ ] NA				
	[ X ] NAP				
4. Other cases					
	[ ] 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
Total of criminal law cases	277 376	115 144	117 836	274 684	113 983
(1+2+3)	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	272 411	110 567	113 509	269 469	113 064
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor	4 965	4 577	4 327	5 215	919
criminal cases	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
3. Other cases					
	[ ] 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. -

### 4.2.4. Case flow management - Supreme Court



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

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases			Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of other than criminal law	135 331	48 538	45 087	138 782	67 085
cases (1+2+3+4)	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP

1. Civil (and commercial)	106 511	36 470	32 002	110 979 [] NA	53 490
litigious cases (including litigious	[]NAP	[]NAP	[ ] NAP	NAP	[]NAP
enforcement cases and if possible					
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases					
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[ ] NA				
(2.1   2.2   2.3)	[ X ] NAP				
2.1. General civil (and					
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP				
e.g. uncontested payment orders,	[A] NAI	[A]IMI	ZJIVAI	ZJIVAI	[A] WAI
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[ ] NA				
(2.2.1   2.2.2   2.2.3)	[ X ] NAP				
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
cases	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[X]NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[X]NAP	[ X ] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business	r 1 NTA	r I NI A	f 1 NTA	r ana	r 1 N/A
registry cases	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP				
2.2.2 Other registery coses					
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[ ] NA				
	[ X ] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
	[ ] NA				
	[ X ] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases	28 418	11 657	12 646	27 429	13 552
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[ ] NAP				
4. Other cases	402	411	439	374	43
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP				
	[ ] IAVI	[ ] 1 / L/Y	[ ] 1471	[ ] I ALM	[ ] 1447T

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify The increase of the incoming civil litigious cases is ascribed to proceedings related to immigration matters. There is no specific explanation for the increase of resolved administrative cases. Other cases represent residual cases, such as cases regarding the competence or jurisdiction of the courts, correction of material errors.

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

()	X) Yes	;
(	) No	

Comments -

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

cases received by the Highest court? [ 36 881 ]

cases closed by this procedure? [ 5 381 ]

Comments -

### 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
Total of criminal law cases	30 266	51 956	57 573	24 609	53
(1+2+3)	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	25 424	43 797	48 069	21 152	43
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor	605	1 074	1 206	473	0
criminal cases	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
3. Other cases	4 197	7 085	8 298	2 984	10
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify Following the introduction of the new item "other" at Q100, the Supreme Court has revised and ameliorated their classification of cases. The misdemeanour category now includes not only the proceedings coming from the justice of peace offices but also all those minor offences which are punished with fines. "Other cases" (point 3) can be related to procedures pending in first or second instances (jurisdiction or competence conflicts between other courts), or pending in other countries (rogatory or capture instances); "Other cases" can be also related to decisions regarding the execution of imposed punishments (for example regarding the end or a change (home detection) of the imprisonment), or related to the correction of material errors on Highest Court's sentences.

### 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
Litigious divorce cases	47 638	34 968	35 701	46 905
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Employment dismissal cases	18 661	19 323	20 716	17 268
• •	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Insolvency	11 140	30 772	31 996	9 916
-	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Robbery case				
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Intentional homicide				
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Cases relating to asylum seekers	54 857	48 891	42 101	61 647
(refugee status under the 1951 Geneva	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[]NA	[]NA []NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
Convention)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Cases relating to the right of entry and		2 224	2 846	
stay for aliens	[ X ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA
300 101 011011	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments Employment dismissal cases are strongly correlated with the economic trend. The number of employment dismissal cases used to be very high when the economic crisis was at its peak. Now the economy is getting better and therefore the number of these cases is going down.

The strong increase of cases related to asylum seekers was even addressed by the president of the Supreme Court during his speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the judicial year. The reason of such increase depends on the immigration flow. Cases related to the right of entry and stay for aliens are dealt by the administrative justice and for this reason they were not considered in 2016.

# 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 Italian asylum system foresees a single regular procedure, the same for the determination of both refugee status and subsidiary protection status. The asylum claim can be lodged either at the border police office or within the territory at the provincial Police station (Questura).

The police authorities send the registration form and the documents concerning the asylum application to the Territorial Commissions or Sub-commissions for International Protection (Commissioni territoriali per il riconoscimento della protezione internazionale) (CTRPI) located throughout the national territory, the only authorities competent for the substantive asylum interview. Asylum seekers can appeal against a negative decision issued by the Territorial Commissions within 30 days before the competent Civil Tribunal.

# 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			instance (in	total procedure (in	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
Civil and commercial			1 157	1 221		
litigious cases	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

Litigious divorce case		573	389	679		
	[ X ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Employment dismissal case		395	419	674		
- •	[ X ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[]NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Insolvency		122		1 259		
-	[ X ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[]NAP
Robbery case				199		
-	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[]NAP
Intentional homicide				198		
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments ---

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

. Separation by mutual consent and uncontested divorce are also possible without judicial procedure. In particular through an ADR procedure called "negoziazione assistita" (literally assisted negotiation) or alternatively directly to the public register office without the intervention of the lawyer.

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

. The average length is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the actual lengths of cases resolved in 2018 (the reference year).

### 4.2.6. Case flow management – public prosecution



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

- 1	v	to	conduct	Or	CHIMATTICA	201100	11177	actiont	Inn
- 1	$\Delta$	w	COHUUCL	C)I	supervise	DOLLC	1111	CSUPAL	ш
						F			

[ ] to conduct investigations

[X] when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge

[X] to charge

[X] to present the case in court

[ ] to propose a sentence to the judge

[X] to appeal

[ X ] to supervise the enforcement proce	dure					
] to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge (ensure consistency with question 36!)						
[ ] to end the case by imposing or nego	otiating a penalty or meas	sure without requiring	a judicial decision			
[ ] other significant powers (please spe	cify):					
Comments						
.06. Does the public prosecuto	or also have a role	in:				
[X] civil cases						
[ ] administrative cases						
[X] insolvency cases						
Comments - If yes, please specify:						
.07. Cases processed by the pu	ublic prosecutor -	Total number of	first instance c	riminal cases:		
.07. Cases processed by the pt	_	1	1	1		
	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		
Total number of first instance cases	2 970 518	2 214 462	9 088	554 106		
processed by the public prosecutor	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP		
07-1. If the guilty plea proced hrough this procedure?	iuie exists, now n	larry cases were	brought to cour	t by the prosec		
			Number of guilty p	olea procedures		
Total						
			[ ] NA [ X ] NAP			
Before the court case			[] - 1. · · · · ·			
			[ ] NA [ X ] NAP			
During the court case			[21][11]			
<b>-</b>			[ ] NA [ X ] NAP			
Comments						
08. Total number of cases wh	ich were disconti	nued by the publ	ic prosecutor.			
			Number of cases			
Total number of cases which were dis	continued by the publ	ic prosecutor	2 214 462			
	conunaca by me hant	ie broseenni				
(1+2+3+4)			[ ] NA [ ] NAP			

1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could no identified	1 381 932 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an establish offence or a specific legal situation	
3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	12 843 [ ] NA
4. Other	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
omments	
09. Do the figures include traffic offence cases?	
(X) Yes	
( ) No	
omments	
O2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions of the sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational Actions of the sources of the source of the	
07-1 and 108.	
O7-1 and 108.  Sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational A and the Council of State	
O7-1 and 108.  Sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational and the Council of State  Career of judges and public prosecutors	
O7-1 and 108.  Sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational A and the Council of State  Career of judges and public prosecutors  1. Recruitment and promotion	
O7-1 and 108.  Sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational and the Council of State  Career of judges and public prosecutors  1. Recruitment and promotion  1.1. Recruitment and promotion of judges	
Sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational and the Council of State  Career of judges and public prosecutors  1. Recruitment and promotion  1.1. Recruitment and promotion of judges  10. How are judges recruited?	Analysis Except for Q.99: Supreme Court of Cassation
Sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational and the Council of State  Career of judges and public prosecutors  1. Recruitment and promotion  1.1. Recruitment and promotion of judges  10. How are judges recruited?  [X] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)	Analysis Except for Q.99: Supreme Court of Cassation
Sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational A and the Council of State  Career of judges and public prosecutors  I.Recruitment and promotion  1.1.Recruitment and promotion of judges  10. How are judges recruited?  [X] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)  [] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal profession	Analysis Except for Q.99: Supreme Court of Cassation
Sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational A and the Council of State  Career of judges and public prosecutors  1. Recruitment and promotion  1.1. Recruitment and promotion of judges  10. How are judges recruited?  [X] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)  [] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal profession  [] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)	Analysis Except for Q.99: Supreme Court of Cassation
Sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational and the Council of State  Career of judges and public prosecutors  I.Recruitment and promotion  1.1.Recruitment and promotion of judges  10. How are judges recruited?  [X] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)  [] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal profession  [] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)  [] other (please specify):	Analysis Except for Q.99: Supreme Court of Cassation
Sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational and the Council of State  Career of judges and public prosecutors  1. Recruitment and promotion  1.1. Recruitment and promotion of judges  10. How are judges recruited?  [X] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)  [] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal profession  [] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)  [] other (please specify):	Analysis Except for Q.99: Supreme Court of Cassation
Sources: Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics and Organizational and the Council of State  Career of judges and public prosecutors  1. Recruitment and promotion  1.1. Recruitment and promotion of judges  10. How are judges recruited?  [X] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)  [] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal profession  [] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)  [] other (please specify):	Analysis Except for Q.99: Supreme Court of Cassation

[ X ] an authority made up of judges and non-judges
Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:
112. Is the same authority (Q111) competent for the promotion of judges?
( ) Yes
(X) No
Comments
113. What is the procedure for the promotion of judges? (multiple answers possible)
[ ] Competitive test / Exam
[ X ] Other procedure (interview or other)
[ ] No special procedure
Comments - Please specify how the promotion of judges is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination):
113-1. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a judge? (multiple answers possible)
[X] Years of experience
[ X ] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
[ X ] Performance (quantitative)
[ X ] Assessment results
[ ] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
[ X ] Other
[ ] No criteria
Comments - Please specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"
5.1.2.Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors
115. What is the status of public prosecution services?
[ X ] 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?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
116. How are public prosecutors recruited?
[ X ] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)

[ ] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
[ ] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
[ ] other (please specify):
Comments
117. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are public prosecutors initially/at the beginning of
their career recruited by:
[ ] an authority composed of public prosecutors only
[ ] an authority composed of non-public prosecutors only
[ X ] 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:
118. Is the same authority (Q.117) formally responsible for the promotion of public prosecutors?
( ) Yes
( X ) No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutorsHigh Judicial Council
Comments
119. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple answers possible)
[ ] Competitive test / exam
[ X ] Other procedure (interview or other)
[ ] No special procedure
Comments - Please, specify the procedure (especially if it is a procedure different from a competitive test or an exam):
119-2. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutor:
[ X ] Years of experience
[ X ] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
[ X ] Performance (quantitative)
[ X ] Assessment results
[ ] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
[ X ] Other
[ ] No criteria
Comments - Please, specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"):
5.1.3.Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors
121. Are judges appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official
age of retirement)?
( X ) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age: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:
[ X ] For disciplinary reasons
[ ] For organisational reasons
[ ] For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards):
[ ] No
Comments
122. Is there a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life")? If yes, how
long is this period?
( ) Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):
(X)No
Comments
123. Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?
(X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:70
( ) No
Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:
124. Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period?
( ) Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):
(X)No
Comments
125. If the mandate for judges is not for an undetermined period (see question 121), what is the
length of the mandate (in years)?
[ ]
[ ] NA
Comments
125-1. Is it renewable?
( ) Yes
( ) No
[X] 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)?
[ ] NA

$\boldsymbol{C}$	_	m	m	en	to
ι.	( )	ш	ш	еп	II N

126-1. Is it renewable?				
( ) Yes				
( ) No				
[ X ] NAP				
Comments				
E1. Please indicate the sources for ans	swering the ques	stions in thi	s chapter:	
Sources: Ministry of Justice – Magistrates Depa	urtment			
.2.Training 5.2.1.Training of judges 127. Types of different trainings offer	red to induse:			
127. Types of different trainings offer	Compulsory	Optiona	<u> </u>	No training proposed
Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school,	(X) Yes () No	( ) Ye		( ) Yes
traineeship in the court)				(X) No
General in-service training	( ) Yes (X) No	(X)Y		( ) Yes (X) No
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	( ) Yes ( X ) No	(X)Y	es	( ) Yes ( X ) No
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	( ) Yes ( X ) No	(X)Y		( ) Yes ( X ) No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	( ) Yes ( X ) No	(X)Y		( ) Yes ( X ) No
In-service training on ethics	( ) Yes ( X ) No	(X)Y		( ) Yes ( X ) No
Comments  128. Frequency of the in-service train	ing of judges:			
			Frequency of t	he judges training
General in-service training			year) [ X ] Occasi	rly (for example every onal (as needed) ning proposed

In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or	[ ] Regularly (for example every
administrative issues)	year)
,	[ X ] Occasional (as needed)
	[ ] No training proposed
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	[ ] Regularly (for example every
	year)
	[ X ] Occasional (as needed)
	[ ] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	[ ] Regularly (for example every
	year)
	[ X ] Occasional (as needed)
	[ ] No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	[ ] Regularly (for example every
	year)
	[ X ] Occasional (as needed)
	[ ] No training proposed

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

### 5.2.2. Training of prosecutors

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

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training	(X) Yes	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
General in-service training	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised on organised crime)	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	( ) Yes ( X ) No	(X) Yes	( ) Yes ( X ) No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	( ) Yes ( X ) No	(X) Yes () No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
In-service training on ethics	( ) Yes ( X ) No	(X) Yes	( ) Yes ( X ) No

Comments

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

	Frequency of the in-service training
General in-service training	[ ] Regularly (for example every year)
	[ X ] Occasional (as needed) [ ] No training proposed

In-service training for specialised functions (e on organised crime)	year) [X] Occasi	onal (as needed)		
In-service training for management functions (manager)	year) [ X ] Occasi	rly (for example every onal (as needed) ning proposed		
In-service training for the use of computer fac	ilities in office		year) [ X ] Occasi	rly (for example every onal (as needed) ning proposed
In-service training on ethics			year) [ X ] Occasi	rly (for example every onal (as needed) ning proposed
31. Do you have public training inst	itutions for judges a	and / or	prosecutors'	1
	Initial training only	Continuous only	uous training	Initial and continuous training
One institution for judges	[ ]	[ ]		[ ]
One institution for prosecutors	[ ]	[ ]		[ ]
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	[ ]	[ ]		[X]
Comments  31-0. If yes, what is the budget of su	ach institution(s)?			
			Budget of the reference year	nstitution for the in €
One institution for judges			[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	
One institution for prosecutors			[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	
One single institution for both judges and pros	13 123 758			
			[ ] NAP	

indicate briefly how these judges and/or prosecutors are trained?

Page 69 of 98

# 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 learning	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning)
Total	_	
Total	[X]NA	[ X ] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP
1016:1		
1. Only for judges	[X]NA	[X]NA
	[]NAP	NAP
2. Only for prosecutors		
	[X]NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
3. Only for other non-judge staff		
5. Only for other non-juage state	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
4. Only for other non programtor stoff		
4. Only for other non-prosecutor staff	[X]NA	[X]NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
	[ ] IVAI	[ ] IVAI
5. Other common training		
_	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments:

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

Sources: Ministry	of Justice		

### 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	56 263	34 758	[]NA	[ ] NA
beginning of his/her career	[]NAP	[]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the	186 637	99 203		
Highest Appellate Court (please	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[]NA	[]NA [X]NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
indicate the average salary of a judge at				
this level, and not the salary of the				
Court President)				

Public prosecutor at the beginning of	56 263	34 758		
his/her career	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
ms/nor career	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme	186 637	99 203		
Court or the Highest Appellate	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
Instance (please indicate the average	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
salary of a public prosecutor at this				
level, and not the salary of the Attorney	,			
General).				

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

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

Comments

### 134. If "other financial benefit", please specify:

[ X ] NAP

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

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	( ) No	( ) No
Research and publication (2)	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	( ) No	( ) No
Arbitrator	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No
Consultant ( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X)No	( X ) No
Cultural function	( ) Yes	(X)Yes
	(X)No	( ) No

Political function	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
Mediator	(X) No	(X) No
	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes (X) No
Other function	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorpecify.  137. Can public prosecutors combine		
functions/activities?		- · · <u> 8</u> - · <u> </u>
delications, delications.	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Tracking	(X)Yes	(X) Yes
Teaching	( ) No	( ) No
Research and publication	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	( ) No	( ) No
Arbitrator	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Consultant	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	(X) No
Cultural function	( ) Yes	(X)Yes
	(X) No	( ) No
Political function	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No
Mediator	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X)No	( X ) No
Other function	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X) No	( X ) No
Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorspecify:  139. Productivity bonuses: do judges objectives in relation to the number operiod of time)?	receive bonuses based on the f	ulfilment of quantitativ
( ) Yes		
(X) No		
Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and	1 possibly the amounts:	
5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics		
138. Is there in your country an institution of judges (e.g. involvement i		_
		Page 72 of

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.
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
(X) 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.
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
Page 73 of 98

(X) No

[ X ] High Court / Supreme Court
[ ] High Judicial Council
[ ] Disciplinary court or body
[ ] Ombudsman
[ ] Parliament
[ X ] Executive power (please specify):Minister of Justice
[ ] Other (please specify):
[ ] This is not possible
Comments
141. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors (multiple
options possible):
[ ] Citizens
[ ] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
[ X ] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
[ ] Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
[ ] Disciplinary court or body
[ ] Ombudsman
[ ] Professional body
[ X ] Executive power (please specify):Minister of Justice
[ ] Other (please specify):
[ ] This is not possible
Comments
142. Which authority has disciplinary power over judges? (multiple options possible)
[ ] Court
[ ] Higher Court / Supreme Court
[ X ] 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

[ X ] Public prose	cutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
[ ] Disciplinary	court or body
[ ] Ombudsman	
[ ] Professional	body
[ ] Executive po	wer (please specify):
[ ] Other (please	e specify):
Comments	
5.4.2.Number	of disciplinary procedures and sanctions
144. Number o	of disciplinary proceedings initiated during the

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

	Judges	Prosecutors	
Total number (1+2+3+4)	128	64	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
1. Breach of professional ethics	17	13	
•	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
2. Professional inadequacy	93	41	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
3. Criminal offence	18	10	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
4. Other	0	0	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	

Comments - If "other", please specify: The above figures do not include 2 disciplinary proceedings against administrative judges.

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

	Judges	Prosecutors	
Total number (total 1 to 10)	53	18	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
1. Reprimand	33	11	
•	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
2. Suspension	5	2	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
3. Withdrawal from cases	0	0	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	

4. Fine	0	0	
i. I IIIV	[]NA	[ ]NA	
	[]NAP	[]NAP	
5. Temporary reduction of salary	0	0	
or remporary recommend of salary	[]NA	[]NA	
	[] NAP	[]NAP	
5. Position downgrade	4	2	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location	4	3	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
B. Resignation	6	0	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
9. Other	0	0	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[] NAP	[]NAP	
10. Dismissal	1	0	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] 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. The above figures do not include 3 sanctions to administrative judges.

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

Sources: High Judicial Council		

# 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	234 386	122 556	111 830

Comments

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

Vac	(	)
1 03	(	- )

No(X)

148.	Number	of legal	advisors	who	cannot represent	their	clients in c	ourt:
------	--------	----------	----------	-----	------------------	-------	--------------	-------

[	]
[ ] NA	
[ X ] 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	[X]	[X]	[X]
Dismissal cases	[X]	[X]	[X]
Criminal cases – Defendant	[X]	[X]	[X]
Criminal cases – Victim	[X]	[X]	[X]
Administrative cases	[X]	[X]	[X]

[ ] 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)
Civil society organisation	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	(X)No	(X)No
Family member	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
-	( X ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No
Self-representation	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
_	( X ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No
Trade union	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No
Other	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No	( 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):

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

ſ	] Notarial	activity
	_	

[X] Arbitration / mediation

[ ] Proxy / representation
[ ] Property manager
[ ] 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
[ ] a regional bar association
[X] a local bar association
Comments
151. Is there a specific initial training and/or exam to enter the profession of lawyer?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments - If not, please indicate if there are other specific requirements as regards diplomas or university degrees:
152. Is there a mandatory general in-service professional training system for lawyers?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
153. Is the specialisation in some legal fields linked to specific training, levels of qualification,
specific diploma or specific authorisations?
(X)Yes
( ) No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
F1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 146 and 148:
Sources: National Bar Association (Consiglio Nazionale Forense)
6.1.2.Practicing the profession

154. Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. a prior information on the
foreseeable amount of fees)?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
156. Do laws or bar association standards provide any rules on lawyers' fees (including those
freely negotiated)?
[X] Yes, laws provide rules
[ ] Yes, standards of the bar association provide rules
[ ] No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules
Comments
6.1.3.Quality standards and disciplinary procedures
157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?
(X)Yes
( ) No
Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used?
158. If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards:
[X] the bar association
[ ] the Parliament
[ ] other (please specify):
Comments
159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:
[ X ] the performance of lawyers
[ X ] the amount of fees
Comments - Please specify:
160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?
[ ] a judge
[ ] Ministry of Justice
[ X ] a professional authority
[ ] other (please specify):

Page 79 of 98

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

	Number of disciplinary proceedings
Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)$	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	
•	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	
= 1101055101dx madequaey	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
3. Criminal offence	
V	[ X ] NA
	[]NAP
A Other	
4. Other	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

#### 162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

Number of sanctions
[ X ] NA
[ ] NAP
[ X ] NA
[ ] NAP
[X]NA
[]NAP
Livin
[ X ] NA
[ ] NAP
[X]NA
[ ] NAP
I V I NIA
[X]NA []NAP

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

# 7. Court related mediation and other alternative Dispute Resolution

#### 7.1 Court related mediation

# 7.1.1 Details on court related mediation

(X) Yes

( ) No

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

Comments				
163-1. In some fields, does the	judicial system j	provide for man	datory media	tion with a mediator
[ X ] Before/instead of going to court				
[ X ] Ordered by the court, the judge, the	public prosecutor or a	public authority in the	course of a judicia	al proceeding
[ ] No mandatory mediation				
Comments - If there is mandatory mediation assets, wills and inheritance, leasing, family nsurance, bank and financial contracts.			•	•
163-2. In some fields, does the	legal system pro	ovide for mandat	tory informati	ve sessions with a
nediator?				
( ) Yes				
( X ) No				
Comments - If there are mandatory informat	ivo sossions, planso sp	ooify which fields are	concorned:	
in there are mandatory information	rve sessions, preuse sp	which fields are	concerned.	
164. Please specify, by type of o	cases, who prov	ides court-relate	ed mediation s	services:
	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases	(X)Yes			
Civil and commercial cases	( ) No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
Family cases	( ) No [ ] NAP ( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) No [] NAP (X) Yes ( ) No	( ) No []NAP (X) Yes ( ) No	(X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No
	( ) No [] NAP (X) Yes ( ) No [] NAP ( ) Yes ( X) No	( ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP  ( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) No [] NAP (X) Yes ( ) No [] NAP ( ) Yes ( X) No	(X) No [] NAP  () Yes (X) No [] NAP  () Yes (X) No
Family cases  Administrative cases	( ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP ( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP ( X ) Yes ( X ) Yes ( N ) Yes	( ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP  ( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes ( X ) Yes ( N ) Yes	( ) No [ ] NAP  (X) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP  ( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes ( X ) Yes ( No	(X) No [] NAP  ( ) Yes (X) No [] NAP  ( ) Yes (X) No [] NAP  ( ) Yes (X) No [] NAP
Family cases  Administrative cases  Labour cases including employment	( ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP ( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP ( X ) Yes	( ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP  ( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes	( ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP  ( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes	(X) No [] NAP  ( ) Yes (X) No [] NAP  ( ) Yes (X) No [] NAP  ( ) Yes
Family cases  Administrative cases  Labour cases including employment dismissals	( ) No [] NAP  (X) Yes ( ) No [] NAP ( ) Yes ( X) No [] NAP ( X) Yes ( ) No [] NAP ( ) Yes	( ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP  ( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP  ( X ) Yes	( ) No [] NAP  (X) Yes ( ) No [] NAP  ( ) Yes ( X) No [] NAP  ( X) Yes ( ) No [] NAP  ( X) Yes	(X) No [] NAP  () Yes (X) No [] NAP

165. Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services

Page 81 of 98

tree of charge?		
(X) Yes		
( ) No		
[ ] NAP		

Comments - If yes, please specify (only one or both options)::

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

	Total	Males	Females
Number of mediators	24 010	13 685	10 325
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments The above figures refer to public mediators who deal with civil and commercial mediation procedures. Therefore these figures do not include mediators in family matters (818) nor in consumer cases.

#### 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 $(1+2+3+4+5+6)$			
((,,	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases	76 569	72 815	19 878
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. Family cases			
<b>2.1</b> 441111, 44505	[X]NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[]NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
3. Administrative cases			
5. Parimistrativo ousos	[]NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
4. Labour cases including employment			
dismissal cases	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
dismissai cases	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
5. Criminal cases			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
6. Consumer cases			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source: Figures for this question cannot be compared between 2018 and previous years. The current answer reflects the way the question has been rephrased compared to 2016. In 2016 it read "Number of judicial mediation procedures" whereas in 2018 it was changed into "Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation". In Italy one party may initiate a mediation procedure and the other party may decide to take part to it or not. To clarify things, please consider that in 2018 in Italy 258.786 mediation proceedings were initiated. Both parties showed up at the first mediation meeting in only 76.569 mediation proceedings. Please also note that these figures refer to private mediation. For some matter subjects the mediation is mandatory and it is managed by private mediation companies. Please note that the above figures refer to mediation procedures monitored by the Ministry of Justice. In Italy, there is a plethora of different forms of ADR procedures and some are not so widespread. Court-related mediations do exist for both family cases and labour cases but such mediation proceedings are not monitored by the Ministry of Justice; this is why they were not considered

(X) Yes

III 2010.			
168. Do the following alternative d	lispute resolution (	ADR) methods exis	t in your country?
[ X ] Mediation other than court-related media	tion		
[X] Arbitration			
[ X ] Conciliation (if different from mediation	)		
[ X ] Other ADR (please specify):Joint Settlen	nent		
Comments			
G1. Please indicate the source for a	answering question	166:	
Source: Department of Statistics and Organ	izational Analysis (within	the Ministry of Justice)	
Enforcement of court decisions			
3.1.Execution of decisions in civil n	natters		
8.1.1.Functioning			
<u></u>			
169. Do you have enforcement age	nts in your judicial	system?	
(X) Yes			
( ) No			
Comments			
170. Number of enforcement ag	gents		
	Total	Male	Female
Number of enforcement agents	2 718	1 292	1 426
Comments	10 1 2 2	It Jama	[[]
	<b>.</b>	41.	
171. Are enforcement agents (n	nultiple options are	e possible):	
[ ] judges			
[ ] bailiffs practising as private professi		control) of public authorities	es
[ X ] bailiffs working in a public institution	on		
[ ] other			
Comments - Please specify their status and power	rs:		

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

Page 83 of 98

_	_	NT.	
	,	17(	)

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:

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

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

Comments

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

[ ]	X ] Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents
[	] Debt recovery
[	] Voluntary sale of moveable or immoveable property at public auction
[ ]	X   Seizure of goods

[ ] Recording and reporting of evidence
[ X ] Court hearings service
[ ] Provision of legal advice
[ ] Bankruptcy procedures
[ ] Performing tasks assigned by judges
[ ] Representing parties in courts
[ ] Drawing up private deeds and documents
[ ] Building manager
[ ] Other
Comments
172. Is there a specific initial training or exam to become an enforcement agent?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
172-1. Is there a system of mandatory general continuous training for enforcement agents?
( ) Yes
(X) No
Comments
173. Is the profession of enforcement agents organised by (the answer NAP means that the
profession is not organised):
[X] a national body
[ ] a regional body
[ ] a local body
[]NAP
Comments
174. Are enforcement fees easily established and transparent for court users?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
175. Are enforcement fees freely negotiated?
( ) Yes
(X) No
Comments
176. Do laws provide any rules on enforcement fees (including those freely negotiated)?
(X)Yes

H0. Please indicate the sources for answering question 170	
Source: Ministry of justice	
8.1.2.Efficiency of enforcement services	•
177. Is there a body entrusted with supervising and monitoring the enforcement	ent agents' activity
(X) Yes	
( ) No	
Comments	
178. Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring enforcem	ent agents?
[ ] professional body	
[ ] judge	
[ X ] Ministry of Justice	
[ ] public prosecutor	
[ ] other (please specify):	
Comments	
179. Have quality standards been determined for enforcement agents?	
( ) Yes	
(X) 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 aga	inst public
authorities, including supervising such execution?	
( ) Yes	
(X) No	
Comments - If yes, please specify:	
	Page 86 of 98
	i age oo oi ao

( ) No

182. Is there a system for monitoring how the enforce	ment procedure is conducted by the
enforcement agent?	
( ) Yes	
( X ) No	
Comments - If yes, please specify:	
183. What are the main complaints made by users con	cerning 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	
[X] excessive length	
[ ] unlawful practices	
[ ] insufficient supervision	
[ ] excessive cost	
[ ] other (please specify):	
Comments	
184. Has your country prepared or established concret	e measures to change the situation
concerning the enforcement of court decisions – in par	•
authorities?	
( ) Yes	
( X ) No	
Comments - If yes, please specify:	
185. Is there a system measuring the length of enforce	ment procedures:
103. Is there a system measuring the length of emerce	Existence of the system
	Existence of the system
for civil cases	( ) Yes ( X ) No
for administrative cases	( ) Yes ( X ) No
Comments	
106 December a decision on debt collection places a	atimata tha arranga timafuama ta matifu tha
186. Regarding a decision on debt collection, please e	•
decision to the parties who live in the city where the c	ourt sits (one option omy):
( ) between 1 and 5 days	
( ) between 6 and 10 days	
( ) between 11 and 30 days	
( ) more (please specify):	

#### Comments

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

	Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	36 []NA []NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	12 []NA []NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	12 []NA []NAP
3. For criminal offence	10 []NA []NAP
4. Other	2 []NA []NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

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

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	17
	[]NA []NAP
1. Reprimand	7
	[]NA []NAP
2. Suspension	6
	[]NA []NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	0
	[]NA []NAP
4. Fine	0
	[]NA
5. Other	4
	[]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: Dismissal

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

Source: Ministry of Justice			
·			
8.2.Execution of decisions in crim	inal matters		
8.2.1.Functioning of execution	in criminal matte	ers	
189. Which authority is in charge	e of the enforceme	nt of judgments in	criminal matters? (multiple
options possible)			
[X] Judge			
[ X ] Public prosecutor			
[X] Prison and Probation Services			
[ ] Other authority (please specify):			
Comments - Please specify his/her functions a	nd duties (e.g. initiative o	or monitoring functions).	
190. Are the effective recovery re	ates of fines decid	ed by a criminal co	urt evaluated by studies?
( ) Yes			
(X) No			
Comments			
191. If yes, what is the recove	ery rate?		
( ) 80-100%			
( ) 50-79%			
( ) less than 50%			
Comments - Please indicate the source for ans	wering this question:		
9.Notaries			
9.1.Profession of notary			
9.1.1.Number and status of not	റഞ്ഞ		•
9.1.1.Number and status of not	arres		
192. Number and type of notaries	s in your country.	If you do not have i	notaries skip to question
197.			
	Total	Male	Female

	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	4 970	3 242	1 728
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
1. Private professionals (without control from			
public authorities)	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

2. Professionals appointed by the State	4 970 []NA	3 242 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 728 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
3. Public officials	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
4. Other	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
Comments - If "other", please specify the status:			
192-1. What are the access condition	s to the profess	sion of notary (mult	tiple options possible):
[ ] diploma			
[ ] professional experience/professional training	g		
[X] exam			
[ ] appointment procedure by the State			
[ ] other (please specify):			
Comments			
192-2. Are notaries appointed to office	ce for an undet	ermined period (i.e	. "for life" = until the
official age of retirement)?			
[ X ] yes, please indicate the age of retirement:75	5		
[ ] no, please specify the duration of the appoin	tment:		
Comments - are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as	a disciplinary sanctio	on)? Please specify:	
194. What kind of activities do notar	ries perform (n	nultiple options pos	sible):
[ X ] Within some civil procedures (for example	inheritance or inherit	ance distribution; divorce l	by mutual consent)
[ X ] Authentication			
[ X ] Certification of signatures			
[ X ] Legality control of documents submitted by	the parties		
[ ] Mediation			
[ ] Taking of oaths			
[ X ] Other, for example collect taxes, keep regis	ters etc. (please speci	fy):See general comments	
Comments			
194-1. Do notaries have the exclusive	e rights when e	exercising their prof	fession:
[ ] Within some civil procedures (for example i	nheritance or inherita	ance distribution; divorce b	y mutual consent)
[ ] Authentication			
[ ] Certification of signatures	[ ] 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 Italy notaries have monopoly in none of the above activities.
194-2. In which areas of law do notaries perform their activities (multiple options possible)?
[ X ] Real estate transaction
[ X ] Family law
[ X ] Succession law
[X] Company law
[ X ] Legality control of gambling activities
[ ] Other
Comments
194-3. Do notaries use specialised digital systems in their activity?
[ ] In establishing authentic instruments
[ X ] In recording authentic instruments (archives)
[ ] Other activity (please cpecify):
Comments
195. Is there an authority entrusted with supervising and monitoring the notaries' work?
(X)Yes
( ) No
Comments
196. If yes, which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries (multiple
options possible)?
[X] professional body
[ ] court
[X] Ministry of Justice
[ X ] public prosecutor
[ ] other (please specify):
Comments
196-1. Is there a system of general continuous training for all notaries?
(X) Yes
( ) No
Comments
I1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 192:
Sources: National Council of Notaries (Consiglio Nazionale del Notariato)

10.Court interpreters
10.1.Details on profession of court interpreter
10.1.1.Status of court interpreters
197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?
(X)Yes
( ) No
Comments
198. Is the function of court interpreters regulated by legal norms?
(X)Yes
( ) No
Comments
199. Number of accredited or registered court interpreters:
[X]NA []NAP
Comments
200. Are there binding provisions regarding the quality of court interpretation within judicial
proceedings?
( ) Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam):
201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?
[ ] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office
[ X ] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings
[ ] No, please specify which authority selects court interpreters
Comments
J1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 199
Sources: Ministry of Justice
11.Judicial experts

Page 92 of 98

# 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):

[ X ] experts who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation,
[ X ] 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?
(X)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?):
202-2. Who is responsible for registering judicial experts?
[ ] Ministry of justice
[X] Courts
[ ] Independent body (association of judicial experts)
[ ] Other
Comments
202-3. Is the registration of judicial experts limited in time?
( ) Yes, for how long
(X) No
Comments
203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?
(X)Yes
( ) No
Comments - If appropriate, please explain the meaning of this protection:
203-1. Does the judicial expert have an obligation of training?

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

Continuous training		( )Y (X)N	
Comments			
203-2. If yes, does this training	ing concern:		
[ ] judicial proceedings			
[ ] the profession of expert			
[ ] other			
Comments			
204. Is the function of judici	al experts regulated by	legal norms?	
(X)Yes			
( ) No			
Comments			
204-1. On the occasion of a	task entrusted to him/h	er, does the judicial	expert have to report any
potential conflicts of interest		•	
(X) Yes			
( ) No			
Comments			
205. Number of accredited of	or registered indicial ex	nerts:	
200. I validor or accreation o	Total	Male	Female
Number of experts	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[X]NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
Comments			
205-1. Who sets the expert r	emuneration?		
- The experts' remuneration is set l	by law.		
The emperior remains and the second	<i>5</i> , 14		
206. Are there binding provi	sions regarding the eye	rcise of the function	n of judicial expert within
judicial proceedings?	sions regarding the exe	reise of the function	n or judicial expert within
(X) Yes			
( ) No			
Comments - If yes, please specify, in pa	articular the given time to provid	e a technical report to the i	udge:
206-1. Number of cases whe	re expert opinion was	ordered by a judge	or requested by the partie

	Number of cases	
Total (1+2+3+4)		
10tal (1+2+3+4)	[X]NA	
	[]NAP	
1.Civil and commercial litigious cases		
ŭ	[ X ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	
2.Administrative cases		
	[ X ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	
3.Criminal cases		
	[ X ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	
4.Other cases		
1. Outer cuses	[ X ] NA	
	[]NAP	

#### 207. Are the courts responsible for selecting judicial experts?

[X] 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

ources:	

# 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 Draft enabling law for "the efficiency of the civil and criminal trial, for the overall reform of the
judiciary and of the discipline on eligibility and relocation in the role of magistrates as well as provisions on the constitution and
functioning of the Superior Council of the Judiciary and on the flexibility of the judiciary staff". The draft law was sent to the Prime
Minister's Office on 12th of July 2019 for approval by the Council of Ministers and the subsequent sending to the Parliament.
Following approval by the Parliament, the legislative decrees must be issued.

The measures described below are all provided for in the above draft law, with the only exception of those in point 3.1. Access to justice and legal aid

2. Budget			

- 3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes e.g. reduction of the number of courts -, management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of new buildings) Staffing plant. Delegation criteria have been set out for the introduction of a "flexible staffing plant" at district level, namely a task force of magistrates to be allocated to the various courts in the district to replace temporary absent magistrates, to provide support to courts that are in critical performance conditions or that must face situations of emergency.
- Appointment to managerial and semi-managerial positions. For appointment to these positions the seniority criterion is to be valued together with parameters and indicators of aptitude (such as experience in managerial and semi-managerial functions, experience of collaboration and direction in the management of courts, experience in the self-governing bodies of the judiciary, the results achieved in carrying out the judicial activity, the interpersonal skills demonstrated).
- 3.1. Access to justice and legal aid The draft enabling law containing "amendments to the Consolidated Law on the legislative and regulatory provisions on the cost of justice referred to in the Presidential Decree of 30 May 2002, n. 115 " approved by Council of Ministers in May 2019 and waiting to be approved by Parliament. has provided for:
- 1) introduction of legal aid in assisted negotiation procedures.; 2) extension of the right to resort to legal aid for victims of a crime making it accessible even beyond the limits of income for specific crimes.
- 4. High Judicial Council 1) Modification of the number of lay and professional (magistrate) components.
- 2) Modification of the election method, with the provision of a two stage mechanism (the first aimed at identifying, by drawing lots, the magistrates eligible to the Superior Council of the Judiciary, and the second to elect among them the components of the Superior Council of the Judiciary) 3) Compensation for members of the Superior Council of the Judiciary has been reduced.

5. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training,
etc. Judges
The system to assess magistrates professionally has been modified allowing the participation of non-judge members in Judicial
Councils and the simplification of the procedure recognizing the positive evaluation of professionalism. Principles of delegation have
been set out to reorganize the disciplinary offenses system and judges' leave in case of illness. The criteria for accessing the functions
of cassation counselor and deputy public prosecutor at the Court of Cassation have been redefined in order to better guide the exercise
of discretion by the self-governing body. Access rules have been revised, allowing participation in the public exam to enter the
judiciary directly after university degree. The oral exam tests have also been modified. For newly appointed judges, the term for
transfer request has been reduced to three years. For all others it has remained unchanged at four years.
Prosecution services.
The proposed modification concerns prosecutor offices, establishing working groups in every office to which to assign the magistrates
based on their specialization, according to established organizational rules.
C. D. former and in a similar civil and administrative large intermetional accounting and accounting activities. Deforms of the civil
6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities Reform of the civil
and criminal procedure in the first and second instance according to the objectives of trial simplification, expeditiousness and
rationalization.
The main envisaged measures are the following: 1) Civil trial: recourse to extrajudicial preliminary investigation; simplification of the
first instance trial procedure; further delimitation of the subject of the dispute in the appeal judgment; streamlining of the decision-
making phase.
2) Criminal trial: stricter rules to formulate the filing request; shorter terms for the preliminary investigations; cases of recourse to
indictment have been limited; revision of the discipline of special proceedings; acceleration of the appeal judgment. The draft bill also
contains provisions concerning the functioning of the Judiciary Superior Council; the rules on the eligibility of judges for political and
administrative appointments and their possibility to return to judicial functions.
7. Enforcement of court decisions
8. Mediation and other ADR Mandatory mediation Mandatory mediation as a compulsory step before the parties may apply to the
courts has been excluded for some types of disputes with traditionally low success rates. Assisted negotiation a) mandatory assisted
negotiation as a compulsory step before the parties may apply to the courts has been eliminated for disputes relating to traffic
accidents; b) preliminary investigations have been allowed in an extra-judicial phase in order to facilitate the assessment of the facts
before the start of the process; c) the procedure has been simplified.
9. Fight against crime
Page 97 of 98

9.1. Prison system
9.2 Child friendly justice
7.2 Child Hendry Justice
9.3. Violence against partners In July 2019 a new legislation has been approved aimed at tackling domestic and gender-based
violence ("Amendments to the penal code, the code of criminal procedure and other provisions concerning the protection of victims of
domestic and gender violence", so called "Red Code") The new Law contains important changes concerning the substantive and
procedural criminal law and executions of penal sentences, with reference to crimes against the person.
The Law foresees a preferential and urgent process to deal with the proceedings concerning crimes in this matter, all with a view to
providing greater protection to the victims.
The Law also introduces new types of offences, adding the following articles to the penal code: "Art. 387 bis. Violation of the removal
orders from the family home and the prohibition of approaching the places frequented by the victim "; "Art. 588 bis. Compulsion or
induction to marriage "; "Art. 583 quinquies. Major disfiguring of the person's appearance through permanent lesions of the face ";
"Art. 612 ter. Illicit distribution of sexually explicit images or videos".
Art. 012 tel. fillett distribution of sexually explicit images of videos.
10. New information and communication technologies Additional resources for the digitalization of civil and criminal justice are
provided for by the draft enabling law "containing emedaments to the Consolidated Law on the legislative and regulatory provisions
on the cost of justice referred to in the Presidential Decree of 30 May 2002, n. 115 ", approved by the Council of Ministry on May
2019.
Within the NOP Governance and Istitutional Capacity - 2014 -2020, IT infrastructures are being developed for the implementation of
the Digital Civil Trial for the Justice of the Peace, the digitalization of the front offices' activity (Help desk), and the development of
the Office for Trial. A national Web Portal for the digitalization of judicial auctions was launched in February 2018.
11. Other