



EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE  
(CEPEJ)

SCHEME FOR EVALUATING JUDICIAL SYSTEMS 2007

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## 1. Demographic and economic data

### 1. 1. General information

#### 1. 1. 1. Inhabitants and economic information

##### 1) Number of inhabitants

11125179

##### 2) Total of annual State public expenditure / where appropriate, public expenditure at regional or federal entity level (in €)

	Amount
State level	10885300000
Regional / entity level	

##### 3) Per capita GDP (in €)

19194

##### 4) Average gross annual salary (in €)

23037

##### 5) Exchange rate from national currency (non-Euro zone) to € on 1 January 2007

#### Please indicate the sources for the questions 1 to 4

NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE  
Q1 - (1.1.2006)

### 1. 2. Budgetary data concerning judicial system

#### 1. 2. 2. Budget (courts, public prosecution, legal aid, fees)

##### 6) Total annual approved budget allocated to all courts (in €)

332875000,00

##### 7) Please specify

SALARIES AND FUNCTIONAL COSTS.

##### 8) Does the approved budget of the courts include the following items? Please give for each item (or some of them) a specification of the amount concerned

Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	322950000
Annual public budget allocated to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	

computerisation (equipment, investments, maintenance)		4345000
Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	4600000
Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operation costs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	4600000
Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	2500000
Annual public budget allocated to training and education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	160000
Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	

**9) Has the annual public budget of the courts changed (increased or decreased) over the last five years?**

Yes

No

If yes, please specify (i.e. provide an indication of the increase or decrease of the budget over the last five years)

THERE IS A 3% INCREASE EVERY YEAR.

**10) In general are litigants required to pay a court tax or fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction:**

for criminal cases?

for other than criminal cases?

If yes, are there exceptions? Please specify:

- COURTSTAMP FOR REAL ACTION
- FEE FOR REAL ACTION IN CIVIL COURTS
- FEE FOR JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST COURT DECISIONS

**11) If yes, please specify the annual income of court fees (or taxes) received by the State (in €)**

**12) Total annual approved budget allocated to the whole justice system (in €)**

332875000,00

**13) Total annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (in €)**

1700000,00

**14) If possible, please specify**

	the annual public budget allocated to legal aid in criminal cases	the annual public budget allocated to legal aid in other court cases
Amount		

**15) Is the public budget allocated to legal aid included in the court budget ?** Yes No**16) Total annual approved public budget allocated to the public prosecution system (in €)****17) Is the budget allocated to the public prosecution included in the court budget?** Yes No**18) Authorities formally responsible for the budget allocated to the courts:**

	Preparation of the total court budget	Adoption of the total court budget	Management and allocation of the budget among the individual courts	Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level
Ministry of Justice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other ministry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parliament	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supreme Court	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Judicial Council	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inspection body	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**19) If other Ministry and/or inspection body and/or other, please specify (in regards to question 18):**

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE

**You can indicate below:****- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above****- the characteristics of your budgetary system and the main reforms that have been implemented**

**over the last two years**

**- if available an organisation scheme with a description of the competencies of the different authorities responsible for the budget process**

**Please indicate the sources for the questions 6, 7, 13 et 16**

## 2. Access to justice

### 2. 1. Legal aid

#### 2. 1. 1. Principles

**20) Does legal aid concerns:**

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Legal advice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**21) If other, please specify (in regards to question 20):**

LAW 3226/2004 ART.5 REGARDING PROSECUTORS ON DUTY AND PROSECUTORS SUPERVISORS IN PENITENTIARY INSTITUTIONS WHO COULD PROVIDE CONSULTATIVE SERVICES, 2. THE GRANTING OF LEGAL AID IN CIVIL & COMMERCIAL CASES COMPRISES, IF SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED THE APPOINTMENT OF A COUNSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COURT BAILLIF, WHO SHALL BE ORDERED TO REPRESENT THE BENEFICIARY TO DEFEND HIM/HER IN COURT AND GRANT NEEDED ASSISTANCE

**22) Does legal aid foresee the covering or the exoneration of court fees?**

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

EXONERATION IN CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CASES INCLUDES SPECIFICALLY (COURT) STAMP FEES, WRIT FEES AND THEIR SUPERADDITIONS, WITNESSES, EXPERT FEES OR APPOINTED ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC OR COURT BAILLIF AND THE OBLIGATION OF GUARANTEE FOR SUCH FEES (ART.9 PAR.2 OF THE ABOVE LAW)

**23) Can legal aid be granted for the fees that are related to the execution of judicial decisions?**

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

AS ABOVE 9.22

**24) Number of cases granted with legal aid provided by (national, regional, local) public authorities:**

	Number
Total	
Criminal cases	

Other than criminal cases	

**25) In a criminal case, can any individual who does not have sufficient financial means be assisted by a free of charge (or financed by public budget) lawyer?**

- Yes  
 No

**26) Does your country have an income and asset test for granting legal aid:**

	No	Yes	Amount
for criminal cases?		X	
for other than criminal cases?		X	

**27) In other than criminal cases, is it possible to refuse legal aid for lack of merit of the case (for example for frivolous action)?**

- Yes  
 No

**28) If yes, is the decision for granting or refusing legal aid taken by:**

- the court?  
 an authority external to the court?  
 a mixed decision-making authority (court and external)?

**29) Is there a private system of legal expense insurance enabling individuals to finance court proceedings?**

- Yes  
 No

Please specify:

**30) Do judicial decisions have an impact on who bears the legal costs which are paid by the parties**



during the procedure in:

	yes	no
criminal cases?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
other than criminal cases?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above
- the characteristics of your legal aid system and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

BENEFICIARY: CITIZENS WITH LOW INCOME WHO ARE CITIZENS OF A) COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF THE E.U., B) OF THIRD COUNTRIES OR FOREIGNERS, SINCE THEY HAVE PERMANENT HOME OR LIVE WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION'S TERRITORY. LAW 3226/2004 MAKES EXCEPTION WHEN IT COMES TO ADMINISTRATIVE CASES

THE LEGISLATION PROVIDES (ART.12 OF LAW 3226/04) -'CLEARING': 1. CLEARING OF LITIGATION COSTS SHALL BE EFFECTED ACC. TO APPLICABLE PROVISIONS ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS AND SHALL INCLUDE COSTS DISPENSED WITH BY THE BENEFICIARY, AS WELL AS COMPENSATION OF COUNSEL AND ANY OTHER PERSON TO BE BORNE BY THE STATE, ACC. TO THE PROVISIONS OF THAT LAW, 2. IF THE JUDGEMENT RENDERED IMPOSES LITIGATION COSTS AGAINST THE BENEFICIARY'S OPPONENT OR ANY OTHER PERSON, THEN THE COSTS DISPENSED WITH BY THE BENEFICIARY, AS WELL AS COMPENSATION OF COUNSEL AND ANY OTHER PERSON TO BE BORNE BY THE STATE, SHALL BE ADJUDICATED IN FAVOUR OF THE STATE AND SHALL BE COLLECTED BY THE STATE, ACC. TO THE PROVISIONS APPLIED TO THE COLLECTION OF PUBLIC REVENUES.

Please indicate the sources for the questions 24 and 26

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

## 2. 2. Users of the courts and victims

### 2. 2. 1. Rights of the users and victims

**31) Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. Ministry of Justice, etc.) for the following, which the general public may have free of charge access to (Please specify the Internet addresses):**

legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)?  yes

case-law of the higher court/s?  yes

other documents (for example forms)?  yes

**32) Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframe of the proceeding?**

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

**33) Is there a public and free-of-charge specific information system to inform and to help victims of crimes?**

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

IN THE CASES OF CRIMES IN FAMILY GENERAL INFORMATION IS PROVIDED BY SOCIAL WORKERS (FAMILY CONSULTANTS) FROM WELFARE SERVICES. THERE IS ALSO PROMPT PROVISION OF SPECIALIZED INFORMATION SERVICES, COUNSELLING AND SOCIAL SUPPORT TO WOMEN-VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF THEIR SOCIAL AND PRIMARILY OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION. A CAMPAIGN HAS BEGUN IN ORDER TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING. TWO COUNSELLING CENTRES FOR BATTERED WOMEN ARE OPERATING IN ATHENS AND PIRAEUS, PROVIDING PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SUPPORT TO THE VICTIMS.

**34) Are there special favourable arrangements to be applied, during judicial proceedings, to the following categories of vulnerable persons:**

	Information mechanism	Hearing modalities	Procedural rights	Other
Victims of rape	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Victims of terrorism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children/Witnesses/Victims	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Victims of domestic violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethnic minorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disabled persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Juvenile offenders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**35) Does your country have a compensation procedure for victims of crimes?**

Yes

No

**36) If yes, does this compensation procedure consist in:**

a public fund?

a court decision?

private fund?

If yes, which kind of cases does this procedure concern?

THERE IS A COMPENSATION PROCEDURE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIMES RELATED TO ACTIONS OF TERRORISM.

THE PROCEDURE UNDER 36 CONCERNS CRIMES OF PROPERTY'S DAMAGE, COMPENSATION CONSISTS IN PRIVATE FUND, IN CASE THERE IS A PRIVATE INSURANCE.

**37) Are there studies to evaluate the recovery rate of the compensation awarded by courts to victims?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

**38) Is there a specific role for the public prosecutor with respect to the (protection of the position and assistance of) victims?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

CONCERNING HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES, TWO PUBLIC PROSECUTORS WERE ASSIGNED TO DEAL WITH THE PHENOMENON.

**39) Do victims of crimes have the right to contest a decision of the public prosecution to discontinue a case?**

- Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

TO A SUPERIOR PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

## 2. 2. 2. Confidence of citizens in their justice system

**40) Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:**

- excessive length of proceedings?
- non execution of court decisions?
- wrongful arrest?
- wrongful condemnation?

If yes, please specify (fund, daily tariff):

As a form of compensation for any delay of the administration to abide with the court judgment, the imposition of a fine is adjudicated by a committee of judges of the highest rank.

DAILY COMPENSATION IS ADJUDICATED IN CASES OF WRONGFUL ARREST AND WRONGFUL CONDEMNATION

CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE FOR COMPENSATION (ART.3 PAR.3 OF LAW 3068/2002)

**41) Does your country have surveys aimed at users or legal professionals (judges, lawyers, officials, etc.) to measure their trust and/or satisfaction with the services delivered by the judiciary system?**

- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at judges
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at court staff
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at public prosecutors
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at lawyers
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at citizens (visitors of the court)
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at other clients of the courts

If possible, please specify their titles, how to find these surveys, etc:

**42) If yes, please specify:**

	Yes (surveys at a regular interval: for example annual)	Yes (incidental surveys)
Surveys at national level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surveys at court level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**43) Is there a national or local procedure for making complaints about the performance (for example the length of proceedings) or the functioning (for example the treatment of a case by a judge) of the judicial system?**

- Yes  
 No

**44) If yes, please specify:**

	Time limit to respond (Yes)	Time limit for dealing with the complaint (Yes)
Court concerned	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Higher court	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ministry of Justice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Council of the Judiciary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other external organisations (e.g. Ombudsman)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Can you give information elements concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure?**

ACC. TO LAW 3327/2005 IT IS PROVIDED THAT AFTER A PERIOD OF 8 MONTHS FOR ISSUING A DECISION IN A CIVIL CASE, THE JUDGE MUST RETURN THE LEGAL DEED, OTHERWISE THIS IS REMOVED THROUGH A DECISION OF THE JUDGE WHO PRESIDES THE COURT OR THE CHAIRMAN OF THE THREE MEMBER COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.COURT INSPECTION

### 3. Organisation of the court system

#### 3. 1. Functioning

##### 3. 1. 1. Courts

**45) Number of courts considered as legal entities (administrative structures) and geographic locations (please, complete the table)**

	Total number
First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities)	435
Specialised first instance courts (legal entities)	4
All the courts (geographic locations)	435

**46) Please specify the different areas of specialisation (and, if possible, the number of courts concerned):**

THE STRUCTURE OF THE GREEK COURTS IS AS FOLLOWS:

A) CIVIL COURTS

1. CIVIL COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE (1 JUDGE-3 MEMBERS),MAGISTRATES COURT,2. COURT OF APPEAL,3. SUPREME COURT (AREIOS PAGOS)

B) CRIMINAL COURTS

1.MAGISTRATES COURT,2. MISDEMEANOUR COURT (1 JUDGE-3 MEMBERS),3. CRIMINAL COURT OF APPEAL (3 MEMBERS-5 MEMBERS),4. FIRST INSTANCE JURY COURT,5. SECOND INSTANCE JURY COURT,6. CRIMINAL COURT OF MINORS,7. MARTIAL COURTS,8. SUPREME COURT (AREIOS PAGOS),

C) ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

1. COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE (1 JUDGE-3 MEMBERS), 2.COURT OF APPEAL,3.COURT OF AUDITORS,4.SUPREME COURT(COUNCIL OF THE STATE)

First instance courts of Civil and Criminal Courts = 63

First Instance Courts of Administrative Courts = 30

District Courts = 301

Misdemeanour Courts = 41

total = 435

**47) Is there a change in the structure of the courts foreseen (for example a reduction of the number of courts (geographic locations) or a change in the powers of courts)?**

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

**48) Number of first instance courts competent for a case concerning:**

	Number
a debt collection for small claims	
a dismissal	
a robbery	

**Please specify what is meant by small claims in your country (answer only if the definition has changed compared to the previous evaluation round):**

THERE ARE 310 COUNTY COURTS.

**Please indicate the sources for the question 45**

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

3. 1. 2. Judges, courts staff

**49) Number of professional judges sitting in courts (present the information in full time equivalent and for permanent posts)**

3163

**50) Number of professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis and who are paid as such:**

	Number
gross figure	
if possible, in full time equivalent	

**51) Please specify (answer only if the information has changed compared to the previous evaluation round):**

THERE ARE 3.692 JUDGES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE STATE AUDIT COUNCIL. PROFESSIONAL JUDGES ON AN OCCASIONAL BASIS DO NOT EXIST.

Q49- From the Directorate of Court Function and Judiciary of the Ministry of Justice, we can provide the following figures for the period 2004-2006:

Judicial Functionaries sitting in court 2004 2006

Civil and Criminal Courts

Judges 1.560 1.625

Prosecutors 519 527

Administrative Courts 864 913

District Courts 623 625

TOTAL 3.566 3.690

We would like to note that Prosecutors are also included in the number of Judicial Functionaries.

**52) Number of non-professional judges (including lay judges and excluding jurees) who are not remunerated but who can possibly receive a simple defrayal of costs. Please specify (answer only if the information has changed compared to the previous evaluation round):**

THERE ARE NONE.

**53) Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens?**

- Yes  
 No

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

THERE ARE CRIMINAL COURTS CONSISTING OF JUDGES AND CITIZENS CHOSEN BY LOT, FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONIES AND POLITICAL CRIMES (ART.97 OF THE GREEK CONSTITUTION)

**54) If possible, indicate the number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference?**

**55) Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (present the information in full time equivalent and for permanent posts)**

6.500 PERSONS

**56) If possible, could you distribute this staff according to the 4 following categories:**

non-judge staff (Rechtspfleger), with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal  Yes

non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, keeping the minutes of the meetings, helping to prepare the decisions) such as registrars  Yes

staff in charge of different administrative tasks as well as of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)  Yes

technical staff  Yes

**Please indicate the sources for the questions 49, 50, 52, 53 and 55**

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

[3. 1. 3. Prosecutors](#)



**57) Number of public prosecutors (present the information in full time equivalent and for permanent posts)**

527

**58) Do any other persons have similar duties as public prosecutors?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

FOR PETTY OFFENCES (E.G. TRAFFICK ACCIDENTS), A SENIOR POLICE OFFICER CAN START THE PROSECUTION.

**59) Number of staff (non prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution service (present the information in full time equivalent and for permanent posts)**

1.710

**Please indicate the sources for the questions 57 and 59**

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

**3. 1. 4. Budget and New technologies****60) Who is entrusted with the individual court budget?**

	Preparation of the budget	Arbitration and allocation of the budget	Day to day management of the budget	Evaluation and control of the use of the budget
Management Board	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Court President	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Court administrative director	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Head of the court clerk office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**61) You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above
- if available an organization scheme with a description of the competencies of the different authorities responsible for the budget process in the court

**62) For direct assistance to the judge/court clerk, what are the computer facilities used within the courts?**

	100% of courts	+50% of courts	-50% of courts	- 10 % of courts
Word processing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electronic data base of jurisprudence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electronic files	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E-mail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internet connection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**63) For administration and management, what are the computer facilities used within the courts?**

	100% of courts	+50% of courts	-50% of courts	-10% of courts
Case registration system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Court management information system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial information system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**64) For the communication between the court and the parties, what are the computer facilities used within the courts?**

	100% of courts	+50% of courts	-50% of courts	-10% of courts
Electronic web forms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Special Website	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other electronic communication facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**65) Is there a centralised institution which is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary (answer only if this information has changed compared with the previous evaluation round)?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify the name and the address of this institution:

NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE OF GREECE  
 JUSTICE & PUBLIC ORDER SECTION- SOCIAL STATISTICS  
 DIVISION  
 46 PIREOS & EPONITON, 18510, PIRAEUS.

**You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above
- the characteristics of your judicial system and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

**Please indicate the sources for the questions 62, 63 and 64**

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

### 3. 2. Monitoring and evaluation

#### 3. 2. 1. Monitoring and Evaluation

**66) Are the courts required to prepare an annual activity report?**

- Yes  
 No

**67) Do you have a regular monitoring system of court activities concerning the:**

- number of incoming cases?  
 number of decisions?  
 number of postponed cases?  
 length of proceedings (timeframes)?  
 other?

Please specify:

JUDGES INSPECTION DEPT.

**68) Do you have a regular system to evaluate the performance of each court?**

- Yes  
 No

Please specify:

THE INSPECTORS AND THE COURTS COUNCIL INSPECTION

**69) Concerning court activities, have you defined performance indicators?**

- Yes  
 No

**70) Please select the 4 main performance and quality indicators that are used for a proper functioning of courts.**

- Incoming cases
- Length of proceedings (timeframes)
- Closed cases
- Pending cases and backlogs
- Productivity of judges and court staff
- Percentage of cases that are treated by a single sitting judge
- The enforcement of penal decisions
- Satisfaction of employees of the courts
- Satisfaction of clients (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- Judicial and organisational quality of the courts
- The costs of the judicial procedures
- Other

Please specify:

**71) Are there performance targets defined for individual judges?**

- Yes
- No

**72) Are there performance targets defined at the level of the courts?**

- Yes
- No

**73) Please specify who is responsible for setting the targets:**

- executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
- legislative power
- judicial power (for example a High Judicial Council or a Higher Court)
- other

Please specify

**74) Please specify the main targets applied:**

**75) Which authority is responsible for the evaluation of the performances of the courts:**

- the High Council of judiciary
- the Ministry of Justice
- an Inspection authority
- the Supreme Court
- an external audit body
- other?

Other, please specify:

**76) Are there quality standards (organisational quality and/or judicial quality policy) formulated for the courts (existence of a quality system for the judiciary)?**

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

ACC. TO ART. 6 PAR. 2 & 3 OF LAW 3514/2006 'INSPECTORS DRAFT A DETAILED AND FULLY JUSTIFIED REPORT ON EVERY JUDICIAL FUNCTIONARY OF THEIR DISTRICT, IN WHICH THE FOLLOWING ARE EVALUATED: A) MORAL CONDUCT AND CHARACTER, B) SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, C) PERCEPTION AND SOUND JUDGEMENT, D) DILIGENCE, HARD WORK AND PROFESSIONAL (QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE) PERFORMANCE, E) THE CAPACITY IN THE AWARD OF JUSTICE, IN PHRASING DECISIONS AND IN ORGANIZING THE PROCEDURE AND F) THE JUDICIARY'S CONDUCT IN GENERAL AND PARTICULARLY DURING THE HEARING OF A CASE. WITH REGARD TO PUBLIC PROSECUTORS, INSTEAD OF THE STANDARDS REFERRED UNDER E), THEIR CAPACITY TO AWARD CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TO FORM PROPOSALS AND TO SPEAK ORALLY ARE ALSO ASSESSED. THE EXISTING EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR THE JUDICIARY INCLUDES A SCALE FROM 1 (EXCELLENT) TO 6 (INADEQUATE).

**77) Do you have specialised court staff which is entrusted with quality policy and/or quality systems for the judiciary?**

- Yes
- No

**78) Is there a system enabling to measure the backlogs and to detect the cases which are not processed within a reasonable timeframe for:**

- civil cases?
- criminal cases?
- administrative cases?

**79) Do you have a way of analysing waiting time during court procedures?**

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

**80) Is there a system to evaluate the functioning of courts on the basis of an evaluation plan (timetable for visits) agreed a priori?**

- Yes
- No

Please specify (including an indication of the frequency of the evaluation):

THE REPORT OF THE HEAD OF INSPECTION

**81) Is there a system for monitoring and evaluating the functioning of the prosecution services?**

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

THE REPORT OF THE HEAD OF INSPECTION

**You can indicate below:**

- **any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above**
- **the characteristics of your court monitoring and evaluation system**

INSPECTORS DRAFT GENERAL REPORTS ON THE FUNCTIONING OF ALL COURTS AND PUBLIC PROSECUTORS' OFFICES IN THEIR DISTRICT AND PROPOSE ANY NECESSARY MEASURE FOR THE BALANCED FUNCTIONING OF THE SERVICE (ART.6 OF LAW 3514/2006). THEY ALSO DRAFT A DETAILED AND FULLY JUSTIFIED REPORT ON EVERY JUDICIAL FUNCTIONARY OF THEIR DISTRICT.

**Please indicate the sources for the the question 70,71, 72 and 76**

## 4. Fair trial

### 4. 1. Principles

#### 4. 1. 1. General principles

**82) What is the percentage of judgements in first instance criminal cases in which the suspect is not attending in person or not represented by a legal professional (i.e. lawyer) during a court session (in absentia judgements) ?**

**83) Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge if a party considers that the judge is not impartial?**

Yes

No

If possible, number of successful challenges (in a year):

VERY FEW

**84) Please give the following data concerning the number of cases regarding Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights (on duration and non-execution), for the year of reference**

	Cases declared inadmissible by the Court	Friendly settlements	Judgements establishing a violation	Judgements establishing a non violation
Civil proceedings - Article 6§1 (duration)	30	0	21	3
Civil proceedings - Article 6§1 (non-execution)	1	0	0	1
Criminal proceedings - Article 6§1 (duration)	6	0	9	1

**Please indicate the sources for the questions 82 and 84**

### 4. 2. Timeframes of proceedings

#### 4. 2. 1. General information

**85) Are there specific procedures for urgent matters as regards:**

civil cases?

criminal cases?

administrative cases?

If yes, please specify:

INTERIM PROCEEDINGS FOR CIVIL CASES.

IN CRIMINAL CASES, PROCEEDINGS FOR CRIMES CAUGHT IN THE VERY ACT.

INTERIM RELIEF FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CASES.



**86) Are there simplified procedures for:**

- civil cases (small claims)?
- criminal cases (petty offences)?
- administrative cases?

If yes, please specify (for example if you have introduced a new law on simplified procedures):

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

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

4. 2. 2. Penal, civil and administrative law cases

**88) Total number of cases in the first instance courts (litigious and non-litigious); (please complete the table)**

	Pending cases on 1 January 2006	Incoming cases	Decisions	Pending cases on 31 December 2006
Total of civil, commercial and administrative law cases (1-7)				
1 Civil (and commercial) litigious				

cases*				
2 Civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases*				
3 Enforcement cases				
4 Land registry cases**				
5 Business register cases**				
6 Administrative law cases				
7 Other				
Total criminal cases (8+9)				
8 Criminal cases (severe criminal offences)				
9 Misdemeanour cases (minor offences)				

**89) \* The cases mentioned in categories 3 to 5 (enforcement, land registry, business register) are excluded from this total and should be presented separately in the table. The cases mentioned in category 6 (administrative law cases) are also excluded from this total for the countries which have specialised administrative courts or units in the courts of general jurisdiction.**

**\*\* if applicable**

**Note: for the criminal law cases there may be a problem of classification of cases between severe criminal law cases and misdemeanour cases. Some countries might have other ways of addressing misdemeanour offences (for example via administrative law procedure). Please indicate if possible what case categories are included under "severe criminal cases" and the cases included under "misdemeanour cases (minor offences)".**

### Explanation

**90) Total number of cases in the second instance (appeal) courts (litigious and non-litigious); (please complete the table)**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '06	Incoming cases	Decisions on the merits	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '06
Total of civil, commercial and administrative law cases (1-7)				
1 Civil (and commercial) litigious cases*				
2 Civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases*				
3 Enforcement cases				
4 Land registry cases**				
5 Business register cases**				
6 Administrative law cases				
7 Other				
Total criminal cases (8+9)				
8 Criminal cases (Severe criminal offences)				
9 Misdemeanour cases (minor offences)				

**91) Total number of cases in the highest instance courts (litigious and non-litigious); (please complete the table)**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '06	Incoming cases	Decisions on the merits	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '06
--	-----------------------------	----------------	-------------------------	------------------------------

Total of civil, commercial and administrative law cases (1-7)				
1 Civil (and commercial) litigious cases*				
2 Civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases*				
3 Enforcement cases				
4 Land registry cases**				
5 Business register cases**				
6 Administrative law cases				
7 Other				
Total criminal cases (8+9)				
8 Criminal cases (Severe criminal offences)				
9 Misdemeanour cases (minor offences)				

**92) Number of divorce cases, employment dismissal cases, robbery cases and intentional homicide cases received and treated by first instance courts (complete the table)**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '06	Incoming cases	Decisions	Pending cases on 31 Jan. '06
Divorce cases				
Employment dismissal cases				
Robbery cases				
Intentional homicide case				

**93) Average length of proceedings (from the date of lodging of court proceedings)**

	% of decisions subject to appeal	% pending cases more than 3 years	1st instance	2nd instance	Total procedure
Divorce cases					
Employment dismissal cases					
Robbery cases					
Intentional homicide					

**94) Where appropriate, please specify the specific procedure as regards divorce:**

Divorce cases are resolved under the special procedure, as described in the Code of Civil Procedure (art. 592 and following). This means that the procedure in the special court panels is faster and simplified compared to the ordinary civil procedure.

**95) How is the length of proceedings calculated for the four case categories? (please give a description of the calculation method)**

Length of proceedings: there is not a consistent system for calculating the length of proceedings as a whole.

**96) Please describe the role and powers of the prosecutor in the criminal procedure (multiple options are possible):**

- to conduct or supervise police investigation?
- to conduct investigation?
- when necessary, to demand investigation measures from the judge?
- to charge?
- to present the case in the court?
- to propose a sentence to the judge?
- to appeal?
- to supervise the enforcement procedure?
- to end the case by dropping it without the need for a judicial decision?
- to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty without a judicial decision?
- other significant powers?

Please specify:

INTERIM PROCEEDINGS, WITH THE PUBLIC SECTOR AS LITIGANT, BODIES OF THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND LEGAL ENTITIES GOVERNED BY THE STATE.

**97) Does the prosecutor also have a role in civil and/or administrative cases?**

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

MOSTLY IN CASES OF FAMILY LAW AND INTERIM PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE PUBLIC, BODIES OF THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND LEGAL ENTITIES GOVERNED BY THE STATE.

**98) Functions of the public prosecutor in relation to criminal cases – please complete this table:**

	Received by the public prosecutor	Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reason of opportunity	Concluded by a penalty, imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	Charged by the public prosecutor before the courts
Total number of 1st instance criminal cases						

**You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above
- the characteristics of your system concerning timeframes of proceedings and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

**Please indicate the sources for the questions 92 to 94 and question 98**

## 5. Career of judges and prosecutors

### 5. 1. Appointment and training

#### 5. 1. 1. Recrutement, nomination and promotion

#### 99) How are judges recruited?

- Through a competitive exam (for instance after a law degree)?
- A specific recruitment procedure for legal professionals with long working experience in the legal field (for example lawyers)?
- A combination of both
- Other

If other, please specify:

#### 100) Are judges initially/at the beginning of their carrier recruited and nominated by:

- an authority composed of judges only?
- an authority composed of non-judges only?
- an authority composed of judges and non-judges?

#### 101) Is the same authority competent for the promotion of judges?

- Yes
- No

If no, please specify which authority is competent for promoting judges:

Highest Judicial Council

**102) Which procedures and criteria are used for promoting judges? (please specify).**

HIGHEST JUDICIAL COUNCIL. THE CRITERION IS THEIR PERFORMANCE.

**103) How are prosecutors recruited?**

- Through a competitive exam? (for example after a law degree)
- A specific recruitment procedure for legal professionals with long working experience in the legal field (for example lawyers)?
- A combination of both
- Other

If other, please specify:

**104) Are prosecutors initially/at the beginning of their carrier recruited and nominated by:**

- an authority composed of prosecutors only?
- an authority composed of non-prosecutors only?
- an authority composed of prosecutors and non-prosecutors?

**105) Is the same authority formally responsible for the promotion of prosecutors?**

- Yes
- No

If no, please specify which authority is competent for promoting prosecutors.

THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

**106) Which procedures and criteria are used for promoting prosecutors (please specify)**

THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL COUNCIL. THE CRITERION IS THEIR PERFORMANCE.

**107) Is the mandate given for an undetermined period for judges ?**

- Yes  
 No

Are there exceptions? Please specify:

NO.

**108) Is the mandate given for an undetermined period for prosecutors?**

- Yes  
 No

Are there exceptions? Please specify:

NO.

**109) If no, what is the length of the mandate?  
 Is it renewable?**

for judges

yes, please  
 specify the  
 length

for prosecutors

yes, please  
 specify the  
 length

**You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above
- the characteristics of the selection and nomination procedure of judges and prosecutors and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

THE MANDATE IS FOR LIFE.

JUDGES ARE GRADUATES OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF JUDGES.

**5. 1. 2. Training**

**110) Nature of the training of judges.  
 Is it compulsory?**

- Initial training  
 General in-service training



- In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)
- In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president, court managers)
- In-service training for the use of computer facilities in the court

### 111) Frequency of the training of judges:

	Annual	Regular	Occasional
Initial training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General in-service training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In-service training for specialised judicial functions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In-service training for management functions of the court	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in the court	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### 112) Nature of the training of prosecutors.

#### Is it compulsory?

- Initial training
- General in-service training
- Specialised in-service training (e.g. specialised public prosecutor)
- In-service training for management functions of the prosecution services (e.g. head prosecutor and/or managers)
- In-service training for the use of computer facilities in the public prosecution service

### 113) Frequency of the training of prosecutors:

	Annual	Regular	Occasional
Initial training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General in-service training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Specialised in-service training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In-service training for management functions of the prosecution services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in the public prosecution service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above
- comments regarding the attention given to the curricula to the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the Court
- the characteristics of your training system for judges and prosecutors and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

## 5. 2. Practice of the profession

### 5. 2. 1. Salaries

#### 114) Salaries of judges and prosecutors (complete the table)

	Gross annual salary (euro)	Net annual salary (euro)
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	33226	28000
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	73716	65000
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	33226	28000
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance	73716	65000

#### 115) Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

	Judges	Prosecutors
Reduced taxation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special pension	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other financial benefit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 116) If other financial benefit, please specify:

#### 117) Can judges combine their work with any of the following other professions?

	Yes with remuneration	Yes without remuneration	No
Teaching	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research and publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arbitrator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural function	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other function	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 118) If other function, please specify:

#### 119) Can prosecutors combine their work with any of the following other professions?

	Yes with remuneration	Yes without remuneration	No
Teaching	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research and			

publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arbitrator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural function	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other function	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**120) If other function, please specify:**

**121) Do judges receive bonus based on the fulfilment of quantitative objectives relating to the delivering of judgments?**

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

**Please indicate the source for the question 114**

### 5. 2. 2. Disciplinary procedures

**122) Which authority is authorized to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges and/or prosecutors? Please specify:**

THE HEAD OF THE COURT OF APPEAL AND THE HEAD OF THE PROSECUTION OFFICE OF THE COURT OF APPEAL.

With regard to Q122, we would like our answer to be completed as follows: the competent authorities to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges and/or prosecutors are:

- the Minister of Justice for all judges
- the Prosecutor of Cassation Court (High Court) and the Chief Inspector for all Judges and Prosecutors of civil and penal courts, except the members of Cassation Court
- the Chairmen of Courts of Appeal for judges under their authority
- the Prosecutors of Courts of Appeal for prosecutors under their authority
- the younger vice-president of the Council of State (High Administrative Court) for judges of administrative courts

**123) Which authority has the disciplinary power on judges and prosecutors? Please specify:**

THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

Finally, concerning Q123, we would like our answer to be corrected as follows: the disciplinary jurisdiction is exercised by courts and disciplinary councils. Art. 91 of the Constitution provides for the High Disciplinary Council which is competent for high- ranking judges and prosecutors' disciplinary procedure

**124) Types of disciplinary proceedings and sanctions against judges and prosecutors: number of disciplinary proceedings initiated**

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (1+2+3+4)		
1. Breach of professional ethics		
2. Criminal offence		
3. Professional inadequacy		
4. Other		

**125) Types of disciplinary proceedings and sanctions against judges and prosecutors: number of sanctions pronounced**

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 9)		
1. Reprimand	14	5
2. Suspension	8	2
3. Withdrawal of cases		
4. Fine	29	8
5. Temporary reduction of salary		
6. Degradation of post		
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location		
8. Dismissal	6	1
9. Other	14	11

**You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above
- the characteristics of your system concerning disciplinary procedures for judges and prosecutors and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

## 6. Lawyers

### 6. 1. Statute of the profession

#### 6. 1. 1. Profession

#### 126) Total number of lawyers practising in your country

about 38.000

#### 127) Does this figure include legal advisors (solicitors or in-house counsellor) who cannot represent their clients in court?

- Yes  
 No

#### 128) Number of legal advisors?

#### 129) Do lawyers have a monopoly of representation:

- Civil cases\*  
 Criminal cases - Defendant\*  
 Criminal cases - Victim\*  
 Administrative cases\*

\* If appropriate, please specify if it concerns first instance and appeal. And in case there is no monopoly, please specify the organisations or persons which may represent a client before a court (for example a NGO, family member, trade union, etc) and for which types of cases.

IT CONCERNS FIRST INSTANCE AND APPEAL.

#### 130) Is the lawyer profession organised through:

- a national Bar?  
 a regional Bar?  
 a local Bar?

Please specify:

LOCAL BARS IN GREECE.

**Please indicate the source for the question 126**

### 6. 1. 2. Training

**131) Is there a specific initial training and/or examination to enter the profession of lawyer?**

- Yes
- No

**132) Is there a mandatory general system for lawyers requiring continuing professional training?**

- Yes
- No

**133) Is the specialisation in some legal fields tied with a specific level of training/ qualification/ specific diploma or specific authorisations?**

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

### 6. 1. 3. Fees

**134) Can users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be?**

- Yes
- No

**135) Are lawyers fees:**

- regulated by law?
- regulated by the Bar association?
- freely negotiated?

**6. 2. Evaluation****6. 2. 1. Complaints and sanctions****136) Have quality standards been formulated for lawyers?**

- Yes
- No

**137) If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards:**

- the Bar association?
- the legislature?
- other?

Please specify (including a description of the quality criteria used):

**138) Is it possible to complain about :**

- the performance of lawyers?
- the amount of fees?

Please specify:

**139) Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures:**

- the judge?
- the Ministry of Justice?
- a professional authority or other?

Please specify:

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

**140) Disciplinary proceedings and sanctions against lawyers:****Disciplinary proceedings initiated**

	Breach of professional ethics	Professional inadequacy	Criminal offence	Other
Annual number	364	0	64	0

**141) Disciplinary proceedings and sanctions against lawyers:****Sanctions pronounced**

	Reprimand	Suspension	Removal	Fine	Other
Annual number	12	70	2	12	0

You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above
- the characteristics of your system concerning the organisation of the Bar and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years



## 7. Alternative Dispute Resolution

### 7. 1. Mediation and other forms of ADR

#### 7. 1. 1. Mediation

**142) If appropriate, please specify, by type of cases, the organisation of judicial mediation:**

	Possibility of private mediation or court annexed mediation	Private mediator	Public authority	Judge	Prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family law cases (ex. Divorce)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Administrative cases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employment dismissals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**143) Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for mediation procedures?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

**144) Can you provide information about the number of accredited mediators?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please provide the number of mediators:

**145) Can you provide information about the total number of judicial mediation procedures concerning:**

civil cases?

yes,  
number:

family cases?

yes,  
number:

administrative cases?

yes,  
number:

employment dismissals?

yes,  
number:

criminal cases?

yes,  
number:

**Please indicate the source for the question 145**

### 7. 1. 2. Other forms of alternative dispute resolution

**146) Can you give information concerning other forms of alternative dispute resolution (e.g. Arbitration, conciliation)? Please specify:**

THERE ARE FEW CASES OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION, SUCH AS ARBITRATION.

**You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above
- the characteristics of your system concerning ADR and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

A JUDGE CAN BE AN ARBITRATOR.

## 8. Enforcement of court decisions

### 8. 1. Execution of decisions in civil matters

#### 8. 1. 1. Functioning

#### 147) Number of enforcement agents

2119

#### 148) Are enforcement agents:

- judges?
- bailiff practising as private profession ruled by public authorities?
- bailiff working in a public institution?
- other enforcement agents?

Please specify their status:

COURT DECISIONS ARE ENFORCED BY COURT BAILIFF AND POLICE, AS WELL AS PUBLIC NOTARIES. ESPECIALLY FOR PUBLIC AUCTION AFTER SEIZURE, NOTARIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT.

#### 149) Is there a specific initial training or examination to enter the profession of enforcement agent?

- Yes
- No

#### 150) Is the profession of enforcement agent organised by?

- a national body?
- a regional body?
- a local body?

#### 151) Can users establish easily what the fees of the enforcement agents will be?

- Yes
- No

#### 152) Are enforcement fees:

regulated by law?

freely negotiated?

**Please indicate the source for the question 147**

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

### 8. 1. 2. Supervision

**153) Is there a body entrusted with the supervision and the control of the enforcement agents?**

Yes

No

**154) Which authority is responsible for the supervision and the control of enforcement agents:**

a professional body?

the judge?

the Ministry of Justice?

the prosecutor?

other?

Please specify:

**155) Have quality standards been formulated for enforcement agents?**

Yes

No

If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards and what are the quality criteria used?

**156) Do you have a specific mechanism for executing court decisions rendered against public authorities, including for monitoring the execution?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

ACC. TO ART.2 OF LAW 3068/2002 'THE COMPETENCE FOR TAKING THE MEASURES PROVIDED FOR IN ART. 3 OF THE PRESENT LAW, FOR THE COMPLIANCE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION WITH JUDICIAL DECISIONS IS GRANTED TO A THREE MEMBER COUNCIL: A) TO THE SPECIAL HIGHEST COURT FOR ITS DECISIONS, B)TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE FOR ITS DECISIONS AS WELL AS FOR DECISIONS OF THE ORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS AND ANY OTHER SPECIAL COURT, C)THE SUPREME COURT, FOR DECISIONS OF THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS OF ALL DEGREES AND D) THE COURT OF AUDITORS FOR ITS DECISIONS.

**Please indicate the sources for the questions 155 and 156**

### 8. 1. 3. Complaints and sanctions

**157) What are the main complaints of users concerning the enforcement procedure? (please indicate a maximum of 3)**

- no execution at all?  
 non execution of court decisions against public authorities?  
 lack of information?  
 excessive length?  
 unlawful practices?  
 insufficient supervision?  
 excessive cost?  
 other?

Please specify:

**158) Has your country prepared or has established concrete measures to change the situation concerning the enforcement of court decisions – in particular as regards decisions against public authorities?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

WITH LAW 3068/2002 ON THE COMPLIANCE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION WITH JUDICIAL DECISIONS, COMPULSORY ENFORCEMENT AGAINST THE PUBLIC SECTOR IS PROVIDED FOR, AS WELL AS A FINANCIAL PENALTY AGAINST AN AUTHORITY, TO THE BENEFIT OF THE INDIVIDUAL FOR NON ENFORCEMENT OR INEFFICIENT ENFORCEMENT OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

**159) Is there a system measuring the timeframes of the enforcement of decisions:**

- for civil cases?  
 for administrative cases?

**160) As regards a decision on debts collection, can you estimate the average timeframe to notify the decision to the parties which live in the city where the court seats:**

- between 1 and 5 days  
 between 6 and 10 days  
 between 11 and 30 days  
 more

Please specify:

MORE THAN 30 DAYS

**161) Disciplinary proceedings initiated against enforcement agents:**

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Breach of professional ethics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes,<br>number: |
| Professional inadequacy       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes,<br>number: |
| Criminal offence              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes,<br>number: |
| Other                         | <input type="checkbox"/> yes,<br>number:            |

**162) Sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:**

Reprimand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, number:	
Suspension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, number:	
Dismissal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, number:	TWO
Fine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, number:	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, number:	

**You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above
- the characteristics of your enforcement system of decisions in civil matters and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

**Please indicate the sources for the questions 157 and 160**

## 8. 2. Execution of decisions in criminal matters

### 8. 2. 1. Functioning

**163) Is there a judge who is in charge of the enforcement of judgments?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify his/her functions and activities (e.g. Initiative or control functions). If no, please specify which authority is entrusted with the enforcement of judgements (e.g. prosecutor).

THE SAME ANSWER AS IN QUESTION 156. THE THREE MEMBER COUNCIL CAN APPOINT A JUDGE AT THE COURT OF APPEAL WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO FORMULATE EX OFFICIO OPINIONS AND TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY ASSISTANCE WITH REGARD TO THE ADVISABLE COMPLIANCE WITH THE DECISION, TO THE AUTHORITY WITH THE OBLIGATION TO COMPLY (ART.3 PAR. 2 OF LAW 3068/02).

**164) As regards fines decided by a criminal court, are there studies to evaluate the effective recovery rate?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

**You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above**
- the characteristics of your enforcement system of decisions in criminal matters and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years**



## 9. Notaries

### 9. 1. Statute

#### 9. 1. 1. Functioning

**165) Do you have notaries in your country? If no, go to question 170.**

- Yes  
 No

**166) Is the status of notaries:**

a private one (without control from public authorities)?

yes,  
number:

a status of private worker ruled by the public authorities?

yes,  
number:

A NOTARY IS APPOINTED  
AS UNPAID PUBLIC CLERK

a public one?

yes,  
number:

other?

yes,  
number and  
specify:

**167) Do notaries have duties:**

- within the framework of civil procedure?  
 in the field of legal advice?  
 to authenticate legal deeds?  
 other?

Please specify:

NOTARIES HAVE DUTIES IN THE FIELD OF LEGAL ADVICE ONLY WITHIN THEIR EXCLUSIVE COMPETENCIES, THEY CAN AUTHENTICATE LEGAL DEEDS ONLY IN THE CASES DEFINED BY LAW. OTHER DUTIES INCLUDE ESTABLISHMENT OF SA AND COMPANY OF LIMITED RESPONSIBILITY AND PROCEDURE OF COMPULSORY AUCTIONS.

**Please indicate the source for the question 166**

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

#### 9. 1. 2. Supervision

**168) Is there an authority entrusted with the supervision and the control of the notaries?**

Yes

No

**169) Which authority is responsible for the supervision and the control of the notaries:**

a professional body?

the judge?

the Ministry of Justice?

the prosecutor?

other?

Please specify:

**You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned above

- the characteristics of your system of notaries and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years

## 10. Functioning of justice

### 10. 1. Foreseen reforms

#### 10. 1. 1. Reforms

**170) Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning of justice? Are there reforms foreseen? (for example changes in legislation, changes in the structure of the judiciary, innovation programmes, etc). If yes, please specify.**

1. PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION OF NEW FUNCTIONARIES ENTERING THE BODY AND LIFE TIME EDUCATION FOR JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS.
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF A DATABASE IN COURTS WITH A RECORD OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.
3. SPECIFIC EDUCATION OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS. THE TRAINING OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS INCLUDES THE INTRODUCTION OF COURSES, CONCERNING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN THE CURRICULUM OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF JUDGES AND THE ORGANIZATION OF TRAINING SEMINARS FOR THEM, WHICH ARE HELD EVERY YEAR IN KOMOTINI, NORTHERN GREECE.
4. A DRAFT LAW HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE ON THE ACCELERATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIAL.