



EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE  
(CEPEJ)

SCHEME FOR EVALUATING JUDICIAL SYSTEMS 2011

## Country: Bulgaria

### National correspondent

First Name - Last Name: **PAVLOVA Gergana**  
Job title: **Junior Expert**  
Organisation: **Legal Co-operation and European Affairs Directorate, Ministry of Justice**  
E-mail: **g\_pavlova@justice.government.bg**  
Phone Number : **+ 359 2 9237 448**

## 1. Demographic and economic data

### 1. 1. General information

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

##### 1) Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January 2011)

7 364 570

##### 2) Total of annual public expenditure at state level and where appropriate, public expenditure at regional or federal entity level (in €) - (If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP)

	Amount
State level	NA
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	NA

##### 3) Per capita GDP (in €)

4 789

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

3 165

##### 5) Exchange rate from national currency (non-Euro zone) to € on 1 January 2011

1.95583

#### A.1

Please indicate the sources for questions 1 to 4 and give comments concerning the interpretation of the figures supplied if appropriate:

Data source on questions 1, 3 and 4 is the National Statistical Institute.  
Question 5 - due to the currency board the exchange rate is fixed.

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

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

##### 6) Annual approved public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in €(if possible without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid):

TOTAL annual approved budget allocated to the functioning of all courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	112 211 184
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	76 452 684
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (equipment, investments, maintenance)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	322 123
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses (expertise, interpretation, etc), without legal aid. NB: this does not concern the taxes and fees to be paid by the parties.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	10 740 991
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	202 289
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings		NA
6. Annual public budget allocated to training and education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	25 799
7. Other (please specify):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	18 699 888

**7) If you cannot separate the budget of the public prosecution services and the budget of legal aid from the budget allocated to all courts, please indicate it clearly. If "other", please specify:**

The amount indicated in Q6 does not include the budget of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, Supreme Judicial Council, the National Investigation Service and Investigation services.

**8) Are litigants in general 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 to the rule to pay court a tax or fee? Please provide comments on those exceptions:

According to article 6 in conjunction with article 5 of Tariff №1 to the Law on stamp duty on the taxes collected by the Courts, the Prosecutor's Offices, the Investigation services and the Ministry of Justice.

**9) Annual income of court taxes or fees received by the State (in €)**

58 354 136

**10) Annual approved public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in €(this global budget does not include only the court system as defined under question 6, but also the prison system, the judicial protection of juveniles, the operation of the Ministry of Justice, etc.)**

NA

224 069 853

**11) Please indicate the budgetary elements that are included in the whole justice system. If "other", please specify in the "comment" box below.**

Court system	Yes
Legal aid	No
Public prosecution services	Yes
Prison system	No
Probation services	No
Council of the judiciary	Yes
Judicial protection of juveniles	No
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	No
Refugees and asylum seekers services	No
Other	No

Comment :

**12) Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €- If one or several data are not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

	Total annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	12.1 Annual public budget allocated to legal aid in criminal law cases	12.2 Annual public budget allocated to legal aid in non criminal law cases
Amount (in €)	3867729,60	3 094 183,67	773 546,05

**13) Total annual approved public budget allocated to the public prosecution services (in €). Please indicate in the "comment" box below any useful information to explain the figures provided.**

Amount

79 203 203

Comment :

**14) Authorities formally responsible for the budgets allocated to the courts (multiple options possible) :**

	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	Yes	No	No	No
Other ministry	No	No	No	Yes
Parliament	No	No	No	No
Supreme Court	Yes	No	No	No
Judicial Council	Yes	No	Yes	No
Courts	Yes	No	No	No
Inspection body	No	No	No	Yes
Other	No	No	No	No

**15) If any other Ministry and/or inspection body and/or other, please specify (considering question 14):**

The Ministry of Finance and the National Audit Office, which adopt and certify the accounts for the cash budget implementation of the judiciary.

**A.2****You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- 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 answering the questions 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.**

Law on State Budget for 2010 r., State Budget Procedures Act, Judiciary System Act, Report on the cash implementation of the budget of the judiciary for 2010.

## 2. Access to Justice and to all courts

### 2. 1. Legal aid

#### 2. 1. 1. Principles

#### 16) Does legal aid apply to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	Yes	Yes
Legal advice	Yes	Yes

#### 17) Does legal aid include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees?

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

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

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

#### 19) Can legal aid be granted for other costs (different from questions 16 to 18, e.g. fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries), travel costs etc ? If yes, please specify it in the "comment" box below).

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
	No	No

Comment :

#### 20) Number of cases referred to the court and for which legal aid has been granted. Please specify in the "comment" box below, when appropriate. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.

[This question concerns only the annual number of cases for which legal aid has been granted to those referring a case to a court. It does not concern legal advice provided for cases that are not brought before the court.]

	Number
Total	41 795
in criminal cases	32800
other than criminal cases	8995

Comment :

#### 21) In criminal cases, can individuals who do not have sufficient financial means be assisted by a free of charge (or financed by a public budget) lawyer? Please specify in the "comment" box below.

Accused individuals	Yes
---------------------	-----

Victims	Yes
---------	-----

Comment :

**22) If yes, are individuals free to choose their lawyer within the framework of the legal aid system**

- Yes  
 No

**23) Does your country have an income and assets evaluation for granting legal aid to the applicant ? Please provide in the "comment" box below any information to explain the figures provided. If you have such a system but no data available, please indicate NA. If you do not have such a system, please indicate NAP.**

	amount of annual income (if possible for one person) in €	amount of assets in €
for criminal cases	NA	NA
for other than criminal cases?	NA	NA

Comment :

**24) In other than criminal cases, is it possible to refuse legal aid for lack of merit of the case (for example for frivolous action or no chance of success)?**

- Yes  
 No

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

**25) Is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid taken by :**

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

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

- Yes  
 No

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

**27) Can judicial decisions direct how legal costs, paid by the parties during the procedure, will be shared, in:**

criminal cases?	Yes
other than criminal cases?	Yes

**B.1**

**You can indicate below:**

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

**Please indicate the sources for answering the questions 20 and 23**

Question 20 describes the number of cases on which has been granted legal aid.

Question 23 - the state in the face of the body providing legal services, performs such inspection criteria listed in Article 23 of the Legal Aid Act.

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

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

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

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**The websites mentioned could appear in particular on the internet website of the CEPEJ. Please specify in the "comment" box below what documents and information the addresses for "other documents" include:**

- legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)? Internet address(es):  Yes
- case-law of the higher court/s? Internet address(es):  Yes
- other documents (e.g. downloadable forms, online registration)?  Yes

Comment :

**29) Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframes of proceedings?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

In accordance with the provisions of the Bulgarian Crime Victim Assistance and Financial Compensation Act was established a website of the National Council for assistance and compensation to victims of crime - [www.compensation.bg](http://www.compensation.bg), which contains free information about the rights of crime victims. The websites of the Ministry of Interior and the victim support organizations contain links to [www.compensation.bg](http://www.compensation.bg)

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

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

In accordance with the provisions of the Bulgarian Crime Victim Assistance and Financial Compensation Act was established a website of the National Council for assistance and compensation to victims of crime - [www.compensation.bg](http://www.compensation.bg), which contains free information about the rights of crime victims. The websites of the Ministry of Interior and the victim support organizations contain links to [www.compensation.bg](http://www.compensation.bg)

**31) Are there special favourable arrangements to be applied, during judicial proceedings, to the following categories of vulnerable persons. If "other vulnerable person" and/or "other special arrangements", please specify it in the "comment" box below.**

**[This question does not concern the police investigation phase of the procedure and does not concern compensation mechanisms for victims of criminal offences, which are addressed under questions 32 to 34.]**

Victims of rape	Yes	Yes	No
Victims of terrorism	Yes	Yes	No
Children (witnesses or victims)	Yes	Yes	No
Victims of domestic violence	Yes	Yes	No
Ethnic minorities	Yes	Yes	No



Disabled persons	Yes	Yes	No
Juvenile offenders	Yes	Yes	No
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking)	Yes	Yes	No

Comment :

**32) Does your country allocate compensation for victims of crime?**

Yes

No

If yes, for which kind of offences

- Obtaining compensation in the form of damages from the offender

The Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Bulgaria regulates the claims for compensation of victims of crime in criminal proceedings. This applies to all offenses under the Bulgarian Criminal Code, without exceptions. If the victim does not bring a claim damages in criminal proceedings or considers that the compensation awarded does not cover all damages, the victim can bring claim for compensation under the provisions of the Obligations and Contracts Act. The case shall be examined in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure.

- Obtaining compensation from the state or by a public body

Assistance and financial compensation of crime victims from the state is provided in the terms and conditions of the Bulgarian Crime Victim Assistance and Financial Compensation Act. In accordance with the provisions of this special law, assistance and financial compensation may be provided to persons, who have suffered damages as a result of any of the following offences: terrorism; murder; intentional grievous bodily harm; sexual harassment or rape resulting in serious health impairment; trafficking in people; a crime committed by order or under a decision of an organized criminal group; or another serious premeditated crime resulting in death or grievous bodily harm, as consequences of offence defined by statute. Funds to implement the Crime Victim Assistance and Financial Compensation Act shall be drawn from the budget of the Ministry of Justice according to a schedule based on the conditions and time limits of the procedure for preparing the national budget for each year.

**33) If yes, does this compensation consist in:**

a public fund?

damages to be paid by the responsible person (decided by a court decision)?

a private fund?

**34) Are there studies that evaluate the recovery rate of the damages awarded by courts to victims?**

Yes

No

If yes, please inform about the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies and the coordinating body:

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

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

- Where the victim, due to helpless state or dependency upon the perpetrator of the crime, cannot defend his or her rights and lawful interests, the prosecutor may join the proceedings initiated after a complaint by the victim, at any stage of the case, and may take up the accusation (Art. 48, Para. 1 of Criminal Procedure Code) or may institute criminal proceedings ex officio (Art. 49, Para. 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code). Where the victim, on account of being underage or of a physical or mental deficiency, is unable to defend his/her rights and legal interests, the prosecutor may bring a civil action to his/her benefit (Art. 51 of the Criminal Procedure Code).
- In pre-trial proceedings, the victim shall have the following rights: be informed of his/her rights within the criminal proceedings; obtain protection with regard to his/her personal safety and the safety of its relatives; be informed of the progress of the criminal proceedings; take part in the proceedings in accordance with the provisions of this Code; furnish requests, note and objections; file appeals with regard to the acts resulting in the termination or suspension of criminal proceedings; have a counsel (Art. 75, Para. 1 of Criminal Procedure Code).
- The victim's rights arise if he/she has expressly requested to be involved in the pre-trial proceedings and specified an address for service in Bulgaria (Art. 75, Para 3 of Criminal Procedure Code).

### 36) Do victims of crime have the right to dispute a public prosecutor's decision to discontinue a case?

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Please verify the consistency of your answer with that of question 105 regarding the possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a judicial decision".

- Yes
- No
- NAP (the public prosecutor cannot decide to discontinue a case on his/her own. A judicial decision is needed).

If necessary, please specify:

Copies of the decree for termination of the criminal proceedings shall be sent to the victim or his / her heirs, who may, within seven days from the receipt thereof, appeal it before the respective first instance court. The court may confirm, modify or revoke the decree of the prosecutor. The decree of the court may be objected by the prosecutor and appealed by the victim or his / her heirs within seven days from notification before the respective intermediate appellate instance court, which decision shall be final (Art. 243 of Criminal Procedure Code).

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

### 37) Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:

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

Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure, the number of cases, the result of the procedures and the existing mechanism for calculating the compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions):

Non-execution of judicial rulings? – art.304 of the Administrative procedure code  
 Illegal detention ? – art..2, paragraph 1 of the Law on the responsibility of the state and municipalities for damages (LRSMD)  
 Illegal conviction? – art.2, paragraph 1, p. 3 of the (LRSMD)

### 38) Does your country have surveys aimed at legal professionals and court users to measure their trust and/or satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system? (multiple options possible)

- (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 the parties
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental agencies)
- (Satisfaction) surveys aimed at victims

If possible, please specify their titles, object and websites where they can be consulted:  
 Research on the judicial reform and jurisdiction, conducted by "Alfa Research" –  
[www.prss-bg.org](http://www.prss-bg.org)

**39) If possible, please specify:**

	Surveys at a regular interval (for example annual)	Occasional surveys
Surveys at national level	Yes	No
Surveys at court level	No	No

**40) Is there a national or local procedure for making complaints about the functioning of the judicial system (for example the treatment of a case by a judge or the duration of a proceeding)?**

Yes

No

**41) Please specify which authority is responsible for dealing with such complaints and inform whether there is or not a time limit to respond and/or a time limit for dealing with the complaint (multiple options possible). Please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure in the "comment" box below.**

	Time limit to respond (e.g. to acknowledge receipt of the complaint, to provide information on the follow-up to be given to the complaint, etc.)	Time limit for dealing with the complaint	No time limits
Court concerned	Yes	Yes	No
Higher court	Yes	Yes	No
Ministry of Justice	Yes	Yes	No
High Council of the Judiciary	Yes	Yes	No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	Yes	Yes	No

Comment :

### 3. Organisation of the court system

#### 3. 1. Functioning

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

**42) Number of courts considered as legal entities (administrative structures) and geographic locations. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

	Total number
42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities)	NA
42.2 First instance specialised Courts (legal entities)	34
42.3 All the Courts (geographic locations) (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction, first instance specialised courts, all second instance courts and courts of appeal and all supreme courts)	184

**43) Number (legal entities) of first instance specialised courts (or specific judicial order). If "other specialised 1st instance courts", please specify it in the "comment" box below. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

Total (must be the same as the data given under question 42.2)	34
Commercial courts	NAP
Labour courts	NAP
Family courts	NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	1
Administrative courts	28
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP
Military courts	5
Other specialised 1st instance courts	NAP

Comment :

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

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

**45) Number of first instance courts (geographic locations) competent for the following cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

	Number of courts
a debt collection for small claims	NAP
a dismissal	NAP
a robbery	NAP

Please give the definition for small claims and indicate the monetary value of a small claim:

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

Supreme Judicial Council

### 3. 1. 2. Judges and non-judge staff

**46) Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December 2010) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts). If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

Please provide in the "comment" box below any useful comment for interpreting the data above.

\*\*\*\*\*

[Please make sure that public prosecutors and their staff are excluded from the following figures (they will be part of questions 55-60). If a distinction between staff attached to judges and staff attached to prosecutors cannot be made, please indicate it clearly.]

Please indicate the number of posts that are actually filled at the date of reference and not the theoretical budgetary posts.]

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)	2198	NA	NA
1. Number of first instance professional judges	784	NA	NA
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	1239	NA	NA
3. Number of supreme court professional judges	175	NA	NA

Comment :

**47) Number of court presidents (professional judges). If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)	185	96	89
1. Number of first instance court presidents	141	70	71
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) court presidents	42	24	18
3. Number of supreme court presidents	2	2	0

**48) Number of professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis and who are paid as such (if possible on 31 December 2010). If necessary, please provide in the "comment" box below any information to explain the answer under question 48.**

Gross figure NA  
If possible, in full-time equivalent NA

Comment :

**49) Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who can possibly receive a simple defrayal of costs (if possible on 31 December 2010) (e.g. lay judges and "juges consulaires", but not arbitrators and persons sitting in a jury).**

Gross figure NA

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

- Yes  
 No

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

Penal cases, where the provided punishment is a term of imprisonment of more than 5 years – 2 jurors, if the punishment is a term of imprisonment of more than 15 years – 3 jurors.

**51) Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:**

NA

**52) Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts for judges (if possible on 31 December 2010) (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). If "other non-judge staff", please specify it in the "comment" box below.**

Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	5866
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal		NAP
2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, court recording, helping to draft the decisions) such as registrars	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1679
3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1884
4. Technical staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	2183
5. Other non-judge staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	120

Comment :

120 court assistants

**53) If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) in your judicial system, please describe briefly their status and duties:**

NAP

**54) Have the courts delegated certain services, which fall within their powers, to private providers (e.g. IT services, training of staff, security, archives, cleaning)?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

IT services – provision of software and hardware, maintenance;  
 Some security systems;

**C.1**

**You can indicate below:**

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

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

Establishment plan of the courts by names towards 29.02.2012 – actual number of employed persons

## 3. 1. 3. Public prosecutors and staff

**55) Number of public prosecutors (if possible on 31 December 2010) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled, for all types of courts – ordinary and specialised jurisdictions). If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP. Please provide in the "comment" box below any useful information for interpreting the data.**

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 3)	1 455	NA	NA
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	924	NA	NA
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level	412	NA	NA
3. Number of prosecutors at supreme court level	119	NA	NA

Comment :

The information is taken from the summarized establishment plan, which is sent every month to the Supreme Judicial Council. The information refers to the actual number of employed persons.

**56) Number of heads of prosecution offices. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP. Please provide in the "comment" box below any useful information for interpreting the data.**

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1 + 2 + 3)	151	100	51
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level	109	67	42
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level	41	32	9
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at supreme court level	1	1	0

Comment :

**57) Do other persons have similar duties to public prosecutors?**

Yes

No

Number (full-time equivalent)

**58) If yes, please specify their title and function:**

NAP

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

Yes

No

**60) Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution service (if possible on 31 December 2010) (without the number of non-judge staff, see question 52) (in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled).**

Number

NA

**C.2**

**You can indicate below:**

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

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

The establishment plan of the Supreme Prosecutor's office of cassation and information by the administrative heads.

### 3. 1. 4. Court budget and new technologies

**61) Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within the court? If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below.**

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

Comment :

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

Word processing	100% of courts
Electronic data base of jurisprudence	100% of courts
Electronic files	100% of courts
E-mail	100% of courts
Internet connection	100% of courts

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

Case registration system	100% of courts
Court management information system	100% of courts
Financial information system	100% of courts
Videoconferencing	0 % of courts

**64) For the electronic communication and exchange of information between the courts and their environment, what are the computer facilities used by the courts?**

Electronic web forms	100% of courts
Website	100% of courts
Follow-up of cases online	0 % of courts
Electronic registers	100% of courts
Electronic processing of small claims	0 % of courts
Electronic processing of undisputed debt recovery	0 % of courts
Electronic submission of claims	0 % of courts
Videoconferencing	-10% of courts
Other electronic communication facilities	0 % of courts



**65) The use of videoconferencing in the courts (details on question 65). Please indicate in the "comment" box below any clarification on the legal framework and the development of videoconferencing in your country.**

	65.1 In criminal cases, do courts or prosecution offices use videoconferencing for hearings in the presence of defendants or witnesses?	65.2 Can such court hearing be held in the police station and/or in the prison?	65.3 Is there any specific legislation on the conditions for using videoconferencing in the courts / prosecution offices, especially in order to protect the rights of the defence?	65.4 Is videoconferencing used in other than criminal cases?
	Yes	Yes	No	No

Comment :

### C.3

**You can indicate below:**

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

## 3. 2. Performance and evaluation

### 3. 2. 1. Performance and evaluation

**66) Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary?**

- Yes  
 No

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

Supreme Judicial Council, 12 Ekzarh Yosif St. Sofia, Bulgaria

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

- Yes  
 No

**68) Do you have, within the courts, a regular monitoring system of court activities concerning:**

-----  
**The monitoring system aims to assess the day-to-day activity of the courts (namely, what the courts produce) thanks in particular to data collections and statistical analysis (see also questions 80 and 81).**

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

If other, please specify:

Every six months, regarding the duration of the proceedings – those completed within 3 months.

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

-----  
**The evaluation system refers to the performance of the court systems with prospective concerns, using indicators and targets. The evaluation may be of more qualitative nature (see questions 69-77). It does not refer to the evaluation of the overall (good) functioning of the court (see question 82).**

- Yes

No

Please specify:

**70) Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators (if no, please skip to question 72)**

Yes

No

**71) Please select the 4 main performance and quality indicators that have been defined:**

- incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- closed cases
- pending cases and backlogs
- productivity of judges and court staff
- percentage of cases that are processed by a single sitting judge
- enforcement of penal decisions
- satisfaction of court staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- judicial quality and organisational quality of the courts
- costs of the judicial procedures
- other:

If other, please specify:

**72) Are there quantitative performance targets (for instance a number of cases to be addressed in a month) defined for each judge?**

Yes

No

**73) Who is responsible for setting the targets for each judge?**

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

If other, please specify:

**74) Are there performance targets defined at the level of the court (if no please skip to question 77)?**

Yes

No

**75) Who is responsible for setting the targets for the courts?:**

- executive power (for example the ministry of Justice)?
- legislative power
- judicial power (for example a High Judicial Council, Higher Court)
- other

If other, please specify:

**76) Please specify the main targets applied to the courts:**

**77) Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (see questions 69 to 76)? (multiple options possible)**

- High Council of judiciary
- Ministry of justice
- inspection authority
- Supreme Court
- external audit body
- other

If other, please specify:

**78) Are quality standards determined for the whole judicial system (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?**

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

**79) Do you have specialised court staff that is entrusted with these quality standards?**

- Yes
- No

**80) Do you monitor backlogs and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe for:**

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

**81) Do you monitor waiting time during court procedures?**

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

**82) Is there a system to evaluate the overall (smooth) functioning of courts on the basis of an evaluation plan (plan of visits) agreed beforehand?**

-----  
**This question does not concern the specific evaluation of performance indicators.**

- Yes
- No

Please specify the frequency of the evaluation:

**83) Is there a system for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the public prosecution service?**

Yes

No

If yes, please give further details:

According to art. 13 of the Ordinance on the indicators, the terms and conditions for assessment of judges, prosecutors, investigators, administrative heads and deputy administrative heads the general criteria for assessment shall be: 1. a) number and type of cases and case files; b) complexity and heaviness of the files and cases; 2. Observance of the deadlines; 3. Number of acts confirmed and abolished and the reasons therefore; 4. Clear and reasonable justification of the acts; 5. Results of the or audits of the Inspectorate at the Supreme Judicial Council: a) Encouragements during the assessment period; b) sanctions during the assessment period; 6. Compliance to the rules for professional ethics of the judges, prosecutors and investigators.

#### **C.4**

**You can indicate below:**

- **any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter**
- **the characteristics of your court monitoring and evaluation systems**

## 4. Fair trial

### 4. 1. Principles

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

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

NA

**85) 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):

0

**86) Number of cases regarding Article 6 of the European Convention of Human Rights on duration and non-execution. If data is not available, please indicate NA.**

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

**Please indicate the sources:**

Supreme Judicial Council.

### D.1

**You can indicate below any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter**

### 4. 2. Timeframes of proceedings

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

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

civil cases?

criminal cases?

administrative cases?

there is no specific procedure

If yes, please specify:

Summary proceedings – art.356, paragraph 1 of Penal Procedure Code (PPC)– 7 days period of investigation;  
 Immediate proceedings – art. 362 of the Penal Procedure Code – period of investigation – 3 days;  
 Appeals against orders for imposing disciplinary sanction under the Law on execution of punishments and detention in custody – 3 days period;  
 Adjudgement of the court in suspension of the criminal proceedings by the prosecution within a period of 7 days (art. 243, paragraph 4 of the PPC);  
 Payment procedures – delivering within 3 days period – art. 411 of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC);  
 Request for securing future claims – in the same day (art. 395, paragraph 2 of the CPC);  
 Requests for revealing bank secret – immediate delivery - art. 62, paragraph 2 of the Law on Credit Institutions;  
 Appeals of warrant, taken by a body of the pre-trial proceedings;  
 Immediate delivery – art. 61, paragraph 3 of the PPC;  
 Complaint against prohibition to leave the country, taken by the prosecutor – immediate delivery – art. 68, paragraph 4 of the PPC;  
 Adjudgment on request for "remand in custody" measure, "home arrest" in the disciplinary proceedings (art. 64, paragraph 4 of the PPC).

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

- civil cases (small disputes)?  
 criminal cases (small offences)?  
 administrative cases?  
 there is no simplified procedure

If yes, please specify:

Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure.

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

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

In the course of the court proceedings.

**4. 2. 2. Caseflow management and timeframes of judicial proceedings**

**90) Comment:**

The national correspondents are invited to pay special attention to the quality of the answers to questions 91 to 102 regarding case flow management and timeframes of judicial proceedings. The CEPEJ agreed that the subsequent data would be processed and published only if answers from a significant number of member states – taking into account the data presented in the previous report – are given, enabling a useful comparison between the systems.

**91) First instance courts: number of other than criminal cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

**Note 1: cases mentioned in categories 3 to 5 (enforcement, land registry, business register) should be presented separately in the table. Cases mentioned in category 6 (administrative law) should also be separately mentioned for the countries which have specialised administrative courts or separate administrative law procedures or are able to distinguish in another way between administrative law cases and civil law cases.**

**Note 2: check if the figures submitted are (horizontally and vertically) consistent. Horizontal consistent data means: "(pending cases on 1 January 2010 + incoming cases) – resolved cases" should give the correct number of pending cases on 31 December 2010. Vertical consistency of data means that the sum of the individual case categories 1 to 7 should reflect the total number of other than criminal law cases.**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '10	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '10
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)*	67 929	394 840	390 965	71 804

1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (if feasible without administrative law cases, see category 6)*	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, etc. (if feasible without administrative law cases; without enforcement cases, registration cases and other cases, see categories 3-7)*	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Enforcement cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Land registry cases**	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Business register cases**	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Administrative law cases (litigious and non-litigious)	7 671	27 265	26 675	8 261
7. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	60 258	367 575	364 290	63 543

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

**93) If "other cases", please indicate the case categories included:**

**94) First instance courts: number of criminal law cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

**Note: please check if the figures submitted are (horizontally and vertically) consistent. Horizontal consistent data means that: "(pending cases on 1 January 2010 + incoming cases) – resolved cases" should give the correct number of pending cases on 31 December 2010. Vertical consistency of data means that the sum of the categories 8 and 9 for criminal cases should reflect the total number of criminal cases.**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '10	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '10
Total criminal cases (8+9)	15 494	118 262	117 967	15 789
8. Criminal cases (severe criminal offences)	11 227	42 813	42 431	11 609
9. Misdemeanour and / or minor offences cases	4 267	75 449	75 536	4 180

**95) The classification of cases between severe criminal cases and misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases may be difficult. Some countries might have other ways of addressing misdemeanour offences (for example via administrative law procedures).**

**Please indicate, if feasible, what case categories are included under "severe criminal cases" and the cases included under "misdemeanour and /or minor criminal cases".**

Severe crimes and crimes of significant public interest (organized crime, corruption money laundering, misuse of EU funds, crimes against the monetary and credit systems, tax crimes, crimes related to drugs and illegal traffic of people, over 5 years deprivation of liberty ( the upper limit is over 5 years )

**96) Comments on questions 91 to 95. You can indicate, for instance, the specific situation in your country, give explanations on NA or NAP answers or explain the calculation of the total number of other than criminal law cases or differences in horizontal consistency, etc.**

Total number of civil and commercial cases is a sum of the civil cases of all regional courts and the First instance civil and commercial cases of the District courts from the annual activity report. The data on the administrative cases is taken from the activity report of the Administrative courts in Bulgaria.

**97) Second instance courts: total number of "other than criminal law" cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

**Note: the total of "other than criminal" cases includes all of the following categories (categories 1 to 7).**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '10	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '10
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	13 785	38 510	38 080	14 215
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (if feasible without administrative law cases, see category 6)*	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, etc. (if feasible without administrative law cases; without enforcement cases, registration cases and other cases, see categories 3-7)*	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Enforcement cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Land registry cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Business register cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Administrative law cases (litigious and non-litigious)	5 418	16 859	16 554	5 723
7. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	8 367	21 651	21 526	8 492

**98) Second instance courts: total number of criminal law cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '10	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '10
Total criminal cases (8+9)	1 967	14 415	14 475	1 907
8. Criminal cases (Severe criminal offences)	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Misdemeanour and/or minor offences cases	NA	NA	NA	NA

Comment :

**99) Highest instance courts: total number of "other than criminal law" cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

**Note: the total of "other than criminal law cases" includes all of the following categories (categories 1 to 7).**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '10	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '10
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	11 657	30 768	30 849	11 576
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (if feasible without administrative law cases, see category 6)	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, etc. (if feasible without administrative law cases; without enforcement cases, registration cases and other cases, see categories 3-7)	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Enforcement cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Land registry cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Business register cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Administrative law cases (litigious and non-litigious)	5 418	16 859	16 554	5 723



7. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	6 239	13 909	14 295	5 853
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**100) Highest instance courts: total number of criminal law cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '10	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. '10
Total criminal cases (8+9)	383	2 316	2 351	348
8. Criminal cases (severe criminal offences)	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Misdemeanour cases (minor offences)	NA	NA	NA	NA

Comment :

**101) Number of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases, robbery cases and intentional homicide cases received and processed by first instance courts. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. '10	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Jan. '10
Litigious divorce cases	4 532	10 648	11 178	4 002
Employment dismissal cases	1 076	2 491	2 489	1 078
Robbery cases	593	1 466	1 497	562
Intentional homicide	74	163	166	71

**102) Average length of proceedings, in days (from the date the application for judicial review is lodged). If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

-----  
**[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. New: the question concerns first, second and third instance proceedings.]**

	% of decisions subject to appeal	% pending cases more than 3 years	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average total length of the total procedure (in days)
Litigious divorce cases	10,67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Employment dismissal cases	77,14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery cases	31,66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Intentional homicide	87,35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**103) Where appropriate, please inform about the specific procedure as regards divorce cases (litigious and non-litigious):**

Divorce through mutual consent- safeguard proceedings;  
 Divorce through claims procedure - adversary proceedings;

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

According to the periods provided in the procedural normative acts.

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

- to conduct or supervise police investigation
- to conduct investigations
- when necessary, to 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 enforcement procedure
- to discontinue a case without requiring a judicial decision (ensure consistency with question 36!)
- to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision
- other significant powers

If "other significant powers", please specify:

Art. 244 of the Penal Procedure Code (PPC) – suspends the criminal proceedings;  
 Art.216 of the PPC – separated the materials for the unrecognized persons and those who were not found;  
 Art. 215 of the PPC – assign to the bodies of the Ministry of Interior activities related to identifying and tracing down of the perpetrator.

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

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify:

**107) Case proceedings managed by the public prosecutor: total number of 1st instance criminal cases. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

	Received by the public prosecutor	Cases discontinued by the public prosecutor (see 108 below)	Cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	Cases charged by the public prosecutor before the courts
Total number of 1st instance criminal cases	NA	NA	22 606	46 010

**108) Total cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

	Number
Total cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor (1+2+3)	NA
1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	NA
2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	NA
3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	NA

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

- Yes
- No

**D.2**

You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- 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 answering the questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107 and 108.**

Annual report on the courts activity for 2010

Annual report on the activity of the Prosecutor' office of the Republic of Bulgaria for 2010

Annual reports on the activity of the Supreme Administrative Court and the Supreme Court of Cassation for 2010

## 5. Career of judges and public prosecutors

### 5. 1. Recrutement and promotion

#### 5. 1. 1. Recrutement and promotion

##### 110) How are judges recruited?

- Mainly through a competitive exam (for instance, following a university degree in law)
- Mainly through a recruitment procedure for legal professionals with long-time working experience in the legal field (for example lawyers)
- A combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- Other

If other, please specify:

##### 111) Authority(ies) in charge: are judges initially/at the beginning of their carrier recruited and nominated by:

[This question strictly concerns the authority entrusted with the decision to recruit (not the authority formally responsible for the nomination if different from the former)].

- An authority made up of judges only?
- An authority made up of non-judges only?
- An authority made up of judges and non-judges?

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:

Supreme Judicial Council

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

- Yes
- No

If no, which authority is competent for the promotion of judges ?

##### 113) Which procedures and criteria are used for promoting judges? Please specify.

1. Promotion in rank - assessment
2. Promotion in position - competition

##### 114) Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' activity?

- Yes
- No

##### 115) Is the status of prosecution services:

- Indépendant?
- Under the authority of the Minister of justice ?
- Other?

Please specify:

##### 116) How are public prosecutors recruited?

- Mainly through a competitive exam (for instance, following a university degree in law)

- Mainly through a recruitment procedure for legal professionals with long-time working experience in the legal field (for example lawyers)
- A combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- Other

If "other", please specify:

**117) Authority(ies) in charge: are public prosecutors initially/at the beginning of their carrier recruited by:**

**[This question concerns the authority entrusted with the responsibility to recruit only (not the authority formally responsible for the nomination if different from the former).]**

- An authority composed of public prosecutors only?
- An authority composed of non-public prosecutors only?
- An authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors?

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:

Supreme Judicial Council

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

- Yes
- No

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

**119) Which procedures and criteria are used for promoting public prosecutors? Please specify:**

Promotion in rank - assessment  
 Promotion in position - competition

**120) Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' activity?**

- Yes
- No

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

- Yes
- No

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

**122) If there is a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life"), how long is this period? If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

	Duration of probation period (in years)

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

- Yes
- No

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

**124) If there is a probation period for public prosecutors, how long is this period? If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

	Duration of the probation period (in years)
	NAP

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

NAP

**126) If the mandate for public prosecutors is not for an undetermined period (see question 123), is it renewable? What is the length of the mandate (in years)?**

NAP

### E.1

You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- 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

## 5. 2. Training

### 5. 2. 1. Training

#### 127) Training of judges

Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school, traineeship in the court)	Compulsory
General in-service training	Optional
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	Optional
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	Optional
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	No training offered

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

General in-service training	Annual
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	Occasional (e.g. at times)
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	Occasional (e.g. at times)
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	No training offered

#### 129) Training of public prosecutors

Initial training

	Compulsory
General in-service training	Optional
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	Optional
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	Optional
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	No training offered

### 130) Frequency of the in-service training of public prosecutors

General in-service training	Annual
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	Occasional (e.g. at times)
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	Occasional (e.g. at times)
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	No training offered

### 131) Do you have public training institutions for judges and / or prosecutors? If yes, please indicate in the "comment" box below the budget of such institution(s).

If your judicial training institutions do not correspond to these criteria, please specify it.

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training
One institution for judges	NA	NA	NA
One institution for prosecutors	NA	NA	NA
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	NA	NA	NA

Comment :

The budget of the institution for both judges and prosecutors for 2010 in € is 1 405 490.

## E.2

You can indicate below:

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- comments regarding the attention given in 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 has been implemented over the last two years

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is a public institution, which provides learning opportunities for the Judiciary. The National Institute of Justice became operational on January 1, 2004.

In 2010 The National Institute of Justice had the following main activities:

#### 1. Initial Training:

- Compulsory initial training for junior magistrates who have successfully passed the relevant competition. The training is organized as soon as the magistrates assume their position at the bodies of the Judiciary as junior judges or junior prosecutors;
- Compulsory initial qualification - courses meant to further the qualification of the judges, prosecutors and investigators who are first-time appointees at the bodies of the Judiciary.

#### 2. Continuing Training of Magistrates:

- Training courses for all sitting magistrates. The emphasis in these qualification courses is laid upon the current amendments to legislation, changes in jurisprudence, interdisciplinary topics and training in EU Law.

#### 3. Training of Court Administration:

- Training courses for court clerks under diverse curricula.

4. A Learning and Information Center has been established within NIJ that carries out the following activities:

- organizes and conducts distance learning courses;
- provides library and documentation services, access to case-law databases (including access to a computer room);

- maintains the Institute's website, including update of the information on NIJ trainings and publications of training or other information materials;
- provides for the development and recognition of the Extranet system as a platform for exchange of legal information among magistrates;
- provides for the development of NIJ research capacity through the establishment of an Empirical Legal Research Center/Unit.

In 2010 the NIJ held 4 seminars on the European Convention of Human Rights and its protocols for judges, prosecutors and investigators with 136 participants altogether. All seminars on the ECHR include case studies and a role play in order to familiarize participants with the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). The seminars were on the following texts of the Convention:

1. Right to liberty and security. Right to a fair trial. (Art.5 & Art.6 of ECHR - Penal aspects);
2. Prohibition of discrimination. (Art.14 & Protocol N°12 of ECHR);
3. Right to a fair trial. (Art. 6 ECHR – civil aspects);
4. Right to private and family life. (Art.8 of ECHR & Art.5 of Protocol N°7 of ECHR).

### 5. 3. Practice of the profession

#### 5. 3. 1. Practice of the profession

#### 132) Salaries of judges and public prosecutors.

	Gross annual salary in €, on 31 December 2010	Net annual salary in €, on 31 December 2010
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	10 230	9 651
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the average salary of a judge at this level, and not the salary of the Court President)	22 177	17 885
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	10 230	9 651
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the average salary of a public prosecutor at this level, and not the salary of the Public prosecutor General)	22 177	17 885

Comment :

#### 133) Do judges and public prosecutors have the following additional benefits?

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Reduced taxation	No	No
Special pension	No	No
Housing	No	No
Other financial benefit	No	No

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

#### 135) Can judges combine their work with any of the following other functions ?

Teaching	Yes	No
Research and publication	Yes	No
Arbitrator	No	No
Consultant	No	No
Cultural function	No	No



Political function	No	No
Other function	No	No

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

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

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	Yes	No
Research and publication	Yes	No
Arbitrator	No	No
Consultant	No	No
Cultural function	No	No
Political function	No	No
Other function	No	No

**138) Please specify existing rules (e.g. authorisation to perform the whole or a part of these activities). If "other function", please specify:**

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

- Yes  
 No

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

## 5. 4. Disciplinary procedures

### 5. 4. 1. Disciplinary procedures

**140) Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple options possible)?**

- Citizens  
 Relevant Court or hierarchical superior  
 High Court / Supreme Court  
 High Judicial Council  
 Disciplinary court or body  
 Ombudsman  
 Parliament  
 Executive power  
 Other?  
 This is not possible

If "executive power" and/or "other", please specify:

On the basis of art. 312, paragraph 1, p. 5 of the Judicial System Act a proposal for imposing disciplinary sanction of a judge, prosecutor, investigator, administrative head or deputy administrative head may be submitted by the Minister of Justice.

**141) Who has been authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors: (multiple options possible):**

- Citizens  
 Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor

- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- Public prosecutorial Council (and Judicial Council)
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Professional body
- Executive power
- Other?
- This is not possible

If "executive power" and/or "other", please specify:

On the basis of art. 312, paragraph 1, p. 5 of the Judicial System Act a proposal for imposing disciplinary sanction of a judge, prosecutor, investigator, administrative head or deputy administrative head may be submitted by the Minister of Justice.

**142) Which authority has disciplinary power on judges? (multiple options possible):**

- Court
- Higher Court / Supreme Court
- Judicial Council
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Parliament
- Executive power
- Other?

If "executive power" and/or "other", please specify:

**143) Which authority has the disciplinary power on public prosecutors? (multiple options possible):**

- Supreme Court
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- Public prosecutorial Council (and Judicial Council)
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Professional body
- Executive power
- Other?

If "executive power" and/or "other", please specify:

**144) Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges and public prosecutors. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP. If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below.**

**[If disciplinary proceedings are undertaken because of several mistakes, please count the proceedings only once and for the main mistake.]**

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Total number (1+2+3+4)	34	16
1. Breach of professional ethics	14	7
2. Professional inadequacy	20	9
3. Criminal offence	NA	NA
4. Other	NA	NA

Comment :

The information on the initiated pre-trial an trial court proceedings against magistrates shall be kept in department “Inspectorate” within the Supreme Prosecutor’s Office of Cassation.

**145) Number of sanctions pronounced against judges and public prosecutors. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

**If “other”, please specify it in the "comment" box below. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons in the "comment" box below.**

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 9)	42	26
1. Reprimand	NAP	NAP
2. Suspension	3	2
3. Removal of cases	NAP	NAP
4. Fine	NAP	NAP
5. Temporary reduction of salary	15	6
6. Position downgrade	6	6
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location	NAP	NAP
8. Resignation	8	5
9. Other	10	7

Comment :

According to the provision of art. 308, paragraph 1 of the Judiciary System Act the disciplinary sanctions shall be those listed in p. 5, p. 6 and p. 8, as well as “remark”, “reprimand”, dismissal of the position of administrative head or deputy administrative head, which are listed in p.9 –“other”.

### E.3

**You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- 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

**Please indicate the sources for answering questions 144 and 145**

Minutes of Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) meetings, information on the initiated disciplinary cases for the period of reference, register of the Committee on disciplinary proceedings and minutes of meeting of Committee on disciplinary proceedings within the SJC.

## 6. Lawyers

### 6. 1. Status of the profession and training

#### 6. 1. 1. Status of the profession and training

**146) Total number of lawyers practising in your country.**

11 825

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

Yes

No

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

NAP

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

Civil cases?

Criminal cases - Defendant?

Criminal cases - Victim?

Administrative cases?

There is no monopoly

If there is no monopoly, please specify the organisations or persons that may represent a client before a court (for example a NGO, a family member, a trade union, etc) and for which types of cases:

Family members, solicitors, representatives of companies.

**150) Is the lawyer profession organised through? (multiple options possible)**

a national bar?

a regional bar?

a local bar?

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

Yes

No

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

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

Yes

No

**153) Is the specialisation in some legal fields tied with specific training, levels of qualification, specific diploma or specific authorisations?**

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

**F.1**

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

-----

**Comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter:**

Bulgaria State gazette

## 6. 2. Practising the profession

### 6. 2. 1. Practising the profession

**154) Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. do users have easy access to prior information on the foreseeable amount of fees, is the information transparent and accountable)?**

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

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

Yes laws provide rules

Yes standards of the bar association provide rules

No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules

**F.2**

**Useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter:**

In the case of free negotiation, there cannot be a remuneration lower than the regulatory minimum, as set out in the order of the Supreme Bar Council.

## 6. 3. Quality standards and disciplinary proceedings

### 6. 3. 1. Quality standards and disciplinary proceedings

**157) Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?**

Yes

No

If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

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

the bar association?

the Parliament?

other?

If "other", please specify:

NAP

**159) Is it possible to file a complaint about :**

the performance of lawyers?

the amount of fees?

Please specify:

It's possible a complaint to be filed to the Bar Council or the Supreme Bar Council.

**160) Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?**

the judge

the Ministry of justice

a professional authority

other

If other, please specify:

**161) Disciplinary proceedings initiated against lawyers. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP. If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below.**

**[If disciplinary proceedings are undertaken because of several mistakes, please count the proceedings only once and for the main mistake.]**

	Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	1. Breach of professional ethics	2. Professional inadequacy	3. Criminal offence	4. Other
Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Comment :

**162) Sanctions pronounced against lawyers. If data is not available, please indicate NA. If the situation is not applicable in your country, please indicate NAP.**

**If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons in the "comment" box below.**

	Total number of sanctions (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	1.Reprimand	2. Suspension	3. Removal	4. Fine	5. Other (e.g. disbarment)
Number	NA	NA	87	NAP	NA	NA

Comment :

**F.3**

**You can indicate below any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter**

## 7. Alternative Dispute Resolution

### 7. 1. Alternative Dispute Resolution

#### 7. 1. 1. Alternative Dispute Resolution

**163) Does the legal system provide for mediation procedures? If no skip to question 168**

-----

**[Judicial mediation: in this type of mediation, there is always the intervention of a judge or a public prosecutor who facilitates, advises on, decides on or/and approves the procedure. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, a public prosecutor can propose that he/she mediates a case between an offender and a victim (for example to establish a compensation agreement).]**

- Yes  
 No

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

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

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

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify:

During the mediation procedure itself, the mediator can not give legal advice. At the mediation session the lawyers of the parties may present .

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

NA

**167) Number of judicial mediation procedures.**

-----

**Please indicate the source in the "comment" box below:**

Total number of cases (total 1+2+3+4+5)	NA
1. civil cases	NA
2. family cases	NA
3. administrative cases	NA
4. employment dismissals cases	NA
5. criminal cases	NA

Comment :

**168) Does the legal system provide for the following ADR.**

**If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below:**

Mediation other than judicial mediation?	Yes
Arbitration?	No

Conciliation?	No
Other alternative dispute resolution?	No

Comment :

### G.1

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

National Association of Mediators (NAM) does not keep statistics on mediations conducted in the country, because its members are not all mediation organizations, but only those who wish to become members. Mediators in Bulgaria are not organizational branch, although mediation is recognized as a profession. In the interest of the development of mediation in Bulgaria is the contact of NAM with the Ministry of Justice, as the NAM has rights and obligations at the national level. Then such statistics would be reflecting as actual and comprehensive.

There are 41 volunteers mediators at the District Court of Sofia. Nowhere in the courts have accredited mediators.

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



## 8. Enforcement of court decisions

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

#### 8. 1. 1. Functioning

#### 169) Do you have enforcement agents in your judicial system?

- Yes  
 No

#### 170) Number of enforcement agents

379

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

- judges?  
 bailiffs practising as private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities?  
 bailiff working in a public institution?  
 other enforcement agents?

Please specify their status and powers:

State enforcement agents (bailiffs) are defined in Chapter Twelve of the Judiciary System Act. According to Art. 264 in regional courts there are civil enforcement agents. Public enforcement agents (PEA) perform enforcement of private claim. The state may assign to the state enforcement agent to collect the public debts in legal cases specified by law. The number of state enforcement agents is determined by the Minister of Justice. In district courts, where there are no public enforcement agents the functions of state enforcement agents are performed by the district judge, the chairman of the court and the Minister of Justice should be notified. According to art. 265 of the Judiciary System Act the public enforcement agent is appointed by the Minister of Justice after a competition. Minister of Justice may set a competition after a proposal of the chairman of the district court.

The Private enforcement agents are regulated by the Private Enforcement agents Act. According to Art. Two the bailiff is a person to whom the state entrusts the enforcement of private claims. The state may assign to the PEA the collection of public receivables. The authorities which are competent to establish claims may delegate the collection to the one or more private enforcement agents. The area of action of PEA coincides with the respective regional court.

Part Fifth of the Code of Civil Procedure contains detailed information about the enforcement procedure and the powers of bailiffs.

#### 172) Is there a specific initial training or examination to become an enforcement agent?

- Yes  
 No

#### 173) Is the profession of enforcement agents organised by?

- a national body?  
 a regional body?  
 a local body?  
 NAP (the profession is not organised)

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

- Yes  
 No

#### 175) Are enforcement fees freely negotiated?

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

**Please indicate the source for answering question 170:**

The inspectorate of the Minister of Justice under the Judiciary System Act and the Bulgarian chamber of private enforcement agents.

8. 1. 2. Efficiency of enforcement services

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

Yes

No

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

a professional body?

the judge?

the Ministry of justice?

the public prosecutor?

other?

If other, please specify:

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

Yes

No

If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

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

a professional body

the judge

the Ministry of Justice

other

If "other", please specify:

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

Yes

No

if yes, please specify

Administrative Code - Art. 271, para. 1, item 2  
Code of Civil Procedure - Chapter Forty-Six, Art. 519, art. 520.

**182) Is there a system for monitoring the execution?**

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please specify

Performed by the Inspectorate of the Minister of Justice on the Judiciary system act - art. 372 of the JSA.

Council of the Chamber of Private Enforcement agents- art. 59, para. 1, item 6 of Private enforcement agents act.

According to Art. 77 of the Private enforcement agents act the PEA submitted to the Ministry of Justice 6-month and annual report on its activities. The reporting requirements are determined by the Minister of Justice. Half-yearly reports shall be submitted to the MJ within one month from the expiration of the sixth quarter, and annual reports - within two months after the end of the year.

In art. 77a of the Private enforcement agents act stipulates that the Ministry of Justice shall establish, maintain and develop the information system of enforcement. MJ collect fees for use of this system in an amount determined by a tariff approved by the Council of Ministers. Access to the system through the official channels of government authorities, local government and local administration and the persons entrusted with the exercise of public function, is free.

**183) What are the main complaints made by 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?

If other, please specify:

- Excessive length of proceedings;
- Unduly the parties;
- Guidance on the implementation of inaccessible property;
- Actions carried out by private bailiffs who are not assigned by the creditor;
- Incorrectly calculated the costs of implementation.

**184) 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:

The administrative Code - Art. 271, para. 1, item 2  
The new Civil Procedure Code - Chapter Forty-Six, Art. 519, art. 520.

**185) Is there a system measuring the timeframes of the enforcement procedures:**

- for civil cases?  
 for administrative cases?

**186) As regards a decision on debts collection, please estimate the average timeframe to notify the decision to the parties who live in the city where the court sits:**

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

If more, please specify

**187) Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against enforcement agents. If other, please specify it in the "comment" box below.**

**[If disciplinary proceedings are undertaken because of several mistakes, please count the proceedings only once and for the main mistake.]**

Total number of disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	17
1. for breach of professional ethics		NA
2. for professional inadequacy		NA
3. for criminal offence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	17
4. Other		NA

Comment :

**188) Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents.**

**If "other", please specify it in the "comment" box below. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons in the "comment" box below.**

Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	6
1. Reprimand		NA
2. Suspension		NA
3. Dismissal		NA
4. Fine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	4
5. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number:	2

Comment :

These penalties are put into force.

Others are challenged and are not enforceable and therefore can not be referred to the total.

## H.1

**You can indicate below:**

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

**Please indicate the source for answering the questions 186, 187 and 188:**

Inspectorate of the Minister of Justice under the Judicial System Act.

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

### 8. 2. 1. Execution of decisions in criminal matters

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

- Judge  
 Public prosecutor  
 Prison and Probation Services

Other authority

Please specify his/her functions and duties (initiative or monitoring functions). If "other authority", please specify:

The judge shall forward a copy of the verdict to the prosecutor for execution according to article 416 of the Penal Procedure Code. The prosecutor shall exercise supervision while observing the law in execution of the punishments according to Judicial System Act. The direct management and control over the detention facilities are exercised by the Execution of Punishments Directorate General, which is an administrative unit within the Ministry of Justice.

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

Yes

No

**191) If yes, what is the recovery rate?**

80-100%

50-79%

less than 50%

it cannot be estimated

Please indicate the source for answering this question:

## H.2

**You can indicate below:**

- any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter
- 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. Notaries

#### 9. 1. 1. Notaries

**192) Do you have notaries in your country? If no go to question 197**

- Yes  
 No

**193) Are notaries:**

-----

**If other, please specify it in the "comment" box below.**

private professionals (without control from public authorities)?	NAP
private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities?	NAP
public agents?	NAP
other? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number	647

Comment :

Under the Bulgarian law, 647 notaries are active, which is explicitly entrusted through legal delegation from the state. According to Art. 2, para. 1 of the Notaries and Notarial Practice Act "notary is a person who the state assigns stipulated by the law notarial acts."

There are 647 open positions for notaries. Actually occupied positions are 619, while the remaining 28 are unoccupied.

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

- within the framework of civil procedure?  
 in the field of legal advice?  
 to certify the authenticity of legal deeds and certificates?  
 other?

If "other", please specify:

Issues relating to the powers of notaries are regulated by the Notaries and Notarial Practice Act. Notary shall be independent in performing its functions subject to the law only. If assigned by the parties, the notary may, in connection with the notary proceedings to prepare and to review draft documents, give verbal and written advice to mediate to clarify the will of the parties, make inquiries, to provide documents and/or other and to be executor or administrator of the estate.

**195) Is there an authority entrusted with supervising and monitoring the the notaries' activity?**

- Yes  
 No

**196) Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries:**

- a professional body?  
 the judge?  
 the Ministry of justice?  
 the public prosecutor?  
 other?

If other, please specify:

Council of Notaries - art. 65, paragraph 8 of the Notaries and Notarial Practice Act.  
Chapter Five of the Notaries and Notarial Practice Act - Minister of Justice shall supervise the activities of each notary for execution of the law and statutes of the Notary Chamber. Minister of Justice assigned to the inspectors of the Inspectorate of the Minister of Justice, the Judiciary Act and the Inspector-notaries of art. 80c para. 4 of the Notaries and Notarial Practice Act conduct of joint inspections. District Court - art. 577 of the Civil Procedure Code.

**I.1**

**You can indicate below:**

- **any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter**
- **the characteristics of your system of notaries and the main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years**

Notary Chamber of the Republic of Bulgaria

## 10. Court interpreters

### 10. 1. Court interpreters

#### 10. 1. 1. Court interpreters

**197) Is the title of court interpreters protected?**

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

**199) Number of accredited or registered court interpreters:**

NA

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

Yes

No

If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam):

**201) Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters? If no, please indicate in the "comment" box below which authority selects court interpreters.**

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

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

-  No

Comment :

### J.1

**You can indicate below any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter:**

**Please indicate the sources for answering question 199:**



## 11. Judicial experts

### 11. 1. Judicial experts

#### 11. 1. 1. Judicial experts

**202) In your system, what type of experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choice possible):**

- "expert witnesses", who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation
- "technical experts" who put their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of fact at the court's disposal
- "law 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)

**203) Is the title of judicial experts protected?**

- Yes
- No

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

- Yes
- No

**205) Number of accredited or registered judicial experts (technical experts)**

NA

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

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify, in particular the given time to provide a technical report to the judge:  
In time limit stated by the Court.

**207) Are the courts responsible for selecting judicial experts?**

-----  
**If no, please indicate in the "comment" box below which authority selects judicial experts?**

- Yes  for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office
- Yes  for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings
- No .

Comment :

### K.1

**You can indicate below any useful comments for interpreting the data mentioned in this chapter:**

**Please indicate the sources for answering question 205:**

## 12. Foreseen reforms

### 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. If possible, please observe the following categories:**

- 1. (Comprehensive) reform plans**
- 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)**
- 4. High Judicial Council**
- 5. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education, etc.**
- 6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities**
- 7. Enforcement of court decisions**
- 8. Mediation and other ADR**
- 9. Fight against crime and prison system**
- 10. Other**

1.(Comprehensive) reform plans

Amendments of the Judiciary System Act have been discussed regarding the nomination and election of the members of the Supreme Judicial Court (SJC) by competition and the career development of the magistrates;  
The establishment of an administrative unit within the Inspectorate of the SJC is pending. The unit shall deal with tardiness complaints within the meaning of atr.6 of the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights;

3. Courts and public prosecution services

Unifying of the Internet sites of the Courts is pending;  
Criteria on reporting the workload of magistrates are being elaborated;

6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities

Adoption of a new Penal Code is pending.