

Evaluation of the judicial systems (2020 - 2022)

Greece

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Reference data 2020 (01/01/2020 - 31/12/2020)

Start/end date of the data collection campaign : 19/03/2021 - 01/10/2021

Objective:

The CEPEJ decided, at its 35th plenary meeting, to launch the nineth evaluation cycle 2020 – 2022, focused on 2020 data. The CEPEJ wishes to use the methodology developed in the previous cycles to get, with the support of its national correspondents' network, a general evaluation of the judicial systems in the 47 member states of the Council of Europe as well as three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan). This will enable policy makers and judicial practitioners to take account of such unique information when carrying out their activities.

The present questionnaire was adapted by the Working group on evaluation of judicial systems (CEPEJ-GT-EVAL) in view of the previous evaluation cycles and considering the comments submitted by CEPEJ members, observers, experts and national correspondents. The aim of this exercise is to increase awareness of judicial systems in the participating states, to compare the functioning of judicial systems in their various aspects, as well as to have a better knowledge of the trends of the judicial organisation in order to help improve the efficiency of justice. The evaluation questionnaire and the analysis of the results becomes a genuine tool in favour of public policies on justice, for the sake of the European citizens.

Instruction :

The ways to use the application and to answer the questions are guided by two main documents:

- -User manual
- -Explanatory note

While the explanatory note gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, the User manual is a tool to help you navigate through this application. You can download the Explanatory note as a whole on the CEPEJ website. The specific explanations are also accessible for each question within this application under the tab "Explanatory note". This will serve as immediate consultation tool when answering questions. In case you have any questions related to these documents or on the use of the application, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat.

1.General and financial information

1.1.Demographic and economic data

1.1.1Inhabitants and economic general information

001. Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January of the reference year +1)

[10 718 565]

Comments

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

	Amount
State or federal level	98 871 000 000 []NA []NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments The figures refer to General Government expenditure in accordance with the European System of Accounts ESA 2010. The upper size amounts to 98,871 million euros for 2020.

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

[15 424]

Comments Provisional data

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

[]

Comments The data come from the Survey of the Structure and Distribution of Remuneration in Greece for the year 2018, from which the sector X is excluded (Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security) based on the classification of activities NACE Rev. 2 and relate to the average annual gross earnings in euros. Data is available by gender. The only one available at the moment. Men 19 234 Average Women 15 947 Average

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

+1

[] Allow decimals : 5 [X] NAP

Comments

A1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Hellenic Statistical Authority

1.1.2Budgetary data concerning judicial system

006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in \in (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If

you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the budget of public prosecution services and/or the one allocated to legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please answer NA to question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning		
of all courts $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)$	[X] NA	[X] NA
of all courts $(1+2+3+4+5+6+7)$	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (2.1 +		
2.2)	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.1 Investments in computerisation		
•	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.2 Maintenance of the IT equipment of courts		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses		
(expertise, interpretation, etc.)	[X] NA	[X] NA
(expertuse; merpretation; etc.)	[] NAP	[] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings		
(maintenance, operating costs)	[X] NA	[X] NA
(maintenance, operating costs)	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new		
(court) buildings	[X] NA	[X] NA
(court) bundings	[] NAP	[] NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
7. Other (please specify)		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

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

007. If you cannot answer question 6 because you cannot isolate the public budget allocated to courts from the budget allocated to public prosecution services and/or the one allocated to legal aid, please fill in only the appropriate line in the table according to your system:

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the public prosecution services together	484 885 615 []NA []NAP	480 364 794 []NA]NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal aid together	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public		
prosecution services and legal aid together	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: Approved budget: 484.885.615,30€, implemented budget: 480.364.794,50€

According to the emergency conditions that were formed in the year 2020, due to the COVID -19 pandemic, it was not possible to allocate all the approved appropriations of the budget of the financial year 2020, to the courts and the prosecutor's offices of the country.

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

	Litigants required to pay a court fee to initiate a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction ?
for criminal cases	 (X) Yes, at the beginning of the procedure () Yes, at a later stage () No
for other than criminal cases	 (X) Yes, at the beginning of the procedure () Yes, at a later stage () No

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

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

- Concerning the Administrative Tribunals

The deposit as a rule is standard and it varies from 25 to 300 Euros according to the nature of the litigation with the exemption of a) the fiscal and customs cases and b) the interim measures concerning the public procurement cases where the deposit is proportional. Besides, for the admissibility of the claim for damage, there is a proportional judicial stamp. Ref. Law 2717/1999 art. 277 as amended by law 4446/2016 art. 37 There is an exception for the State, the Local Government Authorities and the Legal Entities of Public Law from the court fees, the deposit and the judicial stamp. Ref. Law 2579/1998 art. 28 par. 4 maintained in force by Law 2717/1999 art.285

Concerning the Civil and Penal Justice

B. The calculation of the Court fees is based on the following legislation:

1. the Code of Civil Procedure, which provides for the calculation in detail on the allocation of the Court fees among the litigating Parties (art. 179-193)

2. the Lawyers' Code, which provides for the calculation of the lawyers' fees.

The combination of these two codes and of some supplementary provisions (found in other legislation, applying in cases meeting specific criteria), regulate the calculation of Court fees.

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

[]NA []NAP

Comments it is 31.78 according to the answer of the Supreme Court(Areios Pagos)

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

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[ 38 073 609 ]
[ ] NA
[ ] NAP
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Comments For the year 2020, we had an decrease in our court fees revenues due to Covid 19 pandemia, which caused the interruption of all judicial procedures.

On the basis of the provisions of Article 124 of the N.4636/2019, reduced from 01-01-2020 the revenues of the Fund derived from monetary penalties and fees of legal remedies, while by Joint Ministerial decisions, suspended the obligation to pay the contribution of the stamps of the fund financing judicial buildings (fees for judicial buildings), amounting to three (3) euros and two (2) euros, defined in cases E and G of Paragraph 1 of Article 10 of legislative decree 1017/1971, up to and including 31-12-2020.

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget	18 673 021		
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees			
and/or legal representation)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal			
advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
auvice, ADIX and outer legal services)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget	4 455 146		
allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees			
and/or legal representation)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal			
advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

If the public budget actually implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: The insufficient staffing of the Service, as well as the special working conditions due to the extraordinary measures to deal with the spread of the coronavirus, in combination with the provisions of Law 4254/2014 on insurance control of debts, through the competent authority, resulted in the delay in the liquidation and repayment of liabilities.

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	Legal aid includes:
Coverage of court fees	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
Exemption from court fees	(X)Yes ()No
	[] NAP

Comments

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012-3. Do legal aid budgets indicated in Q12 and Q12-1 include:

	Amount calculated/estimated included
Coverage of court fees	(X)Yes
	() No [] NAP
Exemption from court fees	() Yes
	(X)No]]NAP

Comments

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

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)	[X]NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: There is no separate budget for Public Prosecutions included in the special code 1017-201-00000000 .Impossible to fill.

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

Preparation of the total court budget	of the total court	allocation of the budget among the	Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level
		courts	

Minister of Institut	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
Ministry of Justice	· · · · ·	· · ·	` ´	· · ·
	() No	(X) No	() No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Other ministry	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes
-	() No	() No	(X) No	() No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Parliament	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No	() No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Supreme Court	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
High Judicial Council	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
e	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Courts	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Inspection body	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
1 7	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Other	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If "Other Ministry" and/or "Inspection body" and/or "Other", please specify:

014-0. What are the criteria used to allocate financial resources among courts? Furthermore, please select maximum three main criteria of allocation

	Criteria used	Main criteria
Previous years' budget costs	[X]	[X]
Special needs assessment	[X]	[X]
Number of judges/non judges' staff	[X]	[X]
Number of incoming cases	[]	[]
Number of pending cases	[]	[]
Number of resolved cases	[]	[]
Other	[]	[]

[] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify

014-1. Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within a first instance court?

	Preparation of the budget	Arbitration and allocation of the budget	Day to day management of the budget	Evaluation and control of the use of the budget
Court President and/or judge(s)	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Head of court administration and/or	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
non-judges	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Mixed body (judge(s) and non-	(X)Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
judge(s))	() No	(X) No	() No	(X) No
]	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Other	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify. If the responsibilities are different depending on the type/instance of courts, please answer the question for the first instance court of general jurisdiction and describe the differences in the comment box:

A2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Courts

1.1.3Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

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

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice	494 928 863	485 089 946
system in €	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided above and specify if a large portion of the budget allocated to the whole justice system comes from an international organisation. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: These data were provided by the Directorate of Budget and economic management of the Ministry.Correctional services (prisons) are no longer owned by the Ministry of justice but have been transferred to the Ministry of Civil Protection.

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

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

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Legal aid	(X)Yes
	() No
	[] NAP
Public prosecution services	(X)Yes
	() No
	[]NAP

Comments

015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included
Prison system	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Probation services	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
High Judicial Council	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
High Prosecutorial Council	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Constitutional court	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Judicial management body	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
State advocacy	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Enforcement services	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Notariat	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
Forensic services	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
Judicial protection of juveniles	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
Refugees and asylum seekers services	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

Immigration Service	() Yes
	(X) No
	[]NAP
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	() Yes
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Other	() Yes
	(X) No
	[] NAP

If "Other", please specify: Correctional services (prisons) are no longer owned by the Ministry of justice but have been transferred to the Ministry of Civil Protection.

A3. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Ministry of Justice

1.2. Organisation and management of courts and public prosecution services

015-4. Please describe who has responsibilities for the management of individual courts, what management roles they have, what is their status and their position in the organisational hierarchy of the court concerned.

- For the first instance courts and the Athens Court of Appeals, Thessaloniki, Piraeus, the Three-Member Board of Directors, for the rest of the Courts of Appeal, the Three-Member Management Committee of article 64 of law 3900/2010, as in force.

Max characters value : 10 000

015-5. Please describe who has responsibilities for the management of individual public prosecution offices, what management roles they have, what is their status and their position in the organisational hierarchy of the office concerned.

- Each Prosecutor's Office is directed by a Senior Prosecutor. The Prosecutor's Office at the Court of Appeal of Athens, at the Court of First Instance of Athens and of Thessaloniki are directed by a Prosecutor elected by the Plenary of the respective Prosecutor's Office. (article 16 Code of the Organization of Courts of Justice and the Status of the Members of the Judiciary).

Max characters value : 10 000

2.Access to justice and all courts

2.1.Legal Aid

2.1.1Scope of legal aid



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

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

- Concerning criminal cases: The legal aid system is regulated by L. 3226/2004 as amended by L. 4596/2019 For other than criminal case: Ref. Administrative Litigation Code (Law 2717/1999 art. 276, 276A), Presidential Decree 18/1989 (art. 37) and for legal aid to asylum seekers, Law 4375/2016 (art. 46 and 44) which refers to the procedure laid down by Law 3226/2004.

Legal Aid is provided at the request of the beneficiary. The application briefly indicates the subject of the trial or act and the data confirming the assistance of the conditions for the provision of assistance. 2. To the application are attached the necessary supporting evidence of the financial situation (in particular a copy of a tax return or a certificate from the superintendent that he is not obliged to submit a declaration, a copy of a statement of property situation, a clearing note, VAT number, certificates of social welfare services, affidavits) and evidence of it in the first paragraph of Article 1 of residence or residence, if it is a citizen of a third state. 3. "The application and the supporting documents shall be submitted at least fifteen (15) days before the trial or act for which legal assistance is requested."The deadline may be shortened in the event of a subsequent summons. The procedure is carried out duty-free, and it is not mandatory to perform with a lawyer. 4. For the assumption of the application is sufficient probability. The judge responsible for its examination may examine witnesses, as well as the applicant, under oath or without oath, gather all necessary information and evidence and order the summons of the opposing party.5. Acceptance or rejection of the application must be justified. A new application may be submitted in the event of a change in the facts. Additional application is allowed in any case.«6. in the cases of articles 99 par. 3, 200 par. 1 subparagraph b, 340 par. 1 and 2, 376 and 423 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or other special provisions providing for the ex officio appointment of an advocate, legal assistance is granted exclusively on the basis of what is prescribed by the relevant provisions, without observing the procedure set out in this article.»

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

(X) Yes

() No

[] NAP

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

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Legal aid granted for other costs	(X)Yes ()No	(X) Yes () No
	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify:

2.1.2Information on legal aid

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

	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
TOTAL			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
In criminal cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
In other than criminal cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: Evidence has been provided by different courts, but not by their totality, so there is not enough data to give a full answer.

020-1. Please indicate the timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid, in relation to the duration from the initial legal aid request to the final approval of the legal aid request:

	Time in days
Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation	15 []NA []NAP
Actual average duration	3 []NA []NAP

Comments - Please specify if the envisaged timeframe is set in a statutory law, or in other regulation. Furthermore, if different timeframes are envisaged for criminal and other than criminal cases please provide more information: Law 3226/2004 (as amended and in force with articles 41-47 Law 4689/2020).

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

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	Assisted by a free of charge lawyer
Accused individuals	(X) Yes () No
Victims	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If yes, please specify: According to articles 6 and 1 par. 3 of Law 3226/2004, beneficiaries of legal aid regarding their possible criminal and civil claims are also the victims of the criminal acts provided in articles 187A, 187B, 323A, 324, 339, 342, 348 par. 2, first paragraph, 348A, 351A of the Penal Code and in articles 29 par. 5 and 6 and 30 of Law 4251/2014, as well as the minor victims of the acts provided in articles 336, 338, 343, 345, 348, 348B, 348C and 349 of the Penal Code. In these cases, the respective competent body, according to the provisions of the present, for the provision of legal aid may, if deemed necessary, appoint an advocate ex officio from the situations of par. 2 and 3 of article 3.

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

	free selection of lawyer
Accused individuals	() Yes (X) No []NAP
Victims	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - Please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the data provided above: Law 3226/2004 as amended and in force. Full legal assistance to the applicant in criminal cases with an annual income from 6 000 \in up to 12 000 \in .

Article 1

Legal aid beneficiaries

1. Beneficiaries of Legal Aid are low-income citizens of a state member of the European Union. The beneficiaries are also low-income citizens of a third state and stateless persons, if they are legally resident or habitually resident in the European Union.

«2. As low-income citizens for the provision of legal assistance in civil and commercial cases are considered those, whose annual family income does not exceed two-thirds of the minimum annual individual earnings, provided for by the current legislation. In the case of a domestic dispute or dispute, the income of the one with whom the dispute or dispute exists is not taken into account.

3. Beneficiaries of legal assistance in any criminal and civil claims are also the victims of the criminal acts provided for in articles 187A, 187B, 323a, 324, 339, 342, 348 par. 2 paragraph first, 348A, 351A of the Criminal Code and Articles 29 par. 5 and 6 and 30 of L. 4251/2014, as well as minor victims of the acts provided for in the articles 336, 338, 343, 345, 348, 348b, 348c and 349 of the Criminal

Code. In such cases, the relevant body, according to the provisions of this, for the provision of legal assistance may, if necessary, appoint an advocate ex officio from the situations of par. 2 and 3 of Article 3.»

«4. In particular, with regard to the provision of legal assistance to suspects, accused or sought, as well as to persons present in support of the charge, the provisions of Article 6 shall apply.».

All sources that generate income are taken into account.

The applicant has the conditions to receive legal aid or not, so it does exist in part.

023. If yes, please specify in the table:

	Annual income value (for one person), (in €)	Assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	12 000	
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[X] NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal		
cases	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

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

() Yes

(X) No

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

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

(X) the judge(s) dealing with the main case

- () another judge or official
- () an authority external to the court
- () several authorities (court and external bodies)

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

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

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

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

B1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Areios Pagos (Supreme Court), Council of State

2.2.Court users and victims

2.2.1Rights of the users and victims

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

	Yes, internet adresse(es)	No
Legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)	(X)	()
	www.ministryofjustice.gr	
	www.adjustice.gr	
	www.elsyn.gov.gr	
	www.solon.gov.gr	
	www.ncris.gov.gr www.gov.gr	
Case-law of the higher court/s	(X) www.areiospagos.gr	()
	www.adjustice.gr www.elsyn.gr	· · ·
Information about the judicial system (organisation of	(X)	()
courts, court proceedings, etc)	www.ministryofjustice.gr	
	www.adjustice.gr	
	www.elsyn.gov.gr	
	www.solon.gov.gr	
	www.ncris.gov.gr www.gov.gr	
Other documents (e.g. forms, downloadable forms, online	(X)	()
registration forms)	www.ministryofjustice.gr	
	www.adjustice.gr	
	www.elsyn.gov.gr	
	www.solon.gov.gr	
	www.ncris.gov.gr www.gov.gr	

Comment - Please specify what documents and information are included in "Other documents" The Codes (Civil Code, Code of Civil Procedure, Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure), as well as all the legislation of the last years, are posted on the website of the Ministry of Justice. Also in the National Printing Office there is free and free access to all the pages of the Government Gazette, as well as to the website of the Hellenic Parliament. Regarding the case law of the Supreme Courts, it is freely accessible on the respective websites.

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

() Yes, always

(X) No

() Yes, only in some specific situations

030. Is there a public and free-of-charge information system for providing information and facilitating access to justice:

	Information system
General for citizens	[X] Online information [X] Telephone [] Interactive chat [X] In-person (physical access on site) [] Other [] No
Specific for victims of offences	[X] Online information [X] Telephone [] Interactive chat [X] In-person (physical access on site) [] Other [] No
Specific for minors (child-friendly systems)	 [X] Online information [X] Telephone [] Interactive chat [X] In-person (physical access on site) [] Other [] No

Comment - Please provide more information on these systems. Furthermore, please specify how this assistance is provided. The Codes (Civil Code, Code of Civil Procedure, Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure), as well as all the legislation of the last years, are posted on the website of YD. Also at the National Printing Office there is free and free access to all Government Gazettes, as well as to the website of the Hellenic Parliament. Also, the employees of the Courts answer questions by phone, and the physical presence of the citizens in the judicial services is allowed.

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

	Information mechanism	Special arrangements in hearings	Other specific arrangements
Victims of sexual violence/rape	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X) No
Victims of terrorism	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X) No
Minors (witnesses or victims)	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X) No
Victims of domestic violence	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X) No
Ethnic minorities	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X) No
Persons with disabilities	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No	(X) No

Juvenile offenders	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	()No	()No	(X) No
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)	(X) Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No	()No	(X) No

Comments - If "Other vulnerable person" and/or "Other specific arrangements", please specify:

031-0. If there are special arrangements for minors, what are the settings / tools / facilities / practises employed to protect them when they participate in judicial proceedings?

[X] Special and child-adequate preparation for participation in trials / lawsuits (explaining in a child-friendly manner the proceedings)

[X] Special room in court designated for child-friendly hearings

[X] Special person / team of trained professional(s) (such as psychologists) to accompany a minor throughout the proceedings

[X] Special ways to communicate and explain meaning of court decisions

[X] Interagency/multidisciplinary structure such as "Children's Houses"

[] Other, please specify

[] NAP

Comment

031-1. What are the main criteria for a minor to initiate a proceeding, take procedural actions in his/her own name or to be a witness?

	Civil proceedings	Criminal proceedings
Capacity to initiate a proceeding and take other procedural actions in his/her own name	[] Age threshold [Comment] [] Exceptions from the threshold [] Capacity for discernment [] Other	[] Age threshold [Comment] [] Exceptions from the threshold [] Capacity for discernment [] Other
To be a witness	[X] NAP [] Age threshold	[X] NAP [] Age threshold
	[Comment] [] Exceptions from the threshold [] Capacity for	[Comment] [] Exceptions from the threshold [] Capacity for
	discernment [] Other [X] NAP	discernment [] Other [X] NAP

Comment - Please specify if you selected answers "Exceptions from the threshold" and "Other". If your system distinguishes between full and limited capacity to take legal actions, please describe the basis for this differentiation (age, capacity for discernment, type of action, type of cases, other). In criminal cases in which there is a minor victim, this can be testified, according to the point of the Areios Pagos(Supreme Court)

031-2. If a minor cannot conduct proceedings in his/her own name, who can represent him/her in judicial proceedings?

	Civil proceedings	Criminal proceedings
Parent/legal guardian	[X] Yes, always [] Yes, except in some	[X] Yes, always [] Yes, except in some
	specific situations	specific situations [] No
	[] NAP	[]NAP
Other representative (instead of parent/legal guardian)	[X] Social care services or other public institution	[X] Social care services or other public institution
	[] Legal professional[] Associations for	[] Legal professional[] Associations for
	protection of minors [] Other [] NAP	protection of minors [] Other [] NAP

Comment

031-3. What are the different criteria for the criminal liability of minors? (multiple replies possible)

[X] Age threshold(s)

- [] Capacity for discernment
- [] Other criteria

Comment

031-3-1. What is the age threshold for the criminal liability of minors?

Criminal liability resulting in sentence without privation of liberty (for example, educational measures)

[12]

[] NAP

Criminal liability resulting in sentence of privation of liberty

[15] []NA

[] NAP

Comment - Please describe, briefly, the specifics of your system. Could you, please specify if the possibility of mitigation applies to the sanctions and how? The answer to the first question is from 12 to 15 and to the second from 15 to 18.

Corrective measures 1. Corrective measures are: a) the reprimand of the minor, b) the assignment of the responsible custody of the minor to his parents or guardians, c) the assignment of the responsible custody of the minor to a foster family, d) the assignment of custody (e) conciliation between a juvenile offender and a victim for an apology and, in general, for the out-of-court settlement of the consequences of the act; (f) compensation for the victim or otherwise removal or reduction of the consequences of the act by the minor,g) attending social and psychological programs in state, municipal, community or private bodies, h) attending vocational or other education or training schools, i) attending special traffic education programs, j) providing community service, the assignment of custody and supervision of a minor to protection companies or juvenile custodians; and (l) placement in an appropriate state, municipal, community or private institution.

In any case, the court may impose as additional corrective measures additional obligations concerning the lifestyle of the minor or his upbringing. In exceptional cases it may impose two or more of the measures provided for in points (a) to (k) of the preceding paragraph.
 The choice of the remedial measure to be imposed is governed by the principle of subsidiarity, for the implementation of which the

remedial measures provided for in points a`-i` of the first paragraph are proposed to the others. The content and duration of each measure must be proportional to the gravity of the act performed, the personality of the minor and his living conditions. Decisions of the Minister of Justice, regulate all issues related to the enforcement and enforcement of the measures of the first paragraph.

4. The decision of the court shall specify the maximum duration of the reform measure.

Therapeutic measures

If the minor's condition requires special treatment, in particular if he or she suffers from a mental disorder or organic disease or is in a state of severe physical dysfunction or has been exposed to computers, alcohol or drugs and is unable to to expel her on her own or show a substantial delay in her mental and moral development, the court orders: a) the assignment of the responsible custody of the minor to the parents, his guardians or a foster family,b) entrusting the custody of a minor to protection companies or to custodians of minors,c) the attendance of a counseling treatment program by the minor or d) the referral of the minor to a treatment or other appropriate store. In exceptional cases the measures provided for in points (a) or (b) may be imposed in conjunction with the measure provided for in point (c).
 Therapeutic measures are ordered after prior diagnosis and opinion by a specialized team of doctors, psychologists and social workers, who belong to a Unit of the Ministry of Justice or by medical health centers or state hospitals.

The above measures, as well as the temporary detention, can be formulated in the lightest if they are recognized as mitigating to the juvenile offender.

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

() Yes, but only if offender is unknown

() Yes, but only if compensation could not be obtained from offender

(X) Yes, always

```
( ) No
```

```
Comment
```

032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

() For all types of offences

(X) For some types of offences

[] NAP

Comment - Please specify: For a number of serious criminal offenses, such as trafficking in human beings, rape of minors, seduction of minors. child pornography, human trafficking, pimping, etc.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments The Hellenic Compensation Authority is a committee operating within the Ministry of Justice.

According to the Law 3811/2009 par.2. The claim for damages arises: A) in the case when the perpetrator of the crime does not have the resources required for this, from the issuance of an irrevocable conviction, B) in the case when the identity of the perpetrator cannot be ascertained, from the position of the case file in the file of unknown perpetrators and C) in the case when the perpetrator, from the location of the file in the file by act of the competent prosecutor or from the issuance of an irrevocable acquittal or from the issuance of an irrevocable acquittal decision or from the final termination of the case in any other way.

par.3. In cases A 'and C' of the previous paragraph, a prerequisite for filing a claim for compensation is the failure of the victim to satisfy in any way the claim for compensation he has against the perpetrator, which was determined by a final court decision.

032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

() For all types of offences

(X) For some types of offences

[] NAP

Comment - Please specify: For a number of serious criminal offenses, such as trafficking in human beings, rape of minors, seduction of minors. child pornography, human trafficking, pimping, etc.

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

- () Yes
- (X) No

Comments The Hellenic Compensation Authority is a committee operating within the Ministry of Justice.

According to the Law 3811/2009 par.2. The claim for damages arises: A) in the case when the perpetrator of the crime does not have the resources required for this, from the issuance of an irrevocable conviction, B) in the case when the identity of the perpetrator cannot be ascertained, from the position of the case file in the file of unknown perpetrators and C) in the case when the perpetrator, from the location of the file in the file by act of the competent prosecutor or from the issuance of an irrevocable acquittal or from the issuance of an irrevocable acquittal decision or from the final termination of the case in any other way.

par.3. In cases A 'and C' of the previous paragraph, a prerequisite for filing a claim for compensation is the failure of the victim to satisfy in any way the claim for compensation he has against the perpetrator, which was determined by a final court decision.

032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

() For all types of offences

(X) For some types of offences

[] NAP

Comment - Please specify: For a number of serious criminal offenses, such as trafficking in human beings, rape of minors, seduction of minors. child pornography, human trafficking, pimping, etc.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments The Hellenic Compensation Authority is a committee operating within the Ministry of Justice.

According to the Law 3811/2009 par.2. The claim for damages arises: A) in the case when the perpetrator of the crime does not have the resources required for this, from the issuance of an irrevocable conviction, B) in the case when the identity of the perpetrator cannot be ascertained, from the position of the case file in the file of unknown perpetrators and C) in the case when the perpetrator, from the location of the file in the file by act of the competent prosecutor or from the issuance of an irrevocable acquittal or from the issuance of an irrevocable acquittal decision or from the final termination of the case in any other way.

par.3. In cases A 'and C' of the previous paragraph, a prerequisite for filing a claim for compensation is the failure of the victim to satisfy in any way the claim for compensation he has against the perpetrator, which was determined by a final court decision.

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

() Yes

(X) No

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

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: There is a Prosecutor for Victims of Domestic Violence, whos deal exclusively with these victims.

035-1. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to minor victims (protection and

Page 20 of 120

assistance)?

(X)Yes

() No

Comment - If yes, please specify: Informative, helpful, providing protection to specially organized public structures, etc.

036. Do victims of offences have the right to dispute a public prosecutor's decision to discontinue a case? Please verify the consistency of your answers in this question and question 105 regarding the possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge".

(X)Yes

() No

[] NAP

Comment - If necessary, please specify: Article 52 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

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

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

Comment - Where appropriate, please give details of the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions):

2.2.2 Confidence and satisfaction of citizens with their justice system

038. Does your country implement surveys to measure trust in justice and satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system?

National level	Court level

Surveys for judges	[] Annual	[] Annual
	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
Surveys for court staff	[] Annual	[] Annual
	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
Surveys for public prosecutors	[] Annual	[] Annual
	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
Surveys for lawyers	[] Annual	[] Annual
Surveys for lawyers	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
Surveys for other professionals	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
Surveys for the parties	[] Annual	[] Annual
	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
Surveys for other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses,	[] Annual	[] Annual
experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
agencies, NGOs)	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
	[] Annual	[] Annual
Surveys for victims	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
Surveys for minors	[] Annual	[] Annual
	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
Surveys for the general public	[] Annual	[] Annual
	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
Other not mentioned	[] Annual	[] Annual
	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc

Comment - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above: There are no such surveys

039. Are there statistical data concerning male and female court users, persons who initiate a case, victims, accused persons, etc.

() Yes, please specify:

(X) No

Comment - If you have additional comments please specify:

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

(X)Yes

() No

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

Authority responsible for dealing with the complaint	Existence of a time limit to deal with the complaint for this authority
(X) Yes	(X)Yes ()No
(X)Yes	(X) Yes () No
(X)Yes	(X) Yes
() Yes	() No () Yes
() Yes	(X) No () Yes (X) No
	dealing with the complaint (X) Yes () No (X) Yes (X) No

Comments

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

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

Comments - If possible, please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure and any useful comment: Only specific court formations are competent to deal with such complaints. As far as the Ministry of Justice is concerned, it does not compensate the complainant, but only reimburses, due to the lack of relevant budget of the courts. Complaints statistics are not kept.

3. Organisation of the court system

3.1.Courts

3.1.1Number of courts

042. Number of courts - legal entities.

	Number of courts
Total number of all courts - legal entities (1 + 2)	[X] NA [] NAP
1 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3)	279 []NA []NAP
1.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	259 []NA []NAP
1.2 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	19 []NA []NAP
1.3 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	1 []NA []NAP
2 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments In highest instance courts include the Supreme Court(Areios Pagos). In First instance courts of general jurisdiction are included in the number 259, 196 local and District Criminal Courts and 63 courts of first degree.

043. Number of specialised courts – legal entities.

	First instance	Higher instances
Total number of specialised courts - legal entities		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Insolvency courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP
Labour courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Family courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Rent and tenancies courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts		
Emorcement of criminal sancuous courts	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	L J DIA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Internet related disputes		
-	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
	30	10
Administrative courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Insurance and / or social welfare courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Military courts		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Juvenile courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Other specialised courts		1
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If "Other specialised courts", please specify: Administrative courts include: in the first instance 30, in the second instance 9 and 1 Supreme Court(the Council of State).

Juvenile courts are subject to the Courts of First Instance, according to your instructions the choice changed from non-available to non applicable.

The military courts are under a different ministry, specifically the National Defense.

The higher instance other specialized courts is the Court of Auditors that is considered one of three supreme courts in Greece.

044. Number of courts - geographic locations.

	Number of courts (geographic locations)
First instance courts geographic locations (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction and first instance specialised courts)	289 []NA []NAP
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)	320 []NA []NAP

Comments The total number of courts includes the Court of Auditors

=

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

	Number of courts
A small claim	155
	[] NA [] NAP
An employment dismissal	ENZ I NIA
	[X] NA [] NAP
A robbery	[X] NA
	[] NAP

An insolvency case	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP

Comments Only the 155 local courts(Irinodikia) Peace deal with small claims, all other cases referred to in the question are heard by courts of all instances. Other cases other than small claims are dealt with by some of these 104 depending on the specific conditions that determine the court's jurisdiction.

045-1. Is your definition of a small claim the same as the one in the Explanatory note?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If not, please give your definition of a small claim:

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

[5 000]

Comments

C. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Areios Pagos (Supreme Court), Ministry of Justice, Code of Civil procedure

3.2. Court staff

3.2.1Judges and non-judge staff

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

	Total	Males	Females	
	2.961			
Total number of professional judges $(1 + 2 + 3)$	3 861 []NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of first instance professional judges	2 676 [] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	934 []NA []NAP	[X] NA		
3. Number of Supreme Court professional	251	[] NAP	[] NAP	
judges	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: Gender statistics are not kept. -Number of first instance professional judges :593 first-instance administrative judges,1167 first instance judges,916 judges of local courts and District Criminal Courts.

- Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges:336 second-instance administrative judges,598 second instance judges

- Number of Supreme Court professional judges:170 administrative judges of Council of State,5 of the General Committee of the Ordinary and Administrative Courts,76 judges of Areios Pagos(Supreme Court),

The methodology of replying changed. Differences in numbers with previous years cannot be explained as we don't have enough information about previous data.

=

046-1-1. Does your system allow part-time work for judges with proportionally reduced remuneration?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

046-1-2. If yes, please specify in which situation part-time work can be granted? (multiple replies possible):

[] Child-care

[] Elderly care

[] For the purposes of early retirement

- [] Other reason, please specify:
- [] Without reason

Comments

046-1-3. If yes, what is the percentage of judges working part-time (in relation to the total number of judges)?

	Total (%)	Male (%)	Females (%)
Total $(1 + 2 + 3)$ (%)			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. At first instance level (%)			
	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(%)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. At Supreme Court level (%)			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

046-1-4. What is the percentage of work time of a judge working part-time compared to a full-time equivalent judge?

() Less than 50%

() 50 - 60%

- () 60 80%
- () More than 80%
- []NA
- [X] NAP

Comments

=

046-2. Number of judges (FTE) by case type:

	Total	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
Total number of judges					
, C	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
First instance					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Second instance					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Supreme court					
-	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

If "Other", please explain which types of cases: There are two categories of judges, those dealing with criminal and civil justice and administrative judges. There is no data on the separation of cases

=

047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).

	Total	Males	Females	
Total number of court presidents $(1 + 2 + 3)$	124			
_	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of first instance court presidents	93			
•	[]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	28			
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
court presidents	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Number of Supreme Court presidents	3			
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	

Comments We have also added the President of the Court of Auditors to the Supreme Courts. The total number of courts of first instance is 289, the title of president exists only in the courts of first instance (Prodotikeia), not in the magistrates' courts or local courts (Irinodikeia)

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

 \bigcirc

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

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

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

- () Yes If yes, please give specifications on the types of cases and an estimate in percentage.
- () No
- [X] NAP

Comments

049. Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who may receive a simple defrayal of costs (if possible, on 31 December of the reference year) (e.g. lay judges or "juges consulaires", but not arbitrators or persons sitting on a jury):

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

Comments

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

	Yes	No	Echevinage / mixed bench
Criminal cases (severe)	()	()	()
Criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor)	()	()	()
Family law cases	()	()	()
Labour law cases	()	()	()
Social law cases	()	()	()
Commercial law cases	()	()	()

Insolvency cases	()	()	()
Other civil cases	()	()	()

[X]NAP

Comments - If "Other civil cases", please specify:

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] Criminal cases

]

[] Other than criminal cases

Comments

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

[[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

=

052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	4 198 [] NA [] NAP	1 133 [] NA [] NAP	3 065 []NA []NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal	[]NA [X]NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[]NA [X]NAP
2. Non-judge (judicial) staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, helping to draft the decisions)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

3. Staff in charge of different administrative			
tasks and of the management of the courts	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
(human resources management, material and	[] NAF	[] MAF	[] IVAF
equipment management, including computer			
systems, financial and budgetary management,			
training management)			
4. Technical staff			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Other non-judge staff			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - If "Other non-judge staff", please specify: The above figures include civil servants, permanent and those with a private law relationship of indefinite duration

052-1. Number of non-judge staff by instance (if possible, on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled).

	Total	Males	Females	
[
Total non-judge staff working in courts	4 198	1 133	3 065	
(1+2+3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at	3 458	924	2 534	
first instance level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at	619	175	444	
second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
second instance (court of appear) rever	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at	121	34	87	
Supreme Court level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	

Comments The above figures include civil servants, permanent and those with a private law relationship of indefinite duration

053. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal in your judicial system, please specify in which fields they have a role:

[] Legal aid

=

- [] Family cases
- [] Payment orders
- [] Registry cases (land and/or business registry cases)
- [] Enforcement of civil cases
- [] Enforcement of criminal cases
- [] Non-litigious cases

[] Other cases not mentioned (please describe in comment)

[X] NAP

Comments - Please briefly describe their status and duties:

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] IT services

[] Training of staff

[X] Security

[] Archives

[X] Cleaning

[] Other types of services (please specify):

Comments Due to Covid a company was assigned to guard the buildings.

C1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Hellenic Ministry of Justice

3.3. Public prosecution

3.3.1Public prosecutors and staff

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

	Total	Males	Females	
Total number of prosecutors $(1 + 2 + 3)$	745			
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	524			
	[]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance	196			
-	[]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
(court of appeal) level	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court	25			
· · ·	[]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
level	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	

 \bigcirc

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above: Positions by law have increased. Gender data are not kept.

=

055-1-1. Does your system allow part-time work for prosecutors with proportionally reduced remuneration?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

055-1-2. If yes, please specify in which situation part-time work can be granted? (multiple replies possible):

- [] Child-care
- [] Elderly care
- [] For the purposes of early retirement
- [] Other reason, please specify:
- [] Without reason

Comments

055-1-3. If yes, what is the percentage of prosecutors working part-time (in relation to the total number of prosecutors)?

	Total (%)	Male (%)	Females (%)
[
Total $(1 + 2 + 3)$ (%)			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. At first instance level (%)			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level			
(%)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. At Supreme Court level (%)			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

055-1-4. What is the percentage of work time of a prosecutor working part-time compared to a full-time equivalent prosecutor?

- () Less than 50%
- () 50 60%
- () 60 80%
- () More than 80%
- []NA

Comments

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females	
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1	83			
+ 2 + 3)	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at	63			
first instance level	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at	19			
-	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at	1			
-	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
Supreme Court level	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: Gender data are not kept.

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

(X)Yes

() No

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

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

[]

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

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

Comments

059-1. Do prosecution offices have prosecutors who are specially trained in areas of domestic violence and sexual violence?

	-
Domestic violence	[X] Yes [] Yes, specifically for minor victims [] No [] NA [] NAP

Sexual violence	[X] Yes
	[] Yes, specifically for minor victims
	[] No
	[]NA
	[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify Prosecutor of Domestic Violence.

=

060. Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services, if possible, on 31 December of the reference year and without the number of non-judge staff, see question 52 (in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled).

	Total	Males	Females
Number of staff (non-public prosecutors)	1 631	467	1 164
attached to the public prosecution service	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA

Comments The above figures include civil servants, permanent and those with a private law relationship of indefinite duration.

C2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Ministry of Justice		

3.4. Gender equality

3.4.1 Specific provisions for facilitating gender equality

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

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

[]NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify:

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

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

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year or you have additional comments, please specify:

061-3-1. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for the appointment of:

	Yes / No	
Court president	() Yes If "yes", pleasespecify:[Comment](X) No	
Head of prosecution services	() Yes If "yes", please specify:[Comment] (X) No	

Comments

=

3.4.2 At national level

061-5. Does your country have an overarching document (e.g. policy/strategy/action plan/program) on gender equality that applies specifically to the judiciary?

() Yes

(X) No

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

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

Yes, please specify No

The recruitment of judges	()	(X)
The promotion of judges	()	(X)
The recruitment of prosecutors	()	(X)
The promotion of prosecutors	()	(X)
The recruitment of non-judge staff	()	(X)
The promotion of non-judge staff	()	(X)

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

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

(title, date, nature of the text)

[X]NAP

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

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

[X]NAP

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

(e.g. to block a decision or allow an appeal)

[X]NAP

3.4.3 At court/public prosecution services level

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

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

Comments - Please specify the details of this person/institution, in particular its titles and function:

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

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

Comments - If other, please specify. Could you also indicate concrete examples referring to the various possibilities mentioned? If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments.

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

have been already implemented (please specify) :

are planned (please specify) :

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments.

061-10. Are there evaluation studies or official reports regarding the main causes of possible inequalities with regard to:

- [] Recruitment procedures, please specify:
- [] Appointment to the position of court president, please specify:
- [] Appointment to the position of head of prosecution services, please specify:
- [] Promotion procedures and access to the functions of responsibility, please specify:
- [] Other studies, please specify:

[X] NAP

Comments - Please specify also the reference documents.

3.5 Use of information technologies in courts

3.5.1 General policies in Information Technology in judicial systems

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

	Organisation			
IT policies and strategies	() Defined and coordinated at national level by one institution			
	(X) Defined and coordinated at national			
	level by several institutions () Defined and coordinated at 			
	unit/stakeholder level () Other			
IT Governance	(X) Governed at national level by one			
	institution			
	() Governed at national level by several			
	institutions			
	() Organised at unit/stakeholder level			
	() Other			

Comments

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

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

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

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

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

Comments - please also describe in case of "other alternatives" For the management of the applications in the second row, it applies that the applications and support with own means and utilization of judicial employees of the University branch of Education / Technological education of Informatics. For the third row the answer can not be specific, as depending on the project applies either one or the other or both.

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

(X)Yes

() No

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

[X] Business processes

[X] Workload

[X] Human resources

[X] Costs

[] Other, please specify

Comments (please specify examples of the impact)

3.5.2 Security of courts information system and personal data protection

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments (please specify in particular if national frameworks of information security exist): In application of law 4727/2020.

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comment - If yes, please specify among others: if there are authorities specifically responsible for protection of personal data; the extent of the rights granted to citizens in the specific framework of software used by courts; if there are controls or limitations by law regarding

the sharing of databases managed by courts with other administrations (police, etc.) The Hellenic Personal Data Authority is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation), in order to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals against the processing of data. They also concern the facilitation of the free movement of data in the Union (article 51 par. 1, request 123 of the General Regulation of Data Protection). Contributes to the coherent implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation throughout the Union and to this end cooperates with the supervisory authorities of the EU Member States and with the Commission (article 51 par. 2, request 123 of the General Data Protection Regulation). For the interconnection / interoperability of Justice information systems with third party information systems, there are corresponding memoranda of cooperation between the parties involved that regulate technical and legal issues.

3.5.3 Centralised databases for decision support

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

(X)Yes

() Non

Comments

	For 1st instance decisions	For 2nd instance decisions	For 3rd instance decisions	Link with ECHR case law	Data anonymised	Case-law database available free online	Case-law database available in open data
Civil and/or commercial	() Yes all	() Yes all	() Yes all	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	judgements	judgements	judgements	(X) No	() No	(X) No	(X) No
	() Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes				
	some	some	some				
	judgements	judgements	judgements				
	(X) No	(X) No	() No				
Criminal	() Yes all	() Yes all	() Yes all	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	judgements	judgements	judgements	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	() Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes				
	some	some	some				
	judgements	judgements	judgements				
	(X) No	(X) No	() No				
Administrative	(X) Yes all	(X) Yes all	(X) Yes all	() Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	judgements	judgements	judgements	(X) No	() No	() No	() No
	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes				
	some	some	some				
	judgements	judgements	judgements				
	() No	() No	() No				

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

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify In the context of the integrated management system of court cases-administrative courts.

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments for the question 62-6 the comment is: ECRIS

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

[X] Linkage with other European records of the same nature

- [] Content directly available through computerised means for judges and/or prosecutors
- [] Content directly available for purposes other than criminal (civil and administrative matters)

Comments - Please specify who is the authority delivering the access ECRIS

3.5.4 Writing assistance tools

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comment - if it exists in other matters please specify

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

	Availability rate
Civil and/or commercial	() 100% (all templates are available for
	all courts of this matter)
	() 50-99% (most of the templates are
	available for all courts or all templates for
	most of the courts)
	(X) 10-49% (some of the templates are
	available for most of the courts or most of
	the templates for some of the courts)
	() 1-9% (just starting to become
	available or in testing phase)
	() 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for
	this matter)
	[] NA
Criminal	() 100% (all templates are available for
	all courts of this matter)
	() 50-99% (most of the templates are
	available for all courts or all templates for
	most of the courts)
	(X) 10-49% (some of the templates are
	available for most of the courts or most of
	the templates for some of the courts)
	() 1-9% (just starting to become
	available or in testing phase)
	() 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for
	this matter)
	[]] NA

Administrative	() 100% (all templates are available for
	all courts of this matter)
	(X) 50-99% (most of the templates are
	available for all courts or all templates for
	most of the courts)
	() 10-49% (some of the templates are
	available for most of the courts or most of
	the templates for some of the courts)
	() 1-9% (just starting to become
	available or in testing phase)
	() 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for
	this matter)
	[] NA

062-8. Are there voice recording tools?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

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

Availability rate:

```
( ) 100% - accessible to everyone in judiciary
```

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

() 10-49% - in some courts only

```
( ) 1-9% - in one court only
```

```
( X ) 0% (NAP) - No access
```

```
[]NA
```

Comments

3.5.5 Technologies used for administration of the courts and case management

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

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

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

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

Comment - If it exists in other matters please specify: Some decisions of specific Courts are published on the internet (eg Areios Pagos, Piraeus Court of First Instance, etc.).

063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

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

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify:

Budgetary and financial monitoring

063-6. Budgetary and financial management systems of courts

	Tool deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	System communicating with other ministries (financial among others)
Budgetary and financial management of courts	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP

Justice expenses management	 (X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) 	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP
Other (please specify in comments)	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP

Comments

Other tools of courts management

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

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

users

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

064-2-1. If yes, please sp	pecify the following information:
----------------------------	-----------------------------------

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

Comments - if it exist in other matters please specify Simultaneous submission of cases in paper form is not mandatory anymore due to recent changes in legislation.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

	Requesting legal aid electronically
Availability rate	() 100%
	() 50-99%
	() 10-49%
	() 1-9%
	() 0% (NAP)
	[]NA

Formalisation of the request in paper form remains mandatory	() Yes
	() No
	[]NA
	[] NAP
Specific legislative framework regarding requests for legal aid by electronic	() Yes
means	() No
	[] NA
	[] NAP
Granting legal aid is also electronic	() Yes
	() No
	[]NA
	[]NAP
Information available in CMS	() Yes
	() No
	[]NA
	[] NAP

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

Comments

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

	Tool deployment rate	Trial phases concerned	Modalities (if there are different according to the trial phases or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework	Availability for
Civil and/or commercial	[] 100% [X] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP) [] NA	[X] Submission of a case to a court [X] Phases preparatory to a hearing [X] Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals [X] Transmission of court decisions	[X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X] Yes	[X] Lawyers [] Parties not represented by lawyer
Criminal	[] 100% [X] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP) [] NA	[X] Submission of a case to a court [X] Phases preparatory to a hearing [X] Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals [X] Transmission of court decisions	[X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X] Yes	[X] Lawyers [] Parties not represented by lawyer

Administrative	[] 100%	[X]	[X]E-mail	[X] Yes	[X] Lawyers
		Submission of a	[X] Specific		[] Parties
	[X] 10-49%	case to a court	computer		not represented
	[] 1-9%	[] Phases	application		by lawyer
	[]0%	preparatory to a	[] Other		
	(NAP)	hearing			
	[] NA	[] Schedule			
		of hearings			
		and/or deferrals			
		[X]			
		Transmission of			
		court decisions			

Comments The email was added due to special legislation for the use of information and Communication Technologies due to covid.

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

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

Comments

064-9. Are there online processing systems of specialised litigation (small claim litigation, undisputed claims, preparatory phases to the resolution of family conflicts, etc. – please, specify in

Page 50 of 120

"comments" section)?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - Please describe the system that exists.

Use of information technologies between courts, professionals and users in the framework of judicial proceedings

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

	Deployment rate (chose one only)	Proceeding phase	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	[] 100%	[] Prior to the	[X] Yes
	[] 50-99%	hearing	[] No
	[] 10-49%	[] During the	
	[] 1-9%	hearing	
	[X]0% (NAP)	[] After the hearing	
Criminal	[] 100%	[X] Prior to the	[X] Yes
	[] 50-99%	hearing	[] No
	[] 10-49%	[X] During the	
	[X] 1-9%	hearing	
	[] 0% (NAP)	[] After the hearing	
	[] NA		
Administrative	[] 100%	[] Prior to the	[X] Yes
	[] 50-99%	hearing	[] No
	[] 10-49%	[] During the	
	[] 1-9%	hearing	
	[X] 0% (NAP)	[] After the hearing	
	[] NA		

Comments It is done locally, through the available free tools and by own means.

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments There is a special legal framework for administrative matters.

	Tool deployment rate	Type of recording	Specific legislative framework	
Civil and/or commercial	 () 100% (X) 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA 	(X) Sound () Video () Both []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	
Criminal	() 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% (X) 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	(X) Sound () Video () Both [] NA [] NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	
Administrative	() 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% (X) 0% (NAP) [] NA	 () Sound () Video () Both [] NA [X] NAP 	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	

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

064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

	Admissibility of electronic evidence	Legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	(X)Yes	() General law only
	() No	(X) General and specialised
		law
		() Specialised law only
Criminal	(X)Yes	() General law only
	() No	(X) General and specialised
		law
		() Specialised law only
Administrative	(X)Yes	() General law only
	() No	(X) General and specialised
		law
		() Specialised law only

Comments - Other devices of electronic communication between courts, professionals and/or users There have been changes in the relevant legislation in application of the general regulation on data protection.

3.6.Performance and evaluation

3.6.1National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services

066. Are quality standards determined for the judicial system at national level (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?

 \bigcirc

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

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

Comments

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

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

- [] number of incoming cases
- [X] length of proceedings (timeframes)
- [X] number of resolved cases
- [] number of pending cases

[] backlogs

- [X] productivity of judges and court staff
- [] satisfaction of court staff
- [] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- [] costs of the judicial procedures
- [] number of appeals
- [] appeal ratio
- [] clearance rate
- [] disposition time
- [] other (please specify):

Comments

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

```
(X)Yes
```

() No

Comments

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

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

Comments

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

- (X)Yes
- () No
- Comments

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

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

Comments - If "Less frequent" or "More frequent", please specify:

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

- () Yes
- (X) No
- Comments

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

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

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

(X) Annual

() Less frequent

() More frequent

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

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

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

Comments

=

079. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple replies possible)?

- [] High Judicial Council
- [X] Ministry of Justice
- [X] Inspection authority
- [X] Supreme Court
- [] External audit body
- [] Other (please specify):

Comments

079-1. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the public prosecution services (multiple replies possible)?

[] Public Prosecutorial Council

- [X] Ministry of Justice
- [X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor
- [X] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- [] External audit body
- [] Other (please specify):

Comments The Board of inspection of civil and criminal courts and judicial officers oversees the inspection and consists of a vice president of the Supreme Court, as president, an judge of Supreme Court and a deputy prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

3.6.3 Measuring courts' / public prosecution services activity

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

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

Comments

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

- [X] number of incoming cases
- [X] length of proceedings (timeframes)
- [X] number of resolved cases
- [X] number of pending cases
- [X] backlogs
- [X] productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
- [] satisfaction of prosecution staff

[] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the	he by the publ	c prosecution)
--	----------------	----------------

[] costs of the judicial procedures

[X] clearance rate

- [] disposition time
- [] percentage of convictions and acquittals
- [] other (please specify):

Comments

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

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

Comments

072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?

	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No
within the courts	(X)	()
within the public prosecution services	(X)	()

Comments

3.6.4Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity

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

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

() No

Comments Ministry of Justice

080-1. Are the statistics on the functioning of each court published?

- (X) Yes, on the internet
- () No, only internally (on an intranet website)
- () No

Comments www.ministyofjustice.gr

=

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

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

() No

Comments Ministry of Justice

080-3. Are the statistics on the functioning of each public prosecution service published?

```
(X) Yes, on the internet
```

() No, only internally (on an intranet website)

```
( ) No
```

Comments

=

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

(X) Yes

() No

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

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

[X] Internet

[] Intranet (internal) website

[X] Paper distribution

Comments

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

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

Comments Every 3 months

=

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

(X)Yes

() No

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

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

[X] Internet

[] Intranet (internal) website

Comments

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

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

Comments Every 3 months.

3.6.5 Courts administration

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The plenary Administrative session of each Court specifies the Number of hearings and the Number of cases per hearing.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

3.6.6 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

083. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each judge (e.g. the number of resolved cases in a month or year)?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments Every administrative judge is charged each year with a specific number of cases to carry out, stipulated by an internal Regulation.

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

- [] Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
- [] Legislative power
- [X] Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, Supreme Court)
- [X] President of the court
- [] Other (please specify):

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

=

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

[X] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

[] Public Prosecutorial Council

[X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor

[] Other (please specify):

[] NAP

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

(X) Annual

() Less frequent

() More frequent

Comments

C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Page 60 of 120

Sources: Office of the Public Prosecutor to the Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice

4.Fair trial

4.1.Principles

4.1.1Principles of fair trial

1

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

[[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used. f all courts an answer is available, there is no relevant data record.

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - Please could you briefly specify:

085-1. If yes, what is the ratio between the total number of initiated procedures and the total number of recusals pronounced (in the reference year):

[[X] NA

Comments There is no data logging system.

1

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

[X] For civil procedures (non-enforcement)

[X] For civil procedures (timeframe)

[X] For criminal procedures (timeframe)

[] NAP

Comments - Please specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system (information related to acknowledged violations by ECHR at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to prevent other violations (that are similar) and if possible to measure an evolution of the established violations): ccording to article 62 of law 4443/2016 (Government Gazette A '232) "National Mechanism for Supervision of the Implementation of the Decisions of the European Court of Human Rights".

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

Page 61 of 120

(X)Yes

() No

[] NAP

Comments

D1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Public Prosecutor's Office to the Supreme Court, General Commission of the State, Council of State, Ministry of Justice

4.2.Timeframe of proceedings

4.2.1 General information

087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding:

[X] civil cases

[X] criminal cases

[X] administrative cases

[] There is no specific procedure for urgent matters

Comments - If yes, please specify:

088. Are there simplified procedures for:

- [X] civil cases (small disputes)
- [X] criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)
- [X] administrative cases
- [] There is no simplified procedure

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

[X] civil cases

[X] criminal cases

[X] administrative cases

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

() Yes

(X) No

4.2.2 Case flow management – first instance

0

091. First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of other than criminal law					
cases (1+2+3+4)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)		<u> </u>			
litigious cases (including litigious	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
enforcement cases and if possible	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases					
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.1. General civil (and		EV INA			
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
e.g. uncontested payment orders,		~ *	ъ. <i>и</i>	~ ~	
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	139 880	45 159	73 525	110 993	
	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

4. Other cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[] NAP			

Comments The courts from March 2020 due to Covid 2019 operated under special conditions and dealt with priority mainly criminal cases, this is the reason for the differentiation of pending cases of civil and administrative nature. Civil cases are answered NA, because not all courts could provide the data.

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

. mediation

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

. NAP

094. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of criminal law cases					
(1+2+3)	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X] NA
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Other criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please specify what cases are reported in those categories. If "Other criminal cases", please specify To give a brief overview of the national criminal procedure, criminal cases are filed for admission in the Public Prosecutor's Office, where they are further investigated. If a prosecution is initiated, the cases are discussed in court. The Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal discusses and issues a judgment on each case brought before the court. The decision can then either postpone the case (whereby the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office for further processing), or convict/ acquit the defendants. When the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office (after a postponement), it is uncertain if and when it will go back to the court for discussion. Criminal cases cannot be tracked down throughout the different stages of the criminal procedure at present. With the Integrated Civil and Criminal Court Case Management System (SDDY-PP)- Phase A', which was completed in March 2019 for 41 courts of the State, an integrated information

system is implemented, which includes individual applications (subsystems) to support the operational functioning of the units of all levels of the courts involved in the flow of every case (criminal and civil), allowing the extraction of the relevant data.

4.2.3 Case flow management - second instance

097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of "other than criminal law" cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	65 912 []NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	34 954 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2.2. Registry cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	28 517 []NA []NAP	17 925 []NA []NAP	17 585 []NA []NAP	28 857 []NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

 \bigcirc

4. Other cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[] NAP			

Comments - If "Other cases" please specify Due to the pandemic, pending cases have accumulated in the courts of first instance, with the result that the courts of second instance have fewer cases to handle.

The data given for questions 97 and 98 are collected from all second instance courts. However, many fields are answered NA as only few data were collected from the second instance Courts.

098. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of criminal law cases		18 375	20 003		
(1, 2, 2)	[X] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Other cases					
	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify. Due to the pandemic, pending cases have accumulated in the courts of first instance, with the result that the courts of second instance have fewer cases to handle.

The data given for questions 97 and 98 are collected from all second instance courts. However, many fields are answered NA as only few data were collected from the second instance Courts.

4.2.4 Case flow management - Supreme Court

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

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	14 654 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	14 339 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	2 000 []NA []NA	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	2 300 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

2. Non litigious cases					
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[X] NAP	[X] NAP			
2.1. General civil (and					
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP			
e.g. uncontested payment orders,					
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[X] NAP	[X] NAP			
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
cases	[X] NAP	[X] NAP			
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
-	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
registry cases	[X] NAP	[X] NAP			
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[X] NAP
	j	L J * WAA	L J * WAA	L J * 14 AA	L J AA
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA [X] NAP
	[X] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases	12 654	3 354	3 968	12 039	
	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
4. Other cases					
	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP			

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify No data were collected from Supreme Courts regarding incoming and resolved cases. Therefore, we were unable to provide the relevant evaluable data.

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

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

() No

Comments There were 331 cases received by the Council of State (Supreme Administrative Court).

100. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of criminal law cases.

year years from the date the case came to the	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	on 31 Dec. ref.	years from the date the case
---	---	----------------	----------------	-----------------	------------------------------

Total of criminal law cases					
(1+2+3)	[X] NA				
	[] NAP				
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X] NA				
	[] NAP				
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X] NA				
erminar eases	[] NAP				
3. Other criminal cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				

Comment - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please specify what cases are reported in those categories. If "Other criminal cases", please specify There were no data collected for this question.

4.2.5 Case flow management and timeframes - specific cases

101. Number of specific litigious cases received and processed by first instance courts.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending for more than 2 years
Litigious divorce cases	-				-
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Employment dismissal cases					
	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Insolvency					
•	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Robbery case					
-	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Intentional homicide					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments Evidence has been provided by different courts, but not by their totality, so there is not enough data to give a full answer.

=

101-0. Number of procedures/cases relating to asylum seekers and to the right of entry and stay for aliens.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases		Pending for more than 2 years
Non-court procedures relating to					
asylum seekers (refugee status	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
under the 1951 Geneva	[]14731	[]14731	[]14731	[]1477	[]14434
Convention)					

Non-court procedures relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	 [X] NA [] NAP
Court cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)	833 []NA []NAP	1 547 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	 [X] NA [] NAP
Court cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	2 891 []NA []NAP	1 064 [] NA [] NAP		 [X] NA [] NAP

Comments sylum services are the responsibility of the Ministry of Immigration and asylum.we have a response only from the General Commission of the ordinary and administrative courts according to these case:Court cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention) 833,1547, resolved cases non available,1336.Court cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens :2891,1064,resolved cases non available,2175.

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

. The above issues are regulated by Law 4636/2019 on International Protection and other provisions, which incorporated into Greek legislation DIRECTIVE 2011/95 / EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 13 DECEMBER 2011 THIRD COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES AS BENEFICIARIES OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION, FOR A SINGLE REGIME FOR APPEALS OR FOR PEOPLE WHICH ARE ENTITLED TO AUTHORITY.

Participation of judges in the Independent Appeal Committees. These Committees, currently composed of three members, are competent for examining appeals against decisions of the Asylum Service rejecting a request for international protection. The President and the other two members are judges of the administrative courts. The total number of the above Committees is twenty and they are required to fulfill judicial duties, ensuring the effective remedy provided by the article 46 of the Directive 2013/32, although they do not constitute courts under the Greek constitution (dec. of the Council of State no.1237/2017).

A petition for judicial review (annulment) against decisions of the independent Appeal Committees is allowed within a period of 60 days after the day of their performance (art. 64 L. 4375/2016 & art. 46 PD 18/1989). The relevant decisions on the petition for judicial review (annulment) of the Administrative Court of Appeal and now the Courts of First Instance are subject to appeal before the Council of State. Third country nationals or stateless persons that do not have legal residence permit in Greece, are being referred to the competent police authority for the provided by the law procedures of expulsion, return or readmission. Against the relevant administrative act a petition for judicial review (annulment) is permitted to be submitted to the competent Administrative Court of First Instance within a period of 60 days after the day of those acts' performance. The relevant decisions of the Administrative Court of First Instance are subject to appeal before the Council of State.

According to article 46 par. 5 L.4375/2016, the decision that orders the detention of a person that has applied for international protection as well as any other decision that extends the period of this detention is forwarded to the competent President of First Instance Court who considers the legality of the measure imposed. During this procedure the President of First Instance Court must hear the applicant concerned or his lawyer. According to article 30 L. 3907/2011 in combination with art. 14 L.4375/2016 third country nationals or stateless persons whose application for international protection has been rejected or who do not fall within the legal provisions granting international protection or any other form of protection are referred to the competent police authority for the procedures of their return. Until the completion of the procedure of their removal, they may be placed, by a decision, under administrative detention. Against this decision the concerned persons have the right to object before the competent President of the Administrative court of First Instance. The legitimacy of any decision, in addition to the original, that extends the detention is examined ex officio by the President of the competent Administrative Court of First Instance.

he international protection applicants that are under administrative detention as well as the persons their application has been rejected, are entitled to legal aid when lodging objections against the decision for their detention (detention order) or when submitting an appeal before the Independent Appeal Committees or later on a petition for judicial review (annulment). 101-2. Number of cases relating to child sexual abuse and child pornography received and processed by first instance courts.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Child sexual abuse					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Child pornography					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please explain what are the legal definitions of these categories of offences in your system: Date are not available from all courts.

102. Percentage of decisions subject to appeal, average length of proceedings and percentage of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances for specific litigious cases. 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 investigation phase in criminal cases as well as enforcement procedure.

	% of decisions subject to appeal	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average total length of the total procedure (in days)	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
Civil and commercial litigious cases	Max numeric value allowed : 100	[X] NA [] NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100			
Litigious divorce cases	[X]NA []NAP Max numeric value allowed : 100	[X] NA [] NAP	[X]NA []NAP Max numeric value allowed : 100			
Providence of dismission 1	[X] NA [] NAP					[X] NA [] NAP
Employment dismissal cases	Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP
Insolvency cases	Max numeric value allowed : 100	[X] NA [] NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100			
	[X] NA [] NAP					[X] NA [] NAP

Robbery cases	Max numeric value	[X] NA	Max numeric value			
	allowed : 100	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	allowed : 100
	[X] NA [] NAP					[X] NA [] NAP
Intentional homicide cases	Max numeric value	[X] NA	Max numeric value			
	allowed : 100	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	allowed : 100
	[X] NA [] NAP					[X] NA [] NAP

Comments No relevant data logging.

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

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

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

. There is not a consistent system for calculating the length of proceedings as a whole, therefore there can be no relevant assessment.

4.2.6 Case flow management – public prosecution

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

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

possession of real estate, when one of the litigants is the State or a public corporation or a municipality. Besides, they ensure the supervision and the control of correctional facilities.

Comments It is within the competence of the prosecutor to conduct investigations with the assistance of the police.

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

- [X] civil cases
- [] administrative cases
- [] insolvency cases

Comments - If yes, please specify: family law (child custody), involuntary hospitalization / Family law (child custody), involuntary psychiatric hospitalization

107. Public prosecutors: Total number of 1st instance criminal cases.

	Number of cases
1.Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
2.Incoming/received cases	F 37 3 N 7 4
	[X]NA
	[] NAP
3.Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
2.1 Discontinued during the reference user $(2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.2, 2.1.4)$	
3.1.Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)	[X] NA
	[] NAP
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be	
identified	[X] NA
	[] NAP
2.1.2 Discontinued by the multic measurem due to the lock of an established	
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established	[X] NA
offence or a specific legal situation	
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	
5.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	[X] NA
	[] NAP
3.2.Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public	
prosecutor	[X] NA
	[] NAP
2.2 Cases aloged by the public program for other reasons	
3.3.Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons	[X] NA
	[]] NAP
3.4. Cases brought to court	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
A Panding agons on 21 Day raf year	
4.Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	[X] NA
	[] NAP

107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were concluded by this procedure?

	Total	Severe criminal cases	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases
Total number of guilty plea procedures			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Before the main trial			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
During the main trial			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments No data available for this query.

109. Do the figures provided in Q107 include traffic offence cases?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

D2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: General Commission of the State, Supreme Court (Areios Pagos), General Prosecutor's Office to the Supreme Court

5.Career of judges and public prosecutors

5.1.Recruitment and promotion

5.1.1Recruitment and promotion of judges

110. How are judges recruited?

[X] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)

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

- [] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- [] other (please specify):

Comments

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

- [] An authority made up of judges only
- [] An authority made up of non-judges only

- [X] An authority/authorities made up of judges and non-judges
- [] Other

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles: Those who pass the graduation exams of the School of Judges are appointed as judges. The appointment is made by presidential decree. The Supreme Judicial Council, which consists of supreme judges, decides on the court where they will be placed. There are different boards depending on each jurisdiction. The Supreme Judicial Council of Administrative Justice and the corresponding one for civil and criminal justice.

For the recruitment-appointment, which is the same for Greece, other persons such as the Minister of Justice and the president of the Republic are involved.

111-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female
Members			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing its members?

111-2. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision on recruitment/appointment?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments – please specify which body is competent to decide on appeal? A candidate who failed the entrance exams for the School of Judges may file an application for annulment before the Council of State.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments Judges, up to the rank of state councilor and areopagite, are promoted by presidential decree, following a binding decision of the judicial council. The presidents and vice-presidents of the supreme courts (Council of State / Supreme Court), the Attorney General of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General of the territory of the regular administrative courts are elected by the government.

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

- [] Competitive test / Exam
- [X] Other procedure (interview or other)
- [] No special procedure

Comments - Please specify how the promotion procedure for judges is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination):

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

[X] Years of experience

- [X] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- [X] Performance (quantitative)
- [X] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- [] Other

[] No criteria

Comments - Please specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"): The procedure and the promotion criteria are regulated by law 1756/1988.

5.1.2Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors

115. What is the status of public prosecution services?

- [] Has an independent status as a separate entity among state institutions
- [] Is part of the executive power but enjoys functional independence (please briefly explain how and to what extent)
- [] Is part of the executive power (without functional independence)
- [X] Is part of the judicial power but enjoys functional independence (please briefly explain how and to what extent)
- [] Is part of the judicial power (without functional independence)
- [] Is a mixed model (please explain)
- [] Has other status (please explain)

Comments - When appropriate, please specify the objective guarantees of this independence (such as funding) and where they are enshrined (Constitution, legislation etc.).Furthermore, if "mixed model" or "other", please specify. The Prosecution Offices, according to article 24 of Law 1756/1988 ("Code of organization of courts and status of judicial officers"), are judicial authorities, independent of the courts and the executive power, which act, uniformly and indiscriminately and have as their mission their observance of the rule of law, the protection of the citizen and the safeguarding of the rules of public policy. The local jurisdiction of each prosecutor's office coincides with that of the court in which it operates. Prosecutors are linked by a hierarchical relationship. The head of all is the prosecutor of the Supreme Court. The public prosecutor must carry out the orders of his superiors.However, in the performance of his duties and the expression of his opinion, he acts unfettered, obeying the law and his conscience.They have the right to address orders, general instructions and

constitutions relating to the performance of their duties:

a)The prosecutor of the Supreme Court to all prosecutors functionaries of the country

B) the prosecutor of Appeals and First Instance, to the prosecutors functionaries, investigative officers, public accusers,

notaries, prosecution officers, transfer guards, mortgages, land registers, registers, ship mortgages and

aircraft, civil servants and curators and unpaid bailiffs, of the district of the prosecutor's Office of Appeals the first and for the first instance the second.

If there is none, the court prosecutor is absent or blocked, it is replenished by the prosecutor's office prosecutor's office in the order of their seniority and those from the judge appointed by the head of the court.

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

115-2. If you answered "Yes" to Q115-1, are there exceptions provided by the law/regulations?

- (X)Yes
- () No

Comments - Please describe these exceptions: Article 28 and 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Article 28 of law 4620/2019 - Decision of the court of appeals to bring the criminal prosecution.

1. The plenary session of the court of Appeal in a council, convened at the request of the prosecutor of Appeals or in accordance with Article 14paragraph 2 part a of the code of Organization of courts and state judicial officers, has the right to order the prosecutor of

appeals to initiate criminal proceedings for crimes of exceptional importance. If the criminal prosecution has already been brought by the criminal prosecutor, the plenum has the right to order that the documents be submitted to the prosecutor of Appeal. In any case, the prosecutor of Appeals is also present at the plenary session.

2. In both cases of paragraph 1 the plenum appoints one of the appellants with his deputy, who fulfill the duties of an investigator in the case. The prosecutor of Appeals has all the rights and duties of the prosecutor of misdemeanors. The board of Appeal has the rights and duties of the board of misdemeanors and decides on the charge in the first and last instance.

"Article 29. - Right of the Minister of Justice to defer or suspend criminal prosecution.

In political crimes, as well as in crimes between a wider Greek and foreign state from which the International Relations of the state can be disrupted, with the exception of bribery and bribery of any kind, the Minister of Justice has the right by prior agreement of the Cabinet of Ministers to postpone the beginning of the criminal prosecution or to suspend the criminal prosecution indefinitely.

115-3. If you answered "No" to Q115-1, which authority can issue the specific instructions?

- [] General Prosecutor
- [] Higher prosecutor/Head of prosecution office
- [] Executive power
- [] Other

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

115-4. What form these instructions may take?

- [] Oral instruction
- [] Oral instruction with written confirmation
- [X] Written instruction
- [] Other
- [] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

115-5. In that case, are the instructions:

- [X] Issued seeking prior advice from the competent public prosecutor
- [X] Mandatory
- [X] Reasoned
- [] Recorded in the case file
- [] Other
- [] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

115-6. What is the frequency of this type of instructions:

- (X) Exceptional
- () Occasional
- () Frequent
- () Systematic
- [] NAP

Comments

115-7. Can the public prosecutor oppose/report an instruction to an independent body?

() Yes

(X) No

[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify to which body/institution and please describe under which conditions.

116. How are public prosecutors recruited?

- [X] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- [] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- [] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- [] other (please specify):

Comments

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

- [] An authority composed of public prosecutors only
- [] An authority composed of non-public prosecutors only
- [X] An authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors
- [] Other

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:

117-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female
Members	5		
	[]NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing its members? The Committee for the direction of prosecutors consists of: a) a vice president of the Supreme Court, b) A Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, C) A prosecutor of Appeals, d) a professor of Law Department from the rank of Assistant Professor and e) a lawyer with at least twenty years of law service.(Article 80, law 4689/2020). As a whole they are five and there is no predetermined number of men or women to set up the commission.In the decision for the year 2020 among the five regular members there is one woman and in the alternate members two women.

117-2. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision on recruitment/appointment?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - Please specify which body is competent to decide on appeal?

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

() Yes

(X) No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutorsThe Supreme Judicial Council

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

- [] Competitive test / exam
- [X] Other procedure (interview or other)
- [X] No special procedure

Comments - Please specify how the promotion procedure for prosecutors is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination): The positions of the appointed or promoted judges officials, their transfers and postings are active by presidential decree, issued, following a decision of the relevant Supreme Judicial Council. Until the service of the official change document, judicial officers validly perform the duties of the position and rank they hold(Article 49 of law 1756/1988).

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

- [X] Years of experience
- [X] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- [X] Performance (quantitative)
- [X] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- [] Other
- [] No criteria

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

5.1.3Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors

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

(X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age: judges up to the rank of the appellant retire at the 65th year of their age and the Supreme judges at the 67th

() No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: According to the Constitution (Article 88 par. 5) judges up to the rank of the appellant retire at the 65th year of their age and the Supreme judges at the 67th

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

- [] For disciplinary reasons
- [X] For organisational reasons

[] For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards):

[] No

Comments

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

(X) Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):10 months

() No

Comments

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

(X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:65 and 67 for the Supreme Prosecutors

() No

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

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

(X) Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):10 months

() No

Comments

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

[[] NA [X] NAP

Comments There is no fixed mandate for judges/prosecutors since they are appointed for undetermined period (until their retirement)

125-1. Is it renewable?

]

() Yes

- () No
- [X] NAP

Comments

126. If the mandate for public prosecutors is not for an undetermined period (see question 123), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?

[] NA [X] NAP

Comments There is no fixed mandate for judges/prosecutors since they are appointed for undetermined period (until their retirement).

126-1. Is it renewable?

() Yes() No

[X] NAP

Comments

E1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Public Prosecutor's Office to the Supreme Court, Council of State, Supreme Court.

5.2.Training

5.2.1Training of judges

127. Types of different trainings offered to judges:

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

Comments -General in-service training :General practical education if it concerns students is carried out within the framework of compulsory education provided at the faculty in accordance with the law, if it concerns those in active employment it is not mandatory (for this there is opposition to the question)

-In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts: It is mandatory now for students, for those who are active if a specific seminar is held(or if they attend a seminar at the National Center for Public Administration and self-government)

-In-service training on ethics : If it concerns students it is mandatory-due to a curriculum in 2020, if it concerns active judges it is done by seminars(the topics of the seminars are decided at the beginning of each year by the Board of Directors of the National School of judges, it is not required)

-In-service training on child-friendly justice : If it concerns students it is mandatory-due to a curriculum in 2020, if it concerns active judges it is done by seminars(the topics of the seminars are decided at the beginning of each year by the Board of Directors of the National School of judges, it is not required)

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

	Frequency of the judges training
General in-service training	[X] Regularly (for example every
	year) [] Occasional (as needed)
	[] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or	[X] Regularly (for example every
administrative issues)	year)
	[] Occasional (as needed)
	[] No training proposed

In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	[X] Regularly (for example every
	year)
	[] Occasional (as needed)
	[] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	[X] Regularly (for example every
	year)
	[] Occasional (as needed)
	[] No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	[X] Regularly (for example every
	year)
	[] Occasional (as needed)
	[] No training proposed
In-service training on child-friendly justice	[X] Regularly (for example every
	year)
	[] Occasional (as needed)
	[] No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the continuous training of judges: -General in-service training: If it refers to students it is on a regular basis (due to curriculum), if it refers to judges it is on a casual basis.

-In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts: for the newly appointed on a regular basis to the court for the information system of the court they serve, for the rest occasionally.

In-service training on ethics: it is mandatory now for students, as for those who are active there is no such subject matter in their service

5.2.2Training of prosecutors

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

129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

Comments -General in-service training :General practical training if it concerns students-prosecutors is carried out within the framework of compulsory education provided to the faculty in accordance with the law, if it concerns acting prosecutors it is not mandatory-it can be done in the form of a seminar(for this there is the opposition to the question).

-In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised in organised crime) : it is now mandatory for students, for active judges if a specific seminar is held, the topics of the seminars are decided at the beginning of each year by the Board of Directors of

the National School of judges, it is not mandatory.

-In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager): they can attend a relevant seminar (if done), there is no such topic predetermined.

-In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office: for the newly appointed on a regular basis to the court for the information system of the court they serve, for the rest occasionally (if they attend a seminar at the National Center for Public Administration and self-government)

In-service training on ethics: it is mandatory now for students-prosecutors, as far as they are active there is no such subject matter in their service.

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

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

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors: he National School of Judges can organize seminars on this topic whenever deemed appropriate by the Director of Studies and the Board of Studies, in which they can participate (participation is at the request of the interested party).

-General in-service training: if it refers to students it is on a regular basis (due to curriculum), if it refers to acting prosecutors it is on a casual basis.

-In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office: for the newly appointed on a regular basis to the court for the information system of the court they serve, for the rest occasionally (if they attend a seminar at the National Center for Public Administration and self-government).

-In-service training on ethics: it is mandatory now for students-prosecutors, as far as they are active there is no such subject matter in their service.

5.2.3 Training institutions

Page 82 of 120

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

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training
Institution(s) for judges	[]	[]	[]
Institution(s) for prosecutors	[]	[]	[]
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	[]	[]	[X]

Comments It is one institution for Judges and Prosecutors, but it also concerns initial education and continuing training.

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

	Budget of the institution(s) for the reference year, in \in
Institution(s) for judges	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP
Institution(s) for prosecutors	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	250 000
	[] NA
	[] NAP

Comments It is one institution with the same budget. The National School of judges has a regular budget of $250.000 \in$ from the Ministry of Justice and is also funded by the European program Administrative Reform depending on the students attending each year(unit price now set in the program). The budget is proportional to the students attending each school (and the number of seminars to be held for those in active employment).

The 250.000€ is the regular grant from the Ministry of justice, there is also the grant from the Public Investment Program distributed as follows:

REVENUE (ALLOCATIONS) FINANCIAL YEAR 2020 PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

a) pre-entry training 2018-2021: 3.807.164, 00 euros

B) pre-entry training 2020-2023: 120.000, 00 Euro

C) continuing training 2014-2021: 353.007, 50 euros

Total EUR 4.280.171, 50

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

. They have compulsory initial training.

5.2.4 Number of trainings

131-2. Number of in-service training courses available and delivered (in days) by the public institution(s) responsible for training

	Number of in-person training courses available	Number of delivered in-person training courses in days	Online training courses available during the reference year (e- learning)
Total	684	376	296
	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. For judges	456	248	200
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. For prosecutors	228	128	96
r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. For other non-judge staff			
, C	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
4. For other non-prosecutor staff			
-	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
5. Ttraining for other professionals			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments – please specify if there are training courses of judges and/or prosecutors that include other professionals in the field of justice. No online courses are provided by the program. The lessons are done in person.Due to health conditions and exceptionally made online.

131-3. Number of participants of the training courses during the reference year

	Number of participants in in- person training courses	Number of participants in online training courses (e- learning)
Total	119	120
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Judges	102	103
0	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Prosecutors	17	17
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Non-judge staff		
j	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Non-prosecutor staff		
•	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Other professionals		
F	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments

5.3.Practice of the profession

5.3.1Salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors

Page 84 of 120

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

	Gross annual salary, in €	Net annual salary, in €	Gross annual salary, in local currency	Net annual salary, in local currency
First instance professional judge at the	31 710	22 795		
	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA
beginning of his/her career	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the	87 247	49 749		
Highest Appellate Court (please	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
indicate the average salary of a judge at				
this level, and not the salary of the				
Court President)				
Public prosecutor at the beginning of	31 710	22 795		
his/her career	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme	87 247	49 749		
Court or the Highest Appellate	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
Instance (please indicate the average	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
salary of a public prosecutor at this				
level, and not the salary of the Attorney				
General).				

Comments

133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

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

Comments

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

[X]NAP

=

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

Page 85 of 120

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

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

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

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

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

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

period of time)?

() Yes

(X) No

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

5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

138-1. If yes, who are the members of this institution/body?

() Only judges

() Judges and other legal professionals

() Other, please specify:

Comments

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

() Yes () No

[]NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

138-4. If yes, who are the members of this institution/body?

- () Only prosecutors
- () Prosecutors and other legal professionals
- () Other, please specify:

Comments

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

() Yes

() No

[] NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

5.4.Disciplinary procedures

5.4.1Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions

140. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple replies possible)?

[] Court users

- [X] Relevant Court or hierarchical superior
- [X] High Court / Supreme Court
- [X] High Judicial Council
- [] Disciplinary court
- [X] Disciplinary body (disciplinary prosecutor, investigator etc.)
- [] Ombudsman
- [] Parliament
- [X] Executive power (please specify): Minister of Justice
- [] Other (please specify):
- [] This is not possible

Comments

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

- [] Citizens
- [X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
- [X] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- [] Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- [] Disciplinary court
- [X] Disciplinary body (disciplinary prosecutor, investigator etc.)
- [] Ombudsman
- [] Professional body
- [X] Executive power (please specify):Minister of Justice
- [] Other (please specify):
- [] This is not possible

Comments

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

- [] Court
- [X] Higher Court / Supreme Court
- [X] High Judicial Council

X Disciplinary court or body	[X]	Disciplinary court	or	body
--------------------------------	-----	--------------------	----	------

- [] Ombudsman
- [] Parliament
- [] Executive power (please specify):
- [] Other (please specify):

Comments

143. Which authority has disciplinary power over public prosecutors? (multiple replies possible)

- [X] Supreme Court
- [] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior
- [] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- [] Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- [X] Disciplinary court or body
- [] Ombudsman
- [] Professional body
- [] Executive power (please specify):
- [] Other (please specify):

Comments

5.4.2Number of disciplinary procedures and sanctions

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

	Judges	Prosecutors	
Total number (1+2+3+4)			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Breach of professional ethics			
I	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Professional inadequacy			
1 7	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Criminal offence			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
4. Other			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	

Comments - If "other", please specify: From the majority of the courts, the answer that has been given is not available.

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

prosecutors:

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 10)		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Reprimand		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Suspension		
2. Suspension	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases		
	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
4. Fine		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Temporary reduction of salary		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
6. Position downgrade		
0. Position downgrade	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location	F 37 7 3 7 4	г 37 Т ЭТ А
	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
8. Resignation		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
9. Other		
	[X]NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
10. Dismissal		
10. Dishilosat	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference exists between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions, please indicate the reasons. From the majority of the courts, the answer that has been given is not available.

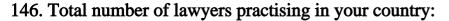
E3. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Supreme Court,

6.Lawyers

6.1.Profession of lawyer

6.1.1Status of the profession of lawyers



	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	44 595	18 292	26 303
	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA

Comments

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

Yes ()

No (X)

Comments All lawyers can be legal advisers and therefore have the right to be represented in court.

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

[[] NA [X] NAP

]

Comments All lawyers can be legal advisors therefore they have the right to represent their clients in court.

=

149. Is legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in: (multiple replies possible)

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	(X) Yes always	(X) Yes always	(X) Yes always
	() Yes in some cases	() Yes in some cases	() Yes in some cases
	() No	() No	() No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Dismissal cases	(X) Yes always	(X) Yes always	(X) Yes always
	() Yes in some cases	() Yes in some cases	() Yes in some cases
	() No	() No	() No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Criminal cases – Defendant	() Yes always	() Yes always	(X) Yes always
	(X) Yes in some cases	(X) Yes in some cases	() Yes in some cases
	() No	() No	() No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Criminal cases – Victim	() Yes always	() Yes always	(X) Yes always
	(X) Yes in some cases	(X) Yes in some cases	() Yes in some cases
	() No	() No	() No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

C

Administrative cases	() Yes always() Yes in some cases	() Yes always() Yes in some cases	() Yes always() Yes in some cases
	(X)No	(X)No	(X)No
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP

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

149-0. If other than lawyers may represent a client in court, please specify who:

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

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

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

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

Comments proxy/ representation is the work of the lawyer

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

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

Comments The selection of a lawyer as a staff member is untested and may fall into irreconcilable.

150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:

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

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - Please indicate if there are other specific requirements as regards diplomas or university degrees:

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments The existence of professional training of already lawyers and not trainees to become lawyers the correct answer is no.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

F1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Lawyers Code law 4194 / 2013

6.1.2Practicing the profession

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] Yes, laws provide rules

- [] Yes, standards of the bar association provide rules
- [] No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules

6.1.3Quality standards and disciplinary procedures

157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?

() Yes

(X) No

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

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

- [] the bar association
- [] the Parliament
- [] other (please specify):

Comments

159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:

- [X] the performance of lawyers
- [X] the amount of fees
- Comments Please specify:

160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

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

Comments The Disciplinary Boards of the Bar Associations in first degree (articles 146 and 147, Code of Lawyers) and the Supreme Disciplinary Board of Lawyers in second degree (article 148, Code of Lawyers).

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

	Number of disciplinary proceedings
Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)$	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
3. Criminal offence	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP



4. Othe	ar	
		[X] NA
		[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: In questions 161 and 162 the data are as follows for the Athens Bar Association : 236 petitions were submitted, of which 46 for criminal offenses and 190 for ethical violations. 72 disciplinary files were formed, 45 decisions were issued, of which 30 were acquitted and 15 with sanctions, in particular 2 with reprimand, 1 with final suspension, 8 with temporary suspension and 4 with fines. It is noted that due to the operating conditions of the Athens Bar Association with the protection measures against covid-19, the disciplinary councils did not meet regularly. The data is not available because it is not available for all bar associations.

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

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

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons. In questions 161 and 162 the data are as follows for the Athens Bar Association: 236 petitions were submitted, of which 46 for criminal offenses and 190 for ethical violations. 72 disciplinary files were formed, 45 decisions were issued, of which 30 were acquitted and 15 with sanctions, in particular 2 with reprimand, 1 with final suspension, 8 with temporary suspension and 4 with fines. It is noted that due to the operating conditions of the Athens Bar Association with the protection measures against covid-19, the disciplinary councils did not meet regularly. The data is not available because it is not available for all bar associations.

7. Court related mediation and other alternative Dispute Resolution

7.1. Court related mediation

7.1.1 Details on court related mediation

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

- [] Before/instead of going to court
- [] Ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding
- [X] No mandatory mediation

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

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If there are mandatory informative sessions, please specify which fields are concerned:

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

	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases	() Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	() No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Family cases	() Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	() No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Administrative cases	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Labour cases including employment	() Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
dismissals	(X) No	(X) No	() No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Criminal cases	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Consumer cases	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

[] NAP

=

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

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

	Total	Males	Females
Number of mediators			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments There is no relevant information regarding the data.

167. Number of court-related mediations:

	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6)			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
<u></u>	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Family cases			
•	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Administrative cases			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
4. Labour cases including employment			
dismissal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
disilissal cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Criminal cases			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
6. Consumer cases			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source: In question 167 it is impossible to collect statistics for the following reasons. If it is a mediation of law 4640/2019, the minutes are not submitted to any public authority or file, but to the competent courts and are probably not recorded in a file. It is much more impossible to distinguish between such cases. In the case of judicial mediation under Article 214b of the Code of Civil Procedure, this information can only be gathered by the competent courts.

=

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

[X] Mediation other than court-related mediation

- [X] Arbitration
- [X] Conciliation (if different from mediation)
- [] Other ADR (please specify):

Comments Mediation in civil and commercial cases (Law 3898/2010 as in force)

G1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Source: Ministry of Justice

8.Enforcement of court decisions

8.1.Execution of decisions in civil matters

8.1.1 Number of enforcement agents, status and mandate

169. Number and type of enforcement agents in your country.

	Total	Male	Female
Total (1+2+3+4)	2 000	1 200	800
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
1. Private professionals under the authority	2 000	1 200	800
(control) of public authorities	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(control) of public authorities	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Enforcement agents working in a public			
institution (civil servants paid by state)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
institution (civil servants paid by state)	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
3. Judges			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
4. Other			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - If other, please specify their status and competences:

170. What are the requirements to access the profession of enforcement agent (multiple replies possible)?

[X] diploma

- [] professional experience
- [X] specific exam
- [X] appointment procedure by the State
- [X] initial training
- [] other

Comments - If "other", please specify:

171. Are enforcement agents appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

(X) Yes, please indicate the age of retirement: 65

() No, please specify the duration of the appointment:

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: The Bailiff is compulsorily dismissed from the service if he is finally imposed by the

competent disciplinary council the penalty of permanent cessation (Article 81 Law 2318/1995)

8.1.2 Activities/scope of competence

171-1. Which debtor's information can the enforcement agent access at the beginning of the enforcement procedure?

	Access to information	Direct electronic access to information
Address	(X) Yes	() Yes
Date of birth	() No (X) Yes	(X) No () Yes
Civil status	() No (X) Yes	(X) No () Yes
Cohabitant	() No (X) Yes	(X) No () Yes
	() No	(X) No
Employer	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Motor vehicle	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Movable property	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Immovable property	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Bank account	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Other enforcement proceedings underway	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Insolvency proceedings (bankruptcy, judicial	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
reorganisation, collective debt settlement etc.) Other	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No

Comments - If "other", please specify:

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

	Option
Seizure of movable tangible properties	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	() No
	[] NAP
Preventive seizure of movable tangible properties	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	() No
	[] NAP

Seizure of immovable properties	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents
	 () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Preventive seizure of immovable properties	 () Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) No [] NAP
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	 () Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) No [] NAP
Seizure of remunerations	 () Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) No [] NAP
Seizure of motorised vehicles	 (X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Eviction measures	 (X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Seizures of boats and ships	 (X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Seizure of aircrafts	 (X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP

Seizure of electronic assets (e.g cryptocurrency)	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	(X) No
	[]NAP
Sale of shares	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Other	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	() No
	[X] NAP

Comments In enforced sale by public tender of seized properties the correct answer is NO (because the bailiff only conducts the pre-trial and the forced sale is carried out by the notary). The procedure for the seizure in the hands of a third party, either of a sum of money or other remuneration, is done exclusively with a document prepared by the attorney of the accelerator, the bailiff mediates only in the service of these documents.

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

[X] Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents

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

[X] Other

Comments The bailiff is authorized to make findings following a court decision or Law (certifying acts)

8.1.3 Training and ICT

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

172-2. Do you have an e-learning training system established for enforcement agents?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

172-3. Does the content of the continuous training system also include ICT (related to enforcement procedures)?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

172-4. Have an electronic service of documents or electronic notifications been introduced in your country?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments Article 122A of the Code of Civil Procedure.

172-5. Does the development of new technologies have an effect on the different stages of the enforcement procedure?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - Please explain:

8.1.4 Fees

174. Are enforcement fees easily established and transparent for parties?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

175-1. Are the fees charged in case of successful enforcement proceedings freely negotiated?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

175-2. Who has to pay these fees if the enforcement proceedings are successful?

[X] The debtor

[] The creditor

[] Other – please specify

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

H0. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Source: FEDERATION OF BAILIFFS AND LAW 2318/1995

8.1.5 Organisation of profession and efficiency of enforcement services

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] professional body

[] judge

[X] Ministry of Justice

[X] public prosecutor

[] other (please specify):

Comments The disciplinary procedure is exercised by the locally competent Prosecutor.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

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

Comments

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

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

Comments

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

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

```
[]NA
```

Comments

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

Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated

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

Comments - If "other", please specify: no data are available from the Associations of Bailiffs of the Country

188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
1. Reprimand	
-	[X] NA
	[] NAP
2. Suspension	
	[X] NA
	[]NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
4. Fine	
	[X] NA
	[]NAP
r. 04	
5. Other	
	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons: no data are available from the Associations of Bailiffs of the Country

H1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Source: Courts

8.2.Execution of decisions in criminal matters

8.2.1Functioning of execution in criminal matters

 \mathbf{C}

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

[] Judge

[X] Public prosecutor

- [] Prison and Probation Services
- [] Enforcement agent
- [] Other authority (please specify):

Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring functions).

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?

- () 80-100%
- () 50-79%
- () less than 50%

Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question:

9.Notaries

9.1.Profession of notary

9.1.1Number, status and mandate of notaries

192. Number and status of notaries in your country.

	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	2 813		
· · · · ·	[] NA	[X]NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Private professionals (without control from			
public authorities)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2. Holders of public offices appointed by the	2 813		
State	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Civil servants (paid by the State)			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
4. Other			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify the status, or if "holder of a public office appointed by the State", please indicate which ministry is

mainly engaged in the appointment procedure: 2813 active notaries in a total of 3500 organic positions

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

[X] diploma

[X] professional experience

[X] specific exam

[X] appointment procedure by the State

[] initial training

[X] other (please specify):FEE PAYMENT (registration fees at the Notary Association, office purchase) 19-20-21 & 25 Law 2830/2000

Comments

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

[X] yes, please indicate the age of retirement:70

[] no, please specify the duration of the appointment:

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

9.1.2 Activities/scope of competences

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

	Please select one option
Authentication	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[] NAP
Certification of signatures	() Yes, exclusively performed by
C	notaries
	(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[] NAP
Legalisation of signatures / Apostille	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Legality control of documents	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[X] NAP

Mediation	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[] NAP
Taking of oaths	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[] NAP
Non-contentious judicial procedures (e.g. acting as court commissioner in a	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
successions file, performing divorce, division of estate, please specify)	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[] NAP
Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify)	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
	[]NAP
Other judicial functions (for example, payment orders)	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[] NAP
Public auctions	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Other (for example collect taxes, run registers etc.)	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries' exclusive rights or, on the opposite, other bodies that also have competences for the listed activities. The notary checks the identities of the parties, before drawing up the contract, which he mentions in his contract. The control is based on the documents provided by law, ie police ID for Greeks, service ID for military, passport valid for foreigners with a visa (visa) or residence permit for third country nationals. In particular, the nationals of EU member states present the document with which they entered the country, ie the passport is not required but the identity card, which was issued by the competent authorities of their country, eg the police or the municipality, is accepted. For the Greeks, if there is no identity, their details are certified by two witnesses (regarding article 8 of Law 2830/2000-Code of notaries). An oath is taken before a notary public upon receipt of affidavits, upon drawing up a public will (witnesses that they will observe the principle of secrecy of the dispositions of the holder until his death) and generally in cases defined by the Civil Code, the Code of Civil

Procedure or by special provisions of laws, because the notary acts as a "quasi-judge" in these cases with a degree of judge of the local court. To make this clearer, when an affidavit is given before the notary after summons and litigation and lawyers are present on both sides or only one, then the lawyers must give the notary the "representation" as before of the judges of the local courts, ie banknote and stamps. The above, they have always been valid, they have not been legislated now. In fact, the taking of affidavits by notaries also contributes to the decongestion of the local courts (Irinodikeia).

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

- [X] Real estate transaction
- [X] Family law
- [X] Succession law
- [X] Company law
- [] Legality control of gambling activities
- [] Protection of vulnerable persons
- [] Other

Comments Technology of information and communication, organization of the profession and education.

9.1.3 ICT, organisation of the profession and training

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

[X] In their relations with the State (e.g. courts, registries, chambers of commerce, tax authorities)

[X] In their relations with their clients

[X] In their relations with other notaries (e.g. videoconferencing, system to exchange documents)

Comments

194-4. Which computerised registries can notaries consult?

- [X] Land registry
- [X] Business registry
- [] Civil status / Population registry
- [] Succession / Family law registry
- [] Any other registry (please specify)
- [] None

Comments

194-5. Are there registries/ registry infrastructures run by the notaries?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: A) register of members under their jurisdiction B) archives of the Notary Association of Athens in paper form

C) register of pawnshops

194-6. In which computerised registries can notaries modify data (either directly or by submitting an online request)?

	Directly modifying	Indirectly modifying by submitting an online request
Land registry	() Yes	(X)Yes
	(X) No	() No [] NAP
Business registry	() Yes	(X)Yes
	(X)No	() No [] NAP
Civil status/ Population registry	() Yes	() Yes
	(X)No	(X)No
Succession / Family law registry	() Yes	() Yes
	(X)No	(X)No
Any other registry (please specify)	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No
None	() Yes	() Yes
	(X)No	(X)No

Comments They can modify their member register

194-7. What ICT tools are used by notaries in their relations with clients?

- [X] Videoconferencing (e.g. digital advice)
- [] Digital act
- [X] Digital identification
- [] Digital archiving
- [] Other, please specify
- [] None

Comments

194-8. Who is responsible to run the digital archives?

[X] Notariat / Professional body

- [] Other public authority
- [] Another entity (please specify)

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] professional body
[] court
[X] Ministry of Justice
[X] public prosecutor
[] other (please specify):
Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments System of continuous training of members from the Notary Association for current issues.Regarding the continuous training of notaries, the following are noted: Due to the continuous and rapid development of technology and the introduction of digital processes in the professional life of the notary, informative and training seminars are organized either nationwide by the Coordinating Committee of notaries, or from local notary societies, mainly on issues of local interest .Pan-Hellenic seminars are conducted online and locally or online or in person. These seminars are most often co-organized with the competent ministries, which have promoted the legislation eg Ministry of Finance for tax issues, Technical Chamber of Greece, etc.These seminars, whether they are weekly, eg those with the Technical Chamber of Greece, or extraordinary, for example, are held immediately after the enactment of a law, so that the notary can immediately apply the new legislation or the new digital application. seminars and internationally in cooperation with either the Technical Chamber of Greece, ie the EU Notary Council or with the International Union of Notaries (UINL) to be informed of European regulations and guidelines.

196-2. Do notaries have training on:

	Yes	No
European law	(X)	()
Law of another Member State (cross-border training programmes)	(X)	()

Comments - If yes, please indicate the types (e.g. traditional courses, e-learning, webinar) and the major topics of the training activities: traditional courses, e-learning, webinars) and the main areas of educational activities: a program of the CNUE (Council of the Notariats of the European Union)

I1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Athens Notary Association, archives of the Ministry of Justice, register of members, Code of Notaries

10.Court interpreters

10.1.Details on profession of court interpreter

10.1.1Status of court interpreters

197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

199. Number of registered court interpreters:

[[X] NA [] NAP 1

Comments

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

() Yes

(X) No

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

201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?

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

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

[] No, please specify which authority selects court interpreters

Comments Article 233 Code of Criminal Procedure

J1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Ministry of Justice

11.Judicial experts

11.1.Profession of judicial expert

11.1.1Status of judicial experts

202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can participate in judicial procedures (multiple replies possible):

[X] Experts designated by the parties in support of their arguments but bound by a duty of independence and impartiality to the court

[X] Experts appointed by the court or other authority independent of the parties

[] Other system of judicial expertise, please specify

Comments - Please specify who is proposing and appointing experts in an individual case.

202-1. Are there lists or any other form of official registration for judicial experts?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

202-1-1. If yes, at which level is the list established (multiple replies possible):

- [] national
- [] administrative district or federal entity
- [X] judicial district
- [] other

Comments - Please, indicate any other comment regarding these lists or databases of experts, if they do exist (e.g. does the expert take an oath? How are his/her skills evaluated? By whom?):

202-1-2. Are these lists publicly available?

- () Yes, available on the internet
- (X)Yes
- () No

Comments

202-2. Which authority is competent for the registration of judicial experts?

[] Ministry of justice

[X] Courts

- [] Administrative body
- [] Independent body (association of judicial experts)
- [] Other

Comments - Please also specify the registration criteria:

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

- () Yes, for how long
- (X) No

Comments

202-4. Can an expert who is not on the list or not registered be appointed in a case?

(X) Yes

() No

Comment - If yes, please specify in which cases: If in a court there is no list of experts or persons with specific knowledge are not included

203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

() Yes

(X) No

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

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

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

Comments

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

[] judicial proceedings

[X] the profession of expert

[] other

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Especially if there is a ground for exclusion because they are parties or are related to one of the parties by kinship or have friendly relations or if they have been examined as witnesses in the same case or if for some reason they cause suspicions of bias. The grounds for disqualification of judges generally apply

205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of experts			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

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

Page 114 of 120

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

Comments None for the Council of State for the year 2020.

205-1. Who defines the amount of the expert remuneration?

	In civil/administrative cases	In criminal cases
Defined by law/by-law or a special regulation	() Yes	(X)Yes
	(X)No	() No
Defined by the court/judge	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No [] NAP	(X)No
Defined by Ministry of Justice or another ministry (setting	() Yes	(X)Yes
a tariff for example)	(X)No	() No [] NAP
Salary of public official (in case of forensic or another	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
specialist – who is public employee)	() No [] NAP	() No [] NAP
Freely agreed between expert and the parties	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No [] NAP	(X)No
Other	() Yes	() Yes
	(X)No	(X)No

Comments - If other, please specify:

206. Are there binding provisions for judicial experts regarding:

	Yes	No
Deadlines to provide expertise	(X)	()
Quality of expertise	()	(X)

Other ()	(X)
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[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify, and provide details in case there are possible sanctions: The time limit is set by the civil or criminal judge who also appoints the expert.

207-1. Does the judge or another body control the progress of the expertise?

(X)Yes

() No

If yes, please specify:

207-2. Are judicial experts' associations involved in:

- [] Selection processes
- [] Initial or continuous training
- [X] Disciplinary procedures

[] NAP

Comments

K1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Supreme Court, Council of State , Codes and other National Legislation.

12.Reforms in judiciary

12.1.Foreseen reforms

12.1.1Reforms

208. Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning of justice? Are there undergoing or foreseen reforms? If possible, please observe the following categories:

208-1. (Comprehensive) reform plans

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [] No
- [X]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-2. Budget

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[ ] Yes (planned)
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[] Yes (adopted)

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[ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
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```
[ ] No
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Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes e.g. reduction of the number of courts (geographic locations), competences of the courts, management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of new buildings)

[X] Yes (planned)

- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [] No
- []NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: digitization-electronic service of documents-recruitment of specialized court clerks-improvement of courts logistical infrastructure

208-4. Access to justice and legal aid

- [] Yes (planned)
- [X] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [] No

[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: abolition of court fees upon submission of the report, legal aid to financially ill parties

208-5. High Judicial Council

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [] No
- [X]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-6. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc.

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [] No

[X]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-7. Gender balance

[X] Yes (planned)

- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

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[ ] No
```

```
[]NA
```

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-8. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities

- [] Yes (planned)
- [X] Yes (adopted)
- [X] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [] No
- []NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: law 4855/2021 'amendments to the Criminal Code and the code of Criminal Procedure'

208-9. Enforcement of court decisions and in particular regarding decisions against public authorities

uunonnes

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [] No
- [X]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-10. Mediation and other Alternative Dispute Resolution

- [] Yes (planned)
- [X] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [] No
- []NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: criminal mediation and criminal negotiation as an alternative method of restorative justice (plea bargaining) according to the code of Criminal Procedure 4620/2019

208-11. Fight against crime

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)

[] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

[] No

[X]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-12. Prison system

[X] Yes (planned)

- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

[] No

[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: the reform of the prison code is imminent at the end of the year based on a conclusion of the lawmaking Commission

208-13. Child friendly justice

[] Yes (planned)

[X] Yes (adopted)

[X] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

[] No

[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: the law 4855/2021 strengthened the provisions for the protection of minors-victims during his examination as witnesses and for juvenile perpetrators (presence of psychologist-mandatory- appointment of Advocate)

208-14. Domestic violence

[X] Yes (planned)

[X] Yes (adopted)

[] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

[] No

[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: a) the law 4855/2021 established provisions for the protection of victims of domestic violence (article 169A of the code of Criminal Procedure that confers criminality to the violation of a court decision prohibiting the approachcommunication between perpetrator and victims of domestic violence.

b)a legal preparation committee is to be set up with the aim of tightening the penalties for domestic violence crimes and strengthening the victim protection structures.

208-15. New information and communication technologies

```
[X] Yes (planned)
[] Yes (adopted)
[X] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[] No
```

[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: telecommuting, videoconferencing, new electronic services to lawyers /parties/citizens/public bodies,

digital signatures

208-16. Other

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [] No
- [X] NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: