



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 ninth 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)

[9 289 761]

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 €)

	Amount
State or federal level	163 545 138 624 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Due to the difference in the exchange rate, the public expenditure in Euro shows an increase of 31.3% while in local currency an increase of 17.1% is observed.

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

[38 169]

Comments

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

[37 686]

NA

Comments

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

[3.9423]

Allow decimals : 5

NAP

Comments

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

Sources: The Central Bureau of Statistics (www.cbs.gov.il); Bank of Israel (www.boi.org.il); The Ministry of Finance Budget Department.

1.1.2 Budgetary data concerning judicial system

006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in € (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the 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)	503 266 148 [] NA [] NAP	502 822 272 [] NA [] NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	376 716 869 [] NA [] NAP	386 227 795 [] NA [] NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (2.1 + 2.2)	27 316 795 [] NA [] NAP	24 274 584 [] NA [] NAP
2.1 Investments in computerisation	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2.2 Maintenance of the IT equipment of courts	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses (expertise, interpretation, etc.)	18 217 563 [] NA [] NAP	17 354 803 [] NA [] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)	64 813 394 [] NA [] NAP	62 639 871 [] NA [] NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings	923 876 [] NA [] NAP	706 454 [] NA [] NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training	3 036 382 [] NA [] NAP	1 734 627 [] NA [] NAP
7. Other (please specify)	12 241 269 [] NA [] NAP	9 884 138 [] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: The year 2020 was managed without an approved state budget and therefore only vital and necessary expenses were incurred for this period. Any expenditure required the approval of an internal exceptions committee which made the implementation of the budget difficult.

Since the last data collection cycle, there has been a decrease in the annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings as no new buildings were built in 2020, while three new buildings were built in the previous cycle. There has also been a decrease in the annual public budget allocated to training as due to the Pandemic and the lack of an approved state budget, most of the planned training was cancelled or postponed and the total budget was reduced.

In addition, it is necessary to keep in mind that some of the variations in the budget between one cycle to the other can be underestimated or overestimated due to variations in the exchange rates of the Euro. We would also note that under the category of "other" we saw fit to include the budget for: Maintenance of government vehicles, Parking spaces for employees, Office equipment and office furniture, clothing, medical costs, The swearing-in ceremonies of judges, the budget for the internal audit department, the Department of Public Relations, the Israeli Courts Research Division, the Office of the Judiciary Spokesperson, the Supreme Court Museum, the legal department, external unions and associations that hire national service volunteers who serve in courts, court libraries, etc.

007. If you cannot answer question 6 because you cannot isolate the public budget allocated to courts from the budget allocated to public prosecution services and/or 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	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal aid together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public prosecution services and legal aid together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

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

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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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at the beginning of the procedure <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at a later stage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
for other than criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, at the beginning of the procedure <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at a later stage <input type="checkbox"/> 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:

- The filing fee for a fixed sum of money claim that is filed in the Magistrate's Court is 2.5 percent of the contested amount and no less than 761 NIS (193.03€). The same percent is charged for a fixed sum of money claim that is filed in the District Court, or for an administrative action filed in the Administrative Affairs Court. However, in those cases there will be a charge of 1% for any additional amount claim above 24,163,178 NIS (6,129,208.33€).

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

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

[193]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments Although the court filing fee is 2.5 percent of the contested amount (75 Euro), the minimum fee required is 761 NIS (193.03€)- as stated above). Please notice that due to the difference in the exchange rate, the court fee in Euro shows a increase of 10.6% compared to last cycle, while in local currency there is increase of only 1.5%.

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

[87 258 706]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	88 736 269 [] NA [] NAP	47 434 238 [] NA [] NAP	41 302 031 [] NA [] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	83 409 430 [] NA [] NAP	42 107 399 [] NA [] NAP	41 302 031 [] NA [] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

If the public budget actually implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

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012-2. Does legal aid include:

Legal aid includes:

Coverage of court fees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Exemption from court fees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments A claimant who receives legal aid for other than criminal cases is exempt from payment of court fees, in accordance with the Court Rules (Court Fees), 2007. In criminal cases, generally there are no court fees. Under the Legal Aid Regulations, 1973, legal aid in other than criminal cases can be granted, up to a certain sum, for fees of witnesses, experts and medical experts, as well as for copying and translation of documents. Under the Public Defender Law, 1995 and the Public Defender Regulations, 1996, legal aid in criminal cases can be granted for fees of experts and investigators in accordance with the tariffs stipulated therein, as well as costs for copying and translating documents.

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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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Exemption from court fees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

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

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)	142 125 952 [] NA [] NAP	141 488 867 [] NA [] NAP
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

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

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

	Preparation of the total court budget	Adoption/approval of the total court budget	Management and allocation of the budget among the courts	Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level courts
Ministry of Justice	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Other ministry	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Parliament	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Supreme Court	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
High Judicial Council	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Courts	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Inspection body	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Other	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] 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

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)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Head of court administration and/or non-judges	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Mixed body (judge(s) and non-judge(s))	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 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: regarding the arbitration and allocation of the budget stage - the request for the budget is submitted to the budget department. They, together with the Deputy Head of the Court Administration, go over the budget and make changes if needed and then present the Head of the Court Administration with their recommendation. The Head of the Court Administration is that who approves the final budget and its allocation.

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

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

1.1.3 Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

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

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system in €	2 523 856 630 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 231 976 120 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> 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:

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

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

Comments

015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included
Prison system	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Probation services	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
High Judicial Council	() Yes () No [X] NAP
High Prosecutorial Council	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Constitutional court	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Judicial management body	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
State advocacy	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Enforcement services	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Notariat	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Forensic services	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Judicial protection of juveniles	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	(X) Yes () No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Refugees and asylum seekers services	() Yes (X) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Immigration Service	() Yes (X) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	() Yes (X) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	(X) Yes () No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

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

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

Sources: Ministry of Finance - Budget Department

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.

- The Israeli judiciary is divided into six districts. In each district, there are magistrate, district and labor courts. Each of these instances has a court president, in charge of all leadership responsibilities, and vice presidents that manage the judges of different judicial departments (by fields of law). Additionally, each instance has a District Administrator in charge of the non-judicial staff and the management of operational and administrative tasks.

The court presidents are accountable to the President of the Supreme Court, who serves as the head of the judiciary. The District Administrators are accountable to the Director of the Court's Administration who also manages the administration of the courts and reports to the minister of justice.

The President of the Supreme Court sets the targets and goals for the judiciary and for the court presidents, with the goal of providing efficient and professional judicial services to litigants and to the public.

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.

- The district attorneys are responsible for the professional and administrative management of the district attorney's offices. In Israel there are six geographical districts - Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Central, Haifa, North and South. In each geographical district there is a civil district attorney who is responsible for representing the state in the magistrates and district courts in his area of civil and administrative law, as well as a criminal district attorney who is in charge of the criminal prosecution. The district attorneys are subordinate to the state attorney (in administrative matters), who heads the state attorney's office.

Max characters value : 10 000

2. Access to justice and all courts

2.1. Legal Aid

2.1.1 Scope of legal aid

016. Does legal aid apply to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Legal advice, ADR and other legal services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

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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.

- The Public Defense (Under The Ministry Of Justice) currently provides legal representation throughout the criminal proceeding stages, starting with advising suspects during police interrogation, through to representation in detention and arrest hearings, representation in the criminal trial, submitting appeals and requests for permission to appeal, further hearing requests and retrial requests, and ending with representing prisoners in front of parole committees, representing sex offenders in proceedings by the Protection the Public from Sex Offences Law and representing the mentally ill subject to involuntary commitment before psychiatric committees. Eligibility for representation is possible for various circumstances according to the Public Defender Law. The Legal Aid Department (Under The Ministry Of Justice) provides legal aid on other than criminal matters for low-income applicants who are eligible for it pursuant to the statutory provisions. However, In matters of family law, legal aid is provided before that, in an attempt to reach consensus between the parties. Legal aid is also provided for preparation legal documents (such as wills), as well as representation in administrative committees, such as in forced hospitalization matters, and partly in other administrative committees such as care and evaluation committees (by The juvenile Law), in placement committee (by The special education Law), and in national insurance committees – when they are part of a judicial procedure. Furthermore, legal aid is provided for all (not just low-income applicants) in special matters: victims of serious sexual offenses, Holocaust survivors, adoption, whistleblowers, forced medical action, forced hospitalization, victims of trafficking in human beings and slavery, debt enforcement of inter-state alimony. Upon receipt of the application for legal aid a preliminary examination is made of the conditions of eligibility for legal aid, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Legal Aid Law, 5732 – 1972 and the Legal Aid Regulations, 5733 – 1973.

After an application has been submitted and a file opened at the district office, you will be summoned to a meeting with a lawyer at the office you applied to. In certain places and in order to make things easier for the applicants living some distance from the Legal Aid office they belong to, the office's lawyers will meet with the applicants at the welfare offices of the local authorities nearest to their place of residence.

After the meeting with the lawyer, and after you have provided the documents you are required to provide, the office decides whether or not to grant you legal aid, and exactly for what proceedings the legal aid will be granted, all pursuant to the statutory provisions. In the areas of "classic" family law (divorce, alimony, visitation) and in the area of debts, after examining the economic eligibility, the applicant receives an appointment as a lawyer within 48 hours, without the need for an interview with a district attorney.

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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)?

- Yes
- No
- NAP

If yes, please specify:

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

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

2.1.2 Information on legal aid

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

	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
TOTAL	190 031 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
In criminal cases	100 647 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
In other than criminal cases	89 384 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: Legal Aid includes legal advice and principally, representation before legal forums by

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

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	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Actual average duration	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: The timeframes of the legal aid procedures are not determined by law and can be changed from case to case.

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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?

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: The legal assistance for accused individuals is provided under the conditions and circumstances set by the law. In 2017, the Legal Aid Law was amended. Legal Aid is authorized to provide free legal assistance to victims of severe sexual offences in criminal proceedings and to victims and their families in manslaughter offences (as specified in chapter 2.2.1).

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

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

Comments

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

aid?

Yes

No

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

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

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

023. If yes, please specify in the table:

	Annual income value (for one person), (in €)	Assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	22 217 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	8 290 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	22 217 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	8 290 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

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

Yes

No

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

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

the judge(s) dealing with the main case

- () another judge or official
 (X) 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?

- () Yes
 (X) 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	() Yes (X) No
in other than criminal cases	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If no, please specify how legal costs are distributed:

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

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

2.2. Court users and victims

2.2.1 Rights of the users and victims

028. Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. Ministry of Justice, 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) http://main.knesset.gov.il/Activity/Legislation/Laws/Pages/LawAboutSite.aspx?g=2	()
Case-law of the higher court/s	(X) https://supreme.court.gov.il/sites/en/Pages/home.aspx	()
Information about the judicial system (organisation of courts, court proceedings, etc)	(X) https://main.knesset.gov.il	()

Other documents (e.g. forms, downloadable forms, online registration forms)	(X) https://www.gov.il/en/Subjects/law_and_government/legislation	()
---	--	-----

Comment - Please specify what documents and information are included in “Other documents”

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

Comment - If “Yes, only in some specific situations”, please specify:

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

	Information system
General for citizens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Online information <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Interactive chat <input type="checkbox"/> In-person (physical access on site) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> No
Specific for victims of offences	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Online information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Interactive chat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-person (physical access on site) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> No
Specific for minors (child-friendly systems)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Online information <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Interactive chat <input type="checkbox"/> In-person (physical access on site) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comment - Please provide more information on these systems. Furthermore, please specify how this assistance is provided.

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

	Information mechanism	Special arrangements in hearings	Other specific arrangements
Victims of sexual violence/rape	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Victims of terrorism	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No

Minors (witnesses or victims)	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Victims of domestic violence	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Ethnic minorities	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Persons with disabilities	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Juvenile offenders	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No

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

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

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

Other special arrangements include: * Persons with disabilities are entitled to receive services from the court's secretariat without waiting in line, and may receive accessibility adjustments such as a transcription service or a sign language translation, an oral description of the documents presented in court, review of documents through an audio file or other common media file, etc.

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

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

*The Ministry of Justice has established a unit that handles complaints of racism.

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”

[X] Other, please specify

[] NAP

Comment Children under the age of 14 are interrogated by a police child investigator who is an expert professional, and not by a regular investigator. A police child investigator can testify in court instead of the child who is under the age of 14, if recommended by the investigator.

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment] <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment]14 <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
To be a witness	<input type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment] <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment]14 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> 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). Minors can participate in court proceedings in their own name, and that applies to all procedures. The law in Israel states that a minor is a person under the age of 18, and that any legal action of a minor requires the approval of his or her legal guardian (the parents of a minor child are the legal guardians of that child). In most civil cases, the interest of minors is represented by their legal guardian, or by Guardians ad litem (a Court Appointed Special Advocate in cases where there has been an allegation of child abuse, child neglect, PINS, juvenile delinquency, or dependency). By law, minors can initiate legal proceedings and can be witnesses. However, the court must explain why he relies on the testimony of a minor under the age of 14 and must explain in a language understood by the minor that he must provide a truthful testimony.

"Other" in Civil proceedings refers to the approval of the guardian of the minor with regard to the capacity to initiate a proceeding, and to the obligation of the court to justify the use of a testimony of a minor under the age of 14 with regard to the capacity to be a witness.

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

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, except in some specific situations <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, except in some specific situations <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other representative (instead of parent/legal guardian)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social care services or other public institution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal professional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Associations for protection of minors <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Social care services or other public institution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal professional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Associations for protection of minors <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comment

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

possible)

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]

NA

NAP

Criminal liability resulting in sentence of privation of liberty

[12]

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? From the age of 12, a minor can be sentenced to a juvenile detention center, however, only from the age of 14 can he/she be sentenced to prison.

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

Yes, always

No

Comment

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

For all types of offences

For some types of offences

NAP

Comment - Please specify: According to section 77 of The Penal Code Law, the court may demand compensation for the victim in all types of offences. If the victim is a minor (under the age of 18), the State of Israel immediately finances up to 10,000 NIS (2,536.5 EUR) of the compensation awarded to the victim, and is then collected from the perpetrator of the offense.

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

For all types of offences

For some types of offences

NAP

Comment - Please specify: According to section 77 of The Penal Code Law, the court may demand compensation for the victim in all types of offences. If the victim is a minor (under the age of 18), the State of Israel immediately finances up to 10,000 NIS (2,536.5 EUR) of the compensation awarded to the victim, and is then collected from the perpetrator of the offense.

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

For all types of offences

For some types of offences

NAP

Comment - Please specify: According to section 77 of The Penal Code Law, the court may demand compensation for the victim in all types of offences. If the victim is a minor (under the age of 18), the State of Israel immediately finances up to 10,000 NIS (2,536.5 EUR) of the compensation awarded to the victim, and is then collected from the perpetrator of the offense.

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please illustrate with available data concerning the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies and the coordinating body: Every year, the Law Enforcement and Collection Authority publishes data on the number of pending cases for damages awarded by the courts to victims of crime. These figures show that the number of cases that opened in 2020 decreased by 16% in comparison to 2018. Furthermore, the number of pending cases in 2018 (20180 cases) increased slightly to 21,199 by 2020, while the victims in 8% of these cases were minors. Concerning the recovery rate of compensation for victims of crime, we were unable to obtain more recent data than that presented in the evaluation cycle of 2016 (2014 data): the recovery rate of compensation for an adult is about 52%, while for a minor it is close to 90%. The reason for the high recovery rate for minors, in comparison with the lower rate for adults, stems from the special legal arrangement concerning minors. In the framework of this arrangement, the state finances up to 10,000 NIS out of the compensation awarded to the victim. The state will then collect that debt from the perpetrator of the offense.

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

Yes

No

Comment - If yes, please specify:

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".

Yes

No

NAP

Comment - If necessary, please specify:

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

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

Surveys for court staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for public prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for lawyers	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for other professionals	<input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for the parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental agencies, NGOs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for victims	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for the general public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Other not mentioned	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc

Comment - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above: The Prime Minister's Office conducts an annual survey (since 2014) regarding satisfaction with all governmental authorities. This survey measures the satisfaction of court users in respect to the service rendered via internet, telephone information center and secretariat services (only at the magistrate courts level). *The report for 2020 has not been published yet.

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

- Yes, please specify:
- 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)

- 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
Court concerned	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Higher court	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Ministry of Justice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
High Judicial Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

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

	Number of complaints	Compensation amount granted
Court concerned	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Higher court	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Ministry of Justice	1 718 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
High Judicial Council	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	1 002 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

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

- 926 complaints submitted to the Ombudsman for Complaints against Judges, about both the general judicial system and the religious courts as well.
- 25 complaints submitted to the officer in charge of enforcement agents in the enforcement and collection authority.
- 422 complaints submitted against execution registrars of the enforcement and collection authority (who are responsible for the enforcement of judicial decisions). These complaints were not included in the 2018 cycle (In 2018, 341 complaints were submitted).
- 345 complaints submitted to the Ombudsman of the State Representatives in the Courts (291 complaints against the State Attorney's Office and 54 complaints against the Police Prosecution Division).

Other external bodies includes the Internal Auditors Division at the Courts Administration (1002 complaints).

3. Organisation of the court system**3.1. Courts**

3.1.1 Number of courts

042. Number of courts - legal entities.

	Number of courts
Total number of all courts - legal entities (1 + 2)	42 [] NA [] NAP
1 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3)	36 [] NA [] NAP
1.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	29 [] NA [] NAP
1.2 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	6 [] NA [] NAP
1.3 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	1 [] NA [] NAP
2 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	6 [] NA [] NAP

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

- 1) The general court system unified under the management, administration and budget of the Courts' Management. We note that in Israel the specialized labor courts are subordinate to the general court system's management.
- 2) Specialized courts that include the military courts (subordinate to the ministry of defense) and the religious courts (subordinate to the ministry of justice).

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

043. Number of specialised courts – legal entities.

	First instance	Higher instances
Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	5 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Insolvency courts	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Labour courts	5 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP
Family courts	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

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

Comments - If "Other specialised courts", please specify:

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)	35 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> 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)	39 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

=

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

	Number of courts
A small claim	29 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
An employment dismissal	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

A robbery	6 [] NA [] NAP
An insolvency case	8 [] NA [] NAP

Comments In 2019, the Insolvency and Economic Rehabilitation Law, 2018, came into force, which transferred the authority to discuss insolvency proceedings of an individual from the District Court to the Magistrate's Court.

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 € of a small claim:

[8 573]

Comments In 2018 Small Claims Courts were allowed to hear claims up to 33,500 NIS / 7,806€ (suitable to the exchange rate of 2018). In 2020 the allowed sum is 33,800 NIS). Due to the difference in the exchange rate the maximum sum in Euro shows decrease of 8.9% while in local currency increase of 0.1% is observed.

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

Sources: Construction and Logistics Division of the Courts Administration, the website of the ministry of justice and the Israeli defense force website.

3.2. Court staff

3.2.1 Judges and non-judge staff

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

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)	721 [] NA [] NAP	349 [] NA [] NAP	372 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance professional judges	495 [] NA [] NAP	224 [] NA [] NAP	271 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	210 [] NA [] NAP	113 [] NA [] NAP	97 [] NA [] NAP

3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges	16 [] NA [] NAP	12 [] NA [] NAP	4 [] NA [] NAP
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Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: For reasons of caution, we note once again that the numbers provided above do not include judges in the military court system or the religious court system. We were able to receive information regarding the number of judges in the religious courts:

- Rabbinical courts – 105 rabbinical judges - Sharia courts- 17 religious court judge (at first instance- 12 males+1 female; at second instance- 4 males)
- Druze religious courts- 7 religious court judge. In addition we were able to obtain information regarding the number of judicial authorities that do not preside in the general court system, but are under the auspice of the Ministry Of Justice:
- Land Registry and Settlement of Rights - 8 Land Registrars (equivalent to a magistrate judge), who bear responsibility for settlement of rights of title to land situated within the territories of the State.
- Israel Patent Office - 2 Patent Registrars (equivalent to a magistrate judge), who are authorized to grant patents and to manage the Patent Registry. - Appellate Tribunals - 11 judges. These tribunals discuss appeals regarding the decisions of the Population and Immigration Authority on entry / residence in Israel and citizenship matters. - The Administrator General and the Official Receiver – Public Inquiries - 4 Registrars (equivalent to a magistrate judge)

=

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 [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1. At first instance level (%)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level (%)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

3. At Supreme Court level (%)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> 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
- NAP

Comments

=

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

	Total	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
Total number of judges	721 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
First instance	495 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Second instance	210 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Supreme court	16 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

If "Other", please explain which types of cases:

=

047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)	21 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	14 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	7 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Number of first instance court presidents	12 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	9 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) court presidents	8 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

3. Number of Supreme Court presidents	1 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP
--	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Comments Due to the small amount of court presidents, even a change of one judge can cause a discrepancy of 25%.

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

	Figure
Gross figure	49 [] NA [] NAP
In full-time equivalent	8 [] NA [] 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.
- (X) No
- [] NAP

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

049. Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who 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	433 [] NA [] NAP
In full time equivalent	30 [] NA [] NAP

Comments All in all, in 2020 there were 433 public representatives in the regional and national labor courts. These representatives sit with professional judges on panels. These panels comprise of a judge, a public representative of employees, and a public representative of employers

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)	()	(X)	()
Criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor)	()	(X)	()
Family law cases	()	(X)	()
Labour law cases	(X)	()	()
Social law cases	()	(X)	()
Commercial law cases	()	(X)	()
Insolvency cases	()	(X)	()
Other civil cases	()	(X)	()

NAP

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

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

Criminal cases

Other than criminal cases

Comments

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

[]

NA

NAP

Comments

=

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

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	4 473 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 305 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 168 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal	76 [] NA [] NAP	28 [] NA [] NAP	48 [] NA [] 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)	955 [] NA [] NAP	186 [] NA [] NAP	769 [] NA [] NAP
3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)	2 015 [] NA [] NAP	490 [] NA [] NAP	1 525 [] NA [] NAP
4. Technical staff	699 [] NA [] NAP	573 [] NA [] NAP	126 [] NA [] NAP
5. Other non-judge staff	728 [] NA [] NAP	28 [] NA [] NAP	700 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "Other non-judge staff", please specify: Subsection 5 (other) refers to court typists.

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

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1+2+3)	4 473 [] NA [] NAP	1 305 [] NA [] NAP	3 168 [] NA [] NAP
1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at first instance level	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at second instance (court of appeal) level	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments We are not able to differentiate between instances for the following categories of non-judge staff : security officers, cleaning workers, national service and non-judicial staff which work in the court administration buildings. Aside from those categories, the rest of the non-judge staff are divided by instances as follows: first instance: 2,470 (381 males/2089 females), second instance: 755 (135 males/620 females) and third instance: 207 (62 males/145 females)

We were able to receive partial information regarding the Sharia courts:

1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at first instance level- 64 [17 males (1 of them students), 47 females (16 of them students)].
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at second instance (court of appeal) level- 9 [3 males (0 students), 6 females (2 of them students)].



=

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)
- NAP

Comments - Please briefly describe their status and duties: A similar body to the Rechtspfleger is the registrar for succession in administrator general and official receiver office (subordinate to ministry of justice). The duties of the registrar for succession include: Issuing or cancelling succession orders; Correcting of errors in wills; Appointment of an estate manager etc.

The registrars are judicial officers who hold quasi-judicial functions in certain matters of primarily civil litigation as established by law, in order to ease the workload of judges.

These matters include, inter alia, issuance of temporary court orders, payment procedures, default judgments, dismissal of cases where the plaintiff failed to prosecute, etc. The decisions received in these matters are subject to appeal. The basic requirements for a registrar candidate are identical to those of a candidate for a magistrate court judge, i.e. inscribed as a member or entitled to be a member of the Israel Bar Association, and at least five years of professional legal experience. Some appointed judges also function as registrars, in addition to their duties. These judges were not included here, and are mention in a comment regarding the professional judges in question 46.

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

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

- IT services
- Training of staff
- Security
- Archives
- Cleaning
- Other types of services (please specify):

Comments maintenance; construction, Courts' Telephonic Information Centre; translators;

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

Sources: Courts' Management - human resources department

3.3. Public prosecution

3.3.1 Public prosecutors and staff

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

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 3)	1 267 [] NA [] NAP	411 [] NA [] NAP	856 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

=

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

(X) Yes

() 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

[X] Other reason, please specify: Health reasons

[] 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) (%)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. At first instance level (%)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level (%)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. At Supreme Court level (%)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments The percentage of prosecutors working part time is 0.3% of the total number of prosecutors (0.2% Male; 0.2% Females).

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
- NAP

Comments The percentage of part time position differs between the prosecutors and ranges from less than 50% up to 80% of a full time equivalent prosecutor.

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1 + 2 + 3)	20 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	10 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	10 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at Supreme Court level	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: The numbers provided are for both the Police Prosecution Department and the State Prosecutor's Office, the division is as follows: the State Attorney's Office- 17 (8 males, 9 females) – heads of the district and state offices

the Police Prosecution Division-3 (2 males, 1 females) – heads of the the central prosecution department, the traffic prosecution department and the Department for Business Licensing. In addition, there are 15 prosecution unit heads under these departments (9 units in the central prosecution department and 6 units in the traffic prosecution department).

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

Yes

No

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

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

[]

NA

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

Yes

No

NAP

Comments

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

	-
Domestic violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, specifically for minor victims <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Sexual violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, specifically for minor victims <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify With regard to these issues, some prosecutors undergo specialized training and handle these complex cases, accompany the victims throughout the legal proceedings, and train other prosecutors. In addition, some prosecutors are trained and appointed in the Conditional Case Settlement Unit (CCSU) for quasi-judicial positions in which they prepare settlement arrangements with suspects. If the conditions of the settlement are met, the cases against them are closed.

=

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) attached to the public prosecution service	777 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	173 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	604 <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

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

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

3.4. Gender equality

3.4.1 Specific provisions for facilitating gender equality

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

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

[] NA

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

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes If “yes”, please specify:[Comment] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Head of prosecution services	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes If “yes”, please specify:[Comment] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

No

Attachments

 GenderEquality2015-2019.pdf

 GuidelinesWR2016.pdf

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The promotion of judges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The recruitment of prosecutors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The promotion of prosecutors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The recruitment of non-judge staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The promotion of non-judge staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

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

1. The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women (AAW). The AAW was legally established in 1998 as part of the Prime Minister's Office and its purpose was to advance the status of women in Israel and coordinate between governmental and non-governmental bodies acting to promote the status of women. Since 2016, the AAW has become an important unit in the Ministry of Social Equality. 2. The Gender Equality Department in the CSC which was established in 1995 and continues to coordinate and enhance the issues of gender equality in the Civil Service, including: locating, appointing, training, guiding and ongoing management of over 80 Gender equality advisors stationed in all government ministries and units; participating in Knesset Committees; integrating gender perspectives in decisions adopted in the CSC; holding training sessions and promoting female leadership as well as conducting courses on prevention of sexual harassment for cadets, senior staff members etc. In addition, the Department for Gender Equality in the CSC publishes an annual report, "Leading for Change", which included all the activities taken to advance gender equality in the Civil Service .

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

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

[] NAP

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

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

[] NAP

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

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

[] NAP

3.4.3 At court/public prosecution services level

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

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

Comments - 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) : -In the last several years, a variety of ventures were initiated in the area of Enhancing the Recruitment of Women in Civil Service Tenders, such as: courses for preparing women for tenders; limiting high ranks positions tenure so to allow more women to occupy positions in the Civil Service; and conferences held by the Department of Gender Equality in cooperation with the Senior Department for Examinations in the Civil Service on the issue of gender and cultural biases in human resource tenders in the Civil Service. The Department of Gender Equality is an active participant in various teams of the CSC on this issue, for example, the "Tree of Knowledge" team on active recruitment of women, The Determination of Threshold Conditions for Management in order to verify the removal of barriers to the advancement of women in high ranked positions. In addition, the Department of Gender Equality in the CSC was included in June 2016 as one of the authorizing entities for job descriptions for positions filled via the headhunting committees of the Civil Service.

-Furthermore, extensive changes in policy to promote work-life balance for parents, and an emphasis on adequate representation of workers for all senior positions were taken. -The Department of Gender Equality division also handles issues related to the wording

and approval of new threshold conditions for senior tenders, mentoring and training programs for women aimed at creating a managerial reserve, and differential focused work plans for each ministry in accordance with the barriers for promoting gender equality they deal with. For more information in Hebrew see: the Civil Service Commission website: | (www.gov.il)

are planned (please specify) : -Several measures are planned to take place, such as: designating jobs for women in organizations that do not meet the criteria for advancing women, expansion of rights for parents (men and women) for children under the age of five, reducing bureaucracy and making forms and documents accessible online, correction of the law to allow fathers to easily implement maternity leave for the period of birth and parenthood.

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments. It is important to note that the "Gender Equality measure in the Civil Service" (which includes the judicial profession) has increased by about 5% since 2019. This measure presents the percentage of women in senior management positions, salary gaps between men and women in these positions, and conduct actions & guidance on gender equality and equal opportunities in work.

NAP

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

Recruitment procedures, please specify: In March 2020, a study was published that presents a snapshot and overview of activities on the subject of gender equality and the advancement of women between the years 2015-2019. See: GenderEquality2015-2019.pdf (www.gov.il) In this report, they referred to the Stauber report and its implementation: The Committee for the Advancement of Women in the Civil Service ("Stauber Committee") was appointed in 2014 by the Civil Service Commissioner (MMAD) and the Supervisor of Wage and Employment Agreements in the Ministry of Finance. This report presented the barriers and the main reasons for the current status of women in the civil service, ways of dealing with them and more. Following the publication of the report, the Government of Israel requested that the Israel Executive Committee act to implement the Committee's recommendations, including, inter alia, proposing legislative amendments and granting an "Advanced Employer Certificate" to the ministry that meets appropriate representation goals set by the Commissioner.

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: "Making Women's Invisible Work Visible: Barriers to the Incorporation of Women into Israel's Labor Market" published in 2020 --2020--.pdf (vanleer.org.il) The study seeks to explore the ways that "invisible" tasks, that are neither defined nor recognized as labor and is not compensated as such, serves as a barrier to the equal integration of women in the formal labor market and their promotion therein. Studies recognize that "invisible" work is a gendered phenomenon: women perform different kinds of invisible tasks, and they perform it more than men. The study seeks to highlight these tasks as a powerful mechanism that impacts the status of women in the formal labor market in Israel.

Other studies, please specify:

NAP

3.5 Use of information technologies in courts

3.5.1 General policies in Information Technology in judicial systems

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

	Organisation
IT policies and strategies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Defined and coordinated at national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> Defined and coordinated at national level by several institutions <input type="checkbox"/> Defined and coordinated at unit/stakeholder level <input type="checkbox"/> Other
IT Governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governed at national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> Governed at national level by several institutions <input type="checkbox"/> Organised at unit/stakeholder level <input type="checkbox"/> Other

Comments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[] Workload

[] Human resources

[] Costs

[] Other, please specify

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

3.5.2 Security of courts information system and personal data protection

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments (please specify in particular if national frameworks of information security exist):

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.)

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

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

For 1st instance decisions	For 2nd instance decisions	For 3rd instance decisions	Link with ECHR case law	Data anonymised	Case-law database available free online	Case-law database available in open data
----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------	---	--

Civil and/or commercial	() Yes all judgements (X) Yes some judgements () No	() Yes all judgements (X) Yes some judgements () No	() Yes all judgements (X) Yes some judgements () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Criminal	() Yes all judgements (X) Yes some judgements () No	() Yes all judgements (X) Yes some judgements () No	() Yes all judgements (X) Yes some judgements () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Administrative	() Yes all judgements (X) Yes some judgements () No	() Yes all judgements (X) Yes some judgements () No	() Yes all judgements (X) Yes some judgements () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

Comments - Please specify who is the authority delivering the access While there is a national record centralizing all criminal convictions, the authorities who have direct access to these records are the Israeli police and criminal prosecutors from both the Police Prosecution Division and the State Attorney's Office. By law, the police are required to manage the national record of criminal convictions. There are two databases: (1) the national record of criminal convictions; (2) the national record of traffic violation convictions, which is managed by the national traffic department in the police. Judges do not have direct access to the national record.

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

<p>Civil and/or commercial</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% (all templates are available for all courts of this matter)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% (most of the templates are available for all courts or all templates for most of the courts)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% (some of the templates are available for most of the courts or most of the templates for some of the courts)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% (just starting to become available or in testing phase)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for this matter)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>
<p>Criminal</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% (all templates are available for all courts of this matter)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% (most of the templates are available for all courts or all templates for most of the courts)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% (some of the templates are available for most of the courts or most of the templates for some of the courts)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% (just starting to become available or in testing phase)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for this matter)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>
<p>Administrative</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% (all templates are available for all courts of this matter)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% (most of the templates are available for all courts or all templates for most of the courts)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% (some of the templates are available for most of the courts or most of the templates for some of the courts)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% (just starting to become available or in testing phase)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for this matter)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA</p>

062-8. Are there voice recording tools?

Yes

No

Comments

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

<p>Availability of simple dictation tools</p>	<p>Availability of multiple speakers recording tools</p>	<p>Voice recognition feature</p>
---	--	----------------------------------

Civil and/or commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA

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

Availability rate:

- 100% - accessible to everyone in judiciary
- 50-99% - accessible for most judges/prosecutors in all instances
- 10-49% - in some courts only
- 1-9% - in one court only
- 0% (NAP) - No access

NA

Comments

3.5.5 Technologies used for administration of the courts and case management

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

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/connection of a CMS with a statistical tool
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> Publication of decision online <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> Publication of decision online <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> Publication of decision online <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comment - If it exists in other matters please specify:

063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

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

Business registry	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
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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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Justice expenses management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other (please specify in comments)	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Court fees are included under "justice expenses management".

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)

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	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP
For prosecutors	(X) 100% () 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 non-judge/non-prosecutor staff	() 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

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

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 specify the following information:

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

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

Comments - if it exist in other matters please specify

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

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

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

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

Comments

Use of information technologies for improving the quality of the communication between courts and professionals

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lawyers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parties not represented by lawyer
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lawyers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parties not represented by lawyer
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lawyers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parties not represented by lawyer

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

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

Tool deployment rate	Modalities (if there are different according to the deeds or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework
----------------------	---	--------------------------

Enforcement agents (as defined in Q169 and following)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Experts (as defined in Q202 and following)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Judicial police services	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Comments

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

Yes

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.)

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	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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

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

COVID-19 in 2020 has led to an increase in VC use mainly in criminal proceedings (especially arrest proceedings).

In previous years, we chose 100% deployment rate seeing as all district courts have VC systems and one magistrate court, and in all courts, the parties can bring external recorders to record the hearing. However, the deployment rates that we answered in this cycle seem to reflect our system more accurately, thus the change in our answer.

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

Yes

No

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

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

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

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

064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

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

Comments - Other devices of electronic communication between courts, professionals and/or users

3.6. Performance and evaluation

3.6.1 National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Since October 2014, a special committee established in the Courts Administration examines and sets quality standards for the entire court system. Reducing the duration of procedures, reducing backlog, improving clearance rates, and setting timeframes are some of the standards that were defined. These standards are now implemented and tracked in a new system called "Ofek".

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

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

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

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

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

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

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

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

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

Comments - If “Less frequent” or “More frequent”, please specify:

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

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

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

Other (please specify):

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

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

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

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

Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)

Other (please specify):

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

=

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

High Judicial Council

Ministry of Justice

Inspection authority

Supreme Court

External audit body

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

Comments

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

- Public Prosecutorial Council
- Ministry of Justice
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- External audit body
- Other (please specify):The commanders in charge of the prosecutors

Comments Other also includes the Deputy State Attorney for criminal cases.

3.6.3 Measuring courts' / public prosecution services activity

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

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

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

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

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
- satisfaction of prosecution staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the by the public prosecution)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- clearance rate

disposition time

percentage of convictions and acquittals

other (please specify):

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

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

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

civil law cases

criminal law cases

administrative law cases

Comments

072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?

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

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

3.6.4 Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity

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

Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):Courts' Management - Statistics and Economics Department

No

Comments

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

Yes, on the internet

No, only internally (on an intranet website)

No

Comments

=

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

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

No

Comments

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

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)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended): For example, according to the supreme court president's directive, all court presidents must submit a semi-annual report to the Supreme Court President concerning the status of cases in which children's testimonies are heard.

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

Internet

Intranet (internal) website

Paper distribution

Comments

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

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

Comments

=

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

- Yes
- No

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

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

- Internet
- Intranet (internal) website
- Paper distribution

Comments The Public Prosecutors Office releases their report on the internet, Intranet website and paper distribution, while the Police Prosecution Division releases their reports on paper distribution.

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

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

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

3.6.5 Courts administration

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

- Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

3.6.6 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

[] Legislative power

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

[X] President of the court

[X] Other (please specify):The manager of the Court Administration

[] NAP

Comments

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

() Annual

() Less frequent

() More frequent

=

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

(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)

[] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

[] Public Prosecutorial Council

Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor

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

NAP

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments

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

Sources: The Public Prosecutors Office

The Police Prosecution Division

Courts management - Statistics and Economics department

4.Fair trial

4.1.Principles

4.1.1Principles of fair trial

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

[]

NA

NAP

Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used.

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

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 Challenge of judges are submitted as a request in the case file itself. We were able to receive the number of initiated procedures in the lower courts that were requested as "challenges of Judges" – 465 requests in 441 cases. However, there might be additional requests that were not submitted under the correct request type.

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

151 appeals regarding challenges were submitted to the Supreme Court, while 7 of them were approved

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

[] For civil procedures (non-enforcement)

[] For civil procedures (timeframe)

[] For criminal procedures (timeframe)

[X] NAP

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

086-1. 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?

() Yes

() No

[X] NAP

Comments

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

Sources: Courts Administration.

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:

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

- civil cases
- criminal cases
- administrative cases

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

4.2.2 Case flow management – first instance



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

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	351 667 [] NA [] NAP	426 454 [] NA [] NAP	413 452 [] NA [] NAP	377 787 [] NA [] NAP	72 402 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	348 077 [] NA [] NAP	415 934 [] NA [] NAP	402 821 [] NA [] NAP	374 297 [] NA [] NAP	72 120 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] 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)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Administrative law cases	3 590 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	10 520 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	10 631 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 490 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	282 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments With regard to Administrative Law Cases, we corrected the classification of some administrative cases that were once classified as civil.

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

. NAP

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

. NAP

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

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	128 581 [] NA [] NAP	434 619 [] NA [] NAP	423 483 [] NA [] NAP	142 547 [] NA [] NAP	11 435 [] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Other criminal cases	8 157 [] NA [] NAP	251 666 [] NA [] NAP	253 701 [] NA [] NAP	8 344 [] NA [] NAP	1 418 [] NA [] 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 The distinction between minor and severe offenses in Israel does not correspond with CEPEJ's classification, therefore, the figure provided under "Total of criminal cases", in this cycle and the ones before it, include all the cases that the case-management system classifies as criminal cases. In this cycle we differentiated between criminal cases (in which a sanction may be imposed) and other cases (such as various requests that open as a separate criminal case, arrests, criminal complaints, locating of suspects, parole committees, inquiries into the cause of death, etc).

Criminal cases: Pending Jan 1st: 120,424; Incoming – 182,953; Resolved -169,782; Pending Dec 31st – 134,203; Pending over 2 years – 10,017.

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)	3 936 [] NA [] NAP	8 590 [] NA [] NAP	8 980 [] NA [] NAP	3 533 [] NA [] NAP	182 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	3 936 [] NA [] NAP	8 590 [] NA [] NAP	8 980 [] NA [] NAP	3 533 [] NA [] NAP	182 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] 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)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Other cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases" please specify

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

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	981 [] NA [] NAP	10 964 [] NA [] NAP	11 118 [] NA [] NAP	881 [] NA [] NAP	5 [] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

3. Other cases	8	42	42	10	0
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] 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 indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify. The distinction between minor and severe offenses in Israel does not correspond with CEPEJ's classification, therefore, we included all criminal cases in which a sanction may be imposed under the category of severe criminal cases. In this cycle we also differentiated between criminal cases (in which a sanction may be imposed) and other cases (such as criminal complaint appeals, appeals against the publication of the defendants name, etc). Criminal cases: Pending Jan 1st: 973; Incoming - 10922; Resolved - 11076; Pending Dec 31st - 871; Pending over 2 years - 5.

Other cases: Pending Jan 1st: 8 ; Incoming -42 ; Resolved - 42; Pending Dec 31st -10; Pending over 2 years – 0.

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)	2 624 [] NA [] NAP	5 716 [] NA [] NAP	5 478 [] NA [] NAP	2 862 [] NA [] NAP	315 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	1 512 [] NA [] NAP	3 446 [] NA [] NAP	3 234 [] NA [] NAP	1 724 [] NA [] NAP	111 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] 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)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

2.2.3. Other registry cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Administrative law cases	1 112 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 270 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 244 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 138 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	204 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If “Other cases”, please specify Administrative law cases- The gap in the data lies in the number of court cases submitted to the High Court of Justice. At the end of 2018, some of the cases pending in the High Court of Justice, such as population registry, deportation, the Law of Return and the Citizenship Law, and others were transferred to the District Courts. Thus, the amount of cases opened and the pending cases in 2020 was smaller. In addition, in 2018, more High Court of Justice cases were closed in relation to the number of new cases that were opened, which widened the gaps between 2018 and 2020.

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

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

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	446 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 511 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 463 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	494 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	14 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Other criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> 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

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	19 902 [] NA [] NAP	29 377 [] NA [] NAP	30 607 [] NA [] NAP	18 761 [] NA [] NAP	4 376 [] NA [] NAP
Employment dismissal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Insolvency	57 629 [] NA [] NAP	23 485 [] NA [] NAP	17 183 [] NA [] NAP	75 020 [] NA [] NAP	28 272 [] NA [] NAP
Robbery case	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Intentional homicide	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments Following an amendment to the Law of Insolvency and Economic Recovery, 2018, all cases opened since 1.9.2019 are heard in from of a Magistrate Court (instead of the District court). The amendment to the law led to an increase in the number of new cases (incoming cases).



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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 cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending for more than 2 years
Non-court procedures relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
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	[X] NA [] NAP
Court cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Court cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

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 handling of applications for political asylum is carried out in accordance with the law in Israel, while considering Israel's

commitments under the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of Refugees. The authorized persons will also be able to be aided by the UN Refugee Agency Handbook.

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

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

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

5.2.0012 (www.gov.il)

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

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

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

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	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Child pornography	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please explain what are the legal definitions of these categories of offences in your system: Sexual Abuse of Children – The Israeli Penal Law provides several provisions with respect to the protection of minors from sexual offenses such as child prostitution and defines increased punishment when minors are involved. For example, Rape in s. 345 of the Penal Law, Forbidden intercourse despite consent in s. 346 of the Penal Law or Sodomy in s. 347 of the Penal Law.

Child Pornography- The Israeli Penal Law states that if a person publishes obscene material or prepares such materials for publication, or if a person presents, organizes or produces an obscene display in public, or in a place which is not public then he/she shall be liable for three years of imprisonment (section 214 of the penal law). Additionally, if a person published an obscene publication and it includes a person who looks like a minor, including a representation or a drawing of a minor, he/she is liable for five years of imprisonment (section 214b of the Penal Law), and if a person utilized the body of a minor in order to advertise an obscenity, or uses a minor in the presentation of an obscenity, he/she is liable for seven years of imprisonment (Section 214(b1) of the Penal Law). For further information see the initial Report Concerning the Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, Ministry of Justice, State of Israel (2012) sections 34 and 35.

<https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/dynamiccollectorresultitem/the-rights-of-child-sale-prostitution-pornography/he/IMPLEMENTATION%20OF%20THE%20OPTIONAL%20PROTOCOL%20TO%20THE%20CONVENTION%20ON%20THE%20RIGHTS%20OF%20THE%20CHILD%20ON%20THE%20SALE%20OF%20CHILDREN,%20CHILD%20PROSTITUTI ON%20AND%20CHILD%20PORNOGRAPHY.pdf>

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 3 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 9 [] NA [] NAP
Litigious divorce 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
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 0 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 22 [] NA [] NAP
Robbery 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
Intentional homicide 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

Comments Insolvency cases (questions 101, 102) comprise mainly of bankruptcy cases, but also include liquidation of companies. The percentage of decision subject to appeal is 0.2%. Since we could not answer the section with a decimal point, we wrote 0%.

Until the end of 2017, insolvency cases would close with a judicial decision regarding the insolvency proposal, thus, most of the time spent on the case was handled in a closed file. From 2018, these cases were considered closed only after the payment plan was completed, thus changing the closing date of these cases in our case management system to include all of the judicial time spent on this case.

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

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

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

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

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
- [] 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
- [] to supervise the enforcement procedure
- [X] to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge (ensure consistency with question 36!)
- [X] to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision

other significant powers (please specify):

Comments

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

civil cases

administrative cases

insolvency cases

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

	Number of cases
1.Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.Incoming/received cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.1.Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.2.Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.3.Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.4.Cases brought to court	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4.Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Section 3.3 - cases closed for other reasons - consists of cases that were closed without investigation because the circumstances of the cases did not justify doing so, cases that were closed due to a stay of proceedings, cases closed in light of a

determination regarding the sanity of the defendant and those closed due to the transfer of investigation to another investigating authority.

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Before the main trial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
During the main trial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Only the Public Prosecution Office was able to provide us with data pertaining the amount of guilty plea procedures (3,921).

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

Sources: The sources for the Case flow data: Supreme Court - IT Department; Courts' Management- IT Department.
The sources for cases processed by the public prosecutor: the Police Prosecution division; The Ministry of Justice - the State Attorney's Office

5. Career of judges and public prosecutors

5.1. Recruitment and promotion

5.1.1 Recruitment and promotion of judges

110. How are judges recruited?

mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)

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

a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)

other (please specify):

Comments

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

An authority made up of judges only

- An authority made up of non-judges only
- An authority/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:

111-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female
Members	9 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	4 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments – Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing its members? See question 111

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

- Yes
- No

Comments – please specify which body is competent to decide on appeal? The decision of the Judicial Selection Committee is an administrative decision subject to review by the Supreme Court. this "review" is not a regular appeal, but rather a petition that can be submitted to the Supreme Court

Furthermore, it is important to note that the decision of the committee not to select a particular candidate is not a decision that harms or effects his future candidacy. A candidate who is not elected in a particular committee and is included in the database of candidates, continues to be in the database (for a limited period, as defined in the regulations) and can be presented for discussion in future committees by those competent to do so (under section 7(4) of the basic law: judiciary).

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

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

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

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

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

- Years of experience
- Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- Performance (quantitative)
- Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- Other

No criteria

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

5.1.2 Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors

115. What is the status of public prosecution services?

- 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)
- 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 State Attorney's Office is part of the law enforcement system in the State of Israel, but its decisions are made at professional and independent discretion, and are subject to the provisions of the law and the instructions of the Attorney General and the State Attorney.

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - Please describe these exceptions:

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
- Written instruction
- Other
- NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

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

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

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

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

- Exceptional
- Occasional
- Frequent
- Systematic
- NAP

Comments

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

- Yes
- No
- NAP

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

116. How are public prosecutors recruited?

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

Comments The Police Prosecution Division choose the fourth option- "Other"- a combination of all options
The Public Prosecutors Office choose the fourth option- "Other"- Cognitive and Professional Exams; Professional interview;
Examinations Committee.

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

- An authority composed of public prosecutors only
- An authority composed of non-public prosecutors only
- An authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors
- 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	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing its members? Since the answer to this questions involves two separate authorities, we cannot provide one answer as to the size and composition of the committee. However, both authorities stated that the composition of the committee changes in accordance with the needs of each recruitment.

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - Please specify which body is competent to decide on appeal? In the Police Prosecution Division, non selected candidates can appeal to a "recruitment bureau".

In the Public Prosecutors Office, non-selected candidates cannot appeal against the decision of the recruitment/appointment committee.

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

- Yes

No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutorsThe Police Prosecution Division conducts its own promotion process. In the Public Prosecutors Office, each tender has a specific committee composed of different members.

Comments The Police Prosecution Division conducts its own promotion process. In the Public Prosecutors Office, each tender has a specific committee composed of different members.

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

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

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

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

- Years of experience
- Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- Performance (quantitative)
- 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 "Other" - refers to the yearly evaluation of the prosecutors superiors, together with yearly socio-metric measures and management skills at the Police Prosecution Division and to recommendations at the Public Prosecutors Office.

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:70

() No

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

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

[X] For disciplinary reasons

[] For organisational reasons

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

[] No

Comments In that cycle we were able to get information regarding the Sharia court:

Qadi can be transferred to another sharia court, without his/her consent, for disciplinary reasons and for organizational/administrative reasons (according to Section 16 to the Qadi Law).

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

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

(X) No

Comments

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

(X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:67

() 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):2

() No

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

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

[]

[] NA

[X] NAP

Comments

125-1. Is it renewable?

- Yes
 No
 NAP

Comments

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

- []
 NA
 NAP

Comments See Q123 for explanation.

126-1. Is it renewable?

- Yes
 No
 NAP

Comments

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

Sources: The Police Prosecution Division
The Public Prosecutors Office

5.2. Training

5.2.1 Training of judges

127. Types of different trainings offered to judges:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school, traineeship in a court)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
General in-service training	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training on ethics	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training on child-friendly justice	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No

Comments A.Regarding Initial training – the initial training includes concentrated training days, individual training by specialization and on-the-job personal training at the court level

B.Regarding In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts – local representatives of the information systems division perform this training and not the Center for Judicial Education and Training. C.Regarding In-service training on ethics- These trainings are provided as part of a systematic mandatory training process that each new judge receives and on a regular basis at the local level by ethics officers (judges appointed and trained for the benefit of the cause).

D.Regarding In-service training on child-friendly justice- Every juvenile judge regularly undergoes training focused on judging of children and youth throughout his or her tenure. Additionally, every judge ordained to engage in criminal cases involving children is also obligated to take part in training. There is separate training for proceedings conducted in the District Courts and the Magistrates' Courts.

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

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

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the continuous training of judges: A.In-service training for specialised judicial functions - There are seminars that are held yearly in which different judges take part every year and there are seminars that their content differ every year for all the judges to attend. B.In-service training for management functions of the court -every year an annual training takes place for all the executive judges (presidents and vice presidents). In addition, there are a variety of meetings at a local level led by the unit for organizational development (with the assistance of organizational consultants)

C.In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts- basic training is conducted when ordained, while support, guidance and reinforcement for the judges is conducted according to personal need.

D.In-service training on ethics- the ethics officers' conduct training two to three times a year with an emphasis on recent decisions of the Ombudsman of the Israeli Judiciary.

5.2.2 Training of prosecutors

129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

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

Comments The compulsory training of the Police Prosecution Division includes initial training; general in-service training; In-service training for specialized functions; in-service training for management functions and in-service training for the use of computer facilities in office. The optional training includes in-service training for specialized functions (e.g. testimony of people with disabilities, dependent persons or combined economic enforcement.) The compulsory training of the Public Prosecutors Office includes some initial training courses; some general in-service training courses; in-service training for specialized functions; in-service training for the use of computer facilities in office and in-service training on ethics.

The optional training includes other initial training courses, other general in-service training courses and in-service training on child-friendly justice.

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

	Frequency of the in-service training
General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised in organised crime)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training on child-friendly justice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors: In the Police Prosecution Division, general in-service training, in-service training for specialized functions, management functions and for the use of computer facilities in office are occasional. In the Public Prosecutors Office, all types of training take place regularly, except for in-service training for the use of computer facilities in office, in which "no training was proposed".

5.2.3 Training institutions

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Institution(s) for prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

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

	Budget of the institution(s) for the reference year, in €
Institution(s) for judges	203 045 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Institution(s) for prosecutors	7 102 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Due to the Pandemic and the lack of an approved state budget, most of the planned training was canceled or postponed and the total budget was reduced dramatically for both institutes.

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

. NAP

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. For judges	11 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	18 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	102 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. For prosecutors	4 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	4 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	12 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. For other non-judge staff	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	11 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	33 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. For other non-prosecutor staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Training for other professionals	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments – please specify if there are training courses of judges and/or prosecutors that include other professionals in the field of justice.

Due to the Pandemic, part of the planned training was canceled or postponed. For Judges:

A. Number of in-person training courses available -The Center for Judicial Education and Training held only 11 in-person trainings throughout 2020 (out of 57 planned activities) as well as conducting 4 evaluation assessments for judicial candidates (out of 6 planned evaluation assessments).

B. Number of delivered in-person training courses in days- The Center for Judicial Education and Training conducted 18 days of in-person courses and seminars in 2020 (out of 120 planned days). The number of activity days of evaluation assessments for judicial candidates that actually took place was 15 days (out of 30 planned days).

C. Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning) - According to the original plan, no online training and activities were scheduled for 2020. Prior to 2020, the Center for Judicial Education and Training never conducted online training. In the period between 1.5.2020 - 31.12.2020, the Center for Judicial Education and Training carried out eight full seminars (09: 00-17: 00) using the ZOOM platform. The center also conducted 94 independent lectures regarding legal knowledge, skill acquisition and enrichment activities throughout this period. These lectures were uploaded to a digital library available to all judges.

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Judges	490 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	350 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Prosecutors	184 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 500 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-judge staff	62 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 558 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-prosecutor staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other professionals	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Due to the Pandemic, part of the planned training was canceled or postponed.

For Judges: A. Number of in-person training courses available -The Center for Judicial Education and Training held only 11 in-person trainings throughout 2020 (out of 57 planned activities) as well as conducting 4 evaluation assessments for judicial candidates (out of 6 planned evaluation assessments).

B. Number of delivered in-person training courses in days- The Center for Judicial Education and Training conducted 18 days of in-person courses and seminars in 2020 (out of 120 planned days). The number of activity days of evaluation assessments for judicial candidates that actually took place was 15 days (out of 30 planned days).

C. Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning) - According to the original plan, no online training and activities were scheduled for 2020. Prior to 2020, the Center for Judicial Education and Training never conducted online training. In the period between 1.5.2020 - 31.12.2020, the Center for Judicial Education and Training carried out eight full seminars (09: 00-17: 00) using the ZOOM platform. The center also conducted 94 independent lectures regarding legal knowledge, skill acquisition and enrichment activities throughout this period. These lectures were uploaded to a digital library available to all judges.

5.3.Practice of the profession

5.3.1Salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors

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

	Gross annual salary, in €	Net annual salary, in €	Gross annual salary, in local currency	Net annual salary, in local currency
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	123 818 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	488 129 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the average salary of a judge at this level, and not the salary of the Court President)	181 440 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	715 291 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	36 794 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	145 056 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the average salary of a public prosecutor at this level, and not the salary of the Attorney General).	108 417 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	427 416 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

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

Comments

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

. Other financial benefit include: Integration of car benefits or vehicle costs; mobile phones and payments, retirement benefits, vacation policy, tuition benefits available to eligible dependents etc..

NAP

=

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

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Research and publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Arbitrator	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Cultural function	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Political function	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Mediator	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Other function	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No

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

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

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

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

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

() Yes

(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

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. The decisions of the Ethics Committee mainly entail questions regarding combining judicial work with other functions, taking part in specific events, lecturing, etc. Please find all the ethics committee decisions here:

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

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

Yes

No

Comments

138-4. If yes, 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. The Ethics Committee of the Israel Bar Association annually publishes the directives and decisions of the National Ethics Committee, which all prosecutors are subject to.

5.4. Disciplinary procedures

5.4.1 Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions

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

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

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

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

- Citizens
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- Disciplinary court
- Disciplinary body (disciplinary prosecutor, investigator etc.)
- Ombudsman
- Professional body
- Executive power (please specify):judges, the Department for Internal Investigations in the Israel Police, the minister of justice, the attorney general and any person or body that has a complaint against prosecutors
- Other (please specify):judges, the Department for Internal Investigations in the Israel Police, the minister of justice, the attorney general and any person or body that has a complaint against prosecutors
- This is not possible

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

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

- Court
- Higher Court / Supreme Court

- High Judicial Council
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Parliament
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify):

Comments

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

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

Comments

5.4.2 Number of disciplinary procedures and sanctions

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

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (1+2+3+4)	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Criminal offence	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

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

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

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

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

Sources: The disciplinary court-unit in the police is in charge of disciplinary proceedings against police prosecutors.
 The Discipline Department in the Civil Service Commission is in charge of disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors from the state attorney's office
 A judge is subject to the jurisdiction of a Disciplinary Court.

6.Lawyers

6.1.Profession of lawyer

6.1.1Status of the profession of lawyers

146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	74 971 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	39 390 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	35 581 <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments

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

Yes ()

No ()

Comments

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

[]

NA

NAP

Comments

=

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

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Dismissal cases	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal cases – Defendant	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal cases – Victim	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Yes always (<input type="checkbox"/>) Yes in some cases (<input type="checkbox"/>) No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Administrative cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes always	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes always	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes always
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Family member	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Self-representation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Trade union	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If "other", please specify. In addition, for the categories selected please specify the types of cases concerned by this/these representation(s): Other refers to representation in the labor court by a close friend or family member. However, we note that the labor courts will allow such representation only in exceptional cases. In addition section 34 to the labor courts law states that a person may be represented by an Organization of employees or employers

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

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

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

Comments

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

- Self-employed lawyer
- Staff lawyer
- In-house lawyer

Comments

150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:

- a national bar association

a regional bar association

a local bar association

Comments

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

Yes

No

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

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

Sources: The Israeli Bar Association

Official website: <http://www.israelbar.org.il/english.asp?catid=372&me>

6.1.2 Practicing the profession

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

Yes

No

Comments

155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?

Yes

No

Comments

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

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

Comments

6.1.3 Quality standards and disciplinary procedures

157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?

- Yes
- No

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

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

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

Comments

159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:

- the performance of lawyers
- the amount of fees

Comments - Please specify:

160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

- a judge
- Ministry of Justice
- a professional authority
- other (please specify): The five district Disciplinary Tribunals and the National Disciplinary Tribunal of the Israeli Bar Association.

Comments

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

	Number of disciplinary proceedings
Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	322 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	306 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

3. Criminal offence	16 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	235 [] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	26 [] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	106 [] NA [] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	1 [] NA [] NAP
4. Fine	53 [] NA [] NAP
5. Other	49 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons. Other includes warnings, probation, denial of membership and prohibition on practicing law. The difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions is mainly due to proceedings that ended with an acquittal, without a verdict or without penalty.

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

No mandatory mediation

Comments - If there is mandatory mediation, please specify which fields are concerned: In Israel, In some fields there is a mandatory informative sessions, and not a mandatory mediation.

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

Yes

No

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

In civil cases, in which litigants claim compensation of up to 40,000 NIS (10,146 Euro), excluding a car accident compensation claim and personal injury claims, the parties are obligated to attend a single court ordered meeting in order to consider the possibility of settling the case out side of the court-room. The first meeting is free of charge and held by a certified registered mediator. Should the parties give consent to mediation, they will share the mediator's fee for the rest of the meetings. Since July 2016, and By virtue of "the Law for the Arrangement of Litigation in Family Disputes", parties to a family dispute (family dissolution, divorce and separation) are obligated to attend up to four court ordered meetings at the family courts' assistance units, before their cases can be tried in court.

The main purpose of these meetings is to provide the parties with clear and accessible information that will enable them to make an informed decision before engaging in an ADR procedure. In that respect, it is important to emphasize that while attendance in these meetings is compulsory; any settlement reached in the process will be reached through mediation and will reflect the voluntary consent of both parties.

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

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

Comments

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

Yes

() No

[] NAP

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



=

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

	Total	Males	Females
Number of mediators	352	102	250
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments At the end of 2018 and following the entry into force of the Court's Regulations (List of Mediators), 2017, the temporary list of mediators used till then expired and all mediators who wanted to be included in the courts list had to submit a request to the court administration. This new procedure reduced the amount of mediators.

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 [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases	1 212 [] NA [] NAP	1 064 [] NA [] NAP	1 241 [] NA [] NAP
2. Family cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Administrative cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
4. Labour cases including employment dismissal cases	7 415 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	2 827 [] NA [] NAP
5. Criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
6. Consumer cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source: In 2020, 12,358 labour cases and 6,405 civil and commercial cases were referred to court-related mediations. Source: Mediation Division, Court's Management.

Within the number of cases for which parties agreed to start mediation, the cases which were referred to mediation before the start of the reference year but for which parties agreed to start mediation in 2020 are not included as we are not able to calculate them. Similarly, within the Number of finished court-related mediations are not included cases for which parties agreed to start mediation before the start of the reference year. However, the number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement includes all settlements concluded in the reference year regardless of when the mediation started which is why the number is higher (for civil and commercial cases the number of settlements of cases for which parties agreed to start mediation during the reference year is 782)

=

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

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

Comments

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

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

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)	92 [] NA	90 [] NA	2 [] NA
1. Private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities	92 [] NA [] NAP	90 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP
2. Enforcement agents working in a public institution (civil servants paid by state)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Judges	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Other	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If other, please specify their status and competences: In addition, the Enforcement Bureau has enforcement registrars who conduct judicial tasks, similar to the Rechtspfleger. These registrars have autonomous competence and their decisions can be subject to appeal. In 2020, the number of enforcement registrars was 73 (19 male and 54 female), and this number was not included in the number of enforcement agents provided above. The Enforcement Registrar and in some cases, the Chief Administrator of the Bureau, are authorized to hold hearings and to decide in each stage of the enforcement proceeding.

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

- diploma
- professional experience
- specific exam
- appointment procedure by the State
- 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)?

Yes, please indicate the age of retirement:

No, please specify the duration of the appointment: One year

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

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Date of birth	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Civil status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Cohabitant	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Employer	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Motor vehicle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Movable property	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Immovable property	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Bank account	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other enforcement proceedings underway	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Insolvency proceedings (bankruptcy, judicial reorganisation, collective debt settlement etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Other	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (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	() Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Preventive seizure of movable tangible properties	() Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) No [] NAP
Seizure of immovable properties	() Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) 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 (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Seizure of remunerations	() Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Seizure of motorised vehicles	() Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP

Eviction measures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizures of boats and ships	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of aircrafts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of electronic assets (e.g cryptocurrency)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Sale of shares	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

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

- Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents
- Debt recovery
- Voluntary or public auctions of moveable or immoveable property

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

Comments

8.1.3 Training and ICT

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

- Yes
- No

Comments

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: There is a procedure for officials that is published on the Collection and Enforcement Authority website

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Every two years

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

- Yes
- No

Comments Smart Cards were introduced and allow the submission and transference of documents and electronic notifications.

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - Please explain: The creditor pays the fees. However, if the enforcement proceedings are successful, the debtor will pay back the fees to the creditor

8.1.4 Fees

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

The debtor

The creditor

Other – please specify

Comments The creditor pays the fees. However, if the enforcement proceeding is successful, the fees are added to the original debt and are to be paid by the debtor.

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

Source: The Law Enforcement and Collection Authority.

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?

Yes

No

Comments

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

professional body

judge

Ministry of Justice

public prosecutor

other (please specify):

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

no execution at all

non execution of court decisions against public authorities

lack of information

excessive length

unlawful practices

insufficient supervision

excessive cost

unethical behaviour of enforcement agent

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

Comments

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

	Existence of the system
for civil cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
for administrative cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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

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)	25 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	13 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	9 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. For criminal offence	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	20 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Reprimand	11 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Suspension	9 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Fine	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

5. Other

0

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:

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

Source: The Enforcement and Collection Authority.

8.2. Execution of decisions in criminal matters

8.2.1 Functioning of execution in criminal matters

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

Judge

Public prosecutor

Prison and Probation Services

Enforcement agent

Other authority (please specify): Israeli police

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

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

9.1.1 Number, status and mandate of notaries

192. Number and status of notaries in your country.

	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	6 528 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Private professionals (without control from public authorities)	6 528 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Holders of public offices appointed by the State	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Civil servants (paid by the State)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Other	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

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

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

- diploma
- professional experience
- specific exam
- appointment procedure by the State
- initial training
- other (please specify):

Comments

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

- yes, please indicate the age of retirement: 62 or 67
- 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Certification of signatures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Legalisation of signatures / Apostille	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Legality control of documents	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Mediation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Taking of oaths	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-contentious judicial procedures (e.g. acting as court commissioner in a successions file, performing divorce, division of estate, please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other judicial functions (for example, payment orders)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Public auctions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other (for example collect taxes, run registers etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 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. In addition, pursuant to Section 7 of the Notaries Law, only a certified Notary can authenticate documents that are intended for use outside of Israel.

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

- Real estate transaction
- Family law
- Succession law
- Company law
- Legality control of gambling activities
- Protection of vulnerable persons
- Other

Comments

9.1.3 ICT, organisation of the profession and training

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

- In their relations with the State (e.g. courts, registries, chambers of commerce, tax authorities)
- In their relations with their clients
- In their relations with other notaries (e.g. videoconferencing, system to exchange documents)

Comments In February 2021 the Notaries Regulations were amended so that a Notary can make an electronic notarial certificate (digitization of the certificate itself).

194-4. Which computerised registries can notaries consult?

- Land registry
- 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?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Business registry	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Civil status/ Population registry	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Succession / Family law registry	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Any other registry (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

194-7. What ICT tools are used by notaries in their relations with clients?

Videoconferencing (e.g. digital advice)

Digital act

Digital identification

Digital archiving

Other, please specify

None

Comments

194-8. Who is responsible to run the digital archives?

Notariat / Professional body

Other public authority

Another entity (please specify)

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

professional body

court

Ministry of Justice

public prosecutor

other (please specify):

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments

196-2. Do notaries have training on:

	Yes	No
European law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Law of another Member State (cross-border training programmes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Comments - If yes, please indicate the types (e.g. traditional courses, e-learning, webinar) and the major topics of the training activities:

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

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

10. Court interpreters

10.1. Details on profession of court interpreter

10.1.1 Status of court interpreters



197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?

Yes

No

Comments Today, interpreters need to pass a security background check regarding their criminal record. Interpreters participating in the high court of justice hearings need to pass an additional security check. There are a few interpreters who have very high security classification for highly classified hearing. In the coming years, court interpreters will need to successfully finish a training course developed by the court administration, which includes professional, legal and ethical aspects before being able to work in the court system.

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

Yes

No

Comments

199. Number of registered court interpreters:

[587]

NA

NAP

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam): Following the recent tender for court interpretation (2019), the quality standards of court interpretations were increased and supervision mechanisms were put in place to insure them. Surveys are conducted once every six months to both judges and the secretariat in order to identify and solve failures. A glossary, that should serve the interpreters, is currently being written under the supervision of the Legal Department.

201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?

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

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

No, please specify which authority selects court interpreters

Comments

J1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Secretariat and Operations Division of the courts administration

11. Judicial experts

11.1. Profession of judicial expert

11.1.1 Status of judicial experts

202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can participate in judicial procedures (multiple replies possible):

- Experts designated by the parties in support of their arguments but bound by a duty of independence and impartiality to the court
- 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?

- Yes
- No

Comments The case management system used by the courts contains a list of technical and medical experts. The registration on the list is decided following a court decision to appoint a said expert. Currently, the registration on the list is not limited in time and no examination is conducted regarding the skills of the experts already on the list. At present, however, a pilot project designed to establish a pool of registered and regulated experts is being conducted in Tel Aviv.

202-1-1. If yes, at which level is the list established (multiple replies possible):

- national
- administrative district or federal entity
- 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
- Yes
- No

Comments

202-2. Which authority is competent for the registration of judicial experts?

- Ministry of justice
- 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

No

Comments

202-4. Can an expert who is not on the list or not registered be appointed in a case?

Yes

No

Comment - If yes, please specify in which cases: Appointment of experts outside the list of experts occurs when there is no expert available within the list or certain expertise is required that does not exist for the expert on the list.

203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

Yes

No

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

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

	Obligation of training
Initial training	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Continuous training	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

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

judicial proceedings

the profession of expert

other

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of experts	5 727 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

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

	Number of cases
Total (1+2+3+4)	23 403 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1.Civil and commercial litigious cases	23 387 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.Administrative cases	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.Criminal cases	13 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4.Other cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Defined by the court/judge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Defined by Ministry of Justice or another ministry (setting a tariff for example)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Salary of public official (in case of forensic or another specialist – who is public employee)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Freely agreed between expert and the parties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

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)

NAP

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

207-1. Does the judge or another body control the progress of the expertise?

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

207-2. Are judicial experts' associations involved in:

Selection processes

Initial or continuous training

Disciplinary procedures

NAP

Comments

K1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Court Administration.

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

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: In January 1, 2021, the new civil procedure rules came into force. These rules replaced the previous regulations and brought upon a comprehensive reform in the way Israeli court proceedings are conducted. The new regulations aim to enhance efficiency, simplify proceedings, save judicial time, shorten the duration of the litigation and eventually create more certainty. Some of the main changes introduced by the new rules are: A.the parties must file a list containing all the motions they intend to file, and in the first pretrial hearing, the judge will decide which of them will be heard orally and which will be heard by written submissions. B. the new regulations includes new limitations on the scope of the pleadings and the chapters they must include, and pleadings that do not comply with the regulations will not be accepted. C. the rules also create a new function of a “legal secretary” (a lawyer authorized by the President of the court) who examines all documents submitted to the court and has the authority to disqualify a document that does not meet the formal and structural requirements. D. the new regulations mandate a formal meeting between the parties within 30 days after the last pleading submission (and before the parties appear in court) in order to try and resolve the dispute through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (e.g., mediation).

208-2. Budget

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

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)

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-4. Access to justice and legal aid

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: In accordance with a temporary provision dealing with representation in proceedings under the Prohibition of Discrimination Law, representation will be given without a test of economic eligibility for a person suing in a civil proceeding under the Prohibition of Discrimination in Products, Services and Entry into Entertainment and Public Places, 2000. In 2020, due to the COVID virus, two additional provisions were added: (1) legal representation will be given to the person who was in isolation due to the corona virus` (2) representation will be given without a test of economic eligibility for a parent of a minor whose custody of the child has been denied for the other parent due to committing a murder offense, attempted murder of the other parent or one of the children, rape or sodomy of the child (See section 27A of the Legal Qualifications Law.) In addition, there is an obligation to represent the minor himself (separately) if he is over the age of 14, unless there are special reasons.

Planned reforms: (1) A draft memorandum that has not yet been circulated to expand the legal aid provided to victims of sexual offenses in criminal proceedings for additional offenses, and to extend legal aid in civil proceedings so that the test of economic eligibility is abolished. (2) Arranging representation without a test of economic eligibility for parents and minors in proceedings under the Youth Law (care and supervision) 1960 (3) Representation of minors under the age of 15 in involuntary hospitalization proceedings, and representation for parents in forced hospitalization proceedings of their minor children. In addition, a reform is planned in the recruitment processes of lawyers operating on behalf of the legal aid

208-5. High Judicial Council

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

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

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Digital investigation file - a project carried out in collaboration with the Israel Police Force, the Ministry of Internal Security and the Ministry of Finance. The purpose of the project is to move from paper files to digital media in order to centralize all the investigation materials and case documents in a digital platform available to attorneys. Community Courts - Community courts are designed to reduce the recidivism phenomenon by rehabilitating offenders in the community, as a substitute for actual prison sentences. This, in light of the assumption that dealing with recidivism also requires dealing with the in-depth problems that lead to it. This is an innovative model and a unique procedure designed to create a rehabilitative framework for the defendant - after taking responsibility for his actions - under close judicial supervision and the involvement of prosecutors, welfare and the community. In order to assist in the rehabilitation proceedings and advance the goals mentioned above, a Community Courts Forum has been established in the State Attorney's Office, jointly with the Police Prosecution Division. Enforcement in the Arab sector - a plan to increase criminal and integrated enforcement against crime in the Arab sector. The plan includes the establishment of district squads led by the district attorneys, supervised, and directed by the State Attorney's headquarters. These squads will lead targeted projects to reduce crime in the Arab sector along with integrated and dedicated diverse enforcement; assist and support in establishing an independent and effective prosecution system in the local authorities in the Arab sector; conduct cyber enforcement actions against illegal content on various websites that appeal to the Arab sector; and promote a joint dialogue between law enforcement and Arab sector leaders to find common solutions to problems, barriers and increase trust, while integrating and training persons in the community.

Economic Enforcement Squads - Over the past five years, the Israel Police has significantly developed its economic enforcement system. As a result, the volume of property seized under money laundering portfolios has increased (except during Covid). Dedicated attorneys

from the relevant district or from one of the national units accompany almost all significant cases in which lots of property was seized. The Economic Enforcement Squad accompanies these cases, working side by side with the investigating unit, reviewing the investigation materials as soon as possible, analyzing them and advising investigators on how to proceed with the investigation to establish a factual basis for economic offenses and seizures. The economic enforcement squads specialize in managing and accompanying these cases in order to improve and streamline the handling of these cases. Secretarial Operations Improvement Project - Unification, streamlining, and implementation of operations in the criminal and civil prosecutor's districts, in order to improve legal treatment.

Judges- Due to the pandemic, the Center for Judicial Education and Training began to use the ZOOM platform in order to conduct learning and training courses in a hybrid (frontal-digital) format. In addition, a technological platform that integrates the courses into the judges' internal intranet site (the judges' portal) was developed, thus enabling the judges access to all materials, recorded lectures and training sessions.

208-7. Gender balance

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Several measures are planned to take place, such as: designating jobs for women in organizations that do not meet the criteria for advancing women, expansion of rights for parents (men and women) for children under the age of five, reducing bureaucracy and making forms and documents accessible online, correction of the law to allow fathers to easily implement maternity leave for the period of birth and parenthood.

208-8. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: For further information, please see question 208-1 above.

208-9. Enforcement of court decisions and in particular regarding decisions against public authorities

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: In 2019, the Insolvency and Economic Rehabilitation Law, 2018, came into force, which transferred the authority to handle insolvency proceedings of an individual from the District Court to the Magistrate's Court (in cases in which the debt exceeds 150,000 NIS.). For an individual who has debts up to 150,000 NIS, insolvency proceedings are heard at the Bureau of Execution.

208-10. Mediation and other Alternative Dispute Resolution

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: The new civil procedure rules mandate a formal meeting between the represented parties within 30 days following the last pleading submission and before the parties appear in court for the first preliminary hearing. In the mandate meeting, the parties are to examine the possibility of resolving the dispute through an alternative dispute resolution mechanism. The parties must try to limit or reduce the controversies and agree on the steps that should be taken in order to shorten the legal proceeding and to make it more efficient.

208-11. Fight against crime

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: In 2020, a dedicated government plan was formulated with the aim of reducing violence and crime in the Arab sector. For further information, please see question 208-6 above.
arab_Violence_Report_2020_Hebrew.pdf (www.gov.il)

208-12. Prison system

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-13. Child friendly justice

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-14. Domestic violence

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: During the Covid pandemic (2020), there was a significant increase in the number of applicants for welfare assistance. Furthermore, there was an increase in the number of women murdered by their spouses in comparison to the previous year. This significant increase highlights the importance of increasing the activities of welfare services to prevent the phenomenon, to locate families that are stuck in the cycle of violence, to provide assistance and support to victims of violence and to rehabilitate violent men. In the State Comptroller's report, they recommended that the treatment of the phenomenon be carried out in cooperation between all the official actors operating in the field (the Ministry of Welfare, local authorities, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Internal Security, the police and the Authority for Combating Violence) in order to eradicate domestic violence that causes immediate and long-term damage to both the individual and the community as a whole. This treatment must maintain the therapeutic continuum of both the offender and the injured party while providing appropriate training to the therapists and reducing their workload. (mevaker.gov.il)

208-15. New information and communication technologies

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: For further information, please see questions 208-1 and 208-9 above.

208-16. Other

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: A. Notary - In 2020, an online remote signing service was established in the Notary Register. Notaries regulations have also been added which allows notaries to edit electronically signed documents. Digital apostille development is expected in the near future.

B. Court interpreters-In 2019, a reform regarding the recruitment and training of translators (through tenders), was conducted. This reform included quality factors in the tender. Thus, court interpreters will need to successfully finish a training course developed by the court administration, which includes professional, legal and ethical aspects before being able to work in the court system.

For further information, please see questions 197, 200, and 201 above.