

Evaluation of the judicial systems (2020 - 2022)

UK-Northern Ireland

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

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

Objective :

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

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

Instruction :

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

- -User manual
- -Explanatory note

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

1.General and financial information

1.1.Demographic and economic data

1.1.1Inhabitants and economic general information

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

[1 895 500]

Comments

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

	Amount
State or federal level	[X] NA [] NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	33 485 190 000 [] NA [] NAP

Comments Total current and capital expenditure in Northern Ireland has risen by 7.3% over the past two years in sterling £ based on revised figures published by the Office for National Statistics. Exchange rate movements may explain part of the discrepancy.

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

[28 524]

Comments The figure above relates to the regional GDP estimate published by ONS for Northern Ireland. GVA was used in the previous CEPEJ exercise as regional GDP estimates were not produced for NI at the time. GDP is higher than GVA explaining part of the discrepancy some of which is also due to exchange rate movements and inflation.

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

- [31 491]
- []NA

Comments The figure above relates to median full-time annual earnings in NI in 2020

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

[0.8994] Allow decimals : 5 [] NAP

Comments Bank of England exchange rate data ($\notin 1 = \pounds 0.8994$ at 31 Dec 2020)

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

Sources: 1) NISRA - 2020 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland, June 2021

2) ONS - Country and Regional Public Sector Finances Net Fiscal Balance Tables, May 2021

3) ONS - Regional economic activity by Gross Domestic Product, UK: 1998 to 2019

4) NISRA - Northern Ireland Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2020

5) Bank of England exchange rate data

1.1.2Budgetary data concerning judicial system

006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in \in (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the budget of public prosecution services and/or the one allocated to legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please answer NA to question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)$	94 405 227 [] NA [] NAP	88 978 355 []NA []NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	34 523 935 [] NA [] NAP	35 325 317 []NA []NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (2.1 + 2.2)	6 030 276 [] NA [] NAP	5 781 945 [] 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.)	33 841 695 [] NA [] NAP	30 867 802 [] NA [] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)	19 979 080 [] NA [] NAP	16 990 161 [] NA [] NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 []NA []NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training	30 241 [] NA [] NAP	13 130 []NA []NAP
7. Other (please specify)	[]NA [X]NAP	[]NA [X]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: NICTS budget allocation is a net budget, to take account of income generated for the services provided. The approved budget should actually be \leq 58,480,362 rather than \leq 94,405,227 as shown in the table as approved income which is a negative budget (- \leq 35,924,865), should be deducted from the total. Similarly, the implemented budget should be actually be \leq 62,702,169 instead of \leq 88,978,355 as the implemented income (- \leq 26,276,186) should be deducted from the total). Income is part of NICTS budget. The approved budget transfers that occur during the in year monitoring round process. NICTS received additional budget allocations from 2018 to 2020 in its opening baseline budget mainly in relation to pension increases, pay and price inflation and other projects including EU Exit, Substance Misuse courts and Gillen. We also received additional COVID funding during 2020 which would be included in the implemented budget.

Any spend in relation to computer related costs have been included in the annual budget allocated to computerisation, there were no new court building investments.

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

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

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

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

If there are exceptions to the obligation to pay these court fees, could you please provide comments on those exceptions? NICTS operates an exemptions and remissions policy to support those in the payment of court fees where they can demonstrate that they are in receipt of qualifying passported benefits, or, would be placed under financial hardship as a result of paying the court fee. NICTS also partially subsidises (50%) children and family cases and fully subsidises cases relating to domestic violence.

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

- The court fees are set on the basis of full cost recovery as per Chapter 6 of Managing Public Money Northern Ireland and include administrative and judicial costs associated with providing the service, including overheads. These court fees can be fixed, variable, semi-variable or semi-fixed depending on the nature of the case and/or associated processes.

The fees for initiating court proceedings follow a tiered structure with application fees to the lower court tier (Magistrates Court) being less than the higher court tiers (County Court and Court of Judicature). Most court fees are a fixed amount, some are within a banded structure based on the amount claimed (contested) and a small number of court fees are variable (based on amount claimed, with upper and lower limits).

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

[145]

[]NAP

Comments Small Claims Court - €145 (October 2019 fee rate), Civil Bill - €240 (October 2019 fee rate)

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

[20 525 632] [] NA [] NAP

Comments

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	80 955 000 []NA []NAP	37 625 000 []NA []NAP	43 330 000 []NA []NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	80 955 000 []NA []NAP	37 625 000 [] NA [] NAP	43 330 000 []NA []NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments The majority of cases progress to court but it is too difficult to split between those that do and don't.

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget	80 955 000	37 625 000	43 330 000
allocated to local aid $(12, 1, 1, 12, 1, 2)$	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
allocated to legal aid $(12-1.1 + 12-1.2)$	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees	80 955 000	37 625 000	43 330 000
and/or legal representation)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
and/or legal representation)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal			
advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
auvice, ADX and outer legal services)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

If the public budget actually implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: The majority of cases progress to court but it is too difficult to split between those that do and don't.

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012-2. Does legal aid include:

Legal aid includes:

Coverage of court fees	(X)Yes
	() No
	[] NAP
Exemption from court fees	(X)Yes
	() No
	[] NAP

Comments

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

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

Comments Depending on the nature of a case court fees can be included as part of legal aid payments, we however would not track the breakdown of court fee and non court fee payments.

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

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)	43 217 000 [] NA [] NAP	42 089 000 [] NA [] NAP
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	35 030 []NA []NAP	35 030 []NA []NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic the PPS had lower than expected Counsel fee and associated costs over the course of the year resulting in the above saving against the allocated budget.

Annual budgetary fluctuations occur as a result of departmental bids and subsequent allocations across government departments by the Northern Ireland Executive from year to year.

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

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

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

Comments - If "Other Ministry" and/or "Inspection body" and/or "Other", please specify: In April 2010 responsibility for the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (NICtS) transferred form the Treasury Department to the Northern Ireland Assembly, Department of Justice (DoJ).

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	[]	[]
Number of judges/non judges' staff	[X]	[X]
Number of incoming cases	[]	[]
Number of pending cases	[]	[]
Number of resolved cases	[]	[]
Other	[X]	[X]

[] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify The Northern Ireland Secretary of State set out the annual budget allocation for Northern Ireland departments. The NICTS annual budget is confirmed by the DoJ Permanent Secretary. The NICTS Board is responsible for business and

corporate planning and reporting, and the oversight of the functions of NICTS including finance, planning, performance, and policy initiatives. The Finance Committee assists the Board with financial oversight and budgetary control. It is the role of Finance Director to advise the Committee on any material issues concerning financial oversight and budgetary control. The Finance Director is supported by the NICTS Finance team, who along with the relevant business managers across the Agency, monitor the day to day expenditure closely to try and live within the resource and capital allocations provided.

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

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

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: The Northern Ireland Secretary of State set out the annual budget allocation for Northern Ireland departments. The NICTS annual budget is confirmed by the DoJ Permanent Secretary. The NICTS Board is responsible for business and corporate planning and reporting, and the oversight of the functions of NICTS including finance, planning, performance, and policy initiatives. The Finance Committee assists the Board with financial oversight and budgetary control. It is the role of Finance Director to advise the Committee on any material issues concerning financial oversight and budgetary control. The Finance Director is supported by the NICTS Finance team, who along with the relevant business managers across the Agency, monitor the day to day expenditure closely to try and live within the resource and capital allocations provided.

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

Sources: Question 6, the approved budget is based on the initial 2020/21 budget and the implemented budget is based on the final 2020/21 budget.

1.1.3Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

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

Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in \in)

Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice	1 309 078 000	1 307 950 000
system in €	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP

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

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

	Included
Courts	(X)Yes ()No
Legal aid	[]NAP (X)Yes ()No
Public prosecution services	[]NAP (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	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Judicial management body	() Yes () No [X] NAP
State advocacy	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Enforcement services	() Yes () No [X] NAP

Notariat	() Yes
	() No
	[X] NAP
Forensic services	(X)Yes
	() No
	[] NAP
Judicial protection of juveniles	(X)Yes
	() No
	[] NAP
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	(X)Yes
Tunctioning of the Winnstry of Justice	() No
	[]NAP
Refugees and asylum seekers services	() Yes
Refugees and asylum seekers services	() No
	[X] NAP
Immigration Service	() Yes
	() No
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	(X)Yes
	() No
	[] NAP
Other	() Yes
	() No
	[X] NAP

If "Other", please specify:

Sources: Department of Justice Budgeting System

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

1.2. Organisation and management of courts and public prosecution services	
1.2. Organisation and management of courts and paone prosocation services	
015 4 Discondensities when her menors it it is for the menorement of individual country	1

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 Courts and Tribunals in Northern Ireland are under the management of the judiary in relation to the proceedings before them. Judges, Tribunal Chairpersons and Members are appointed by the NI Judicial Appointments Commission which is an independent body.

The Courts and Tribunals are supported by civil servants within Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service who provide administrative functions. NICTS is an agency of the NI Department of Justice.

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 Public Prosecution Service is based across four locations.

There are six legal sections within the PPS, organised largely by case type and / or prosecution work area, and each headed by an Assistant Director who has overall responsibility for decision-making on investigation files and for the conduct of prosecutions in their section. All operate under the direct authority of either the Senior Assistant Director, Serious Crime and Regions or the Deputy Director for Public Prosecutions. All have individual responsibility for delegated budgets for external counsel spend within their area. One of these Assistant Directors has overall responsibility for 3 satellite offices outside of Head Office.

Corporate Services, led by the Senior Assistant Director for Resources and Change, provides a range of professional, technical and other support services.

Max characters value : 10 000

2. Access to justice and all courts

2.1.Legal Aid

2.1.1Scope of legal aid

016. Does legal aid apply to:

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

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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.

- Civil legal services provide advice and representation across a wide range of issues and court proceedings. The greatest volume of business is in respect of family matters (including child welfare), personal injury claims, bail applications and advice at police stations in criminal matters. Advice and representation is provided where applicants can demonstrate that they meet financial means and legal merits tests. The assessment of an applicant's means was determined, for the greater part of the year, by the Legal Aid Assessment Office (LAAO), an office of the Department for Communities (DfC). This function transferred from DfC to the Legal Services Agency in 2019. By bringing the function in-house, and thereby amalgamating all civil legal aid services within the one organisation,

this will support the development of a more integrated approach to the delivery and administration of legal aid whilst maximising efficiencies,

Criminal legal aid is granted by the judiciary if applicants before the Magistrates' Courts, County Court on appeal and Crown Court have insufficient means to pay for their own defence and it is in the interests of justice that applicants should be represented. Similar provisions apply to cases before the Criminal Court of Appeal.

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

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

If yes, please specify: Where court fees are payable in a particular case, solicitor can include the cost of same as a disbursement when submitting their claims for fees.

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

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: Additional costs of expert witnesses, medical reports, legal opinions, travel costs etc. are covered by legal aid on approval of prior authority.

2.1.2Information on legal aid

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

	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
TOTAL	63 587	34 559	29 028
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
In criminal cases	20 255	20 255	
	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
In other than criminal cases	43 332	14 304	29 028
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: *Total - These numbers refer to the number of criminal and civil certificates issued in the

year 2020-21. This data is from the

Legal Services Agency Annual Report and Accounts 2020 - 21.

** Cases brought to court - These numbers refer to the applications granted during 2020/21, excluding for "advice and assistance", as the grants were for court proceedings.

*** Cases not brought to court - This numbers refer to the applications granted during 2020/21 for "advice and assistance" as these acts of assistance are not in respect of ongoing court proceedings.

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	[X] NA
	[X] NA [] NAP
Actual average duration	[X] NA
	[] NAP

Comments - Please specify if the envisaged timeframe is set in a statutory law, or in other regulation. Furthermore, if different timeframes are envisaged for criminal and other than criminal cases please provide more information: Applications for advice and assistance are determined by solicitor before advice is given

Applications for non-emergency applications for all other non-criminal representation were processed within the Agency's target of 80% of properly completed applications within 16 weeks of date of receipt. Depending on the level of service the percentage achieved within 16 weeks ranged from 90.4% to 99%. This data is from the Legal Services Agency Annual Report and Accounts 2020 - 21.

Criminal legal aid is determined by the court upon application by the defendants representative.

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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	(X)Yes ()No
Victims	() Yes (X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Criminal legal aid is granted by reference to two tests, the means test and the interest of justice test i.e. if the defendants' means are insufficient to cover the cost and it is in the interests of justice that the defendant is legally represented, then legal aid will be granted.

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

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

Victims	() Yes
	() No
	[X] NAP

Comments Individuals are free to choose their lawyer but criminal legal aid may apply to people charged with an offence

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - Please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the data provided above: The figures above differ in personal injury cases as follows: Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases and Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases- Annual income value €10,995; Assets Value €8,560. Criminal cases – there is no fixed means test for income or capital, this is decided upon by the discretion of the Magistrate or Judge. Non-criminal cases – the upper limits for applicants under the Civil Legal Aid Scheme for Representation Higher are detailed above. These limits apply after a financial assessment has been completed by the Legal Services Agency.

Where a client's weekly disposable income does not exceed $\pounds 234$ and their capital does not exceed $\pounds 1,000$, they shall be eligible for advice and assistance or representation (lower courts). These financial assessments are carried out by the solicitor. This information has been obtained from the Legal Services Agency.

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		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	9 937	6 750
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal	9 937	6 750
	[] NA	[] NA
cases	[] NAP	[] NAP

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please explain the exact criteria for denying legal aid: A person applying for civil legal aid must satisfy a 'merits test'. They must show that they have reasonable grounds for taking, defending or being a party to the proceedings in question. Furthermore they may be refused legal aid, if in the particular circumstances of the case, it appears unreasonable that they should do so.

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

- () the judge(s) dealing with the main case
- () another judge or official
- () an authority external to the court

Comments The court grants legal aid for people needing legal advice and representation if a case goes to court

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If appropriate, please inform about the current development of such insurances in your country; is it a growing phenomenon? Yes 'before the event' legal expenses insurance is available as a standard add-on with, for example, house insurance policies. There is also limited coverage available for 'after the event insurance'.

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: Criminal cases has been confirmed as 'no' as the remuneration arrangements are proscribed in rules. In civil cases in certain cases, usually divorce proceedings the court can direct that one party pay some or all of the costs of their opponent.

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

Sources: The source is indicated for each of the questions as being the Legal Services Agency Annual Report and Accounts 2020/21 and Business Plan 2021/22

2.2.Court users and victims

2.2.1Rights of the users and victims

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

	Yes, internet adresse(es)	No
Legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)	(X) http://www.legislation.gov.uk	()
Case-law of the higher court/s	(X) http://www.judiciaryni.uk	()
Information about the judicial system (organisation of courts, court proceedings, etc)	()	(X)

Other documents (e.g. forms, downloadable forms, online	(X)	()
registration forms)	http://www.courtsni.gov.uk	

Comment - Please specify what documents and information are included in "Other documents" A range of court documents are specified in court rules which can be accessed on http://www.legislation.gov.uk

a)Contains case law

b)Provides for on-line processing of a range of court business

c)Provides information leaflets and court forms http://www.courtsni.gov.uk

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

- () Yes, always
- () No
- (X) Yes, only in some specific situations

Comment - If "Yes, only in some specific situations", please specify: Yes, depending on the court proceedings the timeframe of proceedings may be specified in legislation

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

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

Comment - Please provide more information on these systems. Furthermore, please specify how this assistance is provided. Victim Support Northern Ireland is the charity which helps people affected by any type of crime. They provide emotional support, information and practical help to victims, witnesses and others affected by crime (see http://www.victimsupportni.co.uk)

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

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

Comments - If "Other vulnerable person" and/or "Other specific arrangements", please specify: For all witnesses in proceedings, special measures may be applied for which may (depending on the circumstances) permit:

Evidence to be given by way of video link

Screened evidence

Evidence in chief by video evidence

Electronic evidence presentation

Interpreters (including language and for those with a disability)

Court appointed registered intermediaries for people with communication and language difficulties

Special arrangements exist for juveniles (called Youth in Northern Ireland) where the court sits without the usual formality of wigs and gowns, and the defendants are not required to sit in the dock.

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

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

[] Other, please specify

[] NAP

Comment

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

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

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

Comment

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

- [X] Age threshold(s)
- [] Capacity for discernment
- [] Other criteria

Comment

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

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

[10]

[]NA

[] NAP

Criminal liability resulting in sentence of privation of liberty

[10]

[]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?

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

- () Yes, but only if offender is unknown
- () Yes, but only if compensation could not be obtained from offender
- (X) Yes, always

() No

Comment

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

() For all types of offences

(X) For some types of offences

[] NAP

Comment - Please specify: Subject to eligibility.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments None of the above answers can be applied generally as a court may order compensation as part of the decision in cases involving criminal injuries, criminal damage or were loss has been sustained e.g theft, fraud etc. The person convicted of the offence may be ordered to pay compensation to the victim. There is a separate procedure where the victim may apply for compensation to a tribunal arising specifically from criminal injury; the incident must have been reported to the police, but no court decision is required.

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

() For all types of offences

(X) For some types of offences

[] NAP

Comment - Please specify: Subject to eligibility.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments None of the above answers can be applied generally as a court may order compensation as part of the decision in cases involving criminal injuries, criminal damage or were loss has been sustained e.g theft, fraud etc. The person convicted of the offence may be ordered to pay compensation to the victim. There is a separate procedure where the victim may apply for compensation to a tribunal

arising specifically from criminal injury; the incident must have been reported to the police, but no court decision is required.

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

() For all types of offences

(X) For some types of offences

[] NAP

Comment - Please specify: Subject to eligibility.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments None of the above answers can be applied generally as a court may order compensation as part of the decision in cases involving criminal injuries, criminal damage or were loss has been sustained e.g theft, fraud etc. The person convicted of the offence may be ordered to pay compensation to the victim. There is a separate procedure where the victim may apply for compensation to a tribunal arising specifically from criminal injury; the incident must have been reported to the police, but no court decision is required.

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

() Yes

(X) No

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

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The Prosecution Decision

A victim is entitled to ask for their specific views to be taken into account as part of the Prosecutor's decision-making process. Should a victim choose to do so, their views will be given careful consideration by the Prosecutor before they make a decision. The views of the victim will be provided by the police in a report for the file which is prepared for the PPS. In cases where the Prosecutor is considering offering an alternative to prosecution (for example, a caution or informed warning), the victim will be informed of this where possible and given an opportunity to tell the PPS their views on this potential course of action. The views of victims are important and, whilst the Prosecutor will not always be able to act in accordance with these wishes, they will be carefully considered before a decision is reached. Special Measures

Special measures are a range of provisions that can be put in place if the Judge is satisfied that a victim is either vulnerable or intimidated and, if so, whether special measures would be likely to improve the quality of their evidence. Examples of such measures include the use of screens or curtains (so that the victim does not see the defendant), giving evidence away from the courtroom via 'live link' or allowing assistance from a registered intermediary (to assist those persons with significant communication difficulties).

Once the Prosecutor dealing with the case receives the victim's statement and any other evidence, they will decide whether a special measures application can be made to the court. The Prosecutor will then present the application to the court and the defendant's lawyers will be given an opportunity to object. The Judge will then make the final decision. Other measures the PPS may also consider include the following: -removing the address of a victim from the papers to be disclosed to the defence where that address is not legally relevant to the case; and/or -seeking to agree witness statements with the defence so that the victim need not attend in person. It should be noted, however, that the defence cannot be made to agree the evidence of any witness. These matters are normally dealt with by the Prosecutor prior to the trial so as to ease any concerns of the victim in advance. Where special measures have been granted, the PPS will ask the court to give the case priority.

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

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assistance)?

() Yes

(X) 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".

(X)Yes

- () No
- [] NAP

Comment - If necessary, please specify: Victims are entitled to ask for a review of a decision not to prosecute after detailed reasons have been requested and / or received. Once received, the PPS will conduct a review of the decision. If there is additional evidence or information, the original Prosecutor will reconsider the case. If there is no new evidence or information, a different Prosecutor will conduct the review.

Where a decision is taken by the PPS to substantially alter a charge, to discontinue all proceedings, or to offer no evidence, the victim will be informed of this decision and given reasons for the decision where requested. Victims are entitled to ask for a meeting to discuss this decision.

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

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

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): There is only a remedy for wrongful arrest or wrongful conviction – this would be by way of a separate civil remedy taken by the individual

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

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services delivered by the judicial system?

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

Comment - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above: NIVAWS - The Department of Justice routinely undertakes both quantitative (survey) and qualitative (interview) research with victims and witnesses of crime. www.justice-ni.gov.uk/articles/victims-and-witnesses

Other NICTS initiated surveys are not published - these are aimed at court users and are for specific purposes e.g. increases to court fees.

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

() Yes, please specify:

(X) No

Comment - If you have additional comments please specify:

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

	Authority responsible for dealing with the complaint	Existence of a time limit to deal with the complaint for this authority
Court concerned	() Yes () No	() Yes () No
Higher court	() Yes () No	() Yes () No
Ministry of Justice	() Yes () No	() Yes () No
High Judicial Council	() Yes () No	() Yes () No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	() Yes () No	() Yes () No

Comments

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

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

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

3. Organisation of the court system

3.1.Courts

3.1.1Number of courts

042. Number of courts - legal entities.

	Number of courts
Total number of all courts - legal entities $(1 + 2)$	6
	[] NA
	[] NAP
1 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities $(1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3)$	6
	[]NA
	[] NAP
1.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction legal entities	4
1.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	[]NA
	[]NAP
1.2 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	1
	[]NA
	[]NAP
1.3 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	1
1.5 Ingross moures cours of general Janbarenon Togar enales	[]NA
	[] NAP
2 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP

 $Comments\ https://www.judiciaryni.uk/sites/judiciary-ni.gov.uk/files/media-files/Court\%20Structure\%20in\%20Northern\%20Ireland_0.pdf$

043. Number of specialised courts – legal entities.

	First instance	Higher instances
Total number of specialised courts - legal entities		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Insolvency courts		
_y = = = = = =	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Labour courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Family courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Rent and tenancies courts		
	[] NA	[]NA
	[X] NAP	[X]NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts		
Enforcement of erminial salicuous courts	[] NA	[] NA
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP

 \bigcirc

Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption		
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	[]NA	[]NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Internet related disputes		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Administrative courts		
	[]NA	[]NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Insurance and / or social welfare courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Military courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Juvenile courts		
Juvenne courts	[]NA	[]NA
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP
Other specialised courts		
	[] NA	[]NA
	[X] NAP	[X]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)	17 []NA []NAP
All the courts (geographic locations) (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction, first instance specialised courts, all second instance courts and courts of appeal and all Supreme Courts)	18 []NA []NAP

Comments Only 1 location has both first and second instance type courts.

=

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

	Number of courts
A small claim	12
	[]NA []NAP
An employment dismissal	
	[X] NA [] NAP
A robbery	17
	[] NA [] NAP
An insolvency case	1 []NA
	[] NAP

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

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

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

[3 000]

Comments

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

Sources: www.courtsni.gov.uk

3.2. Court staff

3.2.1Judges and non-judge staff

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

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of professional judges $(1 + 2 + 3)$		47	27
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance professional judges	62	37	25
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)		2	0
professional judges	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court professional	10	8	2
judges	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
Judges	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

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

(X)Yes

=

() No

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:
- [X] 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 (%)
$T_{a+a} \left(1 + 2 + 2 \right) \left(0 \right)$			
Total $(1 + 2 + 3)$ (%)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. At first instance level (%)			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level			
(%)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. At Supreme Court level (%)			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

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

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

Comments NA - judges working part-time may select different percentages of work time

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

Total	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
-------	-------------------------	----------	----------------	-------

Total number of judges	74					
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
First instance	62					
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
Second instance	2					
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
Supreme court	10					
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	

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

=

047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).

	Total	Males	Females	
Total number of court presidents $(1 + 2 + 3)$	3	2	1	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of first instance court presidents	3	2	1	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)				
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
court presidents	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
3. Number of Supreme Court presidents				
Complete a service complete and	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	

Comments Previously the number of Presiding judges was provided which is 7. However, the number of Presidents is confirmed as 3 and they are all first instance. They are the Lady Chief Justice of NI, the President of the Appeals Tribunals and the President of the Industrial Tribunals and the Fair Employment Tribunal. They are the president over all of the courts or tribunals within their remit.

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	566 []NA []NAP
In full-time equivalent	[X] 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?

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() Yes If yes, please give specifications on the types of cases and an estimate in percentage.

(X)No

Comments

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

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

Comments

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

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

[X]NAP

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

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] Criminal cases

[X] Other than criminal cases

Comments

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

[25 000] [] 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 $(1 + 2)$	698			
+ 3 + 4 + 5)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with				
judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	
autonomous competence and whose decisions				
could be subject to appeal				
2. Non-judge (judicial) staff whose task is to	460			
assist the judges such as registrars (case file	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
preparation, assistance during the hearing,	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
helping to draft the decisions)				
3. Staff in charge of different administrative	238			
tasks and of the management of the courts	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
(human resources management, material and	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
equipment management, including computer				
systems, financial and budgetary management,				
training management)				
4. Technical staff				
	[] NA	[] NA		
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	\neg
5. Other non-judge staff	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	
	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	

Comments - If "Other non-judge staff", please specify: As far as we are aware there are no trainee grades in NICTS

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)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at			
first instance level	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at			
second instance (court of appeal) level	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
second instance (court of appear) level	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at			
Supreme Court level	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

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

- [] Legal aid
- [] Family cases
- [] Payment orders
- [] Registry cases (land and/or business registry cases)
- [] Enforcement of civil cases
- [] Enforcement of criminal cases
- [] Non-litigious cases
- [] Other cases not mentioned (please describe in comment)

[X]NAP

Comments - Please briefly describe their status and duties:

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

- [] IT services
- [] Training of staff
- [X] Security
- [] Archives

[X] Cleaning

[X] Other types of services (please specify):Provision of interpreters, coroners removal services, courier services, catering, transcription services, some IT services outside of the main NI government shared service contract, accountancy services. Some other miscellaneous support services.

Comments

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

Sources: https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/nicts-annual-report-and-accounts

NICTS Judicial HR records

3.3. Public prosecution

3.3.1Public prosecutors and staff

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

	Total	Males	Females	
	1.0		102	
Total number of prosecutors $(1 + 2 + 3)$	162	59	103	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	162	59	103	
-	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance				
(court of appeal) level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court				
level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
10,001	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above: The NAP entries are partly explained by the fact that Public Prosecutors do not typically prosecute at the second instance or Supreme Court level (outside Queens Counsel are engaged to do this). However, the original response was perhaps not clear, and has been updated to confirm that all prosecutors perform at first instance level.

=

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
- [] Other reason, please specify:
- [X] 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 $(1 + 2 + 3)$ (%)	26	10	41
	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP
1. At first instance level (%)	26	10	41
	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level			
(%)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. At Supreme Court level (%)			
	[] NA [X] NAP	[]NA [X]NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments

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

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

Comments

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1	1	1	0
+ 2 + 3)	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP

1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at Supreme Court level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

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

() Yes

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

Comments - If yes, please specify There are currently 15 trained specialist prosecutors who work on sexual offence cases. There will soon be specialists in domestic violence as one response to the Domestic Abuse and Civil Proceedings Act coming into force (scheduled for October), but had none during the reporting period in question 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)	276	97	179
attached to the public prosecution service	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA

Comments Reduction of almost 11% compared to the previous cycle is due to the operation of a Voluntary Exit Scheme operated in the interim, and instances of organisational restructuring in response to business need.

There are currently no trainee roles within the department (legal or administrative).

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

Sources: Public Prosecution Service

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: Additional comments for 'if yes, please specify' section above:

JUDGES: Under the terms of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002, a Judicial Appointments Commission (NIJAC) was established which should so far as is reasonably practicable, be reflective of the community in Northern Ireland. The Commission is similarly tasked to make appointments to listed judicial offices which are similarly reflective of the community in Northern Ireland so far as is reasonably practicable. These positive duties require a programme of action from the Commission but are subject to the overriding principle that applications should be made solely on merit. NIJAC produces an annual monitoring report on a number of equality categories including the gender composition of the judiciary and applicant pool for judicial posts. As can be seen above, there is an advanced equality

framework for judicial appointments in Northern Ireland which is subject to regular review. NIJAC is in addition subject to the oversight of the Commissioner for Public Appointments Northern Ireland . The Commissioner monitors the application of selection on merit by a number of specified public bodies and diversity (including gender) is a key part of the Code of Practice of the Commissioner. PROSECUTORS: Under the terms of Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, public authorities must have due regard to the promotion of equality of opportunity between nine equality categories, one of which is gender. The Director of Public Prosecutions as head of the Public Prosecution Service ('PPS') is a designated public body to whom the provision applies. The PPS in Northern Ireland has an Equality Scheme in place which it notes is submitted annually to the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland (itself set up under the 1998 Act) in line with its responsibilities under Section 75. https://www.ppsni.gov.uk/Equality-and-Diversity-Policies---5081.html. Notification on recruitment advertising for prosecutors should a gender be under-represented.

NON-JUDGE STAFF: The Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service is an agency of the Department of Justice and is as such subject to the duty on promotion of equality of opportunity under Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. The Department of Justice has an Equality Action Plan 2017-2022, which includes a focus on gender issues such as women's mentoring and leadership programmes. LAWYERS: Lawyers employed in the Government Legal Service in Northern Ireland are covered by an equality framework within the Northern Ireland Civil Service derived from Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. Northern Ireland has a well-developed corps of equality law and practice as noted above. In relation to the private sector, it is important to note that all employers are subject to the provisions of the Sex Discrimination (Northern Ireland) Order 1976 (as amended).

NOTARIES:Notaries in Northern Ireland are appointed by the Lord Chief Justice under the provisions of the Judicature (Northern Ireland) Order 1978

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: Additional comments for 'if yes, please specify' section above:

JUDGES: Under the terms of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002, a Judicial Appointments Commission (NIJAC) was established which should so far as is reasonably practicable, be reflective of the community in Northern Ireland. The Commission is similarly tasked to make appointments to listed judicial offices which are similarly reflective of the community in Northern Ireland so far as is reasonably practicable. These positive duties require a programme of action from the Commission but are subject to the overriding principle that applications should be made solely on merit. NIJAC produces an annual monitoring report on a number of equality categories including the gender composition of the judiciary and applicant pool for judicial posts. As can be seen above, there is an advanced equality framework for judicial appointments in Northern Ireland which is subject to regular review. NIJAC is in addition subject to the oversight of the Commissioner for Public Appointments Northern Ireland . The Commissioner monitors the application of selection on merit by a number of specified public bodies and diversity (including gender) is a key part of the Code of Practice of the Commissioner. NON-JUDGE STAFF: The Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service is an agency of the Department of Justice and is as such subject to the duty on promotion of equality of opportunity under Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. The Department of Justice has an Equality Action Plan 2017-2022, which includes a focus on gender issues such as women's mentoring and leadership programmes. LAWYERS: Lawyers employed in the Government Legal Service in Northern Ireland are covered by an equality framework within the

Northern Ireland Civil Service derived from Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. Northern Ireland has a well-developed corps of equality law and practice as noted above. In relation to the private sector, it is important to note that all employers are subject to the provisions of the Sex Discrimination (Northern Ireland) Order 1976 (as amended).

NOTARIES:Notaries in Northern Ireland are appointed by the Lord Chief Justice under the provisions of the Judicature (Northern Ireland) Order 1978

ENFORCEMENT AGENTS: The Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland is a designated public body under a duty to promote equality of opportunity under Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. The Chief Inspector of Criminal Justice (charged with inspecting and evaluating co-operation of agencies within the criminal justice system) is also a designated public body for the purposes of Section 75. It is also important to appreciate the role and functions of the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, in terms of advising on compliance of legislation and the promotion of human rights within Northern Ireland, which will include a range of issues including gender

=

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

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

Comments

3.4.2 At national level

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

() Yes

(X) No

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

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

	Yes, please specify	No
The recruitment of judges	()	(X)
The promotion of judges	()	(X)
The recruitment of prosecutors	()	(X)
The promotion of prosecutors	()	(X)

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

Comments - if other than recruitment and/or promotion, please specify. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments: NIJAC, the Equality Commission and the Commissioner for Public Appointments have a range of duties which include the monitoring and assessment of equality on grounds of gender in the case of NIJAC and the Equality Commission.

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

(title, date, nature of the text) NIJAC- Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 (as amended)

Equality Commission- Northern Ireland Act 1998 (as amended)

Commissioner for Public Appointments- Commissioner for Public Appointments (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (as amended) Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission- Northern Ireland Act 1998 (as amended)

[] 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) NIJAC- Independent and established by statute. Chaired by the Lord Chief Justice who is head of the independent judiciary

Equality Commission- Independent and established by statute. Commission for Public Appointments- Independent and established by legislation.

Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission- Independent and established by statute.

[] NAP

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

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

[X]NAP

3.4.3 At court/public prosecution services level

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

have been already implemented (please specify) :

are planned (please specify) :

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

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

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

[X] NAP

Comments - Please specify also the reference documents.

3.5 Use of information technologies in courts

3.5.1 General policies in Information Technology in judicial systems

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

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

Comments

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

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

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

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

Comments - please also describe in case of "other alternatives" Support for IT systems provided by service providers – both private sector companies and public sector (shared services).

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

(X)Yes

() No

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

[X] Business processes

[X] Workload

[X] Human resources

[X] Costs

[] Other, please specify

Comments (please specify examples of the impact)

3.5.2 Security of courts information system and personal data protection

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

(X)Yes

() No

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

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.) Data Protection Act 2018. GDPR. Information Commissioners Office

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

() Yes

(X)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 alljudgements() Yes	() Yes alljudgements() Yes	() Yes alljudgements() Yes	() Yes () No	() Yes () No	() Yes () No	() Yes () No
	some judgements () No	some judgements () No	some judgements () No				
Criminal	 () Yes all judgements () Yes some judgements () No 	 () Yes all judgements () Yes some judgements () No 	 () Yes all judgements () Yes some judgements () No 	() Yes () No	() Yes () No	() Yes () No	() Yes () No
Administrative	 () Yes all judgements () Yes some judgements () No 	 () Yes all judgements () Yes some judgements () No 	 () Yes all judgements () Yes some judgements () No 	() Yes () No	() Yes () No	() Yes () No	() Yes () 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
- [X] 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

3.5.4 Writing assistance tools

062-7. Are there writing assistance tools for which the content is coordinated at national level?

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(models or templates, paragraphs already pre-written, etc.)

(X)Yes

() No

Comment - if it exists in other matters please specify

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

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

062-8. Are there voice recording tools?

```
(X)Yes
```

() No

Comments

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

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

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

Availability rate:

- (X) 100% accessible to everyone in judiciary
- () 50-99% accessible for most judges/prosecutors in all instances
- () 10-49% in some courts only
- () 1-9% in one court only

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

[]NA

Comments

3.5.5 Technologies used for administration of the courts and case management

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

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

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

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify: Both of these exist but they sit outside of the Courts system in Northern Ireland

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

Comments

Other tools of courts management

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

() Yes

(X) No

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

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

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

users

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

 \cup

Criminal	(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
Administrative	 () 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% (X) 0% (NAP) [] NA 	() Yes () No []NA [X]NAP	() Yes () No [] NA [X] NAP	() Yes () No [] NA [X] NAP

Comments - if it exist in other matters please specify

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

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

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

() Yes

Comments

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

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

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		framework	Availability for
-------------------------	---------------------------	--	-----------	------------------

Civil and/or commercial	[] 100% [] 50-99% [X] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP) [] NA	[X] Submission of a case to a court [X] Phases preparatory to a hearing [X] Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals [X] Transmission of court decisions	[X] E-mail [] Specific computer application [] Other	[] Yes	[X] Lawyers [X] Parties not represented by lawyer
Criminal	[] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [X] 0% (NAP) [] NA	[] Submission of a case to a court [] Phases preparatory to a hearing [] Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals [] Transmission of court decisions	[] E-mail [] Specific computer application [] Other	[] Yes	[] Lawyers [] Parties not represented by lawyer
Administrative	[] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [X] 0% (NAP) [] NA	[] Submission of a case to a court [] Phases preparatory to a hearing [] Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals [] Transmission of court decisions	[] E-mail [] Specific computer application [] Other	[] Yes	[] Lawyers [] Parties not represented by lawyer

Comments

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)

	Modalities (if there are different according to the deeds or if other, please specify in a comment)	
--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Enforcement agents (as defined in Q169 and	[] 100%	[X]E-mail	[] Yes
following)	[] 50-99%	[X] Specific	
	[X] 10-49%	computer application	
	[] 1-9%	[] Other	
	[] 0% (NAP)		
	[] NA		
Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)	[] 100%	[]E-mail	[] Yes
	[] 50-99%	[] Specific	
	[] 10-49%	computer application	
	[]1-9%	[] Other	
	[X]0% (NAP)		
			5
Experts (as defined in Q202 and following)	[] 100%	[] E-mail	[] Yes
	[] 50-99%	[] Specific	
	[] 10-49%	computer application	
	[] 1-9%	[] Other	
	[] 0% (NAP)		
	[X] NA		
Judicial police services	[] 100%	[] E-mail	[] Yes
	[] 50-99%	[] Specific	
	[] 10-49%	computer application	
	[]1-9%	[] Other	
	[X] 0% (NAP)	L]	
	[]NA		

Comments NICTS would not be aware how Experts communicate with parties outside of the court.

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)?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - Please describe the system that exists. Small claims on-line

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

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

Administrative	 () 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% 	[]NA	() Yes () No [] NA [X] NAP
	(X)0% (NAP)	[X] NAP	

064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

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

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

3.6.Performance and evaluation

3.6.1National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

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

Comments

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:

[X] number of incoming cases
[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)
[X] 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
[X] 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:

[X] number of incoming cases

[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)

[X] number of resolved cases

[X] number of pending cases

[X] backlogs

[] productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff

[X] satisfaction of prosecution staff

- [X] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecutors)
- [] costs of the judicial procedures
- [] clearance rate
- [] disposition time
- [X] percentage of convictions and acquittals

[X] other (please specify):Caseload, dip sampling, no bills & acquittals by direction & freedom of information.

Comments

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

- (X)Yes
- () No

Comments

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

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

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

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

- (X) Yes
- () No

Comments

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

[X] Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

[X] Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment)

[X] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)

[] Other (please specify):

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

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

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

- (X)Yes
- () No

Comments

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

[X] Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

[X] Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))

[X] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)

[] Other (please specify):

Comments

=

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

- [] High Judicial Council
- [] Ministry of Justice
- [X] Inspection authority
- [] Supreme Court
- [X] External audit body

[X] Other (please specify): Analytical Services Group (Department of Justice & NICTS) resourced by statisticians from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) provide quality assured statistical reports. All management grades are also responsible for evaluating the performance of their business area / team on a periodic basis to ensure targets are on track to be met.

Comments

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

- [] Public Prosecutorial Council
- [] Ministry of Justice
- [X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor
- [] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- [X] External audit body

[X] Other (please specify): Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland / Justice Committee of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

3.6.3 Measuring courts' / public prosecution services activity

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

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

Comments

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

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

[X] other (please specify):Caseload, dip sampling, no bills & acquittals by direction, hate crime/domestic violence and sexual offences prosecution rates, case prep, decisions by type, cracked trials, applications to court.

Comments

071. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a



reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:

[X] civil law cases

[X] criminal law cases

[X] administrative law cases

Comments

072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?

	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No
within the courts	(X) Measurement of all cases from receipt to disposal including waiting time	()
within the public prosecution services	()	(X)

Comments

3.6.4Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity

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

(X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Statistics and Research Team, Laganside House, Belfast

() No

Comments

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

(X) Yes, on the internet

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

() No

Comments

=

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

(X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Statistics and Research Team, Laganside House, Belfast

() No

Comments

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

(X) Yes, on the internet

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

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

(X) No

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

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

- [] 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)?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended): Files received by type and classification, information request submitted to police by type, decisions issued by type, reasons for no prosecution, average days required for the issue of prosecutorial decisions by decision type, summons issued, defendants dealt with in crown/magistrates' court. This data is published in a quarterly Official Statistics statistical publication. There is a requirement for the PPS Annual Report and Accounts to be laid in the NI Assembly / Westminster and made available to the public.

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

[X] Internet

- [X] Intranet (internal) website
- [X] Paper distribution

Comments

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

(X) Annual

() Less frequent

() More frequent

Comments

3.6.5 Courts administration

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

() Yes

(X) 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

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

3.6.6 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

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

() Yes

(X) 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)

- [] President of the court
- [] Other (please specify):

[X] 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 With some exceptions, depending upon specialism or case type.

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
- [X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor
- [] Other (please specify):
- [] NAP

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

Comments

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

Sources: -Dip sampling of cases by senior managers.

-Line management assessment (e.g. prosecutor performance at court).

-Annual and in-year performance reviews.

4.Fair trial

4.1.Principles

4.1.1Principles of fair trial

1

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

```
[
[ X ] NA
[ ] NAP
```

Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used.

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - Please could you briefly specify: There is a Judicial Complaint procedure administered by the Office of the Lord Chief Justice

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):

[]

Comments

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

- [] For civil procedures (non-enforcement)
- [] For civil procedures (timeframe)
- [] For criminal procedures (timeframe)

[] NAP

Comments - Please specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system (information related to acknowledged 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

(X) No

[] NAP

Comments

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

Sources: https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/ni-courts-and-tribunals-service-statistics

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

- [] administrative cases
- [] There is no specific procedure for urgent matters

Comments - If yes, please specify: Judicial reviews, emergency protection processes, injunctions, emergency criminal courts, emergency appeal courts

088. Are there simplified procedures for:

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: Default judgment procedures exist in the civil cases and administrative cases. Criminal cases include fixed penalty cases issued by prosecuting authorities and enforced by the court.

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

[X] civil cases

- [] criminal cases
- [] administrative cases

Comments - If yes, please specify: Small claims courts

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)?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Case progression officers are in place in the Criminal Courts and case management by the Judiciary exists in the majority of the business areas.

4.2.2 Case flow management – first instance

 \bigcirc

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		38 769	24 254		
cases (1+2+3+4)	[X] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)					
litigious cases (including litigious	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
enforcement cases and if possible	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases					
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.1. General civil (and					
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA
e.g. uncontested payment orders,	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases		[X] NA		[X] NA	[X] NA
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
			[]		[]
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
registry cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.2.2. Other registers acces					
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.3 Other non litizious assas					
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[]] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP
3. Administrative law cases					
5. Auminsuauve iaw cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
4. Other cases					
T. JUICI Cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments The provided numbers for incoming and resolved cases reflect a reduction in caseload - figures confirmed by NI Courts and Tribunal Service.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the introduction of social distancing measures, the courts in Northern Ireland were required to respond to the necessity of protecting public health. The first lockdown in March 2020 resulted in the closure of most court buildings and vastly reduced capacity in those that remained open. Four court hubs remained open throughout lockdown, but criminal and custody cases, along with urgent Non-Molestation Orders and Care and Protection Orders, were prioritised. Meanwhile, rapid action was taken to facilitate remote hearings. With the exception of three courts where the room capacity was too small to adhere to social distancing requirements, all courts were open by September 2020. Courts continue to be conducted through a combination of face-to-face, telephone, video and hybrid hearings.

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

. Not available

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

. Not available

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		31 451	28 531		
(1+2+3)	[X] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
criminal cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Other criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please specify what cases are reported in those categories. If "Other criminal cases", please specify The provided numbers for incoming and resolved cases reflect a reduction in caseload - figures confirmed by NI Courts and Tribunal Service.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the introduction of social distancing measures, the courts in Northern Ireland were required to respond to the necessity of protecting public health. The first lockdown in March 2020 resulted in the closure of most court buildings and vastly reduced capacity in those that remained open. Four court hubs remained open throughout lockdown, but criminal and custody cases, along with urgent Non-Molestation Orders and Care and Protection Orders, were prioritised. Meanwhile, rapid action was taken to facilitate remote hearings. With the exception of three courts where the room capacity was too small to adhere to social distancing requirements, all courts were open by September 2020. Courts continue to be conducted through a combination of face-

4.2.3 Case flow management – second instance

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

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

4. Other cases					
	[X] NA				
	[] 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)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
erinniai cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Other cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify.

4.2.4 Case flow management – Supreme Court

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

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	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)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)					
litigious cases (including litigious	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
enforcement cases and if possible					
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases					
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

2.1. General civil (and					
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[X] NA [] NAP				
e.g. uncontested payment orders,			[] NAF	[] NAF	
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
	[X] NA				
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
	[X] NA				
cases	[] NAP				
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
•	[X] NA				
registry cases	[] NAP				
2.2.2 Other registry asses					
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[X] NA				
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.2 Other non litizious esses					
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[X] NA				
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP
a					
3. Administrative law cases	[X] NA				
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP
	F] * 14 34		[] - 14 AA	1 J - (1 - AA	
4. Other cases	F 37 3 3 4	F 37 1 3 7 4	F 37 3 3 F 4	F 37 1 3 T 4	F 37 1 3 T 4
	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify

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

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

(X) 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 older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of criminal law cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X] NA				
	[] NAP				
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X] NA				
	[] NAP				
3. Other criminal cases					
	[X] NA				
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] 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					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Employment dismissal cases					
f	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Insolvency					
5	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Robbery case					
•	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Intentional homicide					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

=

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
Court cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] 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 First-tier Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum) is a UK wide tribunal responsible for handling appeals against some decisions made by the Home Office relating to:

•permission to stay in the UK

•deportation from the UK

•entry clearance to the UK

NI Courts and Tribunal Service provides administrative support for cases listed by the Tribunal in Northern Ireland but does not retain business statistics on its behalf. This information would be held independently by IAT.

101-2. Number of cases relating to child sexual abuse and child pornography received and processed by first instance courts.

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

Comments - Please explain what are the legal definitions of these categories of offences in your system:

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						
	Max numeric value	[X] NA	Max numeric value			
litigious cases	allowed : 100	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	allowed : 100
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP		-			[] NAP
Litigious divorce cases						
	Max numeric value	[X] NA	Max numeric value			
	allowed : 100	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	allowed : 100
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP					[] NAP
Employment dismissal cases						
I J	Max numeric value	[X] NA	Max numeric value			
	allowed : 100	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	allowed : 100
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP					[] NAP
Insolvency cases						
	Max numeric value	[X] NA	Max numeric value			
	allowed : 100	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	allowed : 100
	[X] NA					[X]NA
	[] NAP					[]NAP
Robbery cases						
	Max numeric value	[X] NA	Max numeric value			
	allowed : 100	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	allowed : 100
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP					[] NAP
Intentional homicide cases						
	Max numeric value	[X] NA	Max numeric value			
	allowed : 100	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	allowed : 100
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP					[] NAP

Comments

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

. In Northern Ireland, marriage and Civil Partnership Agreements (civil contracts between same sex couples) can be dissolved through divorce, nullity and dissolution proceedings. All are litigious, there is no non-litigious option in Northern Ireland. Proceedings are commenced by way of petition and in the case of marital or civil partnership breakdown the petition may not be presented to the court before the expiration of the period of two years from the date of the marriage or civil partnership agreement. There is no time requirement for nullity proceedings. Parties may also petition the court for judicial separation proceedings which if a decree is granted mean that the petitioner is no longer obliged to cohabit with the respondent and effects how property is devolved on the death of an intestate party to the marriage.

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

. Not available

4.2.6 Case flow management – public prosecution

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

- [] to conduct or supervise police investigation
- [] to conduct investigations
- [] when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge
- [] to charge
- [X] to present the case in court
- [] 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!)
- [] to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision
- [X] other significant powers (please specify):Use of diversions (e.g. caution) as an alternative to prosecution.

Comments

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

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: NAP

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

	Number of cases
1.Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	8 416
	[] NA [] NAP
2.Incoming/received cases	40 656
	[] NAP
3.Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)	45 628
	[] NA [] NAP

3.1.Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)	13 568
	[]NA
	[] NAP
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be	
identified	[] NA
	[X] NAP
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established	
	[] NA
offence or a specific legal situation	[X] NAP
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	F 3.374
	[X] NAP
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP
3.2.Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public	
	[] NA
prosecutor	[X]NAP
	2 876
3.3.Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons	[]NA
	[]NA []NAP
3.4.Cases brought to court	29 184
	[] NA
	[] NAP
4.Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	3 444
	[] NA
	[] NAP

Comments (3.2) was completed in error instead of 3.3 (diversionary decisions) and this has been rectified.

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

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

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

```
Sources: PPS Case Management System.
```

5.Career of judges and public prosecutors

5.1.Recruitment and promotion

5.1.1Recruitment and promotion of judges

110. How are judges recruited?

[] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)

[X] 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
- [X] 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	12	8	4
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

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

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

(X)Yes

() No

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

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

[X] Competitive test / Exam

- [X] Other procedure (interview or other)
- [] No special procedure

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

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

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

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

5.1.2Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors

115. What is the status of public prosecution services?

[X] 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.

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

- () Yes
- (X) 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

```
[ X ] 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

[X] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

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

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

Comments

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

- () Yes
- () No
- [X] 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)

[X] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)

[] other (please specify):

Comments

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

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

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

117-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female
Members	438	156	282
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

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

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

(X)Yes

() No

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

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

(X)Yes

() No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutors

Comments

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

- [X] Competitive test / exam
- [X] 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:

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

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

5.1.3Mandate 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:

- [] For disciplinary reasons
- [X] For organisational reasons
- [] For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards):
- [] No

Comments

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

() 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:NA

() No

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

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):1

() No

Comments

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

```
[
[] NA
[X] NAP
```

Comments

125-1. Is it renewable?

]

() Yes

() No

Comments

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

[[] NA [X] NAP

Comments

126-1. Is it renewable?

]

() Yes

() No

[X] NAP

Comments

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

Sources: Northern Ireland Civil Service Pension Scheme

5.2.Training

5.2.1Training of judges

127. Types of different trainings offered to judges:

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

In-service training on ethics	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training on child-friendly justice	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No

Comments

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

	Frequency of the judges training
General in-service training	[X] Regularly (for example every year)] Occasional (as needed)
	[] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	[] 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)	[] Regularly (for example every year)
	[X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	 [] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	 [] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on child-friendly justice	[] 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: Judges are invited to JSB training events that are appropriate to their tier. Judges are invited to make applications for funding to attend external conferences and training courses that are relevant to their area of work.

JSB provides specialised training for Judges who are selected to be ticketed for Homicide Trials, Extradition Cases and Serious Sexual Offences.

5.2.2Training of prosecutors

129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No

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

Comments

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

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

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors: As and when required - delivery still takes place within an annual cycle.

5.2.3 Training institutions

 \bigcirc

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

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

Comments Not for prosecutors

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

	Budget of the institution(s) for the reference year, in \in
Institution(s) for judges	112 000
	[] NA
	[] NAP
Institution(s) for prosecutors	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP

Comments

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?

. •Every new judge, on appointment, is provided with tier appropriate induction training, mentoring from a peer and the opportunity to shadow a colleague.

•Attendance at continuous training events is voluntary.

•The programme in any given year will reflect the perceived needs for judicial training in that year and is determined by a number of factors including: developments in case law; newly commenced legislation; feedback from the judiciary; and, initiatives of the Lord Chief Justice (LCJ).

•Most continuous training events last approximately one hour. •Induction training will cover a range of topics delivered over a sequence of days, some of which will involve residential attendance.

•JSB is a member of the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) and the International Association of Judges (IAJ).

Judges and Prosecutors are both recruited by means of an external competition. In-house training is provided by the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission in respect of judges, and the PPS in respect of prosecutors.

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			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. For judges	19	23	
	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. For prosecutors			
r · · · · · · · · ·	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
3. For other non-judge staff			
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
4. For other non-prosecutor staff			
-	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Ttraining for other professionals			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

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

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		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Judges	202	
6	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Prosecutors		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Non-judge staff		
, C	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Non-prosecutor staff		
1	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Other professionals		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

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	134 818	82 417	114 793	70 160
beginning of his/her career	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the	257 687	138 302	219 396	117 752
Highest Appellate Court (please	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP
indicate the average salary of a judge at	L J	[]	[]	
this level, and not the salary of the				
Court President)				
Public prosecutor at the beginning of	44 392	32 577	38 017	27 899
his/her career	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme	77 154	51 441	66 075	44 054
Court or the Highest Appellate	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
Instance (please indicate the average	[] INAF	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP
salary of a public prosecutor at this				
level, and not the salary of the Attorney				
General).				

Comments Judicial salaries for the excepted judiciary in NI are determined by the Lord Chancellor and the Ministry of Justice publish judicial salaries at the following link.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1020732/judical-fee-salary-21-22.pdf First instance judges are paid salary group 7 and 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) is paid salary group 3. There was a 2% pay increase effective from 1 April 2020 and a pay freeze from 1 April 2021.

133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

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

Comments

.

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

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

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

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

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

(X) No

Comments

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

- () Only judges
- () Judges and other legal professionals
- () Other, please specify:

Comments

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

- () Yes
- () No
- [] NAP

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

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

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

Comments

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

```
( ) Yes
( ) No
```

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

5.4.Disciplinary procedures

5.4.1Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions

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

[] Court users
[] 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):

[X] Other (please specify):Lord Chief Justice (Northern Ireland) a Lord Justice of Appeal, Tribunal Presidents/Chairmen. [Another Lord Chief Justice, a Justice of the Supreme Court – only for serious complaints against the LCJ NI].

[] This is not possible

Comments

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

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

Comments

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):

[X] Other (please specify):Lord Chief Justice (Northern Ireland) a Lord Justice of Appeal, Tribunal Presidents/Chairmen. [Another Lord Chief Justice, a Justice of the Supreme Court – only for serious complaints against the LCJ NI].

Comments

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

[] Supreme Court

[X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior

[] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

- [] Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- [] Disciplinary court or body
- [] Ombudsman
- [X] Professional body
- [] Executive power (please specify):
- [] Other (please specify):

Comments

5.4.2Number of disciplinary procedures and sanctions

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

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

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

Comments - If "other", please specify:

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

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 10)		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Reprimand		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Summerican		
2. Suspension	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	
3. Withdrawal from cases		
	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP
4. Fine		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Temporary reduction of salary		
5. Tomporary reduction of balary	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
6. Position downgrade	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP
8. Resignation		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
9. Other		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
10 D'		
10. Dismissal	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[X]NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
	[] INAP	[] NAF

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.

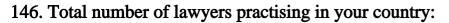
E3. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Office of the Lord Chief Justice

6.Lawyers

6.1.Profession of lawyer

6.1.1Status of the profession of lawyers



	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	814 []NA	[X] NA	[X] NA

Comments Practising barristers includes independent practitioners working from the Bar Library (681), employed (67) and independent members working from other locations (66). The male figure of 444 and female figure of 237 relates only to independent practitioners working from the Bar Library. This info is not held for employed and independent members working from other locations.

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

Yes ()

No(X)

Comments

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

[[X] 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	 () Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP 	 () Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP 	 () Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP
Dismissal cases	 () Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP 	 () Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP 	 () Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP
Criminal cases – Defendant	 () Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP 	 () Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP 	 () Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP

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

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of lawyers' exclusive rights: There is no monopoly.

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	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No	()No
Family member	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
Self-representation	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No	()No
Trade union	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No	() No
Other	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No	()No

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

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

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

Comments

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

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

Comments

150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:

[X] a national bar association

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

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

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

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Barristers with specific practices are organised in Bar Associations which provide specialist professional training and representation. They must also satisfy mandatory CPD requirements annually on their application for a practising certificate. The Bar Council is also developing vulnerable witness training and resources for barristers working in civil/criminal cases which is due to launch in 2021. Barristers who wish to become Senior Counsel must complete an independent appointment process to attain the rank of Queen's Counsel.

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

Sources: The Bar Council of Northern Ireland

6.1.2Practicing the profession

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments This varies between criminal and civil practice. However, if it's a legally aided case, the client is not required to pay and the government payer generally operates a standard fee mechanism. In certain areas such as arbitration and mediation publicly quoted fees are available.

155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments In publicly funded work, fees are increasingly laid out in statutory rules/practice directions/guidelines as standardised or scale fees. In privately funded work, the fee will depend on a high number of variables so can be obtained on request from the barrister and some negotiation on fees may be possible.

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

[X] Yes, laws provide rules

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

Comments Practising barristers are subject to the Bar Council's Bar of Conduct and Constitution of Bye-Laws of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland which provide rules on fees and remuneration. Fees for publicly funded work laid out in statutory rules are accompanied by explanatory notes and guidelines on the procedure for claiming fees from the Legal Services Agency.

6.1.3Quality standards and disciplinary procedures

157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?

(X)Yes

() No

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

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

- [] the bar association
- [] the Parliament
- [X] other (please specify): The Bar Council of Northern Ireland as the regulatory body.

Comments

159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:

- [X] the performance of lawyers
- [X] the amount of fees

Comments - Please specify:

160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

[] a judge

[] Ministry of Justice

- [X] a professional authority
- [] other (please specify):

Comments

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 $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)$	4
	[] NA
	[] NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	4
	[] NA
	[] NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
3. Criminal offence	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
4. Other	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: Note that the breach of professional ethics category is used to refer to breaches of the Bar Council of Northern Ireland's Code of Conduct.

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)$	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
1. Reprimand	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
2. Suspension	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
4. Fine	0
	[] NA
	[] 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. The disciplinary proceedings referred to at 161 are yet to reach a conclusion and therefore any sanctions have not yet been issued.

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

Comments

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

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

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

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

- () Yes
- (X) No

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

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

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

Comments

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

() Yes

(X) No

[] NAP

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

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

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

Comments The Court may refer for mediation but it is not mandatory to complete the process.

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)			
10 m (1 + 2 + 5 + 4 + 5 + 6)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[]NAP	[]] NAP	[]] NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Family cases			
2. Painity cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Administrative cases			
5. Administrative cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[]] NAP	[] NAP
4. Labour cases including employment			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
dismissal cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Criminal cases			
5. Chilinia Gubbs	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
6. Consumer cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source: The Court may refer for mediation but it is not mandatory to complete.

=

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

[X] Mediation other than court-related mediation

[X] Arbitration

[X] Conciliation (if different from mediation)

[] Other ADR (please specify):

Comments

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

=

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)	14	6	8	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
1. Private professionals under the authority				
(control) of public authorities	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
(control) of public authorities	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
2. Enforcement agents working in a public	13	6	7	
institution (civil servants paid by state)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
institution (civil servants paid by state)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Judges	1	0	1	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
4. Other				
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	

Comments - If other, please specify their status and competences: Figures validated by NI Courts and Tribunal Service for the reporting period. Overall numbers are similar with small changes in absolute terms in the breakdown by gender.

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

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

Comments - If "other", please specify:

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

(X) Yes, please indicate the age of retirement: see comments below

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

8.1.2 Activities/scope of competence

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

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

Comments - If "other", please specify: Access to credit records and state benefit information

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 (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	() 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
	(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	() No
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	() Yes, exclusively performed by
Solution from a time party of the debtor channes regarding a sum of money	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	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	() No
	[] NAP
Seizures of boats and ships	() Yes, exclusively performed by
•	enforcement agents
	(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	() No
	[] NAP

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

Comments Regarding "Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties" - In 2018, we took interpreted 'properties' as dwelling houses, commercial property etc. In 2020, we re-evaluated the term property. We now give this a wider interpretation to include goods in which the debtor has a saleable interest in his own right.

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
- [X] Debt recovery
- [] Voluntary or public auctions of moveable or immoveable property
- [X] Custody of goods
- [] Recording and reporting of evidence
- [] Court hearings service
- [] Provision of legal advice
- [] Bankruptcy procedures
- [X] 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?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Enforcement Agents can avail of NICS Learning and training packages, related to health & safety and loan working and risk assessments, data protection etc.

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - Please explain:

8.1.4 Fees

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

[] The debtor

[X] The creditor

[] Other – please specify

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

Source: Section 116 of the Judicature (NI) Act 1978, and the Judgments Enforcement Fees (NI) Order 1996 (as amended)

8.1.5 Organisation of profession and efficiency of enforcement services

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

- [] professional body
- [] judge
- [] Ministry of Justice
- [] public prosecutor

[X] other (please specify):Northern Ireland Civil Service Policies, carried out by line managers

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The Crown Proceedings Act 1947 (as it applies to the Crown in Northern Ireland)

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: NICS Performance Management System and governance checks

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
- [X] lack of information
- [X] excessive length
- [] unlawful practices
- [] insufficient supervision
- [] excessive cost
- [] unethical behaviour of enforcement agent
- [] other (please specify):

Comments

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

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

Comments

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

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

[X]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

	Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	0
-	[] NA
	[] NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
3. For criminal offence	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
4. Other	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
1. Reprimand	
	[]NA []NAP
2 Sugnancian	0
2. Suspension	[] NA
	[]NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	0
	[]NA
	[] NAP
4. Fine	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
5. Other	0
	[] 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: NI Courts and Tribunal Service

8.2.1Functioning of execution in criminal matters

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

[X] Judge

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

Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring functions). Criminal judgments may include a range of orders including custody, probation, compensation and other monetary penalties. Police, courts and other statutory bodies may be involved in enforcement of monetary penalties in terms of monitoring, collecting etc.

The Judge imposes the monetary penalty, a collection order and allow time to pay when sentencing the defendant. If the defendant fails to pay as directed by the judge, Fine Collection and Enforcement Service (FCS) have responsibility for recovering the unpaid monetary penalties. The Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 gave FCS the powers to ascertain means and circumstances of the defendant, deduct from benefits, attach from earnings, freeze monies in bank accounts and apply to the court to seize vehicles.

FCS may also grant extensions of time to pay or agree instalment plans.

If FCS are unsuccessful in recovering the monetary penalties, the case will be referred back to the Judge. The Judge can consider a custodial sentence or unpaid work as an alternative to the payment.

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

- (X) Yes
- () No

Comments

191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?

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

Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question: NI Courts and Tribunal Service Finance Branch

9.Notaries

9.1. Profession of notary

9.1.1Number, status and mandate of notaries

192. Number and status of notaries in your country.

	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	33	23	10
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

1. Private professionals (without control from public authorities)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	
2. Holders of public offices appointed by the	33	23	10	
State	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Civil servants (paid by the State)				
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
4. Other				
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	

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

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

- [] diploma
- [X] professional experience
- [] specific exam
- [X] 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:
- [X] no, please specify the duration of the appointment:until they cease to practice as a practitioner

Comments - are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: Dismissal if their practising certificate is revoked by the Law Society

9.1.2 Activities/scope of competences

194. What kind of activities do notaries perform (multiple options possible):

	Please select one option
Authentication	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[] NAP

Cartification of signatures	() Vac evolucionaly portermed by
Certification of signatures	() Yes, exclusively performed by notaries
	(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[] NAP
Legalisation of signatures / Apostille	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[X] NAP
Legality control of documents	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[X] NAP
Mediation	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[X] NAP
Taking of oaths	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[X] NAP
Non-contentious judicial procedures (e.g. acting as court commissioner in a	() Yes, exclusively performed by
successions file, performing divorce, division of estate, please specify)	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	[X] NAP
Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify)	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No [X] NAP
	5 d
Other judicial functions (for example, payment orders)	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	[X] NAP

Public auctions	() Yes, exclusively performed by notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[X] NAP
Other (for example collect taxes, run registers etc.)	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[X] 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.

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

- [X] Real estate transaction
- [X] 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 relations with the State - No save for the FCO Portal;

In relations with their clients - No;

In their relations with other notaries - No, they do not generally interact with other Notaries

194-4. Which computerised registries can notaries consult?

- [X] Land registry
- [X] Business registry
- [] Civil status / Population registry
- [X] Succession / Family law registry
- [] Any other registry (please specify)
- [] None
- Comments

194-5. Are there registries/ registry infrastructures run by the notaries?

() Yes

(X) 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	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No [X] NAP
Business registry	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No [X] NAP
Civil status/ Population registry	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No [X] NAP
Succession / Family law registry	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No [X] NAP
Any other registry (please specify)	() Yes	() Yes
None	[X] NAP () Yes	[X]NAP ()Yes
	() No	() No
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments

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

[X] Videoconferencing (e.g. digital advice)

- [] Digital act
- [] Digital identification
- [] Digital archiving
- [] Other, please specify
- [] None

Comments Videoconferencing is used for remote execution

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

- [] Notariat / Professional body
- [] Other public authority
- [] Another entity (please specify)

Comments No entity is responsible for this

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] professional body

- [X] court
- [] Ministry of Justice
- [] public prosecutor
- [] other (please specify):

Comments Law Society of Northern Ireland as practising solicitors and the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland who has approved their code of conduct are responsible.

Ministry of Justice - No, save Money Laundering (nothing implemented) Public Prosecutor - No, save in case of criminal prosecution – none known

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments CPD - continuous professional development

196-2. Do notaries have training on:

	Yes	No
European law	()	(X)
Law of another Member State (cross-border training programmes)	()	(X)

Comments - If yes, please indicate the types (e.g. traditional courses, e-learning, webinar) and the major topics of the training activities: European Law - not required but most do have training at undergraduate level

I1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: College of Notaries Northern Ireland

10.Court interpreters

10.1.Details on profession of court interpreter

10.1.1Status of court interpreters

197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

199. Number of registered court interpreters:

[[X] NA [] NAP]

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam): Regulated under the terms of a contract and codes of conduct and ethics with the appointed service provider

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
- [X] No, please specify which authority selects court interpretersThe contracted service provider

Comments

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

Sources: NICTS / DoJ

11.Judicial experts

11.1.Profession of judicial expert

11.1.1Status of judicial experts

 \bigcirc

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

[X] Experts designated by the parties in support of their arguments but bound by a duty of independence and impartiality to the court

- [] 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

(X) No

Comments

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
- (X) No

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comment - If yes, please specify in which cases:

203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

() Yes

(X) No

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

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

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

(X) No

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of experts	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] 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)	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
1. Civil and commercial litigious cases	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
2.Administrative cases	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
3.Criminal cases	
5.Criminal cases	[X] NA
	[] NAP
4.Other cases	
	[X] NA
	[] 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	() Yes	() Yes
	(X)No	(X)No
Defined by the court/judge	() Yes	() Yes
	(X)No	(X)No []NAP
Defined by Ministry of Justice or another ministry (setting	() Yes	() Yes
a tariff for example)	(X)No	(X)No
Salary of public official (in case of forensic or another	() Yes	() Yes
specialist – who is public employee)	(X)No []NAP	(X)No []NAP
Freely agreed between expert and the parties	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	() No [] NAP	() No [] NAP
Other	() Yes	() Yes
	(X)No	(X)No []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:

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

() Yes

(X) No

If yes, please specify:

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

- [] Selection processes
- [] Initial or continuous training
- [] Disciplinary procedures

[X] NAP

Comments

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

Sources: NAP

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

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: The Gillen Review Implementation Team (in the Department of Justice) is responsible for leading and coordinating the implementation of the 253 individual and 16 Key Recommendations made by Sir John Gillen in his report into the law

and procedures in serious sexual offences in Northern Ireland. In the course of 2020/21 through engagement, encouragement and support of partners and stakeholders we made significant progress against Gillen recommendations moving from 14% implemented to 26% fully completed and a further 50% in train. We are already seeing the positive impact of these important reforms. Two temporary Remote Evidence Centres are now in place alongside a new pilot scheme which is delivering publicly funded independent legal advice to adult complainants of serious sexual offences. Other positive developments have been made to reduce delay, improve arrangements for Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) and to develop and deliver trauma informed training for the professionals involved in the conduct of serious sexual offences through the justice system. This Review is implementing transformational change across the criminal justice system with collaboration with other government department such as Education and Health through raising awareness, educating and challenging some societal attitudes, as well as in developing effective wrap-around services for child victims.

We are currently in consultation with regards to drafting a new three year Victim and Witness Strategy for Northern Ireland and introducing a Victims of Crime Commissioner for Northern Ireland. The proposed draft strategy sets out an ambitious programme of work. It is intended to improve our understanding of what victims and witnesses need, help us to meet those needs, and ensure that they get the focus, support and services that they are entitled to. It has been developed to take account of emerging issues, new operating environments and other developments, reviews and recommendations, so that victim and witness needs and interests are effectively understood. We are progressing with the development of a digital platform 'My Justice Journey', with the aim of enhancing and improving the information provided to Victims & Witnesses. My Justice Journey is intended as a two way portal for Victims & Witnesses, which would allow them the autonomy to proactively look at the status of their cases but also to upload their changing needs making them central to the criminal justice system.

208-2. Budget

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [X] 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)

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, alternative working arrangements implemented including staff working from home where possible, plus mixed office / remote working as appropriate. The pandemic has also accelerated the progression of planned digital justice initiatives.

There will be a programme of change over one to three years to the financial jurisdiction of the County Court and the small claims jurisdiction depending on the outcome of a public consultation on increasing the jurisdiction of county court. There is evidence to suggest that there is a volume of cases in the High Court which are disposed for sums below the current jurisdictional limit of £30,000 and that few disposed county courts cases are valued between £15,000 and £30,000. A number of different options are being considered and aim to make the system for making civil claims more efficient, with cases heard in the right court setting, consistent with their complexity and relative value.

Increasing the financial jurisdictions of the small claims court and county court would help ensure that cases could be better directed to

the most appropriate venue allowing for more efficient allocation of judicial and administrative resources, and support speedier justice for citizens. It would reduce the level of High Court resources being used, and provide additional capacity in that tier to hear only the most complex and legally significant cases. For citizens, personal litigants would benefit from simpler, lower cost and more convenient procedures in the county courts and small claims court if jurisdiction was increased. Problem Solving Justice Initiatives A range of Problem Solving Justice pilots have been established;

1.Support Hubs – To help vulnerable individuals or families improve their situation through effective interagency working.

2.Enhanced Combination Order (ECO) - An alternative to short prison sentences of 12 months or less. Offenders complete unpaid work, participate in victim focused work and undergo assessment.

3.Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programme - Providing the judiciary with the option to refer convicted perpetrators to participate in a behaviour change programme.

4.Substance Misuse Court - Magistrates' Court Programme for criminal cases designed to test the impact of therapeutic interventions in the lives of repeat offenders who present with significant drug and/or alcohol dependency.

5.Family Drug & Alcohol Court - To help families where a child is the subject of care proceedings because of parental substance misuse. In addition, work is ongoing to introduce a Mental Health Court pilot, as follows:

6.Mental Health Court - To improve public safety by reducing recidivism by people who have mental health problems, & reduce the number of individuals going to prison who present with mental health needs. Court Transformation Programme NICTS Transformation Programme

1. The NICTS Transformation Programme provides a framework to enable the delivery of change programmes and projects intended to modernise courts and tribunal services.

2. The overarching objectives are to:

•Improve access to justice through the further adoption of digital and other online service delivery channels;

•Deliver a reconfigured and modernised physical court estate to support new ways of working;

•Redesign and optimise service delivery mode and processes to support wider initiatives to reduce end to end time frames for the completion of cases;

•Achieve a sustainable financial operating environment for court and tribunal services; and

•Support NICTS staff to work in a changing environment.

3.Four key strands being progressed under the Programme are:

•Digital Transformation

Key projects include:

oLine of Business Review

A comprehensive analysis of NICTS Line of Business applications will commence in autumn 2019 and will produce a report containing recommendations that will then be used to inform the strategic direction. oCourtroom Technology

The aim of this project is to upgrade the audio and video technology in all courtrooms and at the same time introduce new functionality such as Wi-Fi connectivity for evidence display. This project has commenced and will be completed over the next 2 years. When complete, courtrooms will be able to display digitally evidence, will include courtroom Wi-Fi and will be technology agnostic. oRemote/Virtual Hearings

This project is carrying out research of technology and solutions to develop a solution to enable professional users to give evidence from their workplace or home. •Estates Transformation

Key projects include:

oDevelopment of an Estates Strategy

oNorth West Project oReform of Property Asset Management

•Service Redesign Transformation

oEnabled by technology, services provided by NICTS could be redesigned to create modern, effective and customer friendly services. A number of pilot projects have been identified including probate and receipting commencing in 2019. •Business Change Transformation oIn delivering the scale of change proposed, NICTS will need to support staff, judiciary and other key stakeholders.

208-4. Access to justice and legal aid

- [X] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

[] No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Reforms to ensure that legal aid services continue to offer value for money are continuing. These are focused on reforming remuneration (such as making greater use of standardised fees) and ensuring appropriate quality standards are in place. A wider examination of the future strategy for Access to Justice for Northern Ireland is in the early planning stages.

208-5. High Judicial Council

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-6. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc.

[X] Yes (planned)

[X] Yes (adopted)

- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [] No
- []NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Regulation •The planned implementation of the Legal Complaints and Regulation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 which sees the entire complaints process overseen by an independent oversight commissioner, conduct complaints retained by the PCC but service complaints handled by a new Bar Complaints Committee

•Reform of Code of Conduct and existing disciplinary rules & procedures to reflect best practice •Increased supervision of anti-money laundering and engagement with UK-wide supervisory bodies such as the Office for Professional Body AML Supervision now in operation

•Statutory Registration Scheme planned to provide a new system to assess quality and value for money of legal aid services Professional Standards

•Specific training aimed at vulnerable witnesses and issues arising out of sexual offence cases

•Specific training relevant to each Bar association and area of law to reflect latest developments

•Ongoing reform of education and training provision at the Institute of Professional Legal Studies to align with requirements of the Bar Areas of Law

•Mediation & Arbitration service being extended and supported in response to emerging need for such services

•Engagement in a series of reforms in civil and family justice arising out of various reviews of the justice system

•Court modernisation programme aimed at enhancing digital technology across the justice system

•Domestic Abuse and Civil Proceedings Act (Northern Ireland) 2021 which introduces a new domestic abuse offence for NI due to be operational from February 2022.

Practice Management •Ongoing adoption of technology enabled improvements to practice management

The Gillen Review into Serious Sexual Offences in Northern Ireland contains a number of recommendations relating to the training of the judiciary, law enforcement authorities and other justice professionals involved in the conduct of serious sexual offences through the justice system. Multi-agency work is well advanced to develop a training strategy that will support increased awareness, knowledge and sensitivity in the handling of serious sexual offence cases and ensure that all professionals involved in serious sexual offence cases are able to receive trauma-informed training to enhance how they interact with victims in these cases.

208-7. Gender balance

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

```
[ X ] No
```

[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

[X] Yes (planned)

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: Legislation currently being developed to reform how more serious crimes (indictable crimes) are dealt with by the court system. The Committal Reform Bill will enable such cases to be dealt with more quickly by the Crown Court. The legislation is currently under review in the Northern Ireland Assembly and is likely to come into law during 2022.

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)
- [X] No
- []NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-10. Mediation and other Alternative Dispute Resolution

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

```
[ X ] No
```

[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-11. Fight against crime

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-12. Prison system

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

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[ X ] No
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[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-13. Child friendly justice

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: Work is currently being undertaken in support of improving health within the criminal justice system, including in the area of Trauma Informed Practice and Adverse Childhood Experiences. There are various strands of work being undertaken across the system, including an informal group of justice stakeholders focused on embedding trauma informed practice. This, coupled with efforts to improve awareness of rights through promotion of the Victims Charter with a new 3 year Victim and Witness Strategy and the establishment of a Victims of Crime Commissioner, should provide our citizens, including our children, with the knowledge of a solid framework of protection and means for redress.

The Gillen Review into Serious Sexual Offences in Northern Ireland set out a wide range of recommendations which, taken together, will improve the experiences of victims who are children. This includes measures to expedite their cases and bespoke wrap-around health and justice services for children. The Department of Justice has established a multi-agency, cross-departmental Steering Group that is providing strategic direction and overseeing the coordinated implementation of Gillen Review recommendations relating to children. One priority for this Group is the development of a permanent protocol to expedite serious sexual offence cases involving children under 13. This extends and builds on an existing judge-led voluntary protocol in Belfast which has made a positive difference to the children and their families – we are now working to extend this across Northern Ireland.

Other important workstreams overseen by the Children's Steering Group include:

the development of a further legal advice pilot specifically tailored for children;

the provision of child-friendly Remote Evidence facilities;

the development of a pilot to test pre-recorded cross-examination;

working with PSNI to improve Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) practice and providing information to inform the review of ABE suites and technology; and

the consideration of a Barnahus-type model for Northern Ireland which, if implemented, would bring all justice and therapeutic child services together under a single roof.

Consistent and uniform Relationship and Sexuality Education (RSE) is crucial to giving children and young people the information and tools they need to understand healthy relationships, make informed decisions and protect themselves. A commitment has been given by the Department of Education to lead a cross-sectoral work to look at improving the provision of RSE, including a review of the Minimum Content Order.

The Justice Minister has also recently written to the new Education Minister seeking a meeting to discuss her views on RSE and to ensure progress is maintained.

208-14. Domestic violence

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)

[] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

[X] No

[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-15. New information and communication technologies

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

[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-16. Other

- [] Yes (planned)
- [] Yes (adopted)
- [] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

[X] No

[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: